The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office .....914 E. Main Street.
Washington Bureau.....501 14th St., N. W.
Manchester Bureau .....912 Hull St.
Petersburg Bureau.....No. 8 N. Sycamore St.

BY MAIL. POSTAGE PAID	One Year	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sunday	$9.00	$4.50	$2.25	$.75
Daily, without Sunday	6.00	3.00	1.50	.50
Sunday edition only	3.00	1.50	.75	.25
Weekly (Wednesday)	1.00	.50	.25	---

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—

	One Week.	One Year.
Daily, with Sunday	14 cents	$7.28
Daily, without Sunday	12 cents	6.24
Sunday only	5 cents	2.60

(Years Subscription Payable in Advance.)

Entered January 31, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1906.

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but even into a heart well fortified, if watch is not kept.—Bacon.

Virginia Manufactures.

Census Bulletin No. 41 on Virginia manufactures for the year ending December 31, 1905, contains a comparison with the Old Dominion. The number of establishments in that year was 2,585, an increase of only 104 over 1900, but capital invested increased from $12,200,000 to $40,000,000, number of wage earners from 44,000 to 61,000, wages from $16,000,000 to $27,000,000, value of product from $60,000,000 to $148,000,000.

Richmond's exhibit is most gratifying. The total number of establishments in the cities of Alexandria, Danville, Lynchburg, Manchester, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Roanoke was 184, in Richmond 281. The capital invested in the nine cities named was $6,200,000; in Richmond, $8,882,000; average number of wage earners in nine cities, 25,320; in Richmond, 12,893; output in nine cities, $42,000,000; in Richmond, $15,000,000.

In point of fact, the exhibit is even more favorable to Richmond for Richmond and Manchester are really one city, and Manchester has 22 establishments, with capital of $1,218,000, employing 1,002 wage earners and turning out products valued at $3,238,000. These figures should be deducted from the totals of the cities named and added to Richmond's figures.

The number of manufacturing establishments in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Lynchburg and Roanoke combined was 300, as against 281 in Richmond. Leaving out Newport News, which has a great shipyard, the capital employed in the other eight cities named was $23,271,000, in Richmond, $8,882,000. Richmond had more wage earners than Lynchburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Roanoke combined, and the value of her products was also in excess of the combined value of the products of the cities named. These comparisons are made in a spirit of pardonable pride and not for invidious distinction. All the cities of Virginia are flourishing manufacturing centres, and Richmond is proud to stand at the head of the list.

The Only Dangerous Negro.

The negro farmers of Brunswick county, who are among the most prosperous in the State, recently held a conference, and the proceedings were published in whole or in part in scores of the State newspapers. The Messenger, a monthly publication in the county, makes grateful acknowledgment of the newspapers, and adds some words of comment:

"The treatment of the white dailies press was especially admirable, giving us both news and editorial notices. Thus proving the oft-repeated statement to be untrue that the white press of the State only extend to publish the short comings of the negro and not his good points. We have always contended that the whole press of the State was only too glad to encourage anything about the negro that stood for education and higher ideals and purposes. The instances mentioned herein confirm our views."

There is nothing but the kindest feeling on the part of the white race in Virginia for the industrious and respectable negro. The negro farmers of Brunswick who have gotten good accounts of themselves are treated as good citizens deserve and there is no friction between them and the whites. It is an exception. Negroes of this character do not commit the heinous crime nor any crime. They are law-abiding and are at least, improvements on the whites in minding their own affairs, and, for that matter, in profiting by their mistakes. It is the vile negro, the criminal, who commits crime, and who is a menace to peace and the public weal. Atlanta seems now all the trouble which she has been having has come from the congress class of blacks who robbed the dives and jumped politeness with their feelings, offending. Mobile seems to be disturbed, indeed, and the reports indicate that there is danger of an outbreak soon, as recently occurred in Atlanta. The responsible negroes must help handle with the whites and an earnest endeavor to stamp out the judgment brought on the part of their brethren, which is driving the white race to fury, or the Lord only knows what will become of the negro race. Sometimes there is a lesson in the Atlanta riot and the Mobile riot for Richmond. There are vagrant negroes and worse down in this city, and the authorities should look well after both. There is no excuse for vagrancy in Richmond. There is demand for labor such as the city has never before known, and the workman who lounges about in idleness does so from choice. It is but a step from idleness to crime, and every loafer should be summoned to court and made to give an account of himself. Justice Crutchfield and the police force have been doing good work in this direction, and it is to be hoped that they will relax nothing of their activities. The safety of the city demands that vagrancy in Richmond, especially among the negroes, be stamped out.

Sentiment.

A minister in one of the Chicago churches has announced his resignation and given as the reason for resigning his inability to cope with what he calls the "city problem"—the problem, that is, of maintaining a church when the changes in the neighborhood are such that its old support is withdrawn and no new support is offered in its place.

The trouble seems to be that church members in Chicago have little or no sentimental regard for any particular church. They probably attend the church which is most convenient, and when they remove from one section of the city to another they "move their membership."

It is far different in Richmond. With our people an attachment, save that of family, is stronger and more binding than the attachment for the church in which one has worshipped for a number of years. There are pews in many of the Richmond churches which have been occupied by the same family for generations, and the association has become not only sweet but sacred. Members so situated may change their place of residence in the city, may remove to remote sections in the West End, but it is very rarely that they cut loose from the old church. The First Baptist, St. James and St. Paul's Episcopal, Centenary Methodist and "Dr. Hoge's" Church and the Grace Street Presbyterian are all down town, and many of their members have moved up town, but their congregations do not change materially from year to year.

To promote their convenience, the congregation of the Second Baptist built a new church on West Franklin—and, by the way, it is truly a work of art—but the members clung to the old church down on East Main until the new building was completed. That is a beautiful expression of Southern sentiment, and it is our sentiment that forms the basis of our chivalry. This sentiment also underlies our State pride and State love, and we may look no farther than this for the motive of secession and for the inspiration of our soldiers in war and of our women who bore their part of the struggle so heroically at home. Our sentiment is our life and very largely our rule of conduct.

Released Convicts.

Richmond has many noble charities, but none more noble or more useful than the Ex-Prisoners' Aid Society, of which Mr. Burnett Lewis is president. At the last meeting of the directors Mr. Lewis presented a report outlining the work of the society. This report is published elsewhere in to-day's Times-Dispatch, and should be read by every man and woman who has a spark of pity for fallen humanity. The report, which Mr. Lewis submitted in the form of a letter, gives an outline of the work which the society has been doing since it was organized in February last, and is itself proof conclusive that its endeavors are not in vain. When the convict comes out of the penitentiary the society's superintendent meets him at the gate, extends to him a friendly hand, says a word of comfort and good cheer, gives him such temporary aid as he may require, and helps him to begin life anew. He is escorted to the train, the prison ticket exchanged for a regular railroad ticket, and he is sent on his way with a new hope in his heart and with the sense that he is not without at least one sympathizing friend. If he is to remain in Richmond honest employment is obtained for him, and the society looks after him until he is able to take care of himself.

Since February fifty-seven released convicts have been cared for in this way, and the results have been eminently satisfactory, as the detailed report shows.

The society is in need of money to carry on its work, and it should be supplied by the public without stint.

Trouble Ahead for Upton Sinclair

This is the week in which the farm of Brook Farm, long distinguished as the most famous communistic enterprise in American annals, is looked to receive the gayest kind of bumping. The star of George Ripley is in for a horrid dimming, and Hawthorne, Alcott, Curtis and Margaret Fuller, so far as concerns their discipleship of Fourier, are headed straight for oblivion's limbo. In the next day or two, in short, the communal Utopia of Upton Sinclair is going to open for business.

The Sinclairites are to be located at Englewood, N. J., which lies half an hour from the metropolis by the commutation stop watch, in a colony home known as Helicon Hall. Helicon, we may say for the benefit of the irreverent and uninformed, has no etymological connection with Avernus, Hades, or the lower regions generally. It is a name borrowed from a Grecian mount, storied in mythology as the home of the muses, and thus most appropriately used, in hazy, modern times, for the home of wisdom and culture in America. Mr. W. J. Vaughn, a newspaper poet of some celebrity, is one of those who will accompany Leader Sinclair into his contemplated haven of perfect peace. So will Professor Dewey, Noyes and Montague, of Columbia University, with their wives, and a number of other less widely known personages, including Mr. and Mrs. Burkman, for whom it seems very lucky, indeed, that Dr. Brander Matthews, another Columbia professor, is not going along.

Admirable serenity marks the visible preparations of the colonists to move in, but it is an open secret that many a breast is secretly torn by double, multifarious and grave. For instance, there is the little question of breakfast, which all the Sinclairites will take together in the Helicon commons. A close application of the co-operative principle to dining-room functions would establish the menu on a strict like-it-or-lump-it basis. Breakfast would be an occasion of absolute share-and-share-alike, and the dull

take the hindermost. But would that be really good policy? Could Sinclair expect Mr. Lampton to be very well pleased if he had to break his fast on cold bread and bacon, when his soul yearned for broiled chicken and waffles, and the price of them lay snug in his waistcoat pocket? And Mr. Bjorkman with a B—suppose that the communistic schedule yielded nothing but soft-boiled eggs, while his Scandinavian palate called aloud for a succulent peach, with toast, and would not be comforted otherwise? Could they reasonably ask him just to sit tight and keep cheerful? Would he not be justified in demanding with simple bitterness, whether the ancient slogan, "Eggs to order," was destined to perish from the face of the earth?

And other questions arise, scarcely less weighty, fully as perplexing. May Professor Dewey work his graphophone of an evening against the wishes and inclinations of Mrs. Noyes? Let Mr. Sinclair answer. May Mrs. Dewey do finger exercises on the Helicon grand piano, when other members of the group are passionately endeavoring to fall asleep? What are the hours when Mrs. Montague may feel free to sing "Waiting at the Church," till her soul was sated? May Mr. Lampton continue the recitation of his "Yawps," if assured by two or more others that he is giving them a headache? And in the matter of crying, will Sinclairized children be required to observe the regulations of the eight-hour day?

Mr. Sinclair may answer these and similar burning questions at his leisure. He is a well-meaning young man, with a nice eye for the appraisement of tinned meats, but we foresee as plainly as possible that Helicon Hall is going to let him in for a whole lot of trouble.

Old Virginia Sociability.

Virginia is noted for her sociability, and the more her people mingle the better they like one another's society. But Virginia is a large State, and many of her own children have never met. They are strangers to one another as though they lived in different States; yet they were born and reared on Virginia soil. One of the greatest benefits of the Jamestown Exposition will be the opportunity afforded to men and women of the Old Dominion to become acquainted, and many friendships will be formed during that year which will last through life.

But why wait for the exposition to begin this sweet work of becoming acquainted? Richmond is soon to have an agricultural fair and a horse show, and she extends a cordial invitation to all her neighbors throughout the State to come up to the capital and rally. All who come will have a warm welcome, and apart from the attractions of the Fair and the Horse Show, there will be the greater attraction of social intercourse. The Horse Show has been pre-eminently successful in its social features. Men and women meet each year around the tan-bark who meet at no other season, and who would never meet, perhaps, were it not for this rendezvous. The State Fair will broaden the opportunity for social amenities. Let us improve it. Let us make this, par excellence, the greatest social celebration Virginia has ever known. Richmond will certainly do her part.

Whatever the contents of the can, a benign government now assures us of absolutely reliable labels. Possibly the best thing we can do under the circumstances is to get into the way of eating labels.

Judge Parker's statement that certain remarks of Mr. Hearst's are "maliciously false" may make it necessary for Willie to sic Mr. Brisbane on him.

Secretary Shaw, who is again advertising his "best" appearance as a member of the Cabinet, is easily the Adelina Patti of the administration.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson cables that he will not be the next Democratic Senator from New Jersey, thus confirming our own previous suspicions.

The Washington Post intimates that Senor Palma will never be known as the father of his country. He's no step-father, either.

Mr. Taft's demeanor just now suggests the thought that he may some day be lifted into the White House by the Cuban vote.

The family of Mrs. Howard Gould cannot refrain from thinking that, in marrying a Chinaman, that lady acted rather coolly.

Also Mrs. Tomasa Palma will be pleased to discuss the grave question of autumn millinery with Mesdames Taft and Bacon.

Those members of the local Committee on Police, who so nearly clashed the other night, luckily arrested themselves in time.

If Senator Beveridge says again how earnestly he wants Cuba, why not make him take it?

Ex-President Palma might be described as Cuba's watch-dog of the manger.

And over the busy haunts of men hangs also a perceptible whiff of camphor.

It is to be hoped that General Funston will deem the water fine.

Havana, however, has some advantages over Mobile.

Al Adams has cashed in his policies.

The melancholy days have come.

THERE'S A RECORD OF 53 YEARS

Back of every bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a guarantee of its wonderful merit. You are therefore not making an experiment when you decide to try this sovereign remedy.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

should be your first choice, because it always cures Poor Appetite, Belching, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Female Ills and Malarial Fever. Try it to-day.

Rhymes for To-Day

Outstripped.

GONE is the voice from the silent hall,
Hushed is the song and the gay, glad call,
And tears, wrung hot from a heart's pain, fall
When I come on her glove left there.

Folded lie all of her dresses—to stay,
Smoothed for a lifetime and put away—
Planned all glad for her youth and May,
Which she was never to wear.

Poems we loved and music we tried,
Books that we read in the evenstide—
I touch them here at the table-side,
And my eyes are blind and wet.

Here we would dream in the cushioned seat,
And the charmed hours fled, too glad, too fleet. . . .
How the memories throng! . . . . so sad, so sweet,
That I cannot bear them yet.

Never again, while these dimmed eyes see,
Will she call my name, will she come to me:
High on the hill, where I fain would be,
She lies 'neath the ox-eyes' stare.

Green be the turf in the holled spot,
Sweeter the rose and the sun less hot;
And wind and the falling rain, God wot,
Must touch more gently there.

—H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Machine Made.

"What do political machines manufacture, pa?" "Bosts, Bobby."—Kansas City Times.

Two Evils.

"You're such a wretched writer, it's a wonder you wouldn't get a typewriting machine." "I would, only that would show what a miserable speller I am."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Goods.

"A man in public office should not be indifferent to this world's goods." "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "but it is not always wise to let himself be caught with them."—Washington Star.

Taking in the Coin.

"Talking about inventions," said the business man, "I have a little machine in my place that would make me a millionaire if I could only keep it going all the time." "What is it?" "A cash register."—Philadelphia Ledger.

It Makes a Difference.

"The Rev. Mr. Slickers doesn't preach 'fire and brimstone' as much from his new pulpit as he did when he was your pastor," said Church. "No," replied Smithkins, "he gets more salary now."—Philadelphia Press.

Complimentary.

"My dear sir," enthusiastically exclaimed the young lawyer, after he had heard his client's story, "you certainly have a good case. I think we can secure a verdict without much trouble." "That's what I told my wife," said the man; "and yet she insisted at first that we ought to engage a first-class lawyer."—Philadelphia Press.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

BOURKE Cockran is the only man we know of who can be like Cerberus, two or more gentlemen at once. In doubling back on his political trail some time he is going to have a rear-end collision with himself.—Columbia State.

* * *

Senor Palma will get back to New York in time to find that a red-hot gubernatorial campaign makes a Cuban revolution look like a cribbage-like quarrel.—Washington Post.

* * *

Colombia is busy revolting, but since we got hold of Panama we have lost our special sense of obligation to intervene in Colombian affairs.—Atlanta Journal.

* * *

So far Mr. Bryan has not charged any one with stealing his government owership stories.—New York Tribune.

* * *

There seems to be only one solution of the Cuban difficulty, and if this does not mean imported cigars at a nickel straight, Uncle Sam's nothing will ever mean it.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

* * *

Secretary Taft is now finding out what Secretary Hay meant when he deserted dealing with Latin-American diplomats as like trying to hold a weasel in your lap and talking philosophy at the same time.—New York Press.

SEGREGATION OF THE RACES.

[Clipped from the New York Herald.]

Some Deportation Problems.

New York Times: "How is the South to get rid of the obstacle of its population, including the greater part, practically the whole, of the agricultural laboring class? What reason is there to think that the Republic of Liberia could provide homes and living for them?"

No Question of Color in Law.

Pittsburg Dispatch: "There should be no question of race or color in it. White or black, rich or poor, alike should be protected against slander and violence, and that protection should be secured by the effective punishment of the offenders through the law, also without regard to color or condition."

Nation's Most Important Question.

Washington Star: "The race question is probably our most important question. For years it has been allowed to drift, the politicians using it purely for selfish purposes. Both parties have offended. The Republicans have deserted the negro in the South but on the other hand the Democratic party and negroes in the North far outnumber all negro votes in the South."

Grand Jury Blames Sensationalism.

Baltimore News: "This sensational manner of dealing with news relating to negro crime is declared by the grand jury to have largely influenced the outbreak of the spirit animating the mob of last Saturday night, and it blames our the Atlanta News for its 'severest' condemnation."

Climax May Be Reached.

Utica Press: "Perhaps this Atlanta outrage may be the climax, and the South may awaken to the peril of the continued disregard for law."

"The Monster of Christendom."

Boston Herald: "Sometimes it is said that if the negroes do not submit to whatever curtailment of their rights the white race chooses to impose they will be driven out or exterminated. That will not, it cannot be, without crime that will stagger humanity and make America the monster of Christendom."

Negro Has Too Much Liberty.

Minneapolis Journal: "The great trouble with the negro of the South is too much freedom. Emancipation brought him liberty to go where he pleased and to do as he pleased, and the consequences have been disastrous."

Remedy Lies in the Law.

Nashville Banner: "The disregard of law and the courts in meting out punishment is a form of lawlessness which is demoralizing and tends rather to the encouragement than the suppression of crime. After all, the enforcement of law must be a country's dependence for repressing crime and maintaining order."

Good Homes and Sound Law.

Louisville Herald: "Give the country the well ordered, well governed homes of the past and law will everywhere take its course. There will be no 'unwritten insanity' plea to shield murderers from punishment, no lynchings to prevent pardons from being rightfully enforced on the guilty."

Victim of His Own Ambition.

New York World: "The true explanation of Southern race hatreds must be found in economic causes. If the Southern negro were content to be idly idle, improvident and worthless, all classes would treat him with the kindness and consideration shown by the aristocratic Southern families. It is the negro's effort to rise above the environment of slavery which has intensified the class hatred that leads mobs to murder him in cold blood and make color a crime."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

There are over seventy miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

The crown of Portugal is valued at $8,500,000, a world's record for crowns.

There is a mummy in the Edinburg Museum weighing only three and one-half grains, which can lift 48 times its own weight.

A movement is in progress to erect a statue of Llewelyn, the great Welsh prince, in Carnarvon, in the form of a national memorial.

In Sweden a separate car must be provided on suburban train going out of Stockholm for the accommodation of intoxicated persons.

MR MONTAGUE HOME; WILL NOT TALK POLITICS

(Continued from First Page.)

Governor Montague was high in praise.

He remarked that formerly there had been great fear and jealousy among the South American republics of their great neighbor in the North, but now he had observed these passions greatly diminishing. The condition of affairs which he remarked during his stay in Rio de Janeiro and his visits to other points in Brazil and the nearby sister republics, demonstrated to him the fact that the United States is everywhere hailed as a friend and good neighbor. The Virginia commissioner could not help being pleased and gratified at such marks of esteem among the Latin republics for their Anglo-Saxon neighbor, and the expressions of Governor Montague were couched in words of sincerest praise for the peoples he had met and with whom he had held intercourse.

Speaking of the government of Brazil, Governor Montague said that it is modeled after that of the United States, and that the Constitution of Brazil is an almost exact reproduction, word for word, of that framed by the fathers of the first republic in the Western Hemisphere.

"It is a wonderful country," he said—"full of possibilities, and we should look to it for the expansion of our trade. China and South America afford the best field for the expansion of our trade now and for many years to come, provided we ourselves offer the proper opportunities for the trade to develop for us.

"Wherever I have been I find the United States is held in the highest respect, and that our government is unquestionably the great, growing power of the world, and that if we pursue our course with intelligence and virtue, the next fifty years will see our country of such order and power as will be unmatched by any three nations of the world."

City of Great Beauty.

Former Governor Montague referred in his stay in Rio in exquisite terms of praise. He said that the city is of matchless and remarkable beauty, set, as it is, at the foot of great mountains, which slope almost to the bay. The harbor at Rio, he continued, is, without doubt, the finest in the world. It is an estuary of the sea, and has no rivers flowing into it to muddy it with silt.

Of remarkable width and length, the harbor is capable of holding all the navies of the world at one time, outrivaling even the far-famed Hampden Roads, which, Governor Montague says, is far excelled by the natural beauty and scenery surrounding the bay of Rio.

Of the city itself he also spoke in words of the warmest praise. It is large and capacious, and the narrow streets which characterized it in the early days have been replaced with wider streets, and numerous modern improvements are being rapidly instituted. Rio has issued $100,000 worth of bonds, and the money is rapidly being utilized in making further improvement.

Governor Montague found the people to be refined and cultured and hospitable to a degree. Many social entertainments were lavished upon the members of the commission during their stay in Rio, and much of their time was taken up with meeting the social requirements. The speaker waxed warm in his eloquent praise of everything he had seen and of the reception the commission had received, and could not speak too hopefully of the cordial relations he would like to see exist between the United States and her Southern sisters. He found the same desire to exist among the latter, and his conclusion was that the result of the meeting of the Pan-American Commission will be all that is good and helpful in the relations to be maintained between the countries of South America and of the Northern Continent.

Not a Word of Politics.

Governor Montague was asked to give some expression of his views as to Hearstism and the position of Hearst in national politics, and in regard to government ownership of railroads as expounded by W. J. Bryan, but the former Executive declined on the ground that he had been no American papers while away and had been entirely out of touch with American affairs, and so was not qualified to formulate an opinion.

Governor Montague and his party left Queenstown at midday, September 27th, and arrived off Sandy Hook Tuesday night, making a remarkably quick voyage. The Oceanic, which is one of the largest ships of the White Star Line, proceeded to dock early the following morning, and, as soon as possible, the party were entrained for Virginia.

WANTS FULL COMMITTEE.

Reorganization of New York Life Insurance Companies.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., October 3.—A special effort is being made by Insurance Commissioner J. R. Young to have a full attendance of the North Carolina committee at the meeting in New York October 5th, to consider matters concerning the reorganization of the New York Life and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The commissioner says it is of the highest importance to have the committee fully represented not only for the best interests of the North Carolina policyholders in these companies, but for the good of insurance interests generally.

The joint committee on the part of this State consists of Governor Glenn and ex-Judge T. B. Womack, chairmen; and J. H. Pool, R. M. Nelson, Colonel A. B. Andrews, J. F. Ferrall, G. W. Hinsdale, J. A. McAulay, H. M. McEden, E. J. Justice, H. C. McNair and R. N. Page.

WANTED FOR THEFT.

Robbed a German of His Savings and Skipped the State.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., October 3.—The authorities here have been notified that Clyde Falson, who is badly wanted here for stealing $96 from Mr. Yearger, of Allen and Yearger, tinners, has been arrested and jailed in Columbia. A requisition will be procured from Governor Glenn at once on the Governor of South Carolina, in order that he may be brought back here to stand trial.

Yearger is a German, and saved about $600, which he kept in his trunk, instead of a bank. Falson discovered his hiding place for his money, and stole it, leaving the State immediately.

Goodwin—Beal.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SCOTTSVILLE, VA., October 3.—A pretty wedding took place to-day at "Cedar Hill," the home of the Misses Beal, in Fluvanna county, when Miss Alma Beal, the fifth sister, became the bride of Mr. Thomas Goodwin, of Appomattox. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. J. R. Daniel, took place at high noon, and was witnessed by the relatives and intimate friends of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by a delightful lunch before Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, attended by many of the guests, drove to Scottsville, where they boarded a train for their bridal tour.

The bride has any number of friends in Scottsville and vicinity, who wish her joy in her new life; and the groom has the good fortune to be spoken of in the highest terms by all who know him.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The Times-Dispatch will furnish to any one who wishes it, information about any educational institution in Virginia, whether the institution is advertised in this paper or not.

Virginia Mechanics Institute
NIGHT SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY,
1014 AND 1016 EAST BROAD ST.,
will begin its twenty-third session on the FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1906. Thorough and practical courses are offered in Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Freehand, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Manual Training in Woodwork and Pattern-making, Chemistry, Physics, Electricity, Elementary English Languages and Clay Modeling. Applications will be received from men and boys over fifteen years old at the office of the Secretary, at the Institute, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and every night except Saturday from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock.
MANN S. QUARLES,
Chairman School Committee.
FRANK W. DUKES,
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This College conforms to the Standards fixed by law for Medical Education. Send for Bulletin No. 11, which tells about it.
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MEDICINE—DENTISTRY—PHARMACY

The Art School of the Art Club of Richmond
217 W. GRACE ST.
SESSION BEGINS OCTOBER 1, 1906.
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For circular, etc., apply to
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215 E. Franklin Street.

Nolley's School for Boys
107 North Pine Street.
Opens Monday, Sept. 24, 1906. Prepares boys for colleges and universities. Schoolhouse well ventilated and fitted up with modern improvements, filtered water, etc. Catalogues at book stores.
For further particulars, address the Principal, 112 North Fifth Street.
G. M. NOLLEY.

THE THEATRES

Academy.

To-night—"Zaza."

Bijou.

Matinee and night—"A Square Deal."

Clyde Fitch's clever play, "Her Own Way," was given quite a good production at the Academy last night, and after the first act, which was a little tedious, the attention of the audience was held until the final scene, a scene, by the way, which is thoroughly suggestive of the methods of this well known American playwright.

Miss Sylvia Lynden, who appeared in the role of Georgiana Charley, was most convincing in the part, and one need think no less of her impersonation because Maxine Elliott made some of the scenes more delightfully ingenuous. Miss Elliott, in the tender moments of the play, is incomparable; but Miss Lynden, in depth of feeling, and in giving expression to the more serious side of the character, is all that could be desired. Of course, it is granted that perhaps no actress on either side of the water can hug a wife fellow to better advantage than Miss Elliott, or give a more adequate portrayal of the emotions caused by dashed expectancy. But Miss Lynden certainly would have disappointed any one who believed that only one woman could play the role.

Some of the good points in the first act of the play were not made effective, owing to a rather careless observance of the necessary business to make these points clear. The first act is unique, but is of that tricky nature that nearly always means a failure unless everything that is clever in the dialogue is thoroughly brought out. In this act, what in the original production was quite a success, fell rather flat last night.

The cast was entirely acceptable throughout, and the result was a smooth, even performance.

"Zaza" Presented To-Night.

"Zaza" will be produced at the Academy to-night. The play has always met with some criticism from those who do not care to see depicted upon the stage women of the type of Zaza. It seems to possess, however, a certain fascination, judging from the reception which has greeted wherever it. The shafts of the critics who have condemned it seem only to have served the purpose of drawing the attention of the poets to the production. The play is already well known here, and needs no description.

Mr. Jack Drumgoole, formerly known in Richmond, is leading man of this production.

The One Woman.

"The One Woman," Thomas Dixon's dramatization of his novel of the same name, will be seen at the Academy to-morrow night and Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Dixon, author of the Clansman, last season's sensational success, produced "The One Woman" (suggested by his novel of the same name), for the first time at the Academy of Music in Norfolk on Monday night. A newspaper critic called it a melodrama next morning and said in part, that "the day of melodrama had passed." Mr. Dixon's address at the theatre during Tuesday night's performance, saying:

"The One Woman" is a melodrama; I wrote it as one, and intended it to be just what that term implies. The piece probably dragged a little last night. It was the first production. Our company have been rehearsing day and night for eight weeks. Miss Dale, who plays the part of Ruth, was ill in bed an hour before the curtain rose, but with indomitable courage, came to the theatre and played her part.

Our scenery had never before been set on any stage; the lighting effects which are most important, had never been tried with the scenery.

The Landmark says:

"Thomas Dixon's play "The One Woman" will be one of the most substantial successes of the year. Miss Dale as Ruth was clever, beautiful and fascinating; Mr. Austin Webb, who played Silas Lynch in "The Clansman" last season, was strong and masterful. "The One woman" spells success.

The piece when produced in Richmond to-morrow will, the manager claims, have all the weak spots eliminated, and new lines, and situations in their place.

* * *

George Ade's "The County Chairman" will be produced at the Academy next Tuesday night.

A Lew Fields production, "It Happened in Nordland," will be the offering Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Harry Burgess, who scored such a big hit and won the applause of the house in the role of Ezekial in "The Little Joker" Tuesday night, is an old Richmond boy. He is the son of Mr. John A. Burgess, formerly of Richmond, but now of Atlanta, Ga.

ASHLAND AUXILIARY OF WEDNESDAY CLUB

Meeting to Be Held Next Wednesday for Organization—Interest in Coming Wedding.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ASHLAND, VA., October 3.—The musical talent of Ashland is to be concentrated this year in a large and popular organization of the Wednesday Club of Richmond, as an auxiliary here of that well known organization. An unpublished invitation has been issued to all of those interested in music to meet next Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. President Blackwell, at which time the musical club for this year will be organized. The successful work of the club of last year insures an unusual interest and attendance for the coming season. Dr. Peters, conductor of the May Festival in Richmond, will be a frequent visitor to the auxiliary at Ashland and Mr. Eugene Jones will undoubtedly consent to lead the Ashland chorus this year. Mrs. R. E. Blackwell has accepted the important position of accompanist. The work for the festival in Richmond next year has not yet been assigned by Dr. Peters, but will be announced at the organization meeting next week by Mr. Jones or Mr. Hawkes.

Among the guests who will be registered at the Henry Clay Inn the coming winter will be Mr. and Mrs. John D. Harris, of Philadelphia. Mr. Harris is the mechanical engineer and general manager of the Gas, Sewer and Water Company, which will commence operations in Ashland this month. Mr. W. E. Sexton, the consulting engineer of the company, also from Philadelphia, will also reside at the Inn during the progress of the work. Mr. W. E. Sexton is now here engaged on the preliminary survey of the work. Mr. E. L. Mathis, the contractor for this work, will also reside at the Inn after October 15th.

The social interest of the community is centred in the wedding of next Tuesday evening at the College Chapel of Miss Clara Cox, of Ashland, to Mr. W. J. D. Bell, of Lynchburg, Va. The bridal party will be made up as follows: Bridesmaids, Miss Anna Howard, of North Carolina; Miss Emma L. Gramling, of Marietta, Ga.; Miss Mamie Lindsay, of Alexandria, Va.; Miss May Chenwood, of Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Sue Adams, of Lynchburg, Va.; Miss Minnie Bell, of Virginia; Miss Annie Hunter, of Ashland; Miss Carrie Vandiver, of Ashland; Miss Maggie Tucker, of Ashland; Miss Josephine McLeod, of Marmion, Va. Miss Helen Cox, of Ashland, maid of honor; Mrs. Schuyler Fox, of Ashland, matron of honor. Groomsmen, Mr. Leslie Ellis, of Ashland; Mr. Tom Fox, of Ashland; Mr. Rob Hunter, of Ashland; Mr. E. Jordan, of Ashland; Mr. Newton Vaughan, of Ashland; Mr. Frank Cox, of Ashland; Mr. Edward Cox, of Ashland; Mr. Dan Sale, of Lynchburg, Va.; Mr. Henry Sackett, of Lynchburg, Va.; Mr. Robert Horton, and Dr. Geo. Bell, of New York, best man. The ceremony will be conducted by Rev. E. T. Dadmun, of Ashland. Mr. Walace, of Randolph Macon College will conduct the music.

Founded on Fact.

Timkins—Smawley has been telling me some of his vacation experiences.

Simkins—And do you mean to tell me you believe his yarns?

Timkins—Certainly. They were so uninteresting. I'm sure they must be founded on facts.—Kansas City Post.

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