



### Double Daily Train Service

Through to— CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, JACKSONVILLE.

Elegant Lighted Dining Cars (Service "a la Carte")

Elegant Reclining Chair Cars Seats Free

Large Airy Drawing Room Sleepers and Ladies' Day Coaches

Trains leave Canal Street Station, New Orleans, at 9:25 a.m. and 8:15 p.m.

City Ticket Office, 201 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

GEN. MANAGERS, SUPERINTENDENT NEW ORLEANS and Mobile Division.

A. E. LADNER, City Ticket Agt. E. C. RUNTE, City Pass. Agt. J. K. RIDGELY, Div. Pass. Agt.

C. B. COMPTON, Traffic Mgr. C. I. STONE, Gen. Pass. Agt. Louisville, Ky.

### TIME TABLE OF TRAINS IN BILOXI

NORTH BOUND. No. 2, daily, due Biloxi..... 10 48 am No. 96 daily, due Biloxi..... 11 42 am No. 4, daily, due Biloxi..... 11 42 am No. 6, daily, due Biloxi..... 9 55 am No. 8, daily except Sunday..... 5 57 pm No. 10, daily except Sunday..... 7 50 pm No. 12, Sunday excursion..... 10 48 am No. 14, Wednesday excursion..... 10 55 am

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1, daily, due Biloxi..... 5 57 pm No. 3, daily, due Biloxi..... 4 46 am No. 5, daily, due Biloxi..... 3 09 pm No. 7, daily except Sunday..... 6 19 am No. 9, Monday only..... 4 56 am No. 11, daily except Sun & Mon..... 2 48 am No. 13, Sunday excursion..... 10 48 am No. 15, Wednesday excursion..... 6 14 pm

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT GULFPORT, Miss., July 6, 1901

### Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company

DIRECT LINE TO GULFPORT, MISS. Through Fullman Sleeping Cars, in Connection with the Illinois Central Railroad Co. (Via Jackson, Miss.)

Between St. Louis, Mo., and Gulfport, Miss. (on Trains 1 and 2.)

Also Through Service (on Trains 1 and 2) to Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Other Cities.

THREE (3) TRAINS DAILY Daily Daily Daily Sun ex Sun Only

No. 1 No. 3 No. 5 No. 7 Lv Jackson 3:35pm 4:30am 3:15am

No. 2 No. 4 No. 6 No. 8 Lv Gulf 7:35pm 7:20am 4:05pm 6:40pm

With the exception of train No. 6, 7 & 8 these trains scheduled to make close connections at Jackson, Miss., with—

Illinois Central Trains of like numbers. Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Trains. Alabama & Vicksburg Trains.

At Hattiesburg with— N. O. & N. E. Trains, North and South Bound.

Miss. Cent. (P&R) Trains. M. K. & K. C. Trains.

At Gulfport, Miss., with— Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co's Trains.

S. D. BOYDSTON, G. P. A. GULFPORT, MISS.

### Lopez & Dukate,

OYSTER, SHRIMP FRUIT PACKERS

Biloxi, - - - - - Miss.

LABORERS WANTED, both white and colored in mass.

VINCENT'S RESTAURANT

PETER SPONZA PROPRIETOR

Meals Served at All Hours. Moderate Prices.

Dukate's Theatre Building.

### H. E. LATIMER

Rough and Dressed Yellow Pine Lumber.

Brick, Shingles, Lath, Posts, Etc. Hook Bay, Biloxi.

Physical Education. One of the interesting topics discussed by the doctors at Atlantic City was the ill-effect, possibly permanent, of excessive and unregulated physical exertion.

In the great attention given to athletic exercises in our schools and colleges, this is a real danger. The competition is fiercer, the effort greater, than in the improvised schoolboy sports of former generations, and while, no doubt, the fittest survive, they unfit must suffer in the process.

It is not possible to make physical training an integral part of a real education, so that boys shall no more be put to tests of strength and endurance for which they are unprepared than they would be put to intellectual tasks in advance of their natural development?

asks the Philadelphia Ledger, in a general survey of courses, this idea is recognized in an advisory supervision of the gymnasium and the playground; but the thought that the school or college is responsible, as a parent, for the physical as well as the mental development of those entrusted to its care is a matter of the highest and body so important to the healthy mind, has had only an occasional and irregular application.

Leagues for Courtesy. If we are to have the civilization in this country, good manners must be drilled into the school children; and the Outlook proposes to the teachers of the country that they shall organize everywhere in the schools leagues of courtesy, voluntary associations of boys and girls for the purpose of advancing the standards of manners and developing those instincts of courtesy, kindness and helpfulness which are characteristic of the American child in all parts of the country.

The American ought to be the most courteous and the best-mannered person in the world, for his natural kindness and his desire to be helpful and to make himself agreeable, are recognized everywhere. He fails, wherever he does fail, not because of bad intentions, but because of lack of training or because of haste. As the use of English is supervised in every recreation in every school, so the manners of every boy and girl ought to be supervised and corrected in every school relation.

Two cases of impudence by telephone girls have lately been noticed in the newspapers. They deserve publicity as an illustration of different ways of treating the same offense, says the Youth's Companion. One girl was impudent to the mayor of an American city. She was talking "over the line," and did not know who he was. He let her discharge. The other girl, also in ignorance of the identity of her interlocutor, gave a sharp answer to President Loubet, of France. He summoned her to his office, talked to her kindly and sensibly, and sent her back to her work. One cannot help feeling that the French president showed to better advantage than the American mayor.

A farmer whose home is in Tennessee was infected by a rabid cow and contracted hydrophobia. He came to Chicago with a "mad stone" tied to his wrist in the hope of getting relief. The doctor at the Pasteur institute immediately threw the stone into the alley, much to the surprise and discomfort of the young farmer, whose father had mortgaged his farm to get the magic rock. It is evident that success does not count much on the efficiency of "mad stones" to cure an affliction of this kind, but the idea is still strong in the backwoods district that there is virtue in this sort of treatment.

Peanut raising in Texas has become an important industry. The demand for this nut is so great that some have given their attention to the business entirely and find that it pays better than most any other crop. Last year several trainloads of peanuts were shipped out from the San Angelo country and there is promise of another big yield this year. In many parts of Texas peanut trees are being planted in large numbers and it is evident that the future demand will be strong. Texas has a large exhibit of these nuts at the world's fair, and in that respect leads all other states.

"When I am going anywhere I don't wait for a start. I hitch my car to anything going my way," says the explanation which a Chicago reformer once gave for accepting appointment as civil service commissioner under a mayor who believed in the spoils system. The Youth's Companion says this is a pretty good rule for reformers in other parts of the country to follow.

The disastrous results following the recent walking match in the French army furnishes another example of the danger with which an amateur, harnamless sport may become dangerous; but, even so, we cannot help feeling that some of the contestants were a bit out of training.

A western man committed suicide this week because he could not guide his automobile. Most men guiding automobiles prefer to commit homicide.

A central Massachusetts bird around a clock, and a summer squall, Mix and a date, the regulation Sun was weekly.

## Modern Workmen Have Too Much Leisure Time

By O. M. WENTWORTH,  
A Retired Marble Manufacturer of Massachusetts.

THE leisure which the shorter workday confers on the workman were used with discretion, there could be perhaps no reason for criticism of the movement which resulted in the eight-hour law. But the fact that only a very small percentage of the workmen devote to profitable uses the increased leisure which they enjoy to-day, is in itself a refutation of the wisdom of the shorter workday.

It is sometimes said that the shorter workday gives to workmen the opportunity to improve their minds and to make of themselves better family men and better citizens, but I have observed that on a Saturday afternoon or on a holiday the public libraries are deserted, while a baseball game, for example, is attended by no fewer than 15,000 persons, nearly all of whom are workmen.

In answer to the argument, that the shorter workday produces a better type of workman, I am competent to say that 50 years ago, when I worked at my trade with my companions, and all of us put in no fewer than 10, and more often as many as 12, hours a day, the type of workman was finer than I have seen at any time since. I do believe there never was a more temperate, industrious, loyal, intelligent and productive body of workmen before or since than existed in my trade 50 years ago, before they began to talk of the 10-hour movement. And I may add, that man for man, and hour for hour, the productiveness of the eight-hour workman of to-day cannot compare with that of the 10-hour workman of those times. A marble-cutting job, which would have taken a given number of men, working ten hours a day, from 14 to 15 days to do in those times, will take now the same number of men, working eight hours a day, from 26 to 27 days to complete.

I have often heard a man say that he earned all he was getting. Even if that was true, the argument was a poor one as an excuse for any man not doing his best. A man gets more than he is worth when he earns no more than he gets. Not much capital would be employed if the capitalist did not expect that every workman would earn a little more than he gets, for the capitalist is also entitled to his reward, not alone for the actual labor that he performs to make the business a success, but for the hazards and responsibilities that he bears.

I am in hearty sympathy with the reform of every abuse to which wage-earners may be subjected, but it seems to me that labor is in danger of injuring itself by excessive and unreasonable demands. Wage-earners claim that they ought to have more leisure, but how often is the leisure which they possess put to that profitable use which enables a man to rise above his environment? Leisure is a good thing if employed to good advantage, but leisure is a bad thing, for a rich man as well as a poor man, if it be frivolously expended.

In almost every industry to-day there is complaint that the cost of labor is so high that business must be conducted at diminished profit. Some employers have gone so far as to say that labor should consider whether it is not in danger of killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

## Virtue in Material Age

By DR. WOODROW WILSON,  
President of Princeton University.

The most alarming thing is that the present era is one of diminishing religious zeal. Addition of church membership, contribution to church enter-tion, the number of men entering the ministry, are either diminishing or falling below that proportionate increase demanded by the position of organized Christianity. The laboring classes are coming to hate the churches as representatives of the employing class. Wealth in the second generation is too frequently the minister of pleasure rather than of social service. This age of transition is becoming, if indeed, it has not already become, an age of religious indifference.

I am well aware that there are facts that can be pleaded against such a statement. It may be urged, and justly, that there never was a time when men are more interested in the study of religion and the Bible or when Christian helpfulness was more widespread and effective. It may be urged, and justly, that atheism has given place to agnosticism and that religious faith stands more strongly entrenched philosophically than ever before. Such facts as these are to be given due consideration, but I cannot see that they affect the general situation. How many cultured and well-to-do people you know who are really interested in religion? How many college graduates are entering the ministry? The massing of statistics will not quiet the anxiety caused by truthful answers to these questions. The age is religiously indifferent.

There are two outstanding reasons: The scientific attitude of the mind and the moral callousness of a commercial age. The scientific attitude of mind makes the modern age. It is by no means monopolized by the men of the library and the laboratory. For all matters are under investigation. We investigate the Bible to discover when and by whom its various parts were written. We hang new-born children to sticks to study the survival of reprehensible habits. We seek to learn whether men are more religious after eating or before eating. The spirit in inquiry is like the sun—it's going forth from one end of the Heaven to the other, and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.

## Control of Charity

By MICHAEL J. SCANLAN.

Theoretically, at least, it would seem that the administration or control of charitable institutions should be left to those citizens to be found in every community, who are able, willing and anxious to help their fellow men for the sake of humanity. Boards of trustees so composed may spend money more freely, but the greater part of the money thus spent would be for a good purpose, and the central advisory board whose recommendation would be necessary for yearly appropriations should act as an effective check on wastefulness.

The system of centralized control appears to check philanthropic effort or real charity to a considerable extent; in other words, public-spirited citizens are thereby eliminated from the service they would be glad to render to humanity, and the whole matter reduced to the cold level of official action.

If we are to believe the reports made, and there is no reason to doubt their accuracy, politicians, as such, commonly keep their hands off the management of charitable institutions. There seems to be a determined and wholesome effort on the part of the people to keep professional politicians from trading on the unfortunate inmates of such institutions.

# BILOXI

IS the third oldest city in the United States—settled in the year 1699 by Iberville.

Made more attractive by the Seashore Camp Grounds, situated on the beach, on the outskirts of the city, where religious meetings are held every summer, attracting people from all sections.

Only four miles from the Soldiers' Home, Jefferson Davis' old home, offering to visitors a pleasant evening's drive on the shelled beach front.

Situated directly on the Gulf of Mexico, and is almost surrounded by water.

A summer and winter health resort growing daily in popularity.

Favorite resort for bathing, fishing, hunting and boating.

The second largest oyster shipping point in the world.

Justly named the "Queen City of the Coast."

The largest city on the Mississippi Sound. Summer home of New Orleans capitalists. Midway New Orleans and Mobile.

HAS oyster, crab, shrimp, fish, vegetables; Duke's Theatre, one of the finest in the state, costing \$40,000; The Biloxi Daily Herald; lumber manufacturing shipyards; flourishing banks; door, sash and blind factory; ice plants; flour mill; art pottery; local and long distance telephone connections; telegraph; express and mail delivery; \$50,000 electric system; electric lights and railway; churches of all denominations; fine drainage system; business streets paved with vitrified brick, and schilling sidewalks; \$17,000 bridge across Back Bay.

School facilities second to none in Mississippi, with five large and handsome buildings and a corps of able and experienced educators. Parents locating in Biloxi are assured of public school advantages equal to much larger cities.

About 3000 visitors during the summer months and about 1000 in winter.

Resident population now of about 7500; last census, in 1900, 5467.

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Back Bay, Biloxi, Miss.

DEALERS IN BRICK, SHINGLES, LATH, POSTS, ETC. BILL LUMBER A SPECIALTY AND ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Harness, Varnishes, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Window Glass, Etc., Etc.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer In

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## CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE- & TELEGRAPH CO.

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Long distance lines and telephones of this Company enable you to talk almost anywhere in Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. We can put you in quick and satisfactory communication with the people of this great section of the country. We solicit your patronage. Rates reasonable. Equipments and facilities unsurpassed.

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