

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY, TIMES BUILDING, TENH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company. Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application. Remit by draft, check, post-office order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 547; editorial rooms, No. 546. F. scimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY. MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET. PETERSBURG, BUREAU, BYRNE & HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT, PHONE 11.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 16, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Handolph Literary Society, Arlington House. Monroe Lodge, Golden Shore, Gatewood Hall.

Richmond Lodge, L. A. of M., Eagle Hall. Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. M., Jr. O. U. M. Hall.

Richmond Assembly, R. O. of G. Y., Corcoran Hall. Manatoka Tribe, I. O. of R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall.

THE POST AND THE PROLETARIAT.

Soon after Mr. Martin's selection by the Democratic caucus as its nominee for senator, the Washington Post had an editorial review of the case, congratulating Virginia and Virginians that this was evidence of the dawning of a new day in Virginia that would open the avenues of public employment and public honors to the proletariat, to whom aristocratic supremacy had heretofore closed them.

We at once pointed out to the Post that in the general had opinion of whatever was Southern entertained by the Post's editor, he had made a very ludicrous blunder, for the reason that Mr. Martin's family is an old and respected one in the State, and that the Martins have always counted themselves and been counted as entitled to associate with the best. The Post had also mentioned the election of Governor McKimney as the first dawn of its new day, but we did not stop, as we might have done, to show the ludicrous character of this blunder also, as Governor McKimney's family has also always held itself and been held entitled to the association of the highest.

The Post is not satisfied with the thorough exposure we made of its nonsensical misrepresentation of public sentiment and feeling here, but returns to the case in an article reviewing ours. It says, speaking of the Times: "But thus far our topical critics, who are still conjuring with names, have failed to convince us that the Democrats of Virginia have done otherwise than wisely. In so far as in any of those nominations, they have given impetus to Democratic progress in quarters where genealogical trees do not abound, they have wrought a good work for the State."

But we never attempted to convince the Post that "in so far as this nomination has given an impetus to Democratic progress in quarters where genealogical trees do not abound" a bad work was wrought for the State. We confined ourselves to letting it know that it had got the wrong sort by the ear; that Mr. Martin was not one of the cherished proprietariats at all, but one of that class which the Post thinks so detestable and unworthy of confidence. We confined ourselves exclusively to that point, and if the Post had been logical it would have confined its reply to the same point. But, regardless of the facts as they actually exist, and holding on tenaciously to its theory, which has no sort of relation to facts, it quotes our first editorial on Martin's nomination as follows:

"In the nomination of Mr. Thomas S. Martin, General Huntton, the action of the caucus is inexplicable upon any of the grounds to which the people of the State have been accustomed in such matters. His nomination will be a surprise and astonishment amounting often to a shock to the great majority of the people of Virginia, to whom he is almost entirely unknown. Mr. Martin's friends claim for him superior qualities of judgment, organization, and management. Certainly he will bear the heavy responsibility of justifying by his course a complete revolution in the influences which have prevailed from the foundation of our government in choosing Senators in Virginia. Mr. Martin is the nominee of the party, and as our representative we most earnestly hope that he may prove in every respect equal to his high duties, but the fact that he has been nominated will stir the hearts of the people of this State to searching deeply into the political methods which have produced such a transformation scene."

There, says the Post. There is evidence from the editorial columns of the (Richmond) Times itself, "that Mr. Martin's election was a new deal in a new direction." The Post is entirely justified in saying this. But this "new deal in the new direction" intimated by the

Times was not at all a "deal" in the "direction" supposed by the Post. The Times was referring to the fact that Mr. Martin was almost an unknown man to the people of Virginia and to the charge that by some sort of unknown, but powerful extraneous influence—to use the expression of the Dispatch—he had secured the nomination. That was the "new deal in the new direction," which the Times was referring to, and it was not at all referring to the case as evidence that any more liberal views than have always prevailed were coming to be entertained in such matters by Virginians.

It is to be feared that the eyes of the Post are so jaundiced about the people of the South that it cannot see clearly the state of feeling and opinion that exist here. Virginia is a Democratic State, not in the sense merely of a State which regularly casts its vote for the Democratic nominee for President, but in the sense of her people being truly and at heart Democrats, who are fiercely in love with the principle that all men are equal before the law. Her people are Jeffersonian Democrats in their hearts and in their feelings. We do not, as the Post seems to do, consider a man honored because his business is that of a hair dresser or working tallow-chandler, because that would be to distinguish between businesses, and it is not the business that honors the man, but the man that honors the business. But we do not consider a man as in any respect whatever barred from entering into the highest dignities and honors because his business is that of a hair dresser or working tallow-chandler. We think there is no qualification for public office but virtue and wisdom, and if the hair dresser or tallow-chandler possesses these, the Virginians are ready to see either installed into their highest offices, if they are able to attain to them by honorable struggles and those methods only which good men use.

We will confess, however, to the Post that Virginians have got a prejudice in favor of those of her citizens who have distinguished themselves by patriotic services and pure and upright lives, and it is nothing against a man here to be descended from one of these, though it constitutes no title to office. We to the country whose people are wanting in due reverence for the memory of its good and great men who are gone! Thank God, the Virginians are not wanting in this, and it is the earnest prayer of the Times that they may never become so. But the Post would well to learn something of the actual facts as they exist here, when it will find occasion to clear a great deal of rubbish out of its mind, and it will ascertain that while the people of Virginia abhor the man who would compass his ends by processes that corrupt, it welcomes the citizen from any sphere in life who has in his head and heart those qualities which stamp him as a man.

AN ARGUMENT OF AN ANNEXATION SIBIRIETTE.

The Washington Post is one of the Annexation-Siberiats—at all hazards who would have this government ratify and sustain whatever unauthorized acts its representatives have performed in Hagan, whether they are condemned as flagrant violations of international law and justice, or whether they are not. Mr. H. O. Johnston, well known to the people of Virginia as an eminent lawyer, and as once a member of Virginia's Senate, has addressed to it the following letter:

Although it is inferrible from your editorials that you are opposed to the policy of the administration even if the theory upon which it is based be true, yet you have not distinctly expressed your opinion upon this point. My respect for your opinion constrains me respectfully to ask that you will answer the following question: "If it be true that the armed forces of the United States, carrying the American flag, have invaded the territory of a friendly power and either by force or menace overturned the existing government, no matter how infamous, is it or is not the duty of the government to repair the wrong done by so flagrant a violation of the law of nations and the foreign policy of the United States, by restoring the conditions which existed at the time of such overthrow, without regard to the popular sentiment of either country?"

Your answer to this question will greatly oblige me as your readers anxiously await the reply to this important subject. Very respectfully, H. O. CLAUGHTON.

The Post's answer to this is that Mr. Harrison ratified the acts of Minister Stevens and Captain Wiltsie, and acknowledged the government which they set up in Hawaii as the de facto government of Hawaii. It was beyond the power of Mr. Harrison's successor in the Presidential office to undo and set aside his act. It thinks that this acknowledgment fastened an iron-bound edifice upon his successor's conscience and hand which nothing short of an act of Congress declaring war upon Hawaii could possibly break.

It seems to us that the Post has here confounded the President that may be with the presidential office. The Post would hardly contend that if Mr. Harrison had discovered before he went out of office that he had been deceived by Minister Stevens and that a most egregious fraud had been imposed upon him, Mr. Harrison himself would have been expected to recall his acknowledgment, and to retrace steps that he had been falsely led into taking. No schoolboy would contend for such a proposition as that. It is perfectly clear then that if Mr. Harrison had discovered the actual state of the case before his term expired, he could have undone what he had led into doing. Why then may not the President, whatever his name be, do the same thing when the fraud is discovered? It pertains to the President to do this and not the man. The sole consideration to restrain the President is the question whether or not so much time has elapsed and the rights of so many third parties have intervened, that to undo the fraudulent work would work greater injustice than to leave it as it is. If it would, he should not interfere. If it would not, he should interfere. But, as matters now stand, Mr. Cleveland should refer the whole matter to Congress.

MR. WITHROW'S RESOLUTION. Mr. Withrow, the delegate from Bath and Alleghany, proved yesterday that there are still Virginians who have all the moral courage, the physical courage, and the lofty devotion to the truth and to the right that have characterized Virginians since they have been a people. The Legislature owed it to itself and to Virginia, to investigate the charges that are in the mouths of all men that a

corrupt use has been made of money to influence the election of United States senator, but it was so long moving in the matter that men began to fear the old-time qualities of Virginians were entirely wanting in this body. But Mr. Withrow's act yesterday, in offering a resolution for investigating the matter, proves that there is one Virginian there (we do not mean to intimate that there are not many others there also) who has the moral courage to march up to the performance of his duty without regard to the obstacles that lie in his path, and with a determination to shield Virginia's good name, whatever may be the result.

Bath and Alleghany have reason to be proud of their representative, and Virginia owes him a debt which she will never forget. It was refreshing to hear his plain, manly utterances, in bringing his resolution forward. They were the utterances of a man who spoke from his heart, with an abhorrence of chicanery and fraud, and a love for honesty and straightforwardness in life.

A CHRISTMAS FORECAST. To-morrow's edition of the Sunday Times will be a special Christmas number, and wonderfully attractive. It will be one of the largest newspapers ever issued in Richmond, but its value will not be so much in its mammoth size as in the interesting reading which it will contain. Its principal feature will be the news service. The Times' motto is, "First the news," and every effort will be put forth in that direction. No item of news will be allowed to escape unpublished, whether it be local, State, or foreign, and all other matter will give way to its publication. The Christmas illustrations will be large and of an excellent character, and the special Christmas matter will be the very best that can be obtained, of great variety and in abundance. Besides these, the regular attractive features of the Sunday Times will be retained, and a greater amount of general reading will be presented. One especially interesting feature of the paper, and one well worthy of mention, will be the unusually large and attractive advertisements of Richmond's wide-awake merchants. To read the many advertisements that will appear will be equal, almost to a trip through the shopping districts of the city. In fact, the only way to shop successfully in Richmond is to read of the bargains offered in the Sunday Times. Especially is this true as Christmas draws near, when the merchants begin to vie with each other as to who can offer the best bargains in the most attractive way.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS. Philadelphia Times: The average woman may understand how Queen Liliuokalani must feel about her crown when she works over getting her own hat on straight.

Again: The Hawaii war grows funnier and funnier. It is raging in Honolulu now, as well as in Washington; but there, as here, the war is all on one side. The provision for these purposes is sufficient for the United States to come on. At home Senator Hear is furiously assailing the administration for having already gone on and engaged in war.

New York World: The big banks have taken time by the forelock for the protection of the Treasury's gold balance. They have arranged to stand together and themselves furnish whatever gold the shippers may want for export up to a total of \$30,000,000 or more without permitting any drafts to be made on the Treasury's supply. The present export movement is not expected to draw more than \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 of the yellow metal from our market, even if foreign exchange should again favor it.

From the same paper: Gov. Flower's backwardness assumed business at the old stand and in the right way in his interview with the managers of the Middle-town Asylum at the Capitol yesterday.

New York Herald: Mr. Hill estimates that a national income tax will net the government forty or fifty million dollars a year. During the war the net raised twenty millions a year in this way. The Wilson bill is not expected to produce sufficient revenue. It will be necessary to meet the deficiency by internal taxation. No kind of internal tax will be less objectionable to the people than a tax on legacies. Moreover, its adoption would have no pretext or excuse for the imposition of an odious monarchical income tax.

In a long editorial, discussing the race problem of the South, the Memphis Commercial says: "The political contests are degrading. They offer inducements to minds that glory in conflict of thought and feel joy in foemen worthy of their steel. And it is morally as well as intellectually degrading. The highest, the most noble, the most sacred privilege of citizenship, the ballot when it becomes a weapon of race war and is associated with the triumphs of brutish ignorance and barbarism over intelligence and civilization, is thus respected. Practices that characterize the race and degrade the character are made virtues where reason and argument and moral suasion are of no avail for the protection of society."

Hartford Courant:—A stain was removed from our national legislation on the passing of the international copyright law so short a time ago. Let the good work be followed up by the removal of this useless and narrow-minded tax.

Mobile, Ala., Register:—The Philadelphia Press calls The Register's attention to the fact that the Memphis Appeal Avalanche "applauded the mob" at the recent lynching in the Bluff City. That's all right; but how about the others? And does one instance justify the New York Post's use of the word "usually" in this regard?

FORA FEARLESS DEMOCRATIC PARTY. Editor Times: It is refreshing and inspires one with hope to observe the bold stand the Times is taking in behalf of honest elections, and against the demoralizing effects of machine politics, and ring rule in this State and its political subdivisions.

The want of a bold, fearless, sound, Democratic paper to lead public sentiment, has been a want severely and sadly felt since the war, and now the many stand you are taking against corruption in the Democratic party, inspires the hope that the want will be supplied. History and our own experience teach us that two political parties are essential to well regulated government in all countries, and the want of them in Virginia, in my judgment, the source of our troubles.

Fraud first began in our elections with the introduction of negro suffrage, and to defeat negro domination in certain sections of the State its practice was not only resorted to in those sections but it was tolerated by the people of the State at large. Naturally the vicious practice spread to the whole of the State, and resulted in the passage of the McCorkle election law, under which, being easily and safely practiced

fraud in our elections has become widespread. The control of the negro vote destroyed the Republican party in Virginia, and gave the Democratic party, the only political organization left, in full and absolute control of the State. There being no organized opposition, the Democratic party finds itself confronted with internal dissensions, with combinations and rings, formed inside the party, not to defeat Republican rule or negro domination in the black-belt, but for the purpose of dividing out the honors among a select few.

In the name of Democracy these rings control Virginia, and the power they have acquired does not depend on the vote of the intelligent people of the State, but upon the support and purchases of white vote. In other words, the negro, led by white machine politicians, controls the State.

It is doubtful if any members of the Legislature were tarred with the brush in the senatorial contest after they reached Richmond. The State ring arranged the entire slate for senator and Court of Appeals and circuit judges with the subordinate rings of the counties having nothing to do with the matter. To test the accuracy of this statement, note with what unanimity the vote cast for the successful senatorial candidate will be cast for the judges.

Every dollar spent in the late election was for the interest of candidates for the Legislature, and if a committee is appointed with power to send for persons and papers it will discover in whose interest some delegates were elected, and whose money secured their election.

SOUTHWEST. LOWER AND LOWER FALL OUR SHOULDERS. Our sleeves have been traveling from the neck to the top of the arm, and now they begin to sink still further, coming down so low on the arm that no India rubber woman living could wear them and lift her arms to put on her hat. Nathan Hale's statue, in City Hall square, whose arms are pinioned ready for the gallows, has nothing to envy the arm and bottom of a woman living could wear them and lift her arms to put on her hat. But there is one thing which compensates for this, so we suffer and are silent. Although our evening gowns are not confined to such narrow limits as the gowns for street wear, they nevertheless are terribly changed from general characteristics, and among these we see the long shoulder and drooping sleeve puff.

Some evening dresses have no shoulders at all, even a sleeve top, thus showing the graceful curve where the arm meets the shoulder. In such cases the bodice is supported by straps suggestive of suspenders over the shoulder. Little make-believe sleeves are set in two or three inches below the point of the shoulder, and a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

THE TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT

New Developments of the Suspender to Which Girls Have Become Addicted.



Lower and lower fall our shoulders. Our sleeves have been traveling from the neck to the top of the arm, and now they begin to sink still further, coming down so low on the arm that no India rubber woman living could wear them and lift her arms to put on her hat. Nathan Hale's statue, in City Hall square, whose arms are pinioned ready for the gallows, has nothing to envy the arm and bottom of a woman living could wear them and lift her arms to put on her hat. But there is one thing which compensates for this, so we suffer and are silent. Although our evening gowns are not confined to such narrow limits as the gowns for street wear, they nevertheless are terribly changed from general characteristics, and among these we see the long shoulder and drooping sleeve puff.

Some evening dresses have no shoulders at all, even a sleeve top, thus showing the graceful curve where the arm meets the shoulder. In such cases the bodice is supported by straps suggestive of suspenders over the shoulder. Little make-believe sleeves are set in two or three inches below the point of the shoulder, and a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,500 or \$2,000 for his mine three or four years ago, and now would refuse \$50,000 or \$200,000 for it. We Virginians who lived and loved and fished before the New River scenery was becoming the tourist's delight, while every place as Radford, Ripple Bend, Belle Spring, The Narrows and the like, were fast becoming household words in every city from here to Galveston, Tex. Now there is disgust, and, as a gentleman from Georgia said to me, "I expected to see a mountain stream filled with black bass and trout. We have as good rivers as that among the clay hills of Georgia."

Now, it is not the question of restoring the scenery on the one side and of shutting down the iron mines on the other. Not at all. We can have both. But, at any rate, the voters along the banks of New River intend to have the former. It is folly for a man to say that he cannot put in settling pools, and that it will shut down his mine, and be a great hardship, when he gave \$1,5