The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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PETERSBURG AGENT,
MRS. S. C. HUTCHINSON, 7 LOMBARD STREET.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.

THE BRUNSWICK GAZETTE ON TRUSTS.

The Gazette of Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, is one of our Virginia newspapers that is always ready to discuss a question with those who differ from it upon its merits. It is a pleasure to argue a question with it. It differs with The Times in regard to the industrial combinations that we call "Trusts," but it does not therefore, accuse The Times of violating every injunction of the decalogue. It examines The Times' positions and states the reasons why it cannot assent to them.

In a recent issue it goes over the subject very elaborately and invites the reply of The Times to what it says. It commences by asking if there is anything in connection with their history to warrant the belief that they were called into being by business necessity rather than personal greed? We cut off all discussion at this point by conceding all that our neighbor claims. It was undoubtedly the lust of gain that called them into existence. We don't know what our friend may think of it, but we think the lust of gain is at the bottom of all successful business. Business has nothing eleemosynary in it. Just as soon as that element enters into it the business usually fails. It is the business that is conducted by an eager desire for profit that is the one that succeeds. We would state the case thus, therefore. Men found they could not make profits without industrial combinations and they therefore resorted to industrial combinations. In this sense, therefore, "personal greed" was at the bottom of industrial combinations. But the case is not fully stated when this is said. It must be added that progress and civilization depend upon active business, that desire for gain is at the bottom of all successful business and that there cannot be gain under present conditions without industrial combinations. Therefore our progress and our civilization depend upon the industrial combination.

But our friend denies our term in this proposition. He says the saw is as old as the hills that "competition is the life of trade," and that the business which the progress and prosperity of the world rests upon is that which turns upon competition.

We reply to this that the survival of this old saw is a peculiar illustration of how maxims outlive the conditions for which they were framed. Under modern conditions, it is just as true that competition is the "death of trade" as it ever was that it was the "life of trade." Take the case of two steam railroads between Richmond and Petersburg. There is not travel enough to sustain both and each would therefore compete with the other for what there was. This competition would necessarily destroy one of them unless they made a combination by which an equitable division was made. Here is a case, therefore, where competition would be the "death of trade."

Steam and electricity have brought all parts of the world into such immediate touch that the business man in Richmond can compete upon equal terms with the business man in San Francisco for his local trade. The result is, that with steam and electricity, all men are brought into such immediate touch that competition has come to be what it would be in the case of the two railroads between Richmond and Petersburg and it was found necessary to resort to the combination that would divide the business out equitably or to have the whole world cutting its own throat.

The Gazette asks us to deal specially with the case of the American Tobacco Company, saying that so far as manufacturers of tobacco were concerned they were entirely satisfied with old conditions and that it would like us to show how the trust has benefited producers of tobacco—the planters. As for the manufacturers we must remind our neighbor that they amounted to the most infinitesimal fraction of the human race and that it is with the rights of man we are dealing and not with the interests of a petty class. Mankind wants tobacco cheap and the political economist takes the side of mankind in a controversy between it and a thousand tobacco manufacturers. As for the farmers, they are benefited by the increased consumption of tobacco caused by the cheapening of it that the trust produces.

In the case of Smith vs. American Tobacco Company, in the United Court, it was proved, two or three years ago, by the depositions of witnesses under cross examination, that the area of country in which the bright tobacco used by the company for cigarettes was grown, had increased many times since the trust was formed.

We have not space to deal more at large with the Gazette's article.

A PREACHER'S CONFESSION.

In his letter of resignation, Rev. Thomas Dixon said that he had met with disappointment in trying to organize the "People's Church" in New York; that he had not been able to raise sufficient money to meet expenses, and that he had been "disillusionized."

The Religious Herald is glad that Mr. Dixon has been "disillusionized," and intimates that there is hope for him.

The trouble with Mr. Dixon, as we said yesterday, is that he had contracted the reform habit, and departed from the old-time preaching which he did not approve. He thought that preachers ought to discuss all sorts of secular questions from their pulpits and tell people how to vote. Accordingly he preached about all the questions of the day, from a bicycle race at Madison Square Garden to a Gubernatorial election. Whatever the newspapers talked about Mr. Dixon preached about in his People's Church, and his hearers got all the news of the week from Mr. Dixon's pulpit, served up in the most attractive style and punctuated with sensational invective. Mr. Dixon is a man of learning, and a gifted orator. He is also a man of great magnetism, and those who hear him are usually fascinated with his style. Yet his "reform" preaching didn't succeed with the public, and Mr. Dixon is "disillusionized," which, being interpreted, means that he has failed.

Mr. Dixon has a brother who is no orator as Thomas is, but a devout man, and a fervent preacher, who has stuck to the old-time religion and the old-time style of preaching the Gospel, pure and simple, without the flavor of secularity and sensationalism. He has sometimes gone into the streets and preached on the corner to such a crowd as he could assemble, but he has always preached, in church and out of church, the religion of the Bible. His lot, too, was cast in New York, and his ministry has been eminently successful. The last time that we heard from him he was still walking in the good old way, teaching repentance and salvation, and if he is "disillusionized," he has not made the fact public. The old way is good enough for him.

But Rev. Thomas Dixon has not made a complete failure. He has had a negative success. He has succeeded in showing preachers how not to preach. He is a living and an eloquent warning to the ministry.

A TRADE DEVICE.

Sixty wholesale marchants in Philadelphia have entered into an agreement that they hope will bring much trade to the city. They propose to offer free railroad transportation to merchants who go there to purchase their goods. Fares will be refunded only to those who purchase goods to a certain amount, and this same basis, of course, with the distance which the purchaser has to travel. Thus a merchant residing not more than twenty-five miles distant from the city, whose fare both ways would not exceed $1.50, may have the amount refunded by any merchant in the combination of whom he purchases goods to the value of $150, while a person residing one thousand miles away, and whose fare would be $60, must make purchases to the amount of $5,000, in order to have his fare refunded. In other words, the fare refunded must not in any case exceed 1 per cent. of the amount of his purchase.

It is said that this plan has been tried in St. Louis, and that the merchants are well pleased with the result. We would not risk an opinion as to the advisability of making the experiment in Richmond, but it is interesting as showing the tendency of the age. Cities that hope to grow and to extend their trade do not sit down and wait for trade to be dumped into their laps. They solicit trade by all sorts of devices and by holding out substantial inducements to purchasers. Philadelphia is said to be a slow town, but if we may judge from newspaper reports, few towns are more alive to their interests than the City of Brotherly Love, and towns that profess to be more progressive may well imitate Philadelphia's example.

We do not advise the merchants of Richmond to try this particular experiment of refunding fares, but we say that it is a trade device that is well worth investigating. At any rate, it is better than doing nothing. If Richmond does not adopt this plan, let it adopt some better plan. The business of the country is now on the jump, if we may use a shop term, and if Richmond does not get here share of the increased trade, it will be her own fault.

TO PROTECT WOMEN FROM SLANDER.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of South Carolina to make slander against a woman a crime. The Greenville News thinks that the bill, while well intended, is not a practicable measure, as there would be a humiliating and unpleasant process of proving by the woman herself that the things spoken against her are false and slanderous.

Our contemporary is of opinion that there is a better way to deal with this question. It says:

"What we need in that direction is a revival of the good, old-fashioned Southern habit of lodging eighteen buckshot—that, we believe, is the regulation dose prescribed by time-honored custom—in the person of the man who from malice or folly assails the character of a good woman. That is the best, quickest and most satisfactory and conclusive way of settling such matters. It prevents litigation, saves expense and annoyance and serves as a warning. We have observed that whenever an affair of this kind occurs in a community slander becomes tongue-tied there for a term of years and almost anybody's reputation is safe."

The Times is against the shot-gun policy and all forms of lawlessness, but we are free to say that Southern chivalry will have degenerated, indeed, when it becomes necessary in this section of the country to enact laws in order to protect a good woman from the tongue of slander. We should be reluctant, indeed, to confess the existence of such a necessity.

A MILITARY NECESSITY.

The discussion in the Senate of the Nicaraguan canal project shows that there is a strong sentiment in favor of the constructing the canal, the differences being in the matter as to detail. The canal is one of the necessities of the age, and sooner or later it will be built. This government cannot afford to let it fall into the hands of some other power, and delays are dangerous, as congressmen are beginning to realize.

The Times is opposed on principle to government ownership of enterprises that properly belong to the private affairs of life. But we recognize that the government must have a navy and an army and military roads and all accompanying agencies to protect the country from foreign invasion and to facilitate matters in the event of war. In short, we regard the Nicaragua canal as a necessity, and incidentally it will be worth much to the commerce of the United States.

It would be of incalculable value to the South, and the building of it would give a great impetus to Southern industry and business generally. Moreover, it would greatly help our trade with South America—a field which we have too long neglected.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT.

The fact that the Kansas City Times has put forward Senator Cockrell for the Democratic nomination for the presidency is doubly significant. It is a change around, to be sure, when a newspaper out West boldly proclaims that the time has come when in selecting a President the people should be guided by the motto that, "The nation's best is the nation's choice, no matter what the uniform he wore thirty-five years ago."

It is also significant that this newspaper, which has been and is such a champion of the Chicago platform, is now out for a change of leadership. We have already mentioned that the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, the Nashville American and other "party regularity" newspapers have proclaimed that, in their opinion, the party must have new leaders if it would win, and the fact that the Kansas City Times has joined their ranks shows that that sentiment is spreading.

It appears that Keeley' secret did not die with him after all.

The firm of America, England and Germany, organized for governmental purposes in Samoa, might try the new bankruptcy law.

Commissioner Scott has his revenue stamp ready for that West Virginia senatorial certificate.

McKinley is strong on all kinds of commissions for the islands, but he is a trifle slow on one for the assistant district attorneyship here.

There will be no legislative deadlocks for half a session when senators are elected by the people.

Quay's famous "men in the blouses" do not appear to have been elected this year to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Colonel Jack Chinn has gone to Nevada to help Senator Stewart in his effort at re-election. Who ever thought that Stewart, who speaks for three days at a time, would need Chinn from any other source.

A Kansas paper records the marriage of Mr. Warmbread to Miss Coffee. They ought to be able to go to light housekeeping right away.

The war is over and the big guns silenced, except Eagan, who is yet to be fired.

Alger has not resigned and, in fact, his enemies are about resigned to the fact that he will not resign.

Perhaps Chaplain McIntyre could tell something about the fluids in the embalmed beef.

Prospectors are looking for gold in Kansas. There have, at least, been a good many gold bricks planted out there.

Mr. Bailey has not dusted off the Constitution for two or three days.

The man who gets the minority nomination for senator in the legislatures, simply clips the newspapers for his scrapbook, and toys with his artificial bouquet.

Ambassador Choate wears the largest-sized hat known to the trade, but all representatives to the Court of St. James get the big head sooner or later.

There are thirteen members of the Eagan court-martial. They will need thirteen chairs. He called Miles thirteen different kinds of a liar, and in thirteen minutes they ought to decide. Now what show has Eagan?

The Boston Globe says: "The death of James Russell Young, famous journalist as well as capable Librarian of Congress, though not unexpected, is cause for widespread regret." Poor James, but this is fame.

Tucker—There are some hands at the City Hall that are going night and day, and get no pay for extra time.

Hawkins—That's not right; what are they on?

Tucker—The big clock.

Scott county will have to endeavor to do without the Necessary brothers.

Speaking About Expansion.

"Brown appears to be a great expansionist."

"Yes; he won't even confine himself to the truth."—Ohio State Journal.

Apparently.

He—He called me a pale gray ass.

She—He must be color blind.—Indianapolis Journal.

Couldn't Drive the Nail.

"Women would be at one great disadvantage in active politics."

"In what way?"

"They would never be able to nail a campaign lie."—Ohio State Journal.

A Reminder.

'Tis but a little faded flower,
Which gleamed in Daphne's hair an hour;
And yet its beauty haunts me still,
For twice a week I get the bill.
—Chicago Record.

A Natural Deduction.

Hixon—Are you engaged in the same business you were in last year?

Dixon—Yes, and at the old stand still.

Hixon—At the old standstill! Why don't you advertise and stir things up a little?—Chicago News.

Illusion of Love.

"I'll wear my picture hat," said Grace,
I answered, "What of that?"
Any old hat above thy face
Would be a picture hat."
—Detroit Free Press.

No Novice.

"Prisoner," said the court, "have you anything to say for yourself?"

"What's the use?" replied the culprit; 'you guys wouldn't believe me."—Philadelphia North American.

It Was a Live One.

"Dead, is he?"

"Yes. Died suddenly."

"Old story, I suppose. Looked in the gun to see if there was a charge in it?"

"No. New story. Felt of the trolley wire to see if there was a charge in it."—Chicago Post.

Next Thing to It.

Foreigner—You don't have any patents of nobility in your country, I think.

Native American—I don't know. "Ambassador to Great Britain" comes darned near it.—Chicago Tribune.

At the Wake.

Mrs. Haggerty—Good mornin', Mrs. Casey. O'im afther hearin' ut wuz an illegant wake yez attinded at Doolan's night before lasht?

Mrs. Casey—Indade an' ut wuz that. Shure Casey's unconscious yit.—Baltimore Life.

Over the River.

Over the river that ripples away
Is rosiest morning and meadows of May,
And the sweet bells ring o'er the sounding tide—
From the beautiful vales on the other side:
"Hearts that hunger and feet that roam,
Over the river come home—come home!"
There is no signing, and never a tear
Over the river's tide, my dear!

What are the thorns of the weary way?
Over the river are blooms of May!
Moan of the heart and the soul oppressed?
Over the river are roses and rest!
Still ring the bells o'er the darkened tide—
In the light and bloom of the other side:
"Hearts that hunger, and feet that roam,
Come home o'er the river's tide—come home!"
But we linger here and hope and fear,
When over the river is rest, my dear!

We linger here in the lonely years
And the song is sweeter for signs and tears,
And never a thorn at the weary feet,
But is crowned and kissed by the roses sweet.
The heart in the sunlight and shadow dwells
And only sighs as it hears the bells—
The bells that ring over the river's tide
Of the beautiful vale on the other side,
And we welcome the sigh and the fall o' the tear,
When over the river is rest, my dear!
—Atlanta Constitution.

When John's Away.

His pipe is cold upon the shelf,
His jolly dog's a lone estray;
The house is quite unlike itself
When John's away.

We miss his whistle on the stair,
We miss the turning of the key,
His cheery mandolin's favorite air,
His company.

And when his cheery letters come
We seem to read between the lines,
A wistful yearning for his home
Our love divines.

Oh! army blue that shines so bright,
Oh! army blue that looks so warm;
It folds full many a heartache tight,
That uniform.
—Margaret Sangster in Harper's Weekly.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

To Gain Flesh, to Sleep Well, to Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean.

MAKE A TEST OF STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think their nerves are to blame and are suprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines. The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of. The stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every organ. In some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others the kidneys are affected; in others the bowels are constipated, with headaches; still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite with accumulations of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

(PROF. HENRY W. BECKEKR, A. M.)

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents. Prof. Henry W. Becker, A. M., the well-known religious worker and writer of St. Louis, Secretary of the Mission Board of the German Methodist Church, Chief Clerk and Expert Accountant for the Harbor and Wharf Commission, Public Secretary for the St. Louis School, Patrons' Association, and the District Conference of Stewards of the M. E. Church; also takes an active part in the work of the Epworth League, and to write on religious and educational topics for several magazines. How he found relief is best told in his own words:

"Some weeks ago my brother heard me say something about indigestion, and taking a box from his pocket said 'Try Stuart's Tablets.' I did, and was promptly relieved. Then I investigated the nature of the tablets and became satisfied that they were made of just the right things and in just the right proportions to aid in the assimilation of food. I heartily endorse them in all respects, and I keep them constantly on hand."

WOMAN'S SENTIMENTS.

They Are Little Understood by Men, but They Cause Her Untold Happiness or Misery.

The girl of to-day is the mother of future generations. Humanity is absolutely dependent for its continuance and preservation on the knowledge and stamina and health of women. Woman's lot and her relations to the world are such as to deserve a great deal more attention and consideration from science than she has yet received.

The American race of women in particular has questions to settle that are much more important than the the extension of the suffrage to women or the enactment of a national divorce law.

Why is it that there are so many feeble and sickly women all over the land? Why is it that not an average of over one child is born to American women? Why is it that hundreds of thousands of American men will not marry at all?

Have you ever thought of these things?

It is because disease is striking at the very root of the American race. It is because most diseases can trace their cause to one source; viz., the troubles of the kidney and adjacent organs.

The kidneys are the great organ of the body, but this is little realized or understood. A healthy, happy woman with good complexion, good appetite and hopeful spirits never has diseased kidneys. The same is true of men.

But kidney disease is so deceitful so treacherous, so strange in its approaches that it often steals into the body and deceives the victim before he is aware. Bright's disease, like consumption, was formerly considered incurable. Now it is known that it can positively be cured, and it is also known that there is but one absolute cure for diseases of the kidneys and the female organs, and that is Warner's Safe Cure.

This great discovery of modern science has been before the public for more than twenty years. It is acknowledged by the medical profession and scientists generally as the only cure which has ever brought sufferers from Bright's disease back to health or checked it in its first stages. It is the only great remedy of the present day, which sufferers from kidney complaint, men, women or children, can take with positive certainty that they will be relieved.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

Selections Here and There from Our Newspapers in Dixie.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Jan. 17.—The County Commissioners of Sumter county, this State, at the last meeting ordered the sheriff to provide parched peanuts free at every meeting for the board, which he agreed to do.

The order is a matter of official record and as Sumter county is one of the largest and leading counties in the State the State papers are having lots of fun over this "official free lunch."—Atlanta Constitution.

* * *

A GORGIA CURIOSITY.

WAYCROSS, GA., Jan. 17.—At Red Bluff Primitive Baptist church, near here, in Ware county, a great natural curiosity has ben discovered in the shape of three different trees in one.

The original tree is a mammoth mulberry, the heart of which is rotted away. Out of the heart, five feet from the ground, grows a cherry tree and a peach tree, both eight inches in diameter.

All three of the trees bear fruit every year.—Atlanta Constitution.

* * *

THE SOUTH AND EXPANSION.

The policy of expansion which a majority of the Republican party advocates promises little good to any part of the country, but the South would be the chief sufferer from it.

Some of the chief agricultural products of the South can be raised in Hawaii, Cuba and the Philippines at far less cost than here. The future of the sugar industry in Louisiana has been greatly beclouded by the impending competition with the sugar plantations of these countries.

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky produce immense crops of tobacco and they cannot enjoy the prospect of competition with lands where tobacco is produced at such a small cost.

The rice industry of the Southern States is menaced no less seriously.

It is certain that in some portions of the territory which the expansionists want to appropriate cotton can be grown much cheaper than in any part of this country, and in addition to the rapidly increasing cotton crop of Egypt we may soon have thrown against us other large foreign crops of cotton.

The policy of expansion is directly against the theories of constitutional government which have always been held by a majority of the Southern people and the chief agricultural products of the South would probably be cheapened by carrying out the expansionist plans. The South's strong opposition to expansion is in accord both with its past principles and its present interests.—Atlanta Journal.

TO DISQUALIFY LYNCHERS.

The following has been introduced in the South Carolina Legislature:

That after the approval of this act, in addition to the oath required by Section 28, Article III., of the Constitution, members of the General Assembly, all officers, whether State, county or municipal, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, and all members of the bar, before they enter upon the practice of their profession, shall take and subscribe the following: "I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, since the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eighth undred and ninety-nine, engaged in any lynching of any human being, where death ensued therefrom, as accessory before the fact, as principal, or was present aiding, abetting or counselling the same, and that I will not so engage in any such lynching during the term of office to which I have been elected (or appointed). So help me God."

AFTERMATH.

County Judge Skipton, of Fillmore county, Neb., was fined $50 by the Legislature in the contempt proceedings instituted by that body on Wednesday. A contest was begun in the Sixty-seventh legislative district and Judge Skipton took possession of the ballots.

One of the contestants appealed to the Legislature, which ordered the Judge to forward the returns to Lincoln for the Legislature to pass upon the case. This he refused to do, and was cited to appear and show cause why he should not be fined for contempt.

* * *

A Knoxville special says: This afternoon Special Officers Joel Necessary, Charles Necessary, Will Freeman and Sam Duncan went to arrest William Flannery, in Scott county, Va., on a charge of killing a member of the Hatfield gang. Pat Flannery came to the assistance of his brother. The Necessary brothers were killed and Freeman and Duncan were fatally wounded. The Flannerys escaped.

* * *

The election of Mr. Beveridge as Senator from Indiana recalls the fact, says the Chicago Chronicle, that Oliver P. Morton was the only native-born Hoosier Senator Indiana ever had and most of her senators for thirty years past have been natives of Ohio. McDonald, Voorhees, Harrison, Turpie, Fairbanks and Beveridge were all Ohio men by birth.

* * *

The latest news of the Trans-Siberian railroad is that the government is already laying the rails along the west shore of Lake Baikal. An immense ferry boat, large enough to transport an entire train to the opposite shore, which is also to have a powerful appliance for breaking ice, is now building. Next spring the grading of the very difficult part of the line around the southern end of the lake will begin, and when this is completed ferriage across the lake will be abandoned. It is expected to build the Trans-Baikal section this season with remarkable rapidity. For a long distance toward the Pacific it is intended to lay the rails at the rate of four miles a day. So says the New York Sun.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Bishop C. C. Penick is confined to the house by a very painful attack of the widely prevailing grip.

Miss Lucy Cocke, of the University of Virginia, is visiting Miss Page Booker. Miss Hetty Booker is now in New York.

Mrs. Paul and Mrs. McNab, of Lynn, Mass., are guests of Mrs. George M. West, 208 east Main street. The latter is now convalescing from prolonged indisposition.

Miss Bland, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Thomas Bolling, and has been much admired since her arrival in Richmond.

The Creole reception given last evening by Mrs. Caskie Cabell and Miss Bessie Pace proved, in many respects, more delightful than any that have preceded it, with the exception of that one at which readings from the Rubalyat and music from "In a Persian Garden" made up the programme. Professor Boatwright delivered an address and Rev. W. A. Barr gave a series of realistic readings from Cable. The music consisted of Creole melodies to the accompaniment of guitar and banjo, and the parlor, drawing room and hallway were filled with appreciative people, among whom was Bishop Jaggar.

The reproduction of "In a Persian Garden" at the Executive Mansion, under the auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has again drawn attention to the fact that throughout the country Omar Khayyam, has become conspicuously "the fashion."

"With me along some strip of herbage strown
That just divides the desert from the sown,
Where name of Slave and Sultan scarce is known,
And pity Sultan Mahmond on his throne."

The Rubaiyat has about it a fascination that it seems difficult to exhaust, and from the distant days its music comes with a weird subtle charm that compels attention. On the evening upon which the entertainment was given at Mrs. Pace's, it caused quite a thrill among those present, and was a popular topic with the fashionable set for many days afterward. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has the best reason to be sanguine as to the success of its second presentation.

To-day Mrs. David Tennant will entertain at an elegant luncheon, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Willing, of Philadelphia.

To-morrow evening Miss Nene Myers will entertain a few friends at cards.

A meeting of Hollywood Memorial Association was held at noon yesterday in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian church, Mrs. Joseph Bryan presiding.

Mrs. N. V. Randolph and Mrs. George A. Lyon, of the Senior Association, were appointed to confer with the junior body regarding a mass-meeting on May 31, which is the anniversary of the former's organization. Appropriate resolutions were prepared in connection with the death of the Association's "most valued and distinguished friend," the late Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge.

All arrangements for Memorial Day were perfected.

It was resolved to secure a list of all Confederate cemeteries in the South to be placed on record in the Confederate Museum.

Miss Mary Randolph Thaw and Miss Mattie Rolling Weisiger, are visiting the family of Rev. Mr. Ridout, Lexington, Ky.

Pickett Camp held its annual pound party yesterday from 3 to 5 o'clock, and the results were highly gratifying. Many gifts of groceries, etc., were received and will enable the camp to assist many needy and deserving people.

Mrs. E. B. Taylor has returned from Powhatan county, whither she was called by the death of her sister, Mrs. Sallie Aston, at the residence of Mr. Hobson. The interment was in Powhatan.

A DISTILLERY SEIZED.

Whiskey Barrels Found Filled with Water.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 19.—Special.—Deputy Collectors Williams and Hairston have seized a distillery belonging to Adolphus Riddle, near Spring Garden, Pittsylvania county. The officers claim to have found that several barrels in the warehouse which should have contained whiskey, were filled with water. The warehouse should have had in it twelve hundred gallons.

The contract for the reconstruction of the property of the Lynchburg Electric Railway and Light Company, which was awarded to the Virginia Paving Brick Company, of this city, at about $70,000, has been executed by the officials of the railroad who reside in New York. This is the final preliminary steep, and the actual work of construction will begin in a few days. President R. Taylor Gleaves, of the Virginia Paving Brick Company, is now in the North purchasing material.

Small Loss.

At 3 o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from box 38, located at the Richmond Locomotive Works.

The fire broke out in the new shop and created considerable excitement, but the Locomotive Works is amply supplied with fire-fighting apparatus and the flames were quickly quashed without serious loss.

The last hammer has just been placed in the blacksmith shop Wednesday, and this is to-day the finest shop of its kind in America.

Robbed a Hat Rack.

The Richmond Female Seminary, at No. 3 east Grace street, was entered about half o'clock last night by a sneak-thief, who took from the rack a silk hat, overcoat and ladies cape.

The thief made his escape and there is no clue to his identity.

General Weisiger Improved.

The condition of General David A. Weisiger was considered very much improved yesterday. He is still an ill man, but his life is in no immediate danger.

Birdie's Appetite.

"Have you met Mr. Woolly, the western millionaire?" asked the sharp-faced young lady.

"Oh, yes!" replied the plump one; "he took me in to dinner at Mrs. Bytone's last night. He was quite gallant, and remarked upon my bird-like appetite."

"Indeed, dear! Well, he's a good judge. You know he runs an ostrich farm in California." — Catholic Standard and Times.

Growing.

Educated Filipino—Yes, sir, it is said there are seven thousand dialects in use on these islands.

American Soldier (from Connecticut)—Well, I swan!

Educated Filipino—That makes 7,001.—Chicago Tribune.

STOVES

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Saving of 33 1-3 to 50 Pr Ct.

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No jobbers' or retailers' profits to pay. We manufacture some of the very best brands made in the South, among them the celebrated FITZ LEE Cook, and many other well known brands of both cooking and heating stoves. We use the very best material that can be bought and the best workmanship. All stoves guaranteed. Before buying write for cuts and prices, or call and see our stock—it will pay you.

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SOUTHERN STOVE WORKS.

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The Peer For Five Cents.

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