

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

BOSS RULE AND PLUNDER. The exhibition now going on before the country of the results of "boss rule" should fill the public mind with alarm.

Nothing so scandalous as the trial of ex-Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, now in progress has ever been seen in this country before.

It is a bad rule that does not work both ways. If an employee can force his employer to increase the scale of wages and compel him to keep his enterprise in operation whether it pay or not, then by the same token the employer can force the employee to work for him at starvation wages.

We do not blame the workman for doing the best that he can for himself. We have no quarrel with labor organizations per se. Laboring men have the same right to organize for their protection and to form a labor "trust" that business men have to organize for their protection and form a manufacturing or commercial "trust."

The Baltimore Sun is not pleased with the Republicans of Maryland and Baltimore city whom it helped to put in office. The Sun will now return to its former allegiance. But is it among the possibilities that in 1900 the Sun will be supporting Arthur Pue Gorman for the presidency?

It is given out that Hon. Thomas B. Reed will accept a flattering partnership in a New York law firm and retire from politics. Does this mean that Mr. Reed fears the opposition in the House? He is a wise politician who knows when to retire, especially when in retiring he can get a partnership worth \$50,000 a year.

The silver Republicans endorse Bryan for 1900. Which Democratic plank is it they so much admire?

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Well, good bye, Tom Reed, take keer yourself. A Spanish audience has hissed an American concert hall singer. We seem to have taught old Spain some sense after all.

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The Washington Post says, "perhaps Jefferson would have been as great as Mr. Bryan if he could have lived in the present age." No, no, the records all show that Jefferson could not make over if speeches a day.

The Magnet Committee declines positively to investigate Mr. Platt. This will prevent Croker's ever being a really talkative witness.

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, left Richmond yesterday morning to visit the homes of his ancestors on the James river. In case he can find a log cabin down the river look out for Carter in 1899.

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Really when it comes to drawing, Sampson is more of an artist on prize money than charts.

The greatest problem the Cuban patriots have ever had to solve is, how 33,000 soldiers can get independently rich on a division of \$2,000,000.

As a New York lawyer Reed's "intimable draw" will be an seldom heard from as Cleveland's duck score or the size of his string of fish.

That "red hook" will never appear in Quay's list of "books that I love best."

Boston has a recruitment commanded by Col. Pew. Of course he was best at the front.

The Maine sardine trust will operate 20 factories. This trust business is getting a little fishy.

A scientist says a woman's brain declines in weight after she is 30 years old, but generally her mind increases on club nights after that age.

The Early Robin. The early robin came to town one bright April day. The trees were bare, the grass was brown.

of the age, it will not be long before the cost of production will be reduced to the minimum.

There is a growing demand for cotton manufactures, and if the Southern States will only follow the suggestion of Mr. Tompkins, of Charlotte, and convert the raw cotton into finished products, there will be a fine profit to the manufacturers, the surplus labor of the South will find steady employment, the farmers will find a home market for all sorts of farm products which now go to waste, merchants will find their sales largely increased, old fields which are now worthless will be sold off for building purposes, and there will be such an industrial boom in the South as was never dreamed of.

Cotton is still king in the South, and if the Southern people will only take advantage of their opportunities it will make this the richest of all sections in the Union.

A GREAT PRINCIPLE. Judge Jackson, of the United States Court, in rendering a decision concerning the street railway strike at Wheeling, W. Va., laid down a principle that is of vital interest to society. He said that he was not there for the purpose of administering sympathy to either the street railway company, or to those who have been employed by that company known as strikers, who were insisting upon an increase of wages. "In a free country like ours," he went on, "competition in every department of life is open to every citizen. He who by diligent and continuous effort acquires not only a competency, but a fortune, has the right to be protected in it. On the other hand a laborer of the country, who maintains and supports himself and his family by his daily toil has an equal right to be protected."

If that principle be not recognized, then there can be no organized society and no man is safe in his property rights. Every man has the right to conduct his own business in his own way, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. But if the employer are to dictate to him, are to fix the scale of wages and the hours of labor, are to force him to pay more wages or to work upon shorter hours than his business will justify, it is only a question of time before his property will be destroyed. Judge Jackson brought this question home to the strikers in a forceful manner. "Suppose," said he, "we reverse the situation upon this question, and the employer determined to reduce the wages of the employee in the service of the company. The employer cannot compel his employees to serve for a reduced rate of wages, if he cannot, is it right and proper that the employer should in seeking to have his wages increased, take such steps as to coerce the employer to comply with his request, without knowing whether or not the employer can afford to do it?"

"The large amount of money loaned by Mr. Flieger on the East Coast," says a Florida newspaper, "has done untold good to the settlers, and also shows who his true friends are. If any one was inclined to cry down railroads before the breeze, he has surely changed his opinion since. The ability to aid with so generous an amount must be a source of great pleasure to Mr. Flieger who has forever endeared himself to the entire community along the coast." This will make the Populists pull their whiskers.

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The Early Robin. The early robin came to town one bright April day. The trees were bare, the grass was brown.

And people heard him say: "Spring! Spring!" "I thought that this was spring!" "Spring! Spring!" "It's much too cold to sing!" And he chirped and twittered and whistled his heart's content.

For a most unhappy object is a robin frozen dumb. An artful old robin saw That cold April day. She softly tried, with cunning claw, And pecked his head, he says: "Spring! Spring!" "I'll make a little spring!" "Spring! Spring!" "I'll catch him by the wing!" And before the robin knew it his little life was over.

And the old bird whistled and whistled and looked round for more! A Man's Mistake. For years, long weary years, I was looking over looking for my lady. I should know her—'Tid no fears— When we met, did I had no in sunny ways or shady. By her rarely regal mien I should recognize my queen.

Pale and proud and dark and tall, Mong a million I should know her—no mistaking— I should know her, and should fall On my knees—at least, I thought so; now I'm smoking.

With amazement, All unknown She has come and claimed her own. Now I scarcely know myself, When I welcome, not my stately old maid.

That laughing little elf; Dainty, pink and white is my lady who in real. And my heart's most sacred niche Holds no goddess, but a witch— Mary Norton Bradford in Boston Globe.

The Difference. I'd love to be a millionaire. To see just how I'd feel. To be what folks call eccentric— Instead of having "wholes." —Philadelphia North American.

As Usual. "I hope you will be careful and tell me nothing but the truth," said the lawyer. "Why?" exclaimed the purplish female. "I'm not under oath!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Sure Sign. "Driggins is getting over his bicycle craze." "How do you know?" "He lets his wife clean his wheel for him."—Detroit Free Press.

One Time. "Oh, yes," the womanly woman was saying, "I've known my husband to break without swearing in his collar-button. Yes, it was once when he was dressing to go down and see why the burglar alarm was ringing."—Detroit Journal.

An F. P. V. Virginia—Yes, sir, I am proud of my son. He has made a good soldier, and he has been killed in battle. It is a day to myself. He comes from the oldest families, sir. He's an F. P. V. Kansas—Han-So's my boy. He's one of Fred Bunton's Volunteers.—Chicago Tribune.

Inducements. "Eleanor certainly isn't marrying Jack for his good looks." "No, probably for his good cents."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

St. Helena. "Old Napoleon Bonaparte carry out his expansion ideas?" "Edict his. He got a whole island all to himself."—Exchange.

Extravagance. "Pa, what was it the foolish virgin did?" "Why, they burned lamps when candles are a lot cheaper."—Chicago Record.

His Coop. He had a little garden. His neighbor had some chickens. The only bird raised thereabout was you think so? At present is the chicken. —Chicago News.

Corrected Him. Scribbler indignantly—So Lusher referred to me at the club last night as a "literary crack" did he? "Yes," but Lusher called him right down for it, said that from the way you murdered things you must be a "literary trolley car."—Puck.

Honors Easy. Dr. Pillsbury—"If authorities were admitted to paradise they would soon make it a purgatory." His wife (literally)—"And some physicians claim that it is allowed to receive there would soon make it a desert!"—Ally Sloper.

His Lines. He tried to be a poet, but he failed; Before his histories the people paid; And his novels they were rot. But a fortune now he has got. For he killed a girl, and wrote, "Why I was killed."—Philadelphia North American.

A Little Too Previous. Chairman (at concert)—Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Discardant will now sing. Sarcastic Critic—Thank heaven for that! Chairman (coming forward again)—Ladies and gentlemen, instead of singing "Only Once More" Miss Discardant will sing "Forever and Ever." Collapse of S. C.—Answers.

Caught the Jury. The lawyer for the prosecution had made a long, hard and tiresome plea for his client, and the defendant's counsel arose. "Your Honor," he said, "following the

example that has just been set by the plaintiff's attorney, I shall let the case go to the jury without argument."

Then he sat down. And he won the case.—Chicago Tribune.

Transaction. "How did you come into possession of this gold brick?" "That one I use to hold the door open?" returned the breezy man from the far West. "I bought it!"

"Why, I thought you were too—" "Why, I thought you were too," I thought I'd do a little business simply to keep from going to sleep. My profits didn't amount to much, but every little helps. I persuaded the man to take his pay in some of my mining shares!"—Washington Star.

AFTERMATH. Cleveland, Ohio, confesses to an epidemic of snailpox.

Mr. Croker has absented himself from New York. His friends say that he has gone off to take a rest. Well, he needs it.

Tommaso Salvini, the Italian tragedian, acted the other night in Florence in aid of a charity. He appeared in the character of the youth David, his son, Gustavo Salvini, playing the more celebrated part of Saul. This he did as the special request of his father. The veteran actor was called before the curtain five or six times at the termination of each act, and was enthusiastically applauded.

A telegram from Massfield, O., says the Sherman residence there is being put in readiness for ex-Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, who are expected to occupy it about the middle of May.

A party of United States senators, including Senators Gray of Delaware, Bacon of Georgia, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Hanchey of North Dakota, Clark of Wyoming, Holladay and Taffner of Washington, R. B. Gordon, congressman from the Fourth Ohio District, and Richard W. Laxton, assistant representative of the United States, are expected to make an extended Alaskan trip this summer to the Klondike regions. They will leave Seattle about June 1st. Their journey will be solely for pleasure, and will occupy about ninety days and cover some 10,000 miles.

The Chicago river was set on fire Monday night, and for an hour flames leaped fifty feet into the air from the surface of the stream. The flames had to work hard to keep them from spreading. The Klondike street bridge was in danger. The fire was caused by the leakage of oil grease and gas that cover the surface of the river or bubble up from its fuel bed. The damage to the bridge, its approaches and the adjoining railroad tracks and levee was about \$6,000. The damage to the river was not serious.

CHOOSING OF SENATORS. Virginia's Vote in the Federal Convention was Against Present Method.

Editor of The Times: Sir—I have read the letter addressed to Messrs. John F. Hayes, Henry C. Stuart, Cassatt B. Jones, A. J. Montague, and others by F. R. Lessor, Esq., which appeared in your issue of the 15th inst.

As I understand Mr. Lessor's position, as stated by himself, he has for many years favored the election of senators of the United States by the direct vote of the people, and he also approves the wisest suggestion of that proposition, but that, for reasons not very clearly stated and which will hardly commend themselves to intelligent voters, he is opposed to the May Convention, the prime object of which is to promote exactly that which he has so long favored, and where that opportunity for the wise discussion which he so much approves will be afforded him.

It is not for the purpose of directing attention to Mr. Lessor's attitude as to the movement recently inaugurated in the State in view of the people's direct voice in the election of their senators that I shall ask you to publish this letter. The fact that Mr. Lessor's letter is addressed to the editors of the call for the May Convention, and the circumstances surrounding and connected with its publication, would seem to justify the assumption that it is put forth as the carefully considered argument of those who are opposed to this movement, and who, for reasons readily suggested, would be gratified to see it defeated, but who, nevertheless, would not object to its being published. This being the case, and inasmuch as Mr. Lessor challenges the accuracy of one or more of the statements of historical fact contained in the address, I am prompted to ask sufficient questions in which to correct the errors of the "editorial" signing the call of March 25th, has fallen into error, and that it is his own "public utterance" on this subject which "instances such inconsiderate preparation."

In Mr. Lessor's mind instances inconsiderate preparation, and the inaccuracy of which he would have us to believe has caused him much perturbation of spirit, is in his assumption that the late Washington Randolph, Mason and Blair said Virginia's vote against the election of senators by the State Legislatures.

Having through his own historical researches, these of others, made the remarkable discovery that his statement was not only unsupported by recognized authority, but was even opposed to the established fact, he pours out his disappointment in these words:

"Judge therefore of my disgust, upon consideration of a communication to the Democrats of Virginia, the general proposal of which met with my warm approval, to be unable to find that any of the historical characters called in our behalf had betrayed one side of the contention, but so far as they seem to be recorded at all, had spoken and voted on the contrary side."

No doubt Mr. Lessor was really disturbed when he made or supposed he had made, so noted a discovery, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that there was no real occasion for his disappointment, and that the anxiety which he suffered was solely attributable to his own "inconsiderate preparation." The signers of the call having no reason to resent themselves therefore. This, a brief examination of the proceedings of the Federal Convention as taken by James Madison will amply verify. It is true that on June 17th Mr. Dickinson, of Delaware, and not Pennsylvania, as Mr. Lessor erroneously says, moved in committee of the Whole that the members of the second branch (the Senate) ought to be chosen by the individual legislatures, and that every vote recorded, including that of Virginia, was an affirmative vote. But had Mr. Lessor been content to abandon his investigations at this point, he might have been spared the "disquiet" which he then and there experienced. Had he turned but a few more of the pages of the Madison papers, from which he claims to quote, he would have been relieved to find that after the Committee of the Whole had made its report to the Convention itself a vote was had upon the section relating to the election of Senators. This vote was taken on the 25th day of June, the question, as stated, being "Resolved, That the members of the second branch be chosen by the individual legislatures," and upon this, the final and only vote taken in the Convention itself, the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia were recorded in August, 1787, as voting 3 to 3.

The name of the various editions and reprints of the Madison papers is so different that a reference to page 23 of my copy of the Journal of Constitutional Convention may not assist Mr. Lessor, but if he has in mind proceedings of August 15th in his, or any other edition of the Madison papers, I think he will be fully persuaded that the statement of

this vote, as it appears in the call, is absolutely and literally correct.

Mr. Lessor has also fallen into error in saying that the majority of Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, made in the Committee of the Whole, "for referring the election to the people, Pennsylvania alone voting aye." It will be apparent to the most casual reader, upon an examination of the text of the proceedings or Journal, that no vote was had upon this proposition. The question was "for postponing Mr. Dickinson's motion, referring the appointment of the Senate to the State legislatures, in order to give Mr. Wilson's proposal a fair trial to the people." Mr. Wilson desired that this proposition should be first voted upon, but his motion to that effect received but one vote, that of his own State. Journal Constitutional Convention, p. 124. Mr. Dickinson's suggestion, having been accepted by the Committee without a dissenting vote, there was no occasion for a vote upon Mr. Wilson's suggestion, to elect Senators by the people, and as a matter of fact, there was none.

Mr. Lessor further challenges the statement in the call that Mr. Madison favored the election of Senators by the people, notwithstanding that the language of that great and far-seeing statesman, quoted in the call, would seem to be too clear and explicit to admit of doubt. I cannot find a word or a line in the Journal kept by Madison to support Mr. Lessor's assertion that "Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, proposed that Senators should be elected by the people, and Mr. Madison of Virginia, antagonized this idea." Mr. Wilson, in Committee of the Whole, "suggested the mode of choosing the Senate of New York," and Mr. Madison antagonized that idea." Journal Constitutional Convention, p. 82.

But in order to place Mr. Madison's position upon this question beyond all controversy, and to establish for all time to come that he was opposed to the election of Senators by the people, Mr. Lessor quotes the following passage from No. LXII of the Federalist, the authorship of which he attributes to Mr. Madison:

"It is equally unnecessary to dilate on the appointment of Senators by the State Legislatures. Among the various modes which have been proposed, the mode of electing this branch of the government, which has been proposed by the convention is probably the most congenial with the public opinion. It is recommended by the double advantage of favoring a select appointment, and of giving to the State governments such an agency in the formation of the Federal government as must secure the authority of the former and may form a convenient link between the two systems."

The only comment I make upon this is that No. LXII of the Federalist was not written by Mr. Madison, and that, therefore, this paragraph could not have been written by him. Mr. Alexander Hamilton, in the great oration of the 23d of February, 1787, in the convention that he did not favor a republican form of government, was the author of No. LXII. The Federalist and other constitutional papers, Volume I, page 23. This book was published as late as 1804, and is a reprint of 1837. There are other inaccuracies and misleading statements in Mr. Lessor's letter, but I shall pass them by unnoticed. They will doubtless cause him no displeasure, as he has already said enough to show that as an editor he is not a great success.

Although I have shown conclusively that the vote of Virginia in the Federal Convention was against the method now in vogue for electing Senators, and that he who excoriated Mr. Lessor of the charge of "inconsiderate preparation" which he so lightly and inconsiderately brought against the signers of the call for the May Convention, let it be distinctly understood that the advocates of the direct vote of the people do not base their arguments upon the fact, premature as it may be, that the Virginia Deputies, with George Washington at their head, voted against the election of Senators by the legislatures.

We place this great reform, in the language of Senator Trigg, "mainly upon the ground that the people were not originally declared by our revolutionary fathers to be capable of self-government, but that they have proved themselves the better of it by the course for more than a hundred years to be worthy of that grand prerogative."

(Signed) CLAGGOTT B. JONES, Secretary, &c.

Richmond, Va., April 19, 1899.

SOUTHERN NOTES. It is now certain that Governor Johnson will call an extra session of the Alabama Legislature to consider the constitutional convention question.

Ten thousand cigars will be distributed among the Confederate veterans at the Charleston Round.

Mr. Cheever, who is guarding those quarantined, an account of snailpox, was badly frightened in the night, and he was seated near a fire and dropped off in a sleep. He was awakened by a noise resembling that made by a rattlesnake, and which seemed very uncomfortable. He jumped up, and after a moment's investigation, he discovered that it was a snake, and he had been dreaming. Later he went to sleep again, and for the second time heard the noise, which continued long enough for him to locate it in the room. He got up, and of a hollow stump, where a huge rattler had its nest. The snake was burned to death. —Gainesville (Fla.) Sun.

In a letter to a Milwaukee paper Mr. Bryan maintains and intimates that those who revolted against his candidacy in 1896 may return to the party "provided they recognize that the Democratic party now has a platform that is satisfactory to Democrats." With all due respect to him, it is just as well to be recognized. If the Chicago platform was not satisfactory in 1896 it certainly is less so now, when events have so conclusively proven that the calumnies proffered to him that he is just as well to be recognized. If the Chicago platform was not satisfactory in 1896 it certainly is less so now, when events have so conclusively proven that the calumnies proffered to him that he is just as well to be recognized. If the Chicago platform was not satisfactory in 1896 it certainly is less so now, when events have so conclusively proven that the calumnies proffered to him that he is just as well to be recognized.

Tohono in Japan. Mr. R. L. Dibrell, a Danville tobacconist, has just returned from Japan with reference to Virginia tobacco in the Orient, he says:

"Japan at this moment contains enough tobacco to supply the demand of consumers for eighteen months. Anticipating an increase of the government duty, importers gave large orders for the delivery of tobacco before January 1st. Previous to that date the duty amounted to 3 per cent. At the beginning of this year the duty was increased to 5 per cent, but the shipments have been large since then, despite this increase, for it is announced that on August 15th next the tax will be increased to 100 per cent. Before the middle of August Japan will be stocked with tobacco sufficient to meet all demands for at least two and perhaps three years. To avoid the increased duties importers have stocked up for several years to come. The government is investigating with an idea of forming a governmental monopoly on tobacco, but exactly what will be the final decision is a matter of speculation.

The only tobacco used in Japan for great quantities is the "Quinine" which is raised in Virginia and Carolina and exported from this State principally. Some tobacco is imported from China, but that very closely resembles the native Japanese product."

QUININE HELPS liver medicines to cure biliousness and malaria. This is why Grove's Quinine Pills are better than other liver pills, 10 and 25 cents.

COMING, THE GREAT "TRILBY." A. F. Craig, the artist and art dealer, is in New York making selections for his spring trade.

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Save 25 Per Cent. By Buying Your GROCERIES of S. Ullman's Son.

Standard American Grounded Lard Sugar, per pound... 05

2-lb. Can Eagle Brand... 29

Try our Snowflake Fat... 25

Family Flour, 48-lb. sack... 28

Yellow Table Raisins, each... 15

California Yellow Crawford... 15

Pineapples, 2 for... 15

March Java, 25-lb. sack... 15

Almond Java, 12-lb. gals... 55

Avocado Java, 12-lb. gals... 10

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