The Daily Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

VIRGINIA ON HER METTLE.

For some weeks past THE TIMES has been regularly recording the facts of new enterprises in many parts of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The continued good news communicated from fresh fields and from older communities has impressed not only Virginians, but other wide awake men in all parts of this country, with the fact that Virginia is one of the progressive States of the Union, and well fitted to lead her Southern sisters in the race for material prosperity.

No great booms, characteristic of some Western States, have engulfed capital; no wildcat speculation has tempted witless wealth to ruin. But the mountains and the plains have showed what was in them, and the steady, careful investor of money has reaped a rich though not extraordinary return for his foresight and painstaking.

Virginia has a boom, natural, developed and safe. Minerals and manufactures, take precedence, and agriculture in some counties so rich that man nor nature may entirely thwart the labor of the husbandman, is healthy. In other sections, comparatively fertile, the staple crops are of such a kind that the unusual in nature means temporary poverty for the farmer oppressed by an unjust artificial economic dispensation. Time and the ballot will right all this.

In the meantime stands Virginia, the rightful queen of the South by location and natural resources, demanding her crown. As a means to the accomplishment of her desires, THE TIMES publishes this morning a supplement principally devoted to a carefully prepared record of the latest undertakings in the industrial field and those in contemplation. Facts are presented. Wordiness has been avoided as much as possible. Glowing description may be the proper conveyance for the ideas of a land improvement company. But facts, cold facts, are what careful readers wish when they are seeking a suitable field for investments.

To meet the wishes of such persons the supplement is issued. The attempt has been made to treat particularly of those sections which have become invigorated within recent months or years, or which are yet in infancy or conception, heed being given at the same time to those cities and towns which have kept pace with the times, and which have not dropped into a peaceful inactivity.

Virginia is on her mettle. She means to take and to hold her place. While she rejoices in the prosperity of her sister States, and is not at all adverse to their having their due share of wealth, she is determined to advance her own interests. When capitalists from outside her borders start on a tour of Southern exploration, she will stop them at the gateway of the South, bid them pause for a while, study her natural wealth and their own interests, and become partners in her progress.

THE TIMES will do its part in this persuasion as it has done in the past, and will welcome every sign of material advancement in the old Commonwealth.

CONGRESSMAN O'FERRALL.

Among our able representatives in Congress Mr. O'Ferrall deserves special notice, for the point, vigor and eloquence with which he has repelled the assaults of the Speaker on the rights of the minority, and his effective presentation of the claims of the Democrats who have been unseated. At all times he has shown sleepless vigilance, which entitles him to the thanks of his State and section, and in the position which he occupies, it would be impossible to over-estimate the value of his indomitable pluck, of his quick perceptions and irrepressible hatred of every form of wrong.

The position of Southern members of Congress in the face of the Republican majority, must be to the last degree trying and perplexing, for there could be no more severe ordeal than having to bear, with some degree of outward patience and moderation, the outrages of a party organized on the basis of an utter disregard of the South as a coequal in the Union. With this party, unseating Democrats unjustly, and concocting schemes for giving negroes in the South the control of elections, are the mere pastimes of legislation, and it speaks poorly for the present stage of our progress, that some of the most prominent names in the country are intimately connected with these iniquities.

That our own representatives are never thrown off their guard or betrayed into imprudent expressions speaks well for their calmness and political wisdom, but the reasons for this are not hard to find. A single rash speech which could be distorted into disloyalty would not only be hailed with joy by the Republican party as a new weapon to be used against the South, but would be a grossly unjust expression of the opinions of a people who feel that they have a great destiny before them within the limits of the Republic, and neither desire nor look for any other.

All things come to those who labor and wait, and never was it clearer that the millions of voters who toil in the fields and invoke nature in vain, while Republican policy shackles international trade and crushes the consumer with the cost of the necessaries of life, will be quick, when the proper time comes, to visit with their wrath the party to which they owe their misfortunes.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE HOME.

Representative Anderson, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in the House appropriating $250,000 for the construction or purchase of another residence for the President of the United States, in the limits of the District of Columbia. Under the terms of this bill, it is proposed to place at the disposal of the national Executive, a residence adapted to the accommodation of himself and his family, not only during the months of summer, but also of winter. This would virtually mean its permanent occupation by the Chief Magistrate and the members of his household, as a home during the period of his term of office, the White House to be used merely for cabinet meetings, public receptions, State dinners and audiences to public officials.

That so radical a departure as this should be made in the daily life of the Executive is, we are inclined to believe, decidedly opposed to the wishes of a large majority of the American people. There are no very forcible reasons to be offered in favor of the purchase or erection even of a summer residence for the President, as he has the same opportunities as the members of his own official family, not to speak of all private citizens actively engaged in business, to seek the rest and change which he needs. All the Chief Executives, including Harrison himself, have taken numerous pleasure trips as a means of diversion from the cares of office. Lincoln, who was probably the most over-burdened of all the Presidents, spent a considerable part of each summer during his tenure of office at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington. General Grant found the recreation he required at the same season of the year, at Long Branch. Cleveland purchased a summer residence near Washington, but returned to the White House as soon as the warm season had passed.

So far as can be seen, there are no reasons of importance to justify the erection of a permanent residence for the President. He is the servant of the people, and when he enters upon his official duties, he cannot expect to enjoy the undisturbed private life to which he has been accustomed as a private citizen. The White House is identified in the minds of every American not only with the official, but also with the social life of the Chief Magistrate, and to make it simply an official building to be occupied only for a few hours at a time, and for special purposes, would be justly considered a serious departure from an important national custom and a still more important social tradition. The President should be where he can be approached at any time and by every citizen. He should not have the power to withdraw himself at his own volition into a retirement that is unbecoming the great office he holds. Exclusiveness amounts almost to crime in the chief magistrate of a government founded upon the general principles upon which this government rests, and as certainly as the chief magistrate is granted a private residence in addition to a public, the spirit of exclusiveness will enter more and more into the Presidential office.

It seems most appropriate that this proposition to furnish the President with a private residence should originate not only with the Republican party, a party inherently opposed to true democracy of principle and conduct, but also during the administration of a chief magistrate who has succeeded even in the White House, in throwing such an atmosphere of exclusiveness around his life as to leave us undecided as to whether we are living in the reign of Benjamin the First, or are merely inflicted with a President who is compelled to conceal his general impotence under a veil of reticence and reserve.

THE reference which the Rev. Joseph Cook made to Henry W. Grady in his lecture in Boston on Monday was that of an ignorant fanatic, and there is every reason to believe that it was contrary to the general feeling of the people of that city. No where at the North did the lamented Georgian ever receive a warmer and more cordial welcome than in Boston on the occasion of the banquet, when he delivered his memorable address on the negro problem, the leading sentiment of which the Rev. Mr. Cook now criticises with so little regard to propriety. The declaration of Mr. Grady that the South would never submit to the domination of the negro is denounced as an "atrocious insult" to the North, and those who cheered this sentiment are characterized as slaves. It is evident that Rev. Mr. Cook belongs to the class of persons who are wholly oblivious of the fact that a quarter of a century has elapsed since the surrender at Appomattox.

THE generous offer of Mrs. Adeline J. Russell, communicated to the Legislature on Monday through Senator Lovenstein, calls renewed attention to the subject of reformatories for youthful criminals. The number of persons who feel a warm interest in this important subject is rapidly increasing, but there are comparatively few to be found who, like Mrs. Russell, would devote a large amount of valuable property to so excellent an object to show the practical character of their interest.

THE statement of Mr. Moore in the Senate on Monday, that that body had this session passed but two bills which if put in force, would increase expenses, constitutes the highest encomium upon the work of the Senate up to this time.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Current Topics Culled from the Leading Papers of the Country.

[New York Times.]

In the hope of saving his skin, which he felt was much in danger, Mr. Platt last night yielded every point and got out of the way of the World's Fair. The "compromise," as he will probably call it, is in no sense a compromise, since the action of the commission under the two-thirds rule will probably be in no instance different from what it would have been without the rule. The plain truth of the matter is that Platt's impudence and arrogance had got him into a desperate scrape. He was threatened not only with political extinction, but with business losses, and as every fellow of the Platt kind is by nature a coward, he fled before the rising wrath of the community. To his party he has done a substantial service by surrendering in time, for it was plainly the disposition of the friends of the fair to hold the party responsible for the acts of its leader. For himself, however, his capitulation accomplishes little. He had forgotten that in affronting the people of a great city he took risks not involved in the management of caucuses and conventions.

* * *

The Canadian Farmer Complains.

[Washington Post.]

Despite the opposition of some of the political leaders of the Dominion, the Canadian farmers continue to move in the direction of commercial union with the United States. The latest utterances on the subject come from the Central Farmer's Institute, now in session at Toronto. In a series of resolutions asking for a modification of the tariff on American products, they specify a number of articles which, they claim, are rendered unreasonably high by reason of the Canadian tariff duty. Among these are iron, steel, coal, woolens, rubbers, corn, and salt.

The spectacle of a strictly agricultural organization asking for a modification of the duty on corn is explained by the fact that Canadian soil is not suited to the production of this kind of grain, and hence the Canadian farmer, as well as all other consumers in the Dominion, would be benefited by free American corn. On the other hand, such a change in the tariff laws of our neighbor would open up a new market for the overproducing corn States of Kansas and Nebraska.

* * *

What—Gone Already?

[New York Herald.]

Here is a queer report from Washington—that the Ways and Means Committee, who were going to reduce taxation, or, more accurately speaking, cut off revenue, in various ways, begin to discover that all the revenue will be needed to come somewhere near balancing the coming expenditures. The committee have looked at the bills proposing new expenditures, demanded by "the party" and promised, and have come to the conclusion that there will be no surplus. There may even be need for additional revenue, which means additional taxes.

The repeal of the tobacco tax, says one wise person, is certain, "unless it is found that the revenue cannot be spared." Ah!

According to the Treasury report, the estimated income for the year 1890-91 will be $385,000,000; the estimated expenditures, including the already largely overpaid sinking fund, will be $292,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of over $92,000,000, which the poor Ways and Means Committee see is already mortgaged for "liberal appropriations," so that they doubt if they can even spare the tobacco tax. All right.

* * *

A Failure, of Course.

[Chicago News.]

Time will tell. The power of the minority has been so far lessened that the responsibility for legislation will now rest almost entirely upon the majority. It is no longer divided. The Republicans will be held strictly answerable for what they do. If they use their newly acquired power with discretion and with a reasonable amount of consideration for the minority, they may escape the odium attaching to them on account of their arbitrary proceedings up to this time; if, on the other hand, they use it unwisely, they will work out their own ruin. They are in a position to score a great triumph or an utter failure. Which is it to be.

* * *

A Kansas Senator Justly Rebuked.

[St. Louis Republic.]

Mr. John J. Ingalls has described himself as a member of the Brahman caste of New England, and he is fond of quoting Latin in his speeches, but in his latest attack on Mississippi he says: "I accordingly went to the Attorney General and was furnished the report."

If Mr. Ingalls will examine the facts of the case more closely he will find that he was not furnished by the Attorney General as he alleges. Something quite different occurred. The report was furnished. It is quite impossible to furnish a person, and it is very clumsy to furnish a report.

The right of comment on the propriety of connecting different moods, tenses, and voices without repeating the nominative is waived, but Mr. Ingalls owes a decent respect to the syntax and etymology of the English language.

* * *

Wool Gathering Again.

[Philadelphia Record.]

A tariff organ in searching for an argument makes a comparison between the woolen industries of the United States and Great Britain. It shows that while the consumption of wool in Great Britain increased from 238,000,000 pounds in 1859 to 366,000,000 pounds in 1885, the wool consumption in the United States increased in the same time from 86,000,000 to 400,000,000 pounds.

This the organ calls a "decisive comparison" in favor of the tariff. But the organ, with customary protectionist fairness in dealing with trade statistics, omits the only fact that gives any value to its "decisive comparison." It fails to mention that under free trade the exports of woolens from Great Britain increased from $72,200,000 in 1859 to upward of $116,000,000 in 1885. On the other hand, the exports of woolens from the United States have increased from $139,628 in 1861 to not quite $400,000 in value in 1889.

* * *

Recent Bonapartist Victories.

[New York Star.]

The increased strength of the friends of Boulanger, shown by the elections of Sunday, demonstrates the political effect of the incarceration of the Duke of Orleans.

The Royalists and Bonapartists have united under the standard of the Radical-revolutionary exile against the extreme enforcement of the code that excludes from the soil of France those who have been its rulers and the claimants to the successorship to their authority.

The result shows that now that the patriotic bond of community in Exposition pleasures and profits has been loosened, the Administration of Carnot must expect to encounter formidable alliances of the elements that hope to profit by the discomfiture of conservative Republicanism.

It may be that the French Government was wise in embracing the first opportunity for such a conflict, before the bloom had faded from the World's Fair glories. But, at any rate, the conflict of a united opposition against the present powers in France is under way, and the action of the authorities in treating with severity the youthful enterprise of the Orleans Prince has precipitated a very serious controversy.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

News and Comments of Various Kinds Brought by Mail and Cable.

A SAINT'S skull is in litigation in Lyons. It belonged originally to Saint Jean Soanen, revered by Jansenists because he had protested against the Bull "Unigenitus." It came after his death into the possession of an ancient family by whom it was handed down, until recently an unworthy scion sold it to a local dealer in bric-a-brac, who, in turn, disposed of it for $200 to a woman who already chanced to own the lower jaw of the same saint. The broker who brought this customer to the dealer rejected the latter's offer of $5 commission and has sued for more.

THE Montreal Trade Bulletin tells how some people do business in that city: "An instance has just been brought to our notice in which a party borrowed $10,000 to put into his business, for which he agreed to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. The concern is a comparatively small one, but still the principal drew about $3,500 a year for his own personal expenses; he paid about $2,000 for his book-keeper and traveler, and about $1,500 more for rent and traveling expenses, etc., which, added to $1,000 interest on the borrowed capital of $10,000, makes an outlay of $8,000 per year. The sequel, of course, is easily told, as the capital was soon eaten up; the lender is minus his $10,000, and the general creditors will probably get little or nothing."

IN his first annual report, Lyman E. Knapp, the Governor of Alaska, indicates that the natives mix up civilization and indigenous habits without much ceremony. He says: "The same persons who seem to enjoy the luxuries of a model American home, sandwich their fish, venison, white bread, berries, tea and coffee with dried seaweed and walrus blubber. The wearer of the finest state clothes will squat upon the floor beside one who wears his blanket and breech-cloth. They are usually free from thieving habits, but do not stumble at falsehood and deception. They become devoutly pious, but swear like pirates."

THE German fleet consists at present of 22 large armored vessels, 15 armored vessels intended for the defence of coasts, 8 ocean-going frigates intended for long voyages and naval instruction, particularly for cadets, 10 cruisers, 9 corvettes capable of being equipped in war time to prey on the enemy's commerce, 4 cruisers and 3 launches with guns specially constructed for the colonial possessions of Germany, 4 despatch boats attaining a high rate of speed, 10 training ships, * yatchs, and 60 torpedo boats.

THE English Government has been redeeming, at their nominal value, the old gold coins that have become short weight through much use, with the idea of getting them out of circulation. It was supposed that there were $20,000,000 worth of such coins in the country, but the call only brought out about half that sum. After the 28th instant the old rule of taking such coins only by weight went into effect again.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL recently delivered a lecture on Smokeless Powder at the Royal Institution in London. He said that the smokeless powder now being manufactured in Europe was a gelatinous substance shaped into threads and strips under pressure. It is made by dissolving gun cotton or some similar material with camphor or other solvent, and forcing the compound, when properly prepared, through perforated dies.

THE authorities at Nordhausen, in Saxony, at the suggestion of the district medical officer, have issued an order to barbers to disinfect their brushes and other implements immediately after use and before they are applied to the hair or beard of another customer.

THE whole cost of the great Forth bridge is estimated at ten millions of dollars. It has been calculated that the chief struts of the bridge would stand a thrust of more than 48,000 tons before showing signs of giving way.

A DIFFERENCE has arisen as to the date of the inter-University rowing match. Oxford has proposed March 22, but Cambridge refuses to row until a week later.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Statements Gathered From Many of the Times' Exchanges.

THE method of fixing the styles in hats is said to be this: The best hat manufacturers in the United States are members of the American Hat Manufacturers' Association, which has its headquarters in New York city. The association meets in New York on the second Tuesday of January and August, and adopts the spring and fall style of silk hat. Every silk hat maker present submits a style or design, and, when all are submitted, the association votes for the different designs, which are numbered. The number receiving the highest number of votes is declared the style. Of course, every manufacturer can put out styles of his own if he chooses, but they are not likely to find a sale.

Two men in Baltimore sold goods to an alleged agent of an alleged Williamsport firm. They accepted checks on a bank at that place, and each gave the stranger about $27 in change. That night both men dreamed that the checks were forged. The next day they telegraphed to Williamsport and found that no such firm existed there. A correspondent desires us to explain how the two men came to dream a true dream that night. The explanation is simple. They had more sense when they were asleep than they had when they were awake. Giving change for checks drawn by unknown firms to strangers without investigating is an act of such folly that, consciously or unconsciously, the mind of the same man would begin to have some doubts about it, and if there had been three such men, quite likely there would have been three dreams.

SHEEP are now sheared by electricity in Australia. Frederick Wolseley, a brother of Lord Wolseley, having invented a machine for the purpose. The method of using the shears is very simple, the operator having merely to throw a friction wheel into adjustment by means of a handle, and then push the comb into the wool, pressing it continuously forward and keeping it as closely as possible to the body of the animal being operated upon. From 1 to 100 shears can be operated at one time. By this mode the shearing is done more mercifully than when done by hand shears.

AT a recent meeting of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, Dr. A. P. Sharp depreciated the value of ensilage as proper food for cattle. He said he had tests of ensilage made by the chemists of the institution. The samples examined were partly decomposed and showed the presence of fusil oil. Cattle had been fattened upon ensilage, and upon examination, after being slaughtered, their stomachs were found to be black. Milk in some cases from cows fed upon ensilage was of abnormal and unpleasant taste.

THERE is considerable excitement at North Plainfield, N. J., over the discovery of copper and silver ores in the mountains back of the town. The discovery was made in excavating for water works, and it is said that sufficient investigation has been made to warrant the assertion that, underlying the outer layers of trap rock and red sandstone in the mountains, are mines from which fortunes may be developed. Capitalists are negotiating for the control of the mines.

JOSEPH WALKER, a New York importer has sued the United States Government for seventy cents. In October of last year the plaintiff imported some goods, which were placed in a bonded warehouse and subsequently carted from there to the appraisers' stores. The cartage amounted to seventy cents, which amount the Government asked the plaintiff to pay. He demurred, but finally paid the amount under protest, and now brings suit to recover it.

THE Brooklyn bridge is, perhaps, the only suspension bridge in the world over which horses are allowed to trot. There is an old theory that the trotting of a horse, or the sound of music, or the measured tread of soldiers marching, will cause dangerous oscillation, and weaken, if, not destroy, the strongest bridge.

A YOUNG lady at Cartersville, Ga., got married hastily without a wedding to avoid taking part in some theatricals of which her lover disapproved. A marriage license and a minister were hurriedly secured, and they were married in the presence of a few friends.

A BUFFALO girl showed so much taste in fitting up a shop window in that city that she has been offered a position with a large salary by a firm in London.

A PHILADELPHIA letter carrier has been arrested for burning letters intrusted to him for delivery. He put them in a stove and set fire to them, but a part were saved.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

Grand Auction Sale at Waynesboro, Va.

400 OUT OF 900 RESIDENCE LOTS

WILL BE SOLD AT WAYNESBORO, VA., BY PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 25, 26 and 27, 1890.

These beautifully located 50x150 feet lots, in the southwest end of Waynesboro, surrounding the famous Baker Spring, flowing over 7,000,000 gallons per day of pure soft water, which will be used to supply the new city. On the hill just above the spring is to be located a fine hotel. A new depot on Shenandoah Valley Road is expected on this property, with a street car line through centre of Waynesboro. This is the chance for investors to get in on the ground floor.

TERMS: One-fourth cash; balance on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest.

For further information apply to

BIBB & HARMAN, Waynesboro, Va.

fe14-t25

SOME TIME.

Last night, my darling, as you slept,
I thought I heard you sigh,
And to your little crib I crept
And watched a space thereby;
Then, bending down, I kissed your brow—
For, oh! I love you so—
You are too young to know it now
But some time you shall know.

Some time, when in a darkened place
Where others come to weep,
Your eyes shall see a weary face
Calm in eternal sleep.
The speechless lips, the wrinkled brow,
The patient smile may show—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

Look backward, then, into the years,
And see me here to-night—
See, O my darling! how my tears
Are falling as I write;
And feel once more upon your brow
The kiss of long ago—
You are too young to know it now,
But some time you shall know.

—Eugene Field.

The Etruscan Cist.

The worn cist was a common term employed by the Greeks and Romans to designate every species of basket or box; originally a Greek word, it passed without transformation into the Latin. At first the cist would seem to have been a basket or box made of willow and intended for country use for holding vegetables or fruits; like our own affairs of this sort, it was sometimes round and sometimes square. From this limited use the word came to apply to boxes and caskets of all sorts. We find them represented very commonly on medals and coins and in pictures; they hold the money of a private person or of a society; they were used for carrying manuscripts or papyri; votes were deposited in them; they were the precursors in the sacred mysteries of the pyx or box which guards the wafer on the altar of the Roman church, but their most usual employment was a domestic one; they held the toys of children and small articles of the toilet.

There have been found in them all those objects which made up what the ancients call the woman's world—omnius muliebris; mirrors, hairpins, combs, perfume bottles, sponges, pomade boxes and the rest. It is by no means uncommon to find ivory dice in these boxes, and indeed the miscellaneous contents of the modern feminine workbox, which is the analogue of the boy's pocket, are often prophesied, as it were, in these ancient receptacles.

The cists that have come to us are found in tombs, and by far the greater number of them have come from the necropolis of Praeneste (Palestrina) or its neighborhood, where they are found inclosed in the sarcophagi, or in the small boxes made of tufa which served to hold the bones and ashes gathered from the funeral pyre. Sometimes the cists themselves contain boxes; this was not their purpose; it was merely an occasional employment dictated by convenience. We owe the preservation of many of these objects to the fact that they were of bronze, but it is possible that many more may be lost to us from having been made of the osier twigs that were the material of the original baskets.—The Studio.

The Labor of Two Millionaires.

When he starts for home Mr. Goubl is very much more exhausted than a laborer on the aqueduct. The day's friction frequently brings on nervous headaches which completely wilt the owner of $70,000,000.

John Jacob Astor is on the go from his early breakfast hour to dusk. He trudges about Wall street like an errand boy. He does this for about twenty-four days in a month, and by that time he calls in his cab. He is fagged out and a week in his cab so revives his energies that when the new month is ushered in he is ready to start again on his daily tramps among his real estate agents and bankers. Every day in his life is devoted to the hunt for substantial investments for his money. He has other folks to collect his income. It is his business to see that it is reinvested satisfactorily. Great labor, untiring industry and relentless attention are necessary to do this. He is in the city winter and summer. His fortune of $100,000,000 chains him to the city just as tight as the driver of a leased hack with a big family on his hands.—Chatterer.

Winter Plants.

Many people who profess to have a great love for plants and flowers have vague ideas as to health or neatness in their manner of growing them. Plants have been grown in almost every conceivable receptacle, and without drainage, in broken sugar bowls, tin cans, old glass and earthenware, or anything that came to hand, and the owners complained that their plants did not thrive. How could they in these receptacles? The soil very likely being of poor quality, and growing in this undrained condition, they could hardly be expected to thrive. Proper soil, and a trifle expended for clean, new flower pots would work wonders, and nothing is better suited to them than the common cheap flower pots. If glazed or painted ones are used, care should be taken not to water them, as, unlike the common sort, they do not admit of evaporation through the sides of the pot. Sprinkling the leaves and washing or wiping of the pots should be attended to as often as convenient, and all decayed or yellow leaves and stems removed.—New York Ledger.

Various Lunacies.

The Italians, and in fact all the inhabitants of lands bordering on or adjacent to the Mediterranean sea, are firm believers in moon influences. In this country we look for changes for better or for worse in the condition of sick persons to take place immediately after midnight; in Persia they look for such changes as the moon appears above the horizon. In America, during a critical period, we say that the patient will not survive longer than till midnight; in India they say he will never see the moon rise again. During the time of the plague, 1660 to 1665, physicians noted abnormal changes for the worse just preceding and following each full moon. Diemerbroek, in his treatise on that awful epidemic, says: "Two or three days before and after each full moon there were twice as many deaths as there were during any other four to six days."—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

It Is No Place for a Doctor.

It is a remarkable fact that the city of Truro, in the center of the population of Cornwall, with 11,500 inhabitants—and seven times that number within a few miles—has for many years had but three physicians. When it is considered that here in America there is one doctor to every 500 people, the contrast seems still more wonderful.—St. Louis Republic.

A New Mal de Mer.

Jack—Did you escape sea sickness on the voyage home, Miss Jennie?

Jennie—Yes. It was only in Paris, at the exposition, that I was really sea-sick.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Knew Its Characteristics.

Cousin Jonas (showing the novelties)—This is the pie plant.

Miss Citybred—Delightful! and how soon does it begin to bear pies?—Time.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Bodeker Brothers and H. M. Sheilds & Co, corner of Fifth and Marshall streets.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By J. Thompson Brown & Co., 1113 Main Street,

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF TWO STORY HOUSE AND LOT, PRESTON STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly executed by W. H. Hamilton and Sams, his wife, dated February 24, 1886, and duly recorded, 129 C., page 504, Richmond Chancery Court, to secure the payment of a certain negotiable note therein mentioned, and default having been made in the payment of the same, and being required so to do by the beneficiary, I will sell at public auction, on the premises,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 5 P. M.,

that lot of land in the city of Richmond, on the north line of Preston street, between Third and Fourth streets, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning on north line of Preston street, at the distance of seventy-two feet, thence running eastwardly and fronting on Preston street fifteen feet, and running back northwardly between parallel lines 127 feet to a new street.

TERMS: Cash as to expenses of sale and to pay a post due note of $150, with interest from maturity, and balance as may be mutually agreed, and will be announced at the sale. LEROY E. BROWN, Trustee.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & Co., Auctioneers. fe16-td

By A. L. Adamson, Real Estate Auctioneer and Insurance Agent, 813 Hull street, Manchester, Va.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THAT VALUABLE FARM KNOWN AS RATTLESNAKE SPRING, CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS, FRONTING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER ROAD, AND ADJOINING THE VILLAGE OF BON-AIR, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VA.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philip Hathaway and wife to James M. M. Davis, trustee, duly recorded in the clerk's office of Chesterfield County Court, in D. B. 58, page 323, being directed so to do by the beneficiary, the undersigned, J. R. Webb Peyton, who has been duly substituted trustee in the stead of James M. M. Davis, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the premises,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1890,

at 4 o'clock P. M. prompt, the farm above described, which contains 200 acres of land, about one-half in cleared and under fence, and the balance in wood and timber, considerable of which is original growth. There is a large dwelling containing about nine rooms, kitchen, and quarters in a finely shaded yard, stable, barn and other outhouses, a very large young orchard, large vineyard, &c., on the place. It is high and rolling, and has several very fine springs. A large part of the land lies between the River road and the village of Bon-Air, which can be divided and sold as town lots.

This is a desirable farm, and especially adapted for any one doing business in the city and wanting a home in the country, as it is within ten minutes walk of the railroad depot at Bon-Air, and only about seven miles from Manchester.

Parties attending sale can take the 3 P. M. train on the Richmond and Danville Railroad and return at 5:30 P. M.

TERMS: Cash sufficient to pay the costs of executing this trust, taxes, if any due, and a note of $1,200 and interest thereon, the balance upon such terms as will be made known at the sale. J. R. WEBB PEYTON, Substituted Trustee.

A. L. ADAMSON, Auctioneer. fe15-td

FOR SALE.

Lots and Residences

Monthly Payments.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ONLY ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM CENTRE OF THE CITY, ON HIGH PLATEAU OVERLOOKING THE ENTIRE CITY.

Sixty-foot lots on fifty-foot avenues. Queen Anne Houses. Monthly payments. No malaria. No shanties. No boom pr ces. Stop paying rent and own your own houses, on North avenue, near city limits. Apply to JAMES H. BARTON, au14-1y on premises.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE!

MINING PROPERTIES, FOR SALE OR LEASE.

The BEST prospects for MICA and FELDSPAR in the country.

LOTS FOR SALE. HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT.

Special attention given to renting and collecting rents.

Correspondence and a share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

THOS. RUTHERFOORD, No. 7 North Tenth st

o29-1Tu1m

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Investments in Real Estate.

BLACKBURN & STUART. de24-eod3m Buena Vista, Va.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH FOOT-LATHE, NEW, JUST IMPORTED, COMPLETE, with change wheels, chucks, face plates, micrometers and tools 4½-inch center, 4-foot gap-bed; cost $255; will sell for $175. A rare chance for someone. Address LATHE, 108 north Morris street. fe10-4t*

FOR SALE—ONE HORSE, suitable for either buggy or saddle and harness, and one Doctor's Phaeton, nearly new, the property of the late Dr. John G. Skelton. Will be sold cheap by applying at No. 323 south Ninth street.

fe13-eod3t JOHN G. SKELTON.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY GETTING OUR MARCH RENT LIST, NOW READY.

Contains location, prices and description of ALL KINDS of property for rent.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., fe16-eod3t 1113 Main street.

WE have supplied positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A Nasal Injector [illegible] each bottle. Use it if you desire to be free from offensive breath. Price, 50 cents, sold by Bodeker Brothers and H. M. Sheilds & Co, corner of Fifth and Marshall streets.

RAILROADS.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 16, 1890.

LEAVE RICHMOND:

TRAIN No. 52, 2:30 A. M.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily, for Danville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham, Raleigh, Randleman, Salisbury, Asheville, Hot Springs, Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas, and California. Pullman palace sleeping-cars Richmond to Danville and Danville to Asheville, Augusta, Birmingham, and New Orleans.

TRAIN No. 54, 11:00 A. M.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS, daily, for Burkeville, all stations on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville; also for Keysville, Clarksville, Oxford, Henderson, Durham, and Raleigh. This train goes through solid to Raleigh.

TRAIN No. 50, 3 P. M.

FAST MAIL, daily, for all points on the Farmville and Powhatan Railroad, Danville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Charlotte, Asheville, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas, and California. Pullman palace sleeping-cars Danville to Augusta and Atlanta, and at Greensboro sleeper via Asheville to Morristown, Tenn.

TRAIN No. 40, 6 P. M.

AMELIA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, for Amelia Courthouse and intermediate points.

TRAIN No. 14, 6:20 A. M.

CLOVER LOCAL, daily, except Sunday, freight train with coach attached, for Clover, Va., and intermediate points.

ARRIVE AT RICHMOND:

Train No. 53 at 5:15 A. M.; No. 51 at 3:45 P. M.; No. 55 at 1:10 P. M. and No. 41 at 8:45 A. M.

YORK RIVER LINE VIA WEST POINT, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

LEAVE RICHMOND:

TRAIN No. 51, 3:20 P. M.

LOCAL EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations. At Lester Manor connects with stage for Walkerton; also connects with Baltimore steamer at West Point.

TRAIN No. 55, 1:45 P. M.

BALTIMORE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, for West Point, connecting with York river steamers for Baltimore. At Baltimore steamers connect with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. FARE: Richmond to Baltimore, $2; to Washington, $3; to Philadelphia, $4.80; New York, $7.30.

STEAMERS LEAVE BALTIMORE 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, daily, except Sunday, connecting by steamer and Danville Railroad to Richmond, arriving at 9:40 A. M. and 11 A. M., and connecting with train No. 54. See train No. 54—Virginia and North Carolina express.

TRAIN No. 19, 7:40 A. M.

LOCAL MIXED, daily, except Sunday, leaves Twenty-eighth street for West Point and intermediate points.

Tickets office at station foot of Virginia street.

City ticket office corner of Tenth and Main streets.

SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Passenger Agent. JOSEPH B. FOSTER, Div. Pass. Agent.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORFOLK.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBURG

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 10TH, 1890.

LEAVE RICHMOND: BYRD-STREET STATION.

9:40 A. M. Daily, via Petersburg. Richmond and Norfolk through express. Arrive Norfolk 12:25 P. M. Stops only at Petersburg and Suffolk. A second train, leaving Richmond at 11:30 A. M., and arriving at Norfolk at 2 P. M., stops at all stations.

9:40 A. M. Daily, via Petersburg. Arrive at Petersburg 10:18 A. M. No. 3 leaves Petersburg 11:15 A. M. for Farmville, Lynchburg and all points South and West.

3:45 P. M. Daily, via Petersburg. Arrives at Petersburg 4:20 P. M., daily except Sunday, leaves at 4:25 P. M., daily, arriving at Norfolk 7 P. M.

11:30 P. M. Daily, via Petersburg, arriving at Petersburg at 11:25 A. M., connecting with Train No. 1, leaving Petersburg at 12:40 A. M. for Farmville, Lynchburg and all points South and West.

10:40 A. M. Daily, via Burkeville for Farmville, Lynchburg and the West and South.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODATIONS.

No. 1—Sleeping-car Petersburg to Boston without change. Leaves Petersburg daily at 12:40 A. M. Pullman sleeper Lynchburg to Memphis without change.

No. 3—Pullman sleeper Lynchburg to Meridian, and Roanoke to Memphis, without change.

Tickets, baggage-checks, and all information can be obtained at Richmond and Petersburg ticket office, Byrd street depot, A. W. Garber's, 1008 Main street, and at the Company's office, 901 east Main street.

R. W. COURTNEY, Passenger Agent. W. B. BEVILL, General Passenger Agent