THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY, AT 903 EAST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

THE TIMES--CITY DELIVERY.

Delivered in any part of the city and Manchester by carriers at 12 cents per week.

Persons desiring the TIMES delivered at their homes can secure it by postal card, request or order through telephone No. 549. When delivery is irregular immediate complaint should be made to the office. The address may be changed as desired, if care be taken in all cases to mention the old and new address.

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Entered at the Richmond (Va.) postoffice as second-class matter.

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Auction Sales, Legal Notices, and Amusement Advertisements $1 per inch each insertion.

Reading notices in reading-matter type, 15 cents per line. Nonpareil leaded, 12 cents per line.

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THE TIMES COMPANY, Richmond Va.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

As the summer advances, the accidents on our Virginia railroads seem only to increase in number. So far the loss of life has not been great, but the accidents themselves are occurring with such alarming frequency as to create a general feeling of insecurity among all who have occasion to travel, especially over certain lines. There is no real excuse for these accidents. The railroads themselves can least afford to suffer the damage which directly and indirectly they are inflicting upon themselves by their own imprudence and carelessness.

The scenes of the larger proportion of the more recent accidents have been on the Norfolk and Western and the James River division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, these roads being exposed to unusual risks, on account of the numerous coal trains that are brought over them every day in either direction, both lines having only single tracks. The Norfolk and Western Company is now engaged in constructing a double track on the greater portion of its road, and this must certainly reduce the number of accidents that have been taking place on that line of railway. The construction of this double track is a step demanded by the interests of the railroad as well as the interests of the public.

The Richmond and Alleghany division has relieved the main track of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, but at the same time, this has only increased its own chance of being the scene of accidents from the passing to and fro of numerous coal trains. The passage of such trains should only encourage a spirit of greater caution and prudence in those who have the road in charge.

The public are beginning to regard the constant recurrence of accidents on these different lines with an impatience that will be satisfied with nothing less than such a change in their methods as will ensure the highest degree of safety both to employes and travelers.

GENERAL FREMONT.

The death of John C. Fremont removes forever from view the most picturesque figure, in some respects, in the history of the United States during the course of the last fifty years. His name will be always memorable in the annals of this country, first of country lying between the rockies and the Pacific ocean, and, secondly, as the first candidate of the Republican party, which four years afterwards was to be successful in the person of Abraham Lincoln, and which was to maintain its supremacy, with an interval of four years only, for thirty years.

It is in the first character, however, that Fremont will make the strongest appeal to historic interest, for his Presidential candidacy ended in a defeat almost as disastrous as his brief career as a soldier in the civil war. It is as a path-finder that he will go down to posterity. His numerous journeys up and down the section of country lying in the shadow of the Rocky mountains, and extending as far as the Sierra Nevada, will always have an air of romance which invests but few explorations that have been made on this continent. The mighty forests through which he passed, the grassy plains dotted with buffalo and antelope, the troops of Indians, the native villages, the chains of stupendous mountains, with their wildly magnificent scenery, all constitute a strange and varied background for the description of the different adventures in war and chase which the path-finder has given in his account of his expeditions.

The political episodes in Fremont's life, for he was not only a Republican candidate for the Presidency, but also, at one time, a member of the United States Senate, seem to be entirely incongruous with the impressions formed of him as a great explorer, accustomed to a savage country and to strange scenes far beyond the utmost verge of civilization. It is most appropriate that his name should have been given to one of the loftiest peaks of the Rockies. As long as the full record of that part of the United States shall be preserved he will be remembered, for its early history is identified with his career. It is not improbable that in the future a veil will be drawn over the later scenes of his life. He will be remembered only as an explorer and a pathfinder. He will be forgotten as a soldier and a politician.

HARRISON AND THE FARMERS.

One of the most curious utterances that has recently proceeded from a public man of prominence is to be found in the letter which President Harrison, a few days ago, addressed to Colonel Thomas, of Mechanicsville, Pa., the general manager of the National Grangers' Exhibition.

"I have a great love for the people of your grand old State, Pennsylvania," he wrote, "and especially for the farmers, and would be pleased to address them on the tariff question, so as to educate them more thoroughly as to what is necessary for their maintenance and life."

It is this singular sentence, "to educate them more thoroughly as to what is necessary for their maintenance and life," which has excited in us mingled surprise and bewilderment. But for the serious character of the present occupant of the White House, a man never known to indulge in a joke even in private life, and who takes too solemn a view of his official position to drop his gravity even for a moment, it might be suspected that he was, in using the expressions which we have quoted, falling into an ironical vein at the expense of the poor farmers of Pennsylvania.

It will be recalled that some months ago THE TIMES published, in its editorial columns, a long list of farmers who had been compelled, in one of the richest counties of that State, to sell their properties at very low prices to escape the bankruptcy which was impending over them in consequence of the low prices of all agricultural products in the market, as well as of the high prices of all the various articles which the farmers have to buy. It is this class of men, who, as this list discloses, are suffering just as keenly in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as in any State of the Union, whom the President is now invoking as those whom he desires to "educate more thoroughly as to what is necessary for their maintenance and life."

This general phrase is so unmeaning as a serious statement that it is difficult not to believe that it was employed in a wholly hypocritical spirit under the belief that its manifest absurdity would not be detected by the class addressed, inasmuch as they had quietly allowed themselves to be deceived by similar phrases for so great a length of time. If the process which President Harrison describes as "education of the farming classes" continues very much longer, so far from its being conducive to their "maintenance and life," it is perfectly evident that there will be neither "maintenance nor life" among them to be administered to. The patience and forbearance of these classes under circumstances most destructive to their interests, and their adherence in part to the Republican party in spite of its fatal policy, reminds us most forcibly of the lamb described by the poet Pope, which quietly licks the hand of the slaughterer at the very moment that his hand is raised to shed its innocent blood.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

There can be little doubt that so far as the result of the reassessment in the State at large is known, it has, in many respects, given occasion to considerable surprise. That the value of property should have declined to such a marked degree in certain counties, wh at the very worst, there was apparently no reason why it should not have held its own, was, in itself, sufficient to cause this surprise, but the feeling was further increased when it was found that property had risen in value in many counties, in which it was confidently, and upon the most reasonable grounds, expected to fall off in value. There is no occasion to question the general fairness of the assessment that has been made, but that values have not been estimated in accordance with one standard applied throughout the State, is obvious upon the face of the returns that have come in. Why should the value of property have declined so much in such counties as Clarke and Loudoun, the garden spots of Virginia, and risen in some of the southside counties, which have not one tithe of their advantages in the point of soil and situation? Results so entirely unexpected, because so opposed to reasonable supposition, throw a certain measure of doubt over the accuracy of the whole assessment.

The suggestion of THE TIMES, made many months ago, that a board of equalization should be established in Virginia, or a series of boards for the different Congressional districts, or what would be better, for the different divisions of the State, would, if carried out, confer an undoubted benefit upon the State by ensuring the most exact equity in the assessments, and remove all possibility of injustice being done by throwing a greater burden of taxation upon certain counties and sections than they ought to bear. Such a board has been found necessary to the interests of nearly all the Northern States, and it is only a question of time for it to be adopted and put in operation in this State. Such a board could not but be regarded with general satisfaction even if it were to entail a considerable expense.

It is quite evident that the motive which is influencing the Republican party in connection with the passage of the national election measure is not purely political. The Republicans are not simply seeking to prolong indefinitely their supremacy in national affairs by establishing a general system of local returning boards throughout the Southern States, controlled by their own unscrupulous agents. One of their principal objects in passing this most unjust and unwarranted law is to excite race conflicts in the South, which will have the very natural effect of casting a blight for a time upon the, encouraging the investment here of capital by Northern men of wealth. The amount of such capital that has in the last few years been invested in the South has been enormous. The South has come to be regarded as one of the most profitable fields for investment to be found in the United States, and this reputation, if nothing interfered, would only continue to grow and extend. Already the Southern States are becoming a most formidable competitor of the North in many lines of manufacture, and, in some directions, it seems to bid fair to drive the North out of the market. The Republican party is beginning to understand this very clearly. In passing the National Election law, they are, therefore, influenced to a certain extent by a determination to obstruct the material progress of the South in order to diminish its importance as a competitor of the North at this time, and to put it out of its power, if possible, ever to become a successful rival in the future.

AMONG the important questions to be discussed at the coming annual meeting in Indianapolis of the National Bar Association, will be that of the body's becoming a part of an international organization. The basis for this exists in the association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations which was formed in Brussels in 1873, and which is international in character. Other professions have their organizations, close or loose, of world wide extent, and there is every reason to believe that the legal profession would be greatly benefited itself and thereby benefit the world, should the same principles which united its members to the national body, be applied to a body representing the civilized world.

THE TIMES is indebted to Senator John W. Daniel for a copy of the Tariff bill reported by Mr. Morrill in the United States Senate.

England's Coal Supply.

The London Daily News, in a recent issue, says: Mr. Chisholm, in his elaborate paper read before the Statistical Society recently, had some words of comfort for those who feel nervous on the subject of our future coal supplies. For reasons he gave, he does not expect the former high rate of increase in the consumption to continue; on the contrary, he looks forward to a "continued decline." So far as yet appears, he assured his hearers that there is no reason to anticipate anything of the nature of a disaster or sudden catastrophe from our continued consumption of coal. English coal, we are bidden to feel sure, will never be exhausted. "We shall never," said Mr. Chisholm, "come to a time when our miners will say: 'We need not go down again to coal; there is no more.'"

Interesting Antiquities.

It is announced that on continuing the excavations of the tumulus on the plain of Marathon, where they were left by Dr. Schliemann, the director of antiquities at Athens has discovered, at the depth of more than twelve metres, an urn of terra-cotta containing the remains of a corpse. The urn is evidently older in character than the Persian wars, and around it are arranged other tombs, as in the tumulus at Velanideza and at Vourva, so that we may conclude it to be the burial place of a family or phratria. Remains of a Roman tower have come to light, but none as yet of the trophy mentioned by Pausanias.

Another English Explorer.

Captain Younghusband, of the English army, who has distinguished himself as a Central Asian explorer, has just set out from Simla to Yarkand 'on a confidential mission." It is easy to guess that this mission is in connection with trade, policy and military observation, for Russian activity in all these respects has been particularly active in that region during recent years.

Suppressed by the Police.

Princess Dolgorouki, the morganatic wife of the late Czar, has published her memoirs in Russia, and every available copy was seized immediately by the police.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Current Topics Clipped From the Leading Papers of the Country.

[New York Times.]

Mexico's decision, communicated to the State Department, to issue no more permits to foreigners to acquire real estate within sixty miles of her northern frontier until the boundary line is determined, may seem an excess of caution, but the principle on which it is based is sound. Certainly our government cannot complain of this step. For many years Congress has been appealed to for provisions to settle the boundary by an international commission. It is known that some of the marks set up to determine it have been removed, and it is believed that in some cases this has been done by people in the neighborhood for fraudulent purposes in making sales of lands. The question has an importance also in its relation to the crossing of the line by troops in pursuit of hostile Indians. A new agreement on this subject has recently been made by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Romero, defining the regions where such crossings shall be allowed; but in many places it is a matter of dispute where the line is. On our Canadian frontier the boundary is made indisputable by iron posts a mile apart, stone cairns built up in lakes, and broad paths cut through woods. Equal distinctness and accuracy should mark our southern boundary, and Mexico cannot be blamed for granting no more lands near it to those whose interests might be adverse to her own until the line is fixed beyond dispute.

An Interesting Document.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The Northern Society, which was recently organized in Atlanta, has already begun to justify its existence.

It will be remembered that while the social features of the society were to be made important—the organization enabling the Northern residents of Georgia to meet and become acquainted—the main object was to disabuse the minds of the people of the North with regard to the situation at the South. The Northern men who have settled here, and who have become Georgians by adoption, have long been impatient over the rumors, false reports and slanders put in circulation by the partisan editors and orators. Having identified themselves with Georgia and the South, and with the social, as well as the material welfare of this section, they naturally feel an interest in disabusing the Northern mind of the false impressions that have resulted from various campaigns of slander, and in correcting the thousand and one false reports in circulation about the South.

Many of the most active members of the Northern society, are Republicans, but they perceive that it is not only a bad policy, but bad politics to make the people of the South the victims of political slanders. They perceive that these slanders are more far-reaching than ordinary campaign matter, affecting the industrial progress of the South, and they have organized themselves in a body which has for its patriotic purposes the correction of these slanders and the bringing about of a better understanding between the people of the two sections.

Hayes and Bacon.

[Courier Journal.]

Though not popular while he was in the White House, Mr. R. B. Hayes has succeeded so well in raising poultry, that most of his enemies have forgiven him. A useful man is always recognized in an industrial country like ours, and the chicken business is one of the most important pursuits that a statesman can engage in. What a pity it is that Bacon and Mr. Hayes were not contemporaries and fellow-citizens. They might have been partners in hen culture, with enormous results to the nation. Readers of biography will remember that it was while stuffing a chicken with snow, to preserve its flesh, that Baron contracted a severe cold, which proved fatal. Mr. Hayes is a more prudent man than Bacon was, and, while as deeply interested in the world's progress as was that great man, he would never expose himself to the rigors of winter to experiment in cold storage. Some may think that Bacon was greater than Mr. Hayes is; but what does superior greatness amount to if it allows itself to be cut off in the midst of its usefulness?

Not Ready to Resign.

[Chicago News.]

The English government doesn't mean to resign just yet. The latest news from London is to the effect that Lord Salisbury has abandoned all the measures with which his government started out, and that parliament will be adjourned at the end of July until November, when a fresh attempt will be made to pass the Land Purchase and the Tithes bills. But the government is not likely to gain any particular advantage during the recess. It will be as powerless to act in November as it has shown itself to be in July, and it can do nothing more than simply cling to office until relieved by law. Now it might die gracefully, it would probably shuffle off now; but it realizes that its death must be as humiliating as its life, and it has pride enough left to desire to put off the inevitable as long as possible. The Liberals themselves are not in as great a hurry as they were for a dissolution, and they probably will be better pleased if Lord Salisbury continues his struggle than if he throws up the sponge and goes to the country.

Shifting Population.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Berks county has gained 12,891 in population since 1889. The city of Reading alone has gained 15,842, showing that the population of the county outside of Reading has fallen off 2,951.

It is not probable that all the young men of the county have forsaken the farms to live in the town. Much of the increase in Reading has been from outside immigration. But the young men from the farms have gone somewhere—some to the nearby cities and some to the West. The decrease in the agricultural population of the county tells its own tale of the unprofitableness of farming in what was once one of the richest agricultural counties of the Commonwealth.

If rich and fertile Berks is losing its farmer population, it is more than probable that some of the less favored counties of the State will make a much worse showing in this respect. The returns of population from the rest of the State will be looked for with a good deal of eagerness by all who take an interest in the prosperity of its agricultural class.

A Queer Law.

[Fall River Herald.]

Vermont has most peculiar laws on libel. In that State, when an editor offends, unless he provides heavy bonds when a writ is served upon him, his power to do further harm is checked by the removal of his entire plant. This summary method makes journalists very circumspect, and as a consequence political corruption and other evils flourish. A fearless and incorruptible press is the bulwark of liberty and decency. It is not possible, however, for editors to discharge their full duty when their ink is half water and their pencils are made of poor graphite. The law, while providing penalties for malfeasance and other offenses, punishes the man who, in his desire to promote the public good, lays bare offenses of this character and reveals the true character of people who are wolves in the clothing of sheep.

People in Glass Houses.

[Lynn (Mass.) Bee.]

It would be well for the New York politicians to give heed to Representative Hemphill's admonition to his Republican associates in the House, that Northerners had better mind their own affairs and leave those of the South alone. Northern Republicans have had much to say about the ignorance of the masses of the people of the South. But here is the largest city in the country, with a population of 150,000 children growing up in ignorance. We do not believe that a like state of affairs in proportion to the population can be found in any city of the South. All the illiteracy is not in the South, by any means, as there are hundreds of thousands of illiterate people in the Northern States.

Emin Off Again.

[Chicago Mail.]

Emin Pasha has started for interior Africa again, and writes: "If I return from this, my last tour, in safety, I shall not tempt God by further explorations." Emin is a man of large acumen. He knows when to stop, and is only going to make one farewell tour. If some of our operatic and dramatic stars would only refuse to tempt providential and public wrath by perennial farewell tours, we would be willing to hold their memories sacred forever. But there is no such luck for a suffering public.

Force and Adjournment.

[New Orleans States.]

If the concurrent resolution of Congressman Williams, of Ohio, to have both houses of Congress adjourn on the last day of this month is adopted, the Election bill will go over until next session. Reed, however, will prevent an adjournment as long as there is a chance to pass the bill. The fate of the measure, however, will be settled so far as this session is concerned by the caucus of Republican Senators who were expected to act last night.

Senate vs. Penitentiary.

[National Democrat.]

Stevenson Archer got five years in the Maryland penitentiary; Matthew Stanley Quay got six years in the United States Senate. Archer was the Democratic treasurer of a Democratic State, and Quay was the Republican treasurer of a Republican State.

SOME WOMEN WHO WORK

THE PART THEY TAKE IN ORGANIZATIONS AND STRIKES.

They Endure Most of the Hardships, While the Men Get the Credit—Something About Their Unions and Struggles in New York City.

Although it seldom happens that great long stories of labor troubles are written about the fair toilers, they play an important part and have as many grievances as their co-workers of the sterner sex in the great army of organized labor. In this city the girls and women have shown a spirit of union and organization for the betterment of their condition that is not surpassed even by the men unionists. They do not make as much fuss about it, nor do they hold great mass meetings and shout out from the housetops as to what they propose to do, but they go along quietly, organize whenever a good opportunity presents itself, hold their little meetings in their own quiet, soft sort of way, present their grievances and have their little understandings and misunderstandings with their employers, and many times nobody knows anything about it but themselves.

In the strike of the knee breeches makers, which was recently settled in a victory for the strikers, the general public was not aware that fully one-half of the strikers were women and girls.

They work just as hard as the men, and harder in many instances, at the very same class of work, but they must be contented with smaller wages just because they are women. The working women and girls have a hard time of it all around, and in many instances deserve to be lauded and helped along; but man steps in with his grievances, and with a voice that drowns out everything in the vicinity shouts them out, the papers take him up and the public soon know all about it.

In this city alone there are fully 15,000 organized working girls, members of trades unions and the Knights of Labor, but they are rarely heard of.

THE SHIRTMAKERS.

One of the latest moves on foot by the girls is the gathering together of scattered remnants of the shirtmakers' union. Four years ago the girls in this trade had one of the strongest local assemblies connected with District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor. Through the efforts of the organization the girls were making good wages. They received as high as $2.25 for making a dozen shirts. The manufacturers made an attempt to reduce wages. The organization was strong and resented the attempt. Two thousand girls struck work, and were sanguine of holding their own. But a new element stepped in in the shape of Polish Jews and Russians, and jumped at the opportunity of taking the places of the girls. The struggle lasted a good while, but the girls at last had to succumb, and their noble efforts to save the trade were lost. As a result of this strike the prices of manufacturing shirts have been reduced from $2 and $2.25 a dozen to 75 cents a dozen. This misfortune practically broke up the union, and although several efforts were made to recruit the scattered army they proved fruitless. The strangest part of the story is that recently the same Poles and Russians who were instrumental in breaking up the union struck for an increase of wages and called on the girls to aid them. It was needless to say they received little sympathy.

Among the other girl organizations are the carpet workers. They struck in several of the big carpet factories in the city a year or two ago, and gave in to the bosses as beaten. But this was a clever little ruse on their part. They got back to work, the non-union girls who were hired in their places were discharged, and so sympathetically and with such shrewdness did they work on the quiet to gain their demands originally asked for that they succeeded without letting the bosses know what they were after, and now they are working on the conditions for which they struck, and the bosses feel that they won a victory over the girls. This organization has come to the conclusion that it can gain its demands without striking. Then there are the cigarette girls, always elderly, full of fun and ready at any time during the day to make a dude feel bad on the street. They have an organization that is full of fight, and the bosses admit that they would rather have an army of wildcats let loose on them than have their girls strike. They usually get what they ask for without striking if their demands are within reason.

LONG HOURS AND LOW WAGES.

Then there are the feather workers, the prettiest, loveliest girls imaginable. They had a big strike about a year ago, but they were only partially successful. They are strong in numbers now, and as their condition could be worse they are satisfied. The paper box makers are another class of organized girls that "don't take no sass from no one," and it only requires the manufacturers to step on their feelings, when they get more than they bargained for. The silk workers are also organized, and present a formidable front in this city. It seldom happens that these organizations spout out their grievances, but they take them to their employers and make their settlements.

Of course there is a vast number of unclassified industries that are unorganized. One in particular, which is even now receiving the attention of persons interested in the organization of girls, is that of the sewing girls. It embraces many different kinds of sewing and is called shop work. The work is given out. The women go after it and carry it home, and owing to competition wages are constantly falling, though it would seem that the minimum had been reached long ago. Overalls, for instance, with three or four pockets, six buttonholes, strap and buckle, are worth from fifty to eighty cents a dozen, and outing cloth shirts, with two plaits in front, seams felled, cuffs and collar double stitched, are worth exactly eighty cents a dozen. The wrappers which ladies buy in stores with a yoke and ruffle round the bottom are made for twenty-five cents apiece, and the seamstress furnishes her own pattern, cuts and makes completely. These sewing girls make from $2 to $4 a week, and their car fare for going for and returning the work amounts to about thirty cents each week. They usually work eighteen or twenty hours a day in little close rooms.—New York Evening Sun.

Japanese Postman.

In Japan the postman wears a suit of blue cloth, a wide butter bowl hat, and walks or rather trots along in comfortable straw shoes. Sometimes a little two wheeled cart bears his budget, or perchance, being light, the postbag is carried by hand. From station to station the postman hurries along, often running mile after mile, to deliver his precious bag into the keeping of the next man on the route. In this way the mail is carried in the greater part of the Japanese empire.—Harper's Bazar.

Smuggling by Mail.

Most of the smuggling by mail is done in parcels. When these are sealed we always suspect something dutiable within. The most remarkable thing seems to be the small compass into which the mail smugglers can get goods. A silk dress goes into a parcel that you would not think could contain a waist.

In one case we had a letter opened, and in a thin piece of wood, carefully covered with thin but rather opaque writing paper, were four fine watch chains with charms. These had been sent from Geneva to a local jeweler's residence, and the work in the wood in which the chains rested was as fine and accurate as it could be. Each chain and charm fitted into its little case as tightly as possible.—Interview in New York Journal.

They Enjoyed the Advertisement.

A rather queer sight in this city the other day was the luggage of a newly married couple. Some practical joker had printed a large number of labels, about six inches long and two inches wide, with the words "Just Married," and pasted them securely on the trunks, handbags, etc., of the happy pair. The joke was not discovered till the party were ready to start on their wedding tour, and it was too late to remove the labels. Perhaps the couple were too happy to wish to conceal their fresh bliss. At any rate the bridegroom carried his handbag, labeled "Just Married," without any attempt at concealment.—Springfield Union.

AUCTION SALES—Future Day.

By George W. Mayo, Auctioneer.
(Jno. E. Laughton, Jr., salesman,)
No. 24 16th street.

THE "RICHMOND CRITIC" MAGAZINE AT AUCTION.—By direction of the owner, who has to give his attention to other business in which he is interested, I will offer for sale at public auction at 12 o'clock noon

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890,

at the office No. 1217 east Main street, the entire plant and good will of "THE CRITIC" long and favorably established as the RICHMOND JOURNAL OF FASHION, SOCIAL LIFE and GENEALOGY. It has 638 bonafide subscribers and a good advertising patronage, and the list could be very largely increased by an energetic business-man who could give time and attention to its success, which the present owner cannot do because of other important business.

The OUTFIT consists in part of 34 full fonts of JOB TYPE in good condition, ample NONPAREIL and BREVIER TYPE for a six-column four-page paper, several large fonts Long Primer, Bables (Nonpareil and Brevier Type), Stepping Machine, Imposing Stone, Galleys and Leads, 34 cases, 3 double and 1 single Rack, lot of Stock Cuts and Engravings, files of back numbers complete and in abundance, and everything necessary (except a press) for the best and satisfactory publication of a popular and attractive paper.

TERMS: Easy and made known at sale.

jy12-3t GEORGE W. MAYO, Auctioneer.

By Augustine Royall & Co.
and
A. L. Adamson,
Real Estate Agents,
Manchester, Va.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

OF A

SPLENDID FARM, IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, ON MIDLOTHIAN PIKE, ONLY 4¼ MILES FROM THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, VA., ON

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890,

AT 5:30 O'CLOCK, P. M., ON THE PREMISES.

By virtue of a decree of the Hustings Court of the city of Manchester in the chancery suit therein depending styled Gottlieb, Bischoff & Co., against Pemberton and als., pronounced on the 21st day of December, 1889, we, the undersigned special commissioners, will expose for sale at public auction on the day and hour above-mentioned, that TRULY VALUABLE FARM, lying on the south side of the Midlothian pike, about four and a half miles from the city of Manchester, Va., containing 203 acres, about one-half cleared, balance in wood and timber. This land lies beautifully, takes kindly to grasses of all kinds, is in a good neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. There is good frame residence and all the usual outhouses. This farm, located so near the city, would make a splendid trucking and dairy farm. There is no better opportunity to secure a fine piece of property than this presents. For further particulars call on the undersigned or the auctioneers.

TERMS—Very liberal: One-fourth cash, real ance at one, two and three years, for notes with 6 per cent. interest added, and title retained until the whole purchase money is paid and conveyance ordered by the court.

THOMAS N. CARTER,
D. L. PULLIAM,
Special Commissioners.

Gottlieb, Bischoff & Co., plaintiffs, against Pemberton and others, defendants. In the clerk's office of the Hustings Court of the city of Manchester.

I, H. E. DuVal, clerk of said court, certify that the bond required of the special commissioners by decree in the said cause of the 21st day of December, 1889, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this 24 day of July, 1890.

H. E. DUVAL,
jy12-5t Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of interest upon some of the bonds issued under and secured by a certain mortgage or deed of trust made the 31st day of December, 1887, between The Virginia Tidewater Coal Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, as party of the first part, and the Mercantile Trust Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of New York, of the second part, and such default having continued for more than a period of six months, and the trustee having elected that the entire principal sum of all the bonds outstanding and secured by said mortgage has become due and payable, and having been requested by the bondholders and owners of a majority of such bonds, so outstanding, to exercise the power of sale provided for in said mortgage,

Notice is hereby given that the said trustee will on the

17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1890,

at 12 o'clock, noon, at the courthouse, in the city of Richmond in the State of Virginia, sell and dispose of all and singular, the property, equipments, franchises and appurtenances conveyed, or intended so to be, by said mortgage or deed of trust, at public auction, to the highest bidder, said sale shall be made to the highest bidder thereof.

The property to be sold is in the said mortgage or deed of trust described as follows:

"All the right, title and interest of the party of the first part in and to all the lands, premises, buildings and property of said party of the first part, either real, personal or mixed, and all of its estate, right, title and interest and equity of redemption therein; that is to say, all of the lands hereunto described, and all of the mines and mineral rights, furnaces, shafts, houses, buildings, sheds, fences and erections now made and constructed or yet to be constructed on the lands hereunto described, and all the personal property, equipments, plant, machinery, fixtures, tools, implements and appurtenances now owned by the said party of the first part or hereafter purchased or acquired and used upon said lands by said party of the first part and all the now or hereafter chartered rights and franchises of said company, and also the lands and premises described as follows:

All of that two tracts or parcels of land situated or lying in the county of Chesterfield, State of Virginia, bounded and described as follows:

First: The first tract or parcel of land consisting of six hundred and eight and three-quarters (608¾) acres, bounded on the south by the lands of Joel and Samuel Taylor; on the west by the lands of the Gilpin and Cobbs estate; on the north by the lands of the Midlothian and Burrows property and Stone Hinge, and on the east by the lands belonging to the estate of Jas. R. McIlvre, being the same land conveyed to Walter Hamilton by C. C. Meinse and Benjamin R. Nash, special commissioners, by deed recorded in Chesterfield county, State of Virginia, clerk's office, May 26th, 1886.

Second: That second tract or parcel of land containing two hundred (200) acres, more or less, bounded by the estate of Burrows acquired by the said Burrows from the Midlothian Mines Company, and by the land above described as the first of said two tracts or parcels, being the same land whereof one Samuel Cobbs died seized prior to the year 1826, known as "reserved or "cobbs," and subsequently conveyed to Walter Hamilton by C. C. Meinse and William I. Clopton, special commissioners, by deed recorded in Chesterfield county, State of Virginia, county clerk's office, July 12, 1886.

Said two tracts or parcels of land were conveyed by Walter Hamilton and Amy R. Hamilton to the Virginia Tidewater Coal Company by deed bearing date the 16th day of August, 1886, and filed and recorded in Chesterfield county, State of Virginia, clerk's office in D. B. 72, page 181, on August 21, 1886, together with all the mineral rights and appurtenances belonging to said lands, to which recorded deed the company refers more fully, together with all, and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder and remainders, thereof.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, property possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said party of the first part of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Dated January 15, 1890.

The above sale is hereby postponed to MARCH 31, 1890, at the same place and hour

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated March 15th, 1890.
ja 20-ta4sa-1d4saumhd11

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

The above sale is hereby postponed to APRIL 30, 1890, at the same place and hour.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated April 15th, 1890.
ap 15,29.

The above sale is hereby postponed to MAY 15th, 1890, at the same place and hour.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated April 28, 1890.
ap 29, my 15

The above sale is hereby postponed to JUNE 16, 1890, at the above place and hour.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated May 14, 1890.

The above sale is hereby postponed to JULY 15th, 1890, at the above place and hour.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.

Dated June 16th, 1890. je 17, jy15

HOFFMAN'S HARMLESS HEADACHE POWDERS are the result of persistent study and experimenting by an expert chemist, tested in the most severe cases and submitted to the highest medical authority, endorsed and pronounced perfectly harmless. Thousands now testify to their virtues, and some need suffer from Headaches if they will use Hoffman's Powders.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE.

FOR SALE BY

Owens & Minor Drug Company,

RICHMOND, VA.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

IVANHOE,

WYTHE COUNTY, VA.

At the junction of the North Carolina extension and Cripple Creek extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, a great rail road junction, in the heart of the greatest mining district of Southwest Virginia, and destined soon to rank with the great industrial centres of the New South.

THE IVANHOE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will offer, at PRIVATE SALE, JULY 16, 1890, DESIRABLE BUSINESS AND DWELLING LOTS at an average price of $275. All lots are favorably located on gently rising ground, overlooking the beautiful Valley of New River. The exceedingly low price at which these lots are placed upon the market insures to investors quick and large returns.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash; balance in one and two years.

Through its excellent railroad facilities, "Ivanhoe" is placed within minimum haul of the enormous deposits of Gossan iron ore of Carroll county, and the world-famous limonite and mountain ores of Cripple Creek Valley; and also within easy haul of the celebrated Pocahontas and Flattop coal and coke fields.

IMMENSE LIMESTONE QUARRIES are being operated within the town. THE NO. 1 FURNACE of the New River Mineral Company is already in successful operation; while the IVANHOE IRON COMPANY, under the presidency of Mr. Jordan L. Mott, of the Motthaven Iron Works of New York, has been organized for the purpose of erecting another furnace of large capacity. The extension mines of the New River Mineral Company, adjoining the town, are already giving employment to a large number of men.

THE IVANHOE ZINC COMPANY, with a capital of $500,000, has purchased immense deposits of exceedingly rich zinc ores, which they are now developing, and will soon erect several zinc furnaces.

Being the only city on the southern connection of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, "Ivanhoe" must become the great distributing point for the immense ore fields, and agricultural and timber districts of Southwest Virginia and Western and Northern North Carolina.

Situated in the midst of a great wool-raising district, and within a short distance of the Southern cotton fields, no place in Virginia possesses greater advantages for woolen and cotton mills.

Vast tracts of red and white oak, chestnut, hickory, pines and hemlock, near at hand, furnish exceptional opportunities for woodworking establishments and STEAM TANNERIES.

A $35,000 Hotel will be erected at once, water-works, planing-mill and brick factory will be erected at an early date.

Being two thousand feet above the sea, the climate is unsurpassed by the celebrated mountain resorts of the world.

A large tract of level land, with a front of one and a half miles on New River, has been set aside for manufacturing purposes.

Liberal inducements will be offered all industries locating here.

Through its connections with the steamship lines, the Louisville and Nashville, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, and the Shenandoah Valley Railroads, and its outlet on the Ohio River, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, places "Ivanhoe" in direct communication with the great markets of the North, East, South and West.

For maps, descriptive pamphlets, &c., apply to the Ivanhoe Land and Improvement Company, or to the Secretary of Company, Ivanhoe, Wythe county, Virginia.

W. C. VAN DOREN, President.
G. M. SELLEY, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

JORDAN L. MOTT, owner of J. L. Mott Iron Works, Mott-Haven, N. Y.;
CHARLES G. EDDY, Vice-President Norfolk and Western Railroad;
EDWIN EMSTEIN, of New York city, capitalist and director in New River Mineral Co.;
GEO. H. SELLEY, of New York city, capitalist and President New River Mineral Co.;
GEN. JAMES A. WALKER, of Wytheville, Va.;
HERBERT G. HULL, of New York city, capitalist and lawyer. jy2-2w

W. M. YAGER & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND MANAGERS OF MAGIC CITY REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, ROANOKE, VA.

Property of all kinds for sale or rent. Also some beautiful farms for sale.

Safe investments made for parties living at a distance, and returns promptly made. Correspondence solicited. my 17-2m

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MITCHELL, JONES & CO.,

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CLIFTON FORGE, VA.

Correspondence solicited. jy13-eod1m

SPENCER, SIGGINS & CO.,

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REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND INSURANCE.

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Buys and sells all kinds of real estate on commission. Special attention paid to the interests of investors in Bedford City and county property. my13-3m

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Real Estate, Stock Brokers and Insurance Agents,

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Patronage solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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RAILROADS.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 22, 1890.

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

SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily, for Danville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham, Raleigh, Raulfemen, 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