THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1890.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast: Virginia and North Carolina, fair, slightly warmer.

To-morrow is Easter Sunday.—The State Board of Pharmacy adjourned.—The new bell of St. Mary's Catholic church will ring to-day for the first time.—The Health Committee refused to grant any more hog permits.—A scene representing the sepulchre and body of Christ is exposed to view in St. Mary's church.—The strikers are still out.

VIRGINIA.

Heavy snow-storms fell yesterday and Thursday night throughout the northern portion of the State.—Dr. James R. Stant, of Staunton, is dead.—Samuel Norment, of Staunton, is dead.—Mr. Walton Shepherd died at Madison Mills, Orange county, a few days ago.—Judge James T. Patton, of Fairfield, is reported seriously ill.—The base-ball games at the University have been postponed on account of the weather.—Morrison, the Scott county forger, has not been arrested on account of a hitch in the law.—Good Friday was observed in the Episcopal and Catholic churches of the State yesterday.

NEW YORK.

Good Friday was pretty generally observed in the metropolis.—Sarah Bernhardt will visit Australia about the 30th of April.—Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of the Madison-avenue Baptist church, is suffering from a severe attack of the grip.—The proposed hospital to be erected by the Beth Israel Hospital Association is nearly an assured success.—None of the Baron Hirsch fund sent over has as yet been invested.—In the iron trade there is a quiet, steady business.—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby is reported dying—The expenditure of the Aqueduct Commission up to January 1st is $24,767,477.—The white policemen of New York have refused to patrol with the negro.—Lawrence Hanley has been discharged from Mr. Booth's company.

FOREIGN.

Lord Salisbury has at last taken a hand in Irish affairs.—The Irish situation at Sligo is reaching a crisis.—An extensive nihilistic plot at Dobra-in-Posen has been unearthed.—The demented King Otto shot a peasant.

GENERAL.

Mr. Ford, of Beaufort, North Carolina, shot and fatally wounded a negro yesterday.—Reports from the Southern States are to the effect that each will be represented at the Raleigh Exposition.—General James Jones, of near Raleigh died yesterday.—A duel between two prominent men of Raleigh was narrowly avoided a few days ago.—Mrs. Caroline Henderson, of Hopewell, North Carolina, died yesterday.—John F. Ashbury, a former resident of Charlotte, N. C., died in Atlanta, Thursday.—An accident occurred on the Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad, Thursday.—The municipal contest at Charlotte, North Carolina, is waxing warm.—A gold mine has been discovered near Charlotte, North Carolina.

THE New York World admits that the looting of the Treasury by the billion-dollar Congress was heavy enough to impose a tax on the United States Treasury for years to come, but it does not see why the work of retrenchment should not be begun as soon as the fifty-second Congress assembles. It says: "It is not true that unneeded public works, like some public buildings, river improvements and the like, should remain a burden on the taxpayers. There is every reason why they should be abandoned, to remain as monuments of Republican corruption and extravagance. Much may also be done towards a reduction of expenditures under the pension laws. And it will be the imperative duty of Congress to increase the revenues of the Government through a decrease of duties."

"THE Federation of Irish Girls County Societies," is the name of an organization recently formed in Brooklyn, and its objects are: to support sick members, to obtain employment for girls just arrived, to protect them from land-sharks, and to promote marriages between girls and young men of Irish nationality. These will all work very well perhaps except the last one. Every woman claims the right to sovereignity over her own heart until she loses it, and when that last great disaster comes she will not reflect upon whether it is lost to an Irish, German, or ony other sort of a lad. This is the rule with women the world over, and those of Irish birth are no exception.

SENATOR VOORHEES thinks that Mr. Cleveland made a great mistake when he vetoed so many pension bills, and only saved the Government $47,000. In other words, he thinks that Cleveland should have consented to the distribution, under the forms of law, of that $47,000, among Northern soldiers, so that he might have purchased their votes to that extent. Probably if he had have done so he would have proven himself a "practical politician," but Mr. Cleveland is not that sort of a man. He has always acted on the principle, "It is better to be right than President."

THE Navy Department, it seems, is having trouble from a very singular source. It finds great difficulty in selecting names for the two nearly finished cruisers. The trouble arises from the fact that the names to be selected must not have belonged to any former vessels which had met with mishaps; they must not tend to excite superstitious dread in the minds of sailors; they must each be comprised of but a single word; and so on. It would appear to be a comparatively easy matter to surmount this difficulty, but report is to the contrary.

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL JOHNSTON.

Every Confederate veteran in the United States will most heartily endorse the movement just inaugurated by the Confederates in Washington for raising a monument to the late General Joseph E. Johnston. It will be remembered that soon after General Lee's death, steps were taken which resulted in the organization of the Lee Monument Association, through whose labors the magnificent statue to that peerless of men and military chieftains, now standing at the head of Franklin street, was reared. No doubt a similar organization can easily be formed to raise funds for a statue to General Johnston, and that their efforts in that direction will be met with a hearty and ready response.

Prompt steps in this direction are all the more appropriate because of the entire absence of all demonstration at the funeral of the distinguished dead. Whether this was due to General Johnston's own wishes, or that those who had charge of the obsequies thought it might be "impolitic" to permit anything like an imposing pageant, has not yet been stated. Only one thing is known, and that is that one of the central figures in the war between the States, and one of the most conspicuous of the Southern leaders was permitted to die and be laid in his grave with scarcely an expression of sorrow over his loss, and certainly none commensurate with the exalted position he had held. It is, therefore, not only appropriate, but the duty of the ex-Confederates and of the Southern people to hold memorial meetings and pass appropriate resolutions of respect to the dead soldier. This course of action was suggested by THE TIMES the day after General Johnston's funeral, and we are glad to see that it has been so spontaneously taken up both by the press and the veterans.

The North can vote away hundreds of millions of dollars a year in the way of pensions to her ex-soldiers and leaders. The South can do little besides expressions of love and admiration to those who gave their lives and talents to her defense. By all means let these be shown towards General Johnston in a manner so unmistakable that the world may see that even if the South is unable to pension her heroes, she at least is not behind the North in appreciation of their splendid services in her behalf. Let there, then, be held throughout this section memorial meetings, which will impress the name and fame of General Johnston upon our children and children's children for generations yet unborn. And let, at the same time, steps be taken for the erection of a monument worthy of the man, which, like that to Lee, will be a work of beauty and a mute evidence for all time of the reverence and esteem in which the Southern heroes of the war are held by the Southern people.

REPUBLICAN CYNICISM.

During the course of his present tour in New England, Mr. McKinley has on a number of public occasions openly boasted that it would be financially impossible for the Democratic party to repeal the tariff law which bears his name, under ten years.

Without calling into dispute the accuracy of this statement, we now refer to it to show the exultation of the Republican leaders in their contemplation of the work of the Fifty-first Congress, although the people have overwhelmingly pronounced against it. With these infatuated leaders, there is no sober second thought. Only a few days ago the New York Tribune expressed great pleasure in the anticipation of the quandary in which the Democrats would find themselves when they returned to power in the Fifty-second Congress, because all the available funds in the Treasury have been appropriated to various purposes. In order to meet the expenses of the Government, the Democratic majority, in the opinion of the Tribune, will be compelled to rely upon the income now being derived from the law which the Democratic party has so firmly opposed, and which it still so bitterly condemns. This is the argument of Republican organ and politician alike, and they are delighted at the prospect of seeing a Democratic Congress swallow with a wry grimace the nauseating pill presented to them as a hateful legacy by the preceding Congress.

The cynicism of this anticipation marks the total lack of conscience in the party exhibiting it. This party, when it was in power, deliberately proceeded to make the most extravagant appropriations of the public money, with no other purpose in view than to impose the McKinley law upon the people indefinitely as necessary to cover the deficiencies in revenue which, in consequence of their expenditures, are expected to follow its repeal, or even its substantial modification.

In the course of the sessions of the last Congress, not less than one thousand millions of dollars was actually expended under bills which passed the House. The surplus was dissipated; the fund for the redemption of bank notes was spent. The deficit at the end of the coming fiscal year, as now estimated, will amount to fifty, if not to eighty millions. The sum total of all the money that has been paid out under the authority of the Fifty-first Congress exceeds the expenditures of the National Government in the whole course of the period intervening between 1800 and 1850. But this is not all. Under legislation enacted by the same Congress, not less than one thousand millions more must be paid out in the shape of future bounties, subsidies, and pensions.

Such is the record of the Fifty-first Congress, the most wasteful assembly that probably ever convened in the history of mankind. With a fatuity that seems little short of positive madness, Republican leaders like McKinley are proclaiming their gratification over the prospect that the burdens of taxation which this Congress imposed upon the people will be continued long after the Democratic party has returned to power and inaugurated a new policy in the administration of national affairs. There is but one explanation of this exultant feeling on their part, and that is that they are looking not to the welfare of the people, but to the prosperity of certain classes which will be directly benefited by the burdens under which the people are groaning because the money thus wrung from the masses of our American citizens will pass into their possession.

The people, like sheep, were made to be fleeced. Holding this view, it is not a cause for surprise that McKinley and his associates are glorying in the thought that the fleecing will continue, although they themselves have been rejected and overthrown.

PRESIDENT INGALLS INTERVIEWED.

In the interesting interview with President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, reported in the last number of the Manufacturer's Record, of Baltimore, there are found many points independently of the financial details relating to the great railway system under his administration, which are worthy of the most thoughtful examination.

The view which Mr. Ingalls takes of the future of the two Virginias is of the most hopeful character, and the reasons which he gives fully justify him in his conclusions. The country extending from the Ohio to Newport News in range of his road will become, in his opinion, as populous and as prosperous and as much crowded with thriving manufacturing cities and towns as any part of Pennsylvania now is. It is a country of almost infinite resources, and the work that has been done during the last two years in the opening up of this region, and the building of towns and the establishment of manufacturing enterprises is but the beginning of an advancement that will create an enormous amount of wealth, and will cause the building of manufacturing cities along the entire line of the road in the two Virginias."

In support of this view he points out that as an agricultural region a very large part of it is unsurpassed in the United States, while its resources in timber and minerals are practically unlimited. "Taking the three items of coal, timber and iron alone, there is," he says, "a basis of latent wealth in the country drained by the Chesapeake and Ohio and its branches that will furnish a solid foundation for a large number of big cities, as well as for a great many prosperous industrial towns with populations of from 5,000 to 15,000 and 20,000 each. When to these advantages we add the great agricultural resources of the two States, the petroleum, natural gas, the fire clays and all the other wealth-creating resources, it can be readily seen that there is practically no limit to the healthy advancement of the entire country from Newport News to Cincinnati."

Referring to the possibilities of the two States in their general aspects, he expressed himself as follows:

"Wherever there is great activity, whether in the building of towns or in the stock and grain markets, some few people will always overtrade, but the great work of solid and substantial development of the country's inexhaustible resources goes steadily on. No one can carefully and conservatively study the undeveloped wealth of the two Virginias and at the same time study the future marvelous increase of wealth and population in the entire country without being impressed with the fact that we are just entering upon an era of the greatest industrial and town-building activity that any part of the United States has seen. When we contrast the natural advantages and the distances from centers of population of the West and Northwest and see the marvelous growth that has marked the rise of such places as Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and then study the incomparably greater advantages of the South, which has a combination of about all the good things that all other countries in the world have, and without most of their serious disadvantages, we must inevitably be impressed with the fact that the rate of growth of towns and cities in the South will be as much greater than the rate of growth of the Northwestern cities has been, as the resources and advantages of the South surpass the resources and advantages of that section."

The words of President Ingalls are entitled to great weight, as those of a man who has won the highest reputation for practical ability. They are especially encouraging in the light of his announcement, made in the course of the interview, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Company would co-operate most vigorously in the encouragement of every form of manufacturing interest in reach of its lines, and that it would use its influence in a general way to draw capital to the two Virginias from the North and the West.

With two such railway systems as the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western, vying with each other in the development of the magnificent extent of country upon which they rely for support, old Virginia must feel an impulse to leap forward in its material affairs which it has never before experienced in the whole course of its history.

LANGSTON and Mahone have come together again, so 'tis said, and these two brethren thus drawn together by the cohesive power of public plunder, will make an effort to live in unity hereafter. The colored member of the concern had better keep a sharp lookout, however, as he will wake up some fine morning and find himself badly tricked. Mahone is a keener and carries his head as high as he can. When he stoops he always expects to conquer something.

It Will be a Southerner.

[New York Press.]

Congressman Benton H. McMillin, of Tennessee, who is at the Hoffman House, is letting no grass grow under the feet of his ambition to be Speaker of the next national House of Representatives. He has a comprehensive idea of the situation, and in a brief talk with me yesterday said he thought it was certain that a Southern man would preside over that body at its next session. "There are a number of candidates from the South," he continued. "Mills, of Texas; Hatch, of Missouri; Blount and Crisp, of Georgia, and myself. I think I shall have as many supporters from the South as any of them, judging from the voluntary expressions of fellow members to me. Will we change the Reed rules? Indeed we will. The election of Reed was a good thing for the Democrats." I hear from New York Democrats that Mr. McMillin realizes that outside of his Southern support the New York delegation will cut the biggest figure in making the next Speaker, and is doing his best to capture as many New York pledges as possible.

Serious Explosion of a Match.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.—Mrs. O. Erickson, who lives in the tenement at 30 Fourth place, Brooklyn, stepped on a parlor match on the floor this morning, and as a result she is now in the hospital at the point of death. As soon as the match exploded the flame ignited her skirts, and in an instant she was a mass of flames. The unfortunate woman ran screaming into the hall, where a strong draught was blowing, and before assistance could reach her her clothing was nearly burned from her body. The explosion of the match set fire to the furniture, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

The Mystery Solved.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Mar. 27.—The mystery surrounding the killing of Patta Horan, whose dead body with a bullet hole through it was found at midnight, was cleared up at about 2 o'clock this morning by John Malone, a member of the City Fire Department, and Edward G. Cross, a butcher, walking into the police headquarters and giving themselves up. The three men had been on a drunken carousal and Malone became engaged in a quarrel over the drinks with Horan. Malone borrowed Cross' revolver, with which he shot Horan shortly after they had left the saloon.

Arrest for Malfeasance.

WICHITA, KAS., Mar. 27.—County-Clerk Curry, Treasurer Gloderty, and County-Commissioners Morton and Cole, of Comanche county, have been arrested upon information filed by the City Attorney charging them with malfeasance in office. Seven of the heaviest taxpayers in the county have retained lawyers to institute civil suits against them for the recovery of money alleged to have been illegally withheld from the county.

The Law Abolished.

BOSTON, Mar. 27.—The amendment to the Constitution abolishing the property qualification for candidates for the Governorship was passed in the House yesterday without debate. The Senate passed the resolution providing for the submission to the people of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll-tax qualification of voters.

Miss Caton and Party.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, N. Y., Mar. 27.—Miss Caton and her party passed through Dobb's Ferry shortly after 3 o'clock this morning, and through Yonkers shortly before 10 o'clock. Dinner was taken at Spuyten Duyvil at noon.

Every Mother

should see that her little ones are protected, and that a bottle of Dr. David's Cough Syrup is at hand to give in case of Croup, Coughs or Colds. 11

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Current Topics Culled From Leading Journals.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The folly and mischief of the tariff warfare between the United States and Canada are slightly indicated in the coal trade. While the annual imports of coal from Nova Scotia to the United States amount to about $4,000,000 in value, the exports of coal from this country to Canada are about twice this amount. If the duties on coal should be removed on both sides the cost would be reduced, and there would be a large increase in the coal trade between the United States and Canada. While New England would consume more Nova Scotia coal, Canada would draw more anthracite and bituminous coal from the United States in a mutually advantageous trade. Miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Nova Scotia would have steadier employment and better wages, and no man on earth would be injured by putting coal on the free list of both countries. Yet protectionist jealousy and stupidity betray themselves by maintaining a petty warfare of coal duties, which could have no other effect than to harrass and obstruct reciprocal trade.

The Marble Industry.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

A special census office report on the marble quarrying industry of the United States gives some interesting facts and figures in relation thereto. As building stone is found almost everywhere, it is not generally recognized or known that quarries of good marble are relatively scarce. Thus it happens that marble is obtained from only twelve States, and of these Vermont has yielded more in value than all the others together. The values given in the report are what the quarrymen or producers receive for the stone, whether rough or finished, and they are not as great as one would expect, the total value of the marble product in the United States for the year 1889 being only $3,488,170. By the time this marble has reached the consumer in a finished form, however, its value has been greatly multiplied by freight charges and the cost of finishing. Of this product Vermont furnishes $2,169,500, or about two-thirds of the whole amount; Tennessee, $419,467; New York, $354,197; Georgia, $196,250; Maryland, $139,816; California, $87,630, and other States and Territories, $121,850. The superiority of Vermont marble is indicated by the fact that, although New York produced rather more cubic feet of marble than Vermont, the value of the latter's product was more than six times as great. A part of this difference is due to quality and a part to the greater amount of work put upon the stone by the Vermont quarrymen before it is sold.

A Passing Relic of Barbarism.

[Washington Post.]

Kentucky, the last refuge of the duel in America, has discredited and will outlaw that barbarous institution. The Constitutional Convention now sitting recommends this as a part of Kentucky's new Constitution:

"Any person being a citizen of this State who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either directly or indirectly, give, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge to any person to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon with a citizen of this State, either in or out of the State, shall be deprived of the right to hold any office of honor or profit in this Commonwealth, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by law."

The recommendation was not made without opposition, one vigorous defender of the duel describing it as "the corner-stone of our civilization," without which "we could not have emerged from the dark ages."

Happily, the enlightened spirit of Kentucky, as of mankind, repudiates such civilized barbarism.

The incident is a distinct triumph, as it is largely the result of the valorous and incessant warfare on the duel by the gifted editor of the Courier-Journal. For a quarter of a century Mr. Watterson has preached civilization as against the barbarity of the code. In his signal triumph there is cause for general gratulation.

Kentucky has done itself proud. It has shown itself worthy of one of its greatest citizens.

Lessons for Business Men.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

An advertising solicitor, one of the brightest members of the hustling fraternity to which he belongs, was met on Chestnut street yesterday afternoon, wearing a smile of great breadth and evidently in excellent humor with himself. "I have just left the head of a big Front street firm," said he, "and I have a fair-sized contract bearing the firm's signature tucked in my inside pocket. How do you suppose I got it? The old gentleman undertook to spike my guns before I had my batteries fairly opened on him by agreeing to everything I said in favor of advertising and enthusiastically attributing to it much more than I would dare to claim for it. He then went on to inform me that his firm had no occasion whatever for advertising, as it was well-known from having advertised extensively in its earlier days.

"'So,' said I, 'you think that the advertising which you did in the early days of your business is sufficient to carry you through?'

"'Undoubtedly I do,' he replied.

"'Well,' said I, 'will you kindly tell me the name of the candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket election before last?'

"He was struck. He hesitated, stammered a little and finally replied: 'Well, no, I can't.'

"'Now,' said I, 'do you know of any man who was better advertised at that time?'

"'It fetched him.'

The Immigration Evil.

[New York Tribune.]

Among the numerous warnings and lessons brought home to thoughtful people by the shocking acts of the New Orleans mob and by the occurrences that led to those tragedies is the ever-recurring reminder that our immigration laws are still loose and unsatisfactory. It must be said, too, that by no means our worst immigration comes from Latin countries. Southeastern Europe furnishes a horde of creatures annually who, for viciousness, ignorance and disease are indescribably lower than the meanest Sicilian. It is hard to understand how we have allowed ourselves to become careless in the presence of an evil so obvious, so far-reaching and so pregnant with disaster to every social and political cause prized by Americans. Our legislators understand the situation perfectly. They have investigated it exhaustively through at least four different committees, filling a dozen volumes with the alarming evidence produced at their hearing. They have been ably assisted in their search for information by the consular staff and by special agents of the State Department, who have fully explained where this emigration proceeds from, of what races and classes it is composed and what their history and environments have been, what the influences and what their motives are, what the attitude of foreign governments is with regard to such emigration, and all other phases of the general question. It cannot be pretended, then, that Congress has done its full duty. Its acts, instead of being thorough and general, have almost always resulted from the appeals of "Labor" and mainly designed to exclude contract workers—usually a highly desirable class of immigrants, so far as their character goes, whatever may be said in objection to the way they are brought here. Undoubtedly foreign contract labor ought to be prohibited, but its harmful results upon industry are as a pea to a pumpkin in comparison with those that flow from the easy introduction of criminals, able-bodied paupers, and low, vicious creatures from the countries along the Danube.

An American Odist.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

If a "distinctly American" ode is wanted for the World's Fair, the job ought to be let to Walt Whitman, of course. If he will not undertake it, however, we suggest that Mr. Ingalls be invited to contribute a "piece." He dropped into poetry just before he dropped out of politics, and he could probably furnish something irridescent and altogether national on a few months' notice. If he should decline also, we could fall back on the reserve of spring poets. It is about time for them to begin to chirp again, and it would not be a bad idea to allow them all to contribute something and to exhibit their contributions at the Fair by way of showing to the world what a nation of sweet singers the United States are.

The Passing of the Generals.

[Nashville American.]

The great soldiers of the late war are passing away. Only a few of the foremost remain. Death has been impartial in his severity to the soldiers of the Union and the soldiers of State. The grim reaper, at least, is no respecter of uniform, and to conqueror and conquered alike he is the same implacable foe. The men who fought that great and bloody war are no longer armed foes. The very cause of their strife is buried and half forgotten. They now face a common enemy, and every year the havoc in their ranks becomes greater. In the presence of this common enemy their own past hates and hostilities should be forgotten, and death should find them shoulder to shoulder.

VIRGINIA AND CLEVELAND.

Press Comments on the Times' Recent Interviews.

[Clarke Courier.]

The Richmond TIMES, in its Sunday edition, contained 244 replies to circulars asking for an expression of opinion as to preference for the Democratic nomination for President in 1892, and of this number 125 were for Cleveland, 49 for Hill and 70 scattering. These responses were from various portions of the State. We read with some care the replies that came from Alexandria, because we have frequently seen in the Gazette of that city a perturbed state of opposition to Mr. Cleveland, and wondered if Alexandrians generally shared in the Gazette's want of "peace of mind" concerning him. We were glad to find the ex-President such a favorite in Alexandria.

Cleveland and Reform.

[Roanoke Times.]

The Richmond TIMES printed interviews last Sunday with 244 leading Democrats in different localities of Virginia as to their choice for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1892. Of these 125 are for Cleveland, 49 for Hill and the rest divided among Gorman, Palmer, Campbell "or some Western man."

The interviews are strong evidence that Virginia is for Cleveland against the field and for tariff reform before all other issues.

The Locomotive Works' Strike.

[By Another Mechanic.]

RICHMOND, Mar. 27, 1891.

EDITOR TIMES:

Dear Sir,—The article in your paper of the 24th is not clearly enough defined to be fully understood by those who are not fully acquainted with locomotive building. I have worked in the largest locomotive works in the United States, and can say from practical experience how they are conducted. I will freely admit there are a great many men there who are not mechanics, but they only do one thing, like boring wheels, turning axles, planing shoes, wedges, &c., and it does not take long to do the one thing, for they have everything necessary for the job fitted to one machine, and when a man learns that he is never put on anything else. When I went there I was asked by the general superintendent what I was accustomed to work on. Anything in the shop, I said, will suit me, and he then said there were men there who had not done but one piece of work for forty years, and of course no good mechanic said anything about it. Now as long as the man who has caused the trouble in the Richmond Locomotive Works was on an axle lathe no one complained except the tool makers, who had to be repairing the machine a good deal; but he was changed from that to a slotting machine, and during the time I was employed by the Richmond Locomotive Works he broke that machine three times, which must have cost the company about $100 for repairs. Good general mechanics were asked (and others can testify to the same) to do piece work at the price he took it at, which I would not nor could not do, because I could make more elsewhere, and the same man was changed to another machine for the purpose of rating good mechanics' pay by his. Well, you may say that was all right if the company saw fit to do so. I agree with you, for I and no other good general mechanic will be long out of a job, but, on the other hand, if I was now employed by the Richmond Locomotive Works, but I have not been for some months, and was forced to work at the scab's price, your paper would not be left at my door unless you would furnish it for less than scab price. Myself and family could not be fed and clothed comfortably, not to say decently; my landlord would not receive his rent regularly every month unless he rented the house at a scab price, say $3.00 or $4.00 per month instead of $12.50.

Respectfully yours,
WILSON.

For blood, skin, stomach and kidneys use Plummer Bromine Arsenic Water from nature's own laboratory.

Ladies will find this water the very best cure for indigestion and dyspepsia, and it will at the same time clear up all blotches, freckles and pimples on the skin, and thus beautify the complexion. This water is from the celebrated Healing Springs of Ashe county, N. C., and is being generally used in dyspepsia, indigestion, acid stomach, kidney troubles of all kinds, impure blood, old sores, pimples, blotches, scales and rough skin. Be sure to get the Plummer Bromine Arsenic Water.

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., Agents,
Opposite Postoffice, Richmond, Va.

SPRING stirs up the bile. You lose your appetite, feel weak, too hot, and Oh! so tired. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

CHURCH NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Cary and Sycamore streets, Rev. James Little, M. A., pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 P. M. Ladies' Auxiliary at 4 P. M. every Friday. Special services to-morrow at the above-named hours, and every evening of the week at 8 o'clock, the weather permitting. The residents of the neighborhood and all friends are cordially invited to attend.

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. James Y. Fair, D. D., pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor. Sabbath school services at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday night services at 8 o'clock.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH.—Rev. John B. Newton, rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Broad street, corner Twenty-fifth, Rev. Lewis W. Burton, rector.—Visitation of the Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D., to preach and confirm—and celebration of the Holy Communion at 11 A. M. The confirmation class will meet in the brick chapel at 10:30 A. M. Members and friends are reminded of the Easter offering. Easter exercises of the Sunday-schools at the church at 4 P. M., in connection with which infant baptism will be administered. No service at night. The annual meeting of the congregation will occur Easter Monday at 8 P. M. in the church.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (Broad and Tenth streets)—Rev. W. V. Tudor, D. D., Pastor—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor. Subject at night, "The Prophet Elijah at Sarepta."

Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Class-meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Welcome to all. Polite ushers in attendance.

WASHINGTON - STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner Cary and Washington streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Bennett, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Revival services begin at night.

SEVENTH-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Seventh and Grace streets. Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. by Rev. I. J. Spencer.

MARSHALL-STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Seventh street near Grace.—Preaching at 11 A. M., followed by celebration of Holy Communion Rev. L. P. Sherer, a Lutheran minister of Salem, Va., will officiate at these services. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

MINISTERING CHILDREN.—This league will meet at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon at Moore-Memorial chapel. Any boy or girl who will bring an egg will be enrolled as a member and welcomed by the ladies in charge of the M. C. L. Object—To promote kindness, unselfishness and habits of usefulness. Motto—"No day without a deed to crown it."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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WANTS.

In order to assist persons in need of employment, this column is offered two days in the week—Tuesdays and Fridays—at reduced rates.

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WANTED—SALESMAN WHO VISITS RETAIL country trade to sell manufacturer a line of Cottonades, Jeans, Flannels, Cassimeres, Damasks, Blankets, as a side line, on commission. SOUTH PHILADELPHIA WOOLENS, Box 1301, Philadelphia, Pa. feb28-3m

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN THAT understands repairing all kinds furniture (upholstering included), cutting and laying carpets. Permanent job. Address "A.," care Times. mh28-1t

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WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING TABLE Linen for hotels and restaurants a specialty. Address 1202 west Broad. mh28-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-two years, a position as bookkeeper or bill clerk; will exchange references. Address J. R. W., Scottsburg, Va. mh28-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS a horse and Dayton wagon, a position as drummer or collector. Address J. A., care Times. mh28-3t

ALL PERSONS WHO WISH TO EMPLOY reliable white English servant girls should call on R. W. Leake's Employment Agency, east Broad street, in the next few days. mh27-3t

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO TAKE STOCK and secure a lot in EAST RICHMOND. Office, 901 east Main street. mh26-3t

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR. Good salary to right man. Address with references, BUSINESS, care of TIMES. mh26-3t

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WANTED—A YOUNG PRINTER, WHO has had three or four years' experience. Apply to the Portsmouth Daily Progress, Portsmouth, Va. mh25-1w

WANTED—IT KNOWN THAT SEVERAL hundred houses are to be built in EAST RICHMOND this spring. Office, 901 east Main street. mh25-3t

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM WILL cure your cold, cough, bronchitis, etc. For Sale by all druggists at 25c. and 50c. per bottle. mh22-1t

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WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AND EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR for life insurance. Good company. Address Box 428, city. mh18-3t

WANTED—IT KNOWN THAT THE BEST, safest and surest investment to be found is in EAST RICHMOND. Office, 901 east Main street. mh18-3t

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable; light, very fascinating and beautiful; no talent required; permanent position; wages $10 per week. Good pay for part time. My references include some of the best well-known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Address with stamp MRS. MARION WALKER, Fourth and Chestnut streets, Louisville, Ky. wed, sat, 6m

CARRIAGES.—MINOR & JACOB, CORNER FOURTH and MARSHALL STREETS, have on hand an assortment of Phaetons, Surreys, Jump Seats, Dayton and Grocer Wagons; also, some second-hand Buggies, Phaetons, and one Light Great Rockaway. This work we will sell as cheap as it can be bought in Richmond or elsewhere. mh15-3t

WANTED—TO SELL A BAY MARE OF Lexington stock, fifteen and a half hands high, five years old; a fine trotter and runner. Apply at W. DELLIE SUTHERLAND'S stables, Eighth, near Main. mh13-tf

FURNITURE RENOVATED AND UPHOLSTERED BY JAMES GOODALL, GENERAL FURNISHING AND INSTALMENT HOUSE.
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Promptness attention to all orders. mh11-6m

WANTED—TO SELL HOLIDAY GOODS OF A SUBSTANTIAL SORT. If you have needy friends this is the time to remember them, and we can assist in a selection, and if you have some not quite so needy we are equally well supplied with presents sure to be appreciated. Always on hand a choice line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobacco, and Cigars, and Woodenware. J. T. GATEWOOD, dealer in Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars, 116 east Broad street, Richmond, Va. feb7

WANTED—IT KNOWN THAT FACTORIES, employing 1,000 hands, have been secured for EAST RICHMOND. Office, 901 east Main street. mh6-3t

SMITHDEAL'S PRACTICAL Business COLLEGE, Richmond, Va. 10 Departments. 3 COURSES: Business, Shorthand, Writing, Typewriting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Business Law and Practice, Business Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Preparatory. 8-page Catalogue free.

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ELECTION OF PROFESSOR.—The Trustees of Richmond College, Richmond, Va., will elect in June next a PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS. Applications, with testimonials, may be filed up to June 1st with C. H. EYLAND, Secretary. mh5-tu,th,satf

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.

EASTER-CARDS AND NOVELTIES.—BEAUTIFUL BOOKLETS, as follows: An Easter Carol, Lead, Kindly Light, Easter-day, Thoughts of Heaven and Sunset, Our Dear Redeemer, At break of Day, Song of the Bell, Resurrection Gladness, Easter Hymn, Wait's Cross, Drummond's The Greatest Thing in the World and The Perfected Life. EASTER-CARDS from 3c. up. A large display now open.
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