THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,

TENTH AND BANK STREETS,

RICHMOND, VA.

The Daily Times is served by carriers in this city and Manchester for 12 cents a week. By Mail, $5.00 a year.

The Sunday Times—Three cents per copy, $1.50 a year.

The Weekly Times—One dollar a year by mail. Specimen copies sent free

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance

All communications and correspondence should be addressed to The Times Company.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Times Telephones: Business office, No. 543; editorial rooms, No. 935.

THE TIMES COMPANY,
Richmond, Va.

NORFOLK BUREAU, NO. 5 BANK STREET

LYNCHBURGH BUREAU, NO. 823 MAIN STREET.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, TWELFTH AND HULL STREETS.

Branch Office: 1104 Decatur Street.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mr. G. B. Wilson and Miss Cora Boissean were married.——Both houses of the General Assembly were in session.——The Anti-Monopoly bill was discussed.——The annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. convenes to-day.——Mr. William Waller's remains will reach the city this afternoon.——Mrs. Finke's remains arrived in Richmond.——George B. Kates buried.——The creditors of Leftwich Brothers.——State-Secretary Dadmun will resign.——The Blacksburg College affair investigated.

VIRGINIA.

More attention is now being paid to stock raising in Louisa.——Twenty-seven marriage licenses issued during January in Bedford county.——The Young Men's Christian Association of Bedford City has elected a new president.——Mr. W. A. Stuart was buried at Saltville.——Mr. Virginius Moore died in Nottoway county.——Mr. Fowlkes, of Blackstone, who left his home two weeks ago, has not been heard from.——An unprovoked attack was made on the steam tug-boat Nellie Prior, of Philadelphia, lying at West Point.——Marriage of Miss Annie M. Duke and Mr. James M. Atkins at Charlottesville.——Senator Daniel will deliver a lecture in Charlottesville for the benefit of the Confederate veterans of that city.——John B. Royster, the negro who murdered John P. Epes, near Suffolk, Va., has been arrested in Martin county, N. C.——Atlantic and Danville road is building shops at Lawrenceville.——Mr. George A. Burks, of Lynchburg, died yesterday.——Mr. O. B. Justis, was married to Miss M. L. Doyle in Lynchburg yesterday.——The Belfield Manufacturing Company are preparing to begin work.——Young Men's Christian Association of Petersburg have elected delegates to the Richmond State convention.——Numerous Republican Congressional candidates have appeared in the Norfolk district.——The truckers of Norfolk county report injury to crops by the late cold snap.——The Alexander K. Rarig Iron-Works of Buena Vista have made an assignment.——Mrs. Henry H. Myers and Mrs. Briscoe B. Bouldin, of Lexington, died Tuesday night.——The funeral of John M. Johnston will take place in Danville to-day.——Miss Mary Crump was wedded to Robert Haskings in Danville yesterday.——The British steamship Sir William Armstrong is in the Norfolk harbor.——J. Brad. Beverly says the St. Louis farmers convention will decide against a third party.——Mr. Francis Chinn died in Loudoun county, aged ninety-six years.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Albert B. Hart, of Howard, is delivering a series of lectures before the professors and students of Chapel Hill.——Average death rate in eleven towns of North Carolina is 16.0 for the whites per 1,000, and 17.4 for the blacks.——Salary of the mayor of Winston has been increased to $1,000.——Marriage of Colonel S. H. Boyd, of Reedsville, and a daughter of the late Judge Settle, at Greensboro.——

GENERAL.

The indications are that the anti-Hill meeting in New York to-day will be very largely attended.——The Richmond Terminal reorganization plan is about completed.——It is said that the Chesapeake and Ohio Big Sandy plan is meeting with a good deal of opposition.——It is said that the Norfolk and Western Ohio extension will be completed by August.——The Philadelphia and Reading railroad has gained control of the Jersey Central.——John A. McCall has accepted the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company.——Frank Slavin says he is anxious to meet Sullivan in the prize ring.——The House of Representatives yesterday resolved to go into an investigation of the Pension Office.——The Free Coinage bill was reported in the House yesterday.——Mr. Blaine indignantly denied the rumor yesterday that he had resigned the office of Secretary of State.——The Virginia direct tax question was again discussed in the Senate yesterday.——Serious difficulty is anticipated in London and Liverpool over the decline in cotton and grain.——An alleged spy of a foreign army was arrested in Berlin yesterday. No more dead bodies have been taken out of the Hotel Royal ruins.——An effort is being made to have the condemned Spanish Anarchists pardoned.——The Parnellites are preparing to pursue an aggressive policy toward the Government.——A heavy snow storm is raging in Southern Idaho.——Governor Holt, of North Carolina, has gone to Greensboro to attend the funeral of ex-Governor Scales.

THE return of Mr. Gladstone from the French watering place where he has been spending several weeks finds him in excellent health and prepared, in spite of his great age, to throw himself into the contest which is now impending in the English constituencies. Few statesmen in the history of England have continued to play the part which Mr. Gladstone is doing in the contemporary affairs of his country after becoming octogenarians. If the Salisbury government should be defeated in the approaching elections Mr. Gladstone will resume power once more, and with as much intellectual vigor and almost with as much physicial activity as marked him a generation ago under similar circumstances.

THE constant recurrence of the most destructive fires in every large city of the United States shows to what an extent this branch of the public welfare is neglected, and how necessary it is that more intelligent and more stringent laws shall be passed to remedy the evil. The number of insurance companies in different parts of the country which have gone into liquidation in consequence of the heavy losses incured is stated to be unprecedented.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

In 1687 an author named Chamberlayne published a volume entitled "Present State of England." On page 43, taking a glance at the way the tendency toward democratic institutions was opening careers to those in the humbler walks of life, he growls about them:

"That cooks, vintners, innkeepers and such mean fellows enrich themselves; and that not only these, but tailors, dancing masters and such trifling fellows arrive to that riches and pride as to ride in their coaches, keep their summer houses and to be served in plate, &c., an insolence insupportable in other well-governed nations."

Why is it that legislators who represent rural constituencies have in all ages been animated by sentiments near kin to those which inspired old Chamberlayne in the foregoing passage? When controlling legislatures their enactments have always been in the direction of restraining enterprise and freedom in individual action. The statute books of all nations abound with evidences of this. They appear much earlier, but even in the reign of "good Queen Bess" we find such acts of Parliament of the most atrocious character.

In 1562 the Statute of Laborers (the Fifth of Elizabeth) was passed. It provided that every person between the ages of twelve and sixty was bound to serve in husbandry at wages fixed by the justices of the peace (rates fixed by railroad commissioners of the present day) unless possessed of property of specified amount, or employed in certain named callings, or "unless born a gentleman, or unless a member of a university or school." No person retained in husbandry was to go out of the county or shire where he last served without a testimonial, and if he did he was to be imprisoned till he could procure a testimonial, and unless he did so within twenty-one days he was to be whipped. In the time of harvest justices or constables or other head officers might require artificers and persons meet for labor to serve by the day in mowing, reaping, shearing, getting or turning of corn, grain or hay according to the skill or quality of the person, and upon refusal might put him in the stocks for two days and a night. Parliament was then composed almost entirely of lords and country squires.

In the same year (Fifth Elizabeth, cap. 4.) the statute of apprentices was passed. From begining to end it aimed at industrial slavery. The justices of the peace were to fix all rates of wages (our railroad commissioners again). The general theory of the act is that every servant or artificer shall be compelled to work in the trade to which he was brought up at the rates fixed by the justices. Any workman departing from his city, town or parish without a testimonial from his previous employer or some officer was to be imprisoned until he procured a testimonial; or, if he could not do so within the space of one and twenty days, was to be whipped and used as a vagabond. The hours of labor were prescribed. From the middle of March to the middle of September all artificers hired by time were to continue at their work from 5 in the morning until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, with two hours and a half for meals. Apprentices were to remain in service seven years, and could not end the apprenticeship until they were twenty-four.

The Eighth Elizabeth, chap. 7, related to the drapers, cottoners and frizzers of Shrewsbury. It recited that time out of mind a guild of these artificers had existed at Shrewsbury; that other persons not of their company, "nor brought up in the use of the said trade, have of late, with great disorder, upon a mere covetous desire and mind, intromitted with and occupied the said trade of buying Welsh cloth or lining, having no knowledge, experience or skill in the same." The act then proceeds to prohibit all persons from having any part of the Shrewsbury cottoners' business, as Messrs. Wright and Saunders would prohibit all outsiders from going into business with our citizens.

The most curious thing about this act is that in less than six years we find it repealed (Fourteenth Elizabeth, cap. 12), as the act recites, "at the humble suit of the inhabitants of the said town, and also of the said artificers, for whose benefit the said act was supposed to be provided." And the second section recites:

"Experience hath plainly taught in the said town that the said act hath not only not brought the good effect that then was hoped and surmised, but also hath been and now is likely to be the very greatest cause of the impoverishing and undoing of the poor artificers and others, at whose suit the said act was procured, for that there be now, sithence the making of the said statute, much fewer persons to set them awork than before."

Cannot the Virginia Legislature learn something touching railroad commissions and anti-monopoly bills from these experiences of the past?

We had much more historical matter to produce relating to this subject, but this article is already too long. We may take up the subject again to-morrow.

THE ANCIENT COUNTY RECORDS.

The action of the House of Delegates some days ago in passing the bill to copy the county records prior to 1700 is worthy of the warmest praise. The unanimity of voice with which the action was taken is especially encouraging. It only remains for the Senate to add their sanction to the measure and Virginia will rest secure in the possession of a treasure-house of facts bearing upon the social, economic and political history of the colony.

The destruction of the Appomattox records just the other day conveys a terrible warning. It is only, however, the repetition of what has occurred at intervals during the past. The records prior to 1700 have attained a great age, and even if they should escape the fire, the moth and the dampness of the clerks' offices must soon destroy what is left to us. We are informed that there are fourteen counties having records prior to 1700, and that many of their books are in a damaged condition. With this knowledge before the Senate we cannot suppose that that body will hesitate in their course. We have lost much; we cannot afford—nay, it would be absolutely criminal on our part—to loose more.

After all it is not wealth that makes a nation, but it is intelligence and refinement. The love of literature, as has been truly said, is the best index of the character of a people. Instead of being hostile to wealth it is in fact productive of it. England is one of the best examples of a nation at once wealthy and refined. We may be intensely Virginian, but we have an abiding confidence that our old Commonwealth will yet become the most powerful and enlightened State in the Union. Nature has registered her decrees, and we have only to be true to ourselves in the present to make sure of the future.

A part of our duty in the present is to pay a respectful deference to the past, and the old county books which represent the every-day life of the ancient immigrant, whose descendants are spread all over this State, are entitled to our considerate attention.

Hon. S. S. Wilkins, who was a patron of the bill which has passed the House, is entitled especially to the thanks of thinking people. And we rejoice to learn that Hon. J. W. G. Blackstone, the active and energetic senator from Northampton county (whose records run back to 1633), is the patron of the measure in the Senate.

THE real causes which led Mr. Blaine to write his letter of withdrawal from the presidential race are now puzzling the wits of the English editors. The English press attribute it to his mortification of being compelled to send a belligerent ultimatum to the Chilian Government after the notable position which he had taken in favor of settling all disputes between the different American nationalities by boards of arbitration. It is unnecessary to say that this shows a very imperfect conception of the character of the Secretary of State, a man who is not disposed to trouble himself much about his own inconsistencies, or to suffer from the pangs of mortification upon grounds so slight as those referred to.

SPAIN deals with her Anarchists much more summarily than Chicago. Four weeks ago a body of them made an unsuccessful attack upon the Village of Xeres, and yesterday the ring leaders were garroted.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY BILL.

The Revenue Discussed at Length by the Committee.

The House Committee on Banks, Currency and Commerce met yesterday afternoon. The clerk read Mr. J. E. Mason's bill, which is to provide against the formation of trusts and other combinations. Mr. Saunders' bill, with the same provisions, was also before the committee. Mr. Mason's measure is a substitute.

Mr. Mason said he had given much thought to the matter, and had the idea that there was some demand for law of this character, that he thought that it would be well to follow out in a simple form the law of other States, but did not think Mr. Saunders' bill was the one the people wanted, as it was too far-reaching and two general in its provisions.

He said that by Mr. Saunders' bill it was possible for three merchants on Broad street dealing in one line of goods to say that there was only enough trade for them and they could immediately connive and form a trust and run out the fourth merchant.

Mr. Saunders explained the objects of his bill at considerable length. He said that if he could do so he would break up the American Tobacco Company to-morrow, but that he did not wish to break up the Allen & Ginter branch of the trust in Virginia when it would do neither the people nor the farmers any good. He said he did not claim any originality in the bill, but that he had only carefully considered the trust laws of various States and had from them formed a bill which would put a law on the statute books of the State which could be used against trusts.

Mr. B. B. Munford said that all appreciated the fact that a bill more far reaching and possibly more injurious could not be passed. He had asked several lawyers what they thought of Mr. Saunders' bill and from all came the reply that it was about as far reaching as it could be. He, the speaker, did not know of any organized trust in Virginia that would be affected by the passage of the bill.

Mr. Chambers asked the speaker whether, according to Mr. Saunders' bill, present trusts would be affected, or whether it would only apply to future corporations.

Mr. Munford replied that he had not considered the question. He added that the Saunders bill was prepared to reach all classes of citizens—one to command the most careful consideration. He would not assault it for the present, but they were going upon an expedition in which they should advance with great caution. "It might hurt people that we do not intend to injure," he said, "and the same can be said of Mr. Mason's bill."

Mr. Saunders to Mr. Munford. "Your idea is that we should not pass any Trust bill?"

"I can't say that. I think we should. It occurs to me that such a law should be a national one."

THE LEAF TRADE.

Mr. J. N. Boyd, a prominent leaf tobacco dealer of this city, was introduced by Mr. Munford. He said that in his opinion the passage of the bill would kill the leaf tobacco trade of Virginia. He expressed his belief that the formation of the American Tobacco Company had increased the price of "cutters." He said that although the trust law in North Carolina was much more radical in its salient features than Mr. Saunders' the law was not enforced by the North Carolinians; that the tobacco people were building up the farmers and the banks, and that as farmers and leaf men they asked to be let alone.

Mr. Davis, of Davis & Gregory, said that he was of the opinion that the passage of the Saunders bill would incense the American Tobacco Company, and that it would do considerable harm to the markets of Virginia, that if the purchasing agents of the American Tobacco Company were withdrawn from Virginia the market would be in an utter state of demoralization.

After some further discussion of the measure the committee adjourned until next Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the Exchange Hotel, at which time it is likely the committee will reach a decision.

Justice John's Court.

Justice Crutchfield disposed of the following cases yesterday morning in the police court:

The case in which centred the most interest was that of Annie Melton, charged with harboring Annie Acree against the wish of her parents. It is not the first time Melton has been up for a similar charge and the Justice required her to give security in the sum of $500, J. C. Smith going on the bond. Annie was taken away by her father.

A case that excited much sympathy was that of Delia Rollins and her three children, charged with being vagrants. The woman, who is very frail looking, and her thinly-clad and hungry little ones presented a very pitiful appearance. The woman said she had been a widow for about a year, but could not earn a living for the children, and the Justice ordered them sent to the almshouse.

Frank Mayo, a hack-driver, was fined $2 for soliciting passengers at the Union depot.

Charles Rosser was charged with being drunk, and his appearance clearly sustained it. Sergeant Epps will take care of him for six months, as there was no one to vouch for his good behavior.

Eliza Harris alias Juda (colored) was charged with stealing $5 from Mamie Gordon. She was sent on to the Hustings court.

Napoleon Rubank, John Drew and Marcellus Mosby, the last two colored, were charged with various and sundry sins and grievances, and were each dismissed upon payment of costs.

Property Transfers.

Richmond.—William Ellyson, special commissioner, to F. H. Garber, 30 feet on Williamsburg avenue, $750.

Henry S. Hutzler to Christopher Thompkins, 18 1-12 feet on south side Main street between Plum and Lombardy, $2,300.

William H. Sands, special commissioner, to James Skidmore, 45 feet on east side Seventh between Clay and Leigh, $3,850.

Henrico.—Jesse G. Crouch to Julia W., wife of Walter L. Dunn, 50 feet on east side Twenty-third street, near V., $150.

Walker Hailes to Hermon Gresham, 30 feet on south side State street between Gilliam and Marshall, $5.

C. R. Sands, special commissioner, to M. Y. Sheppard, 2-7 interest in 300 acres, ten miles north of Richmond, $1,200.

Rev. Dr. Hatcher.

Dr. William E. Hatcher returned from Roanoke yesterday morning, where he has been holding a revival meeting. He reports a wonderful revival in the First Baptist church of that city. Dr. Hatcher was called home to the funeral of George R. Kates, which took place at the First church yesterday morning.

The Doctor filled his pulpit last night and spoke to a large audience. Next Sunday night his remarks will be based on the life of Spurgeon.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

Powell and others against Atlantic and Danville Railroad Company and others. Further argued by E. T. Buford, Esq., for appellants and submitted.

Robinson and others against Robinson and others. Argued by Edward Y. Cannon, Esq., for appellants and James Lyons and W. W. Henry, Esqs., for appellees.

Senate Notes.

Senator Watson introduced a petition of the citizens of Brunswick county praying for the enactment of the North Carolina law regulating the sale of seed cotton.

It was referred to Committee on General Laws.

NEWS FROM MANCHESTER

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH-SIDE CITY.

A Firemen's Medal Awarded—Brief Notes of Interest—The Electric Lights—Personal Points—General News.

MANCHESTER BUREAU RICHMOND TIMES,
Twelfth and Hull streets.
Branch Office, 1104 Decatur street.

The Alert Fire Company had a regular meeting last night. After the transaction of routine business Mr. R. E. Owens was presented with a beautiful gold medal.

Mr. A. J. Gallegher, chief of the fire company, made the presentation speech in his usual happy strain. Mr. Owens received his prize with blushes, but acknowledged it in a few well-chosen words.

About a year ago Mr. H. S. Bradley, superintendent of the city water works, placed an electric button in the fire company's room that connected with the engine-room at the power-house. He offered a prize to the fireman who rung this bell the oftenest on the occasion of a fire during the year.

Mr. Owens was the successful man, and yesterday Mr. Bradley sent the medal to Chief Gallegher to be presented. The medal is very pretty, being a beautifully-carved gold watch charm, on one side of which is the inscription: "H. W. Co. to R. E. Owens, 1892."

BRIEF BITS.

Range of thermometer at Travis bureau yesterday: 7 A. M., 32; 12 M., 52; 6 P. M., 42.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics of this city and Swansboro will take part in the parade in Richmond on the 22d instant, when the United States flags will be raised over the public school buildings. On Easter Monday they will raise the flags over the schools here and in Swansboro. Many of the Richmond members of the order are expected over to take part in the exercises.

There is some talk of beginning work at some near date to equip the Hull-street line with electricity. Quicker transit between the two cities is greatly in demand. A faster schedule would please the public and be more profitable to the street car company. The Decatur-street line is at present giving the fastest schedule, which is by no means quick enough.

The Mechanics' and Merchants' Bank will move into their quarters in the new bank building some time during the present month. Mr. A. L. Adamson will also have an office in the same building.

It is understood that the Danville shops will take back a number of the discharged employes about the first of March or earlier.

There was a large attendance upon the prayer-meeting at the Bainbridge-street church last night. After the service two members were received into the fellowship of the church.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Bainbridge-street Baptist church will have a lemon squeeze and a shadow pantomime in the vacant store at the corner of Twelfth and Hull streets next Thursday evening.

The objection raised by the people to the Council placing an electric light at the corner of Tenth and Hull streets is because there is already an arc light there and putting another there would of course force the electric company to take away the one they now have at that point.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Delegate McIlhwaine, of Petersburg, was in Manchester yesterday.

The Misses Taylor, of Ferticello, near Manchester, are entertaining Miss Clark, of North Carolina.

The Swansboro members of the defunct Progressive Endowment League have received their money from Baltimore.

Messrs. J. Parke Howie and J. R. Beailles, of Manchester, have just returned from Hanover county, where they joined Messrs. Eliett, Beadles and Darracott in a very exciting fox hunt.

Rev. L. B. Thornhill will preach at the Seventh-street chapel to-night.

The little son of Mr. H. B. Miller, who lives at the corner of Thirteenth and Decatur streets, and who was hurt a few days ago, was reported as improving yesterday. The little fellow while playing with a bottle fell and broke it, severely cutting his wrist. Dr. T. P. Mathews sewed up the wound.

Mr. J. C. Snellings' infant child, Edith, is quite sick.

The infant child of Mr. Willie Stein, who has been so ill, is somewhat better.

Mrs. Aaron Harfield, who was taken suddenly sick a few nights ago, is no better.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Mr. William J. Morrissette to Miss Mittie C. Pierce. The ceremony will take place February the 23d at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Clopton-street Baptist church in Swansboro.

AGAINST GAMBLING.

Senator Mushbach's Bill Considered by the Committee.

The House Committee on Courts of Justice met yesterday morning, with Chairman E. W. Saunders as presiding officer. The committee considered Senator Mushbach's bill prohibiting betting at horse-races and any other kind of races, games, elections, etc. Mr. Burke, ex-Commonwealth's attorney of Alexandria, appeared at the request of some breeders of horses and owners of race-tracks in opposition to the bill. He thought the measure was striking at the industry of breeding horses in this State. Some of the best horses had been raised in Virginia, and with the passage of this bill the whole industry would fall to the ground. Agricultural fairs without racing would fail to be a success. The bill would also destroy the property of the owners of race-tracks. He had been informed that the bill was aimed at what was called Jackson City, across the long bridge from Washington. Jackson City had been originally laid out by Andrew Jackson, but only one building had been erected until recently, when certain gentlemen had put up structures for the selling of pools. It was also said that gambling was going on in these buildings. If that was the case the grand jury had power enough to take care of such evils. The bill operated upon every contest and every citizen. If there was any violation in Jackson City the existing laws should be enforced.

Senator Mushbach stated that to his belief the Guttenberg races were only a gigantic fraud gotten up by gamblers in New York to give gamblers elsewhere employment during the winter, when decent races were not held. All the horses, jockeys, jubiges, sharpers, etc., of the Guttenberg race track were excluded from all decent race courses.

Mr. Burke stated that the attendance at Jackson City was large, and the people were carried there in special cars. It was brought out that the selling of pools, etc., had been prohibited within a mile from the corporate limits of Washington. According to Mr. Burke's statement the pool-rooms at Jackson City are not visited by residents of Alexandria. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had under consideration the running of special trains from Washington to Jackson City to avoid all possible annoyances.

Mr. Patterson, of Alexandria, who is the holder of a driving park, stated that he had leased the place from the Gentlemen's Driving Club, of which Senator Mushback was president. Its members belonged to the best class of people. If the law was passed he would have to close his business and would have to pay six years' rent besides. He stated that pools had been sold at his place all the time. He would be satisfied if the original proviso of the bill was received, allowing pool selling on race tracks and fair grounds while races are under progress.

Mr. Burke submitted a petition from citizens of Alexandria asking that the bill be only passed with the original proviso.

Ex-Mayor F. E. Downing, of Alexandria, stated that he came at the request of Mr. Patterson, to protect him in his rights. He thought the bill was aimed at one of the finest industries in this State, the breeding and raising of horses. He said that races could not be held without the selling of pools, for the purses made up from entrance fees would not be sufficient to justify races. He would feel very sorry if he should be prohibited to bet a new hat on the result of an election. He thought that he was wearing a hat now which he had won on an election, and if it had not been for that he might have been compelled to appear before the committee bareheaded.

Mr. Frank Hume appeared against the bill, which, he thought, if passed, would expose the Legislature to ridicule and would soon be repealed. It was an impossibility to run a fair where there was no possibility of selling pools.

Mr. S. J. Brent, of Alexandria, also spoke against the bill as too sweeping, because it prohibited the betting on a boat race or a game of base-ball.

Senator Mushbach stated that he had introduced the bill on the petition of numerous residents of Alexandria county, headed by the board of supervisors. He stated that Jackson City was the dumping ground of all sorts of criminals of Washington. He was satisfied to have his bill passed with the original proviso exempting race courses, tracks of driving associations, and agricultural fair grounds while fairs are in progress. There was not a newspaper in New York which had not commented on his bill and advocated its passage. The bill was an exact copy of the existing law of Maryland. Up to two years ago Jackson City consisted of only one house. Since the gamblers had been driven out of Washington it had been built up and now consisted of about twenty buildings, where all sorts of gambling was carried on. The existing laws were sufficient to prohibit faro, roulette and other games of hazard, but they did not prevent book-making.

He knew of a good deal of disorder going on on trains and on the long bridge. He had heard foul language on cars and knew of ladies having been "bugged" by drunken seamps. He said he had continued to look after his bill for the reason that he as patron and the delegate from Alexandria did not have the same views on the bill. He was very willing to exempt selling of pools on race tracks at agricultural fairs, he would also consent to exempt boat races, base-ball and the betting on the result of elections.

The committee finally adjourned to meet again this afternoon at 4 o'clock, but the Mushbach bill is to be taken up on Friday morning.

The proceedings were very amusing at times and quite a number of those present at various stages of the discussion offered bets themselves to give greater force to their arguments. In all probability the bill will be reported by the committee with the amendment exempting race tracks and fair grounds from the provisions of the bill while races are going on, and also exempting base-ball, boat-races and the betting on elections.

Mr. William Waller's Remains.

The remains of Mr. William Waller, son of Captain William G. Waller, managing editor of THE TIMES, who died Monday night in Savannah, will reach the city this morning at 9:14 o'clock. The interment will be in Hollywood at noon, and the funeral services will be held at the grave. The procession will leave the house, 112 east Cary, at 11:15. Carriages will be in readiness at that time for friends of the family who desire to accompany the remains to the cemetery.

Captain Waller left Tuesday for Savannah and will accompany the remains back to Richmond.

The pall-bearers are R. B. Munford, R. T. Daniel, jr., R. P. Mercer, A. R. Holderby, Jr., Major P. A. Wellford, C. McLeod.

Misses Mary and Teresa McAnerney are visiting their aunt, Mrs. C. McLeod.

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

Better Read It At Any Rate.

Many a man who formerly possessed a powerful physique and strong, steady nerves, wonders at his feeling of weakness, dullness, exhaustion. There is an extremely nervous condition, a dull, cloudy sensation, disagreeable feelings in head and eyes, bad taste in mouth mornings, the vision becomes dim, memory is impaired, and there is frequent dizziness, despondency and depression of mind. The nerves become so weakened that the least shock will flush the face or bring on a trembling with palpitation.

Luckily, there is the great and wonderful restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura which will give back to the weakened and exhausted system the strength it has lost, imparts vigor to brain and nerves, vitalizes and invigorates the physical powers, dispels despondency and restores again that grand degree of health, strength and power which in ignorance or folly we have exhausted. Druggists sell it, $1. Purely vegetable and harmless. Try it and you will respect it.

"I deem it my duty to the public to state the wonderful effects of Dr. Greene's Nervura in my case. My improvement has been astonishing, and language cannot describe the change in my feelings and prospects. It has given me good and despondency. There is now no room for hope. I gained 12 pounds and am entirely well. Not alone myself, but I know many others who can testify to the merits of Dr. Greene's Nervura.

CHARLES H. HODGDON,
35 Dana st., Somerville, Mass.

☞Dr. Greene, the successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, 35 west Fourteenth street, New York, can be consulted free, personally or by letter, or write to him about your case or send for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully describing your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

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