

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; mail, \$3.00 a year; 50 cents a month; \$1.25 for three months.

The Sunday Times—Three cents per copy, 61.50 a year. The Weekly Times—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

All communications and correspondence should be addressed to The Times Company, Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application. Remedy by draft, check, postoffice order, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business Office, No. 242; Editorial Room, No. 204.

Specimen copies free. Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew in time.

The next six months will be full of interest, and you should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

NEW YORK BUREAU, G. M. BRENNAN, MANAGER, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 109 STAMORE STREET.

NORFOLK BUREAU, 5 BANK STREET.

LYNCHBURG BUREAU, 823 MAIN STREET.

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

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Dr. Hawthorn preached in Richmond and referred to the Parkhurst method.—A colored woman burned to death.—A little boy's skull fractured by a horse.—Relatives of the late J. G. Wharton expect full play and want his remains disinterred.—The Alliance Democratic Club met.—The Union Convention meets to-day.—The Democratic and Republican executive committees met last night.—Mrs. M. E. Cullingworth dead.

VIOLATION. John Walk and Gus Lafen, of Wythe county, were sentenced to jail for three months and fined \$50 for hog stealing.—John Weatherman sentenced to death for killing his wife, and Robert L. Talley for killing his cousin, were granted writ of error by the Wythe county court.—John Wade, who killed Winfield Cox in Floyd county, has surrendered himself.—The postmaster at Floyd has been removed for dealing in stamps.—Ham Madison, a colored boy of Norfolk, was accidentally shot and killed.—The funeral of Mr. S. D. Fuller in Norfolk took place Sunday.—The Knox murder case has been continued till Wednesday.—Mr. James Jones, depot agent at Pendleton's station, Louisa county, was struck and killed by a west-bound train Saturday.—Fire destroyed \$20,000 worth of property in Roanoke yesterday.

GENERAL. It is said that Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, will accept the Third party nomination for Governor.—East Tennessee miners are again on the war path.—Senator Colquhoun, of Georgia, will recover.—The striking switchmen at Buffalo, continue in their intransigence.—The English wheat crop has greatly improved.—The Third Party State Convention of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh to-day.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp on the Force Bill: "It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers so appointed the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district.)"

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls, and gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress."

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members-elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House."

"It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters."

"It authorizes such officers to make a household canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter."

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election."

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

COLONEL HASKINS HOBSON said at a joint discussion between Hon. George D. Wise, Colonel Meade Haskins and himself in Goodland yesterday that the Democratic party had not fulfilled its promises to the people. Will Colonel Hobson be so kind as to tell us when, since the war, the Democratic party has had an opportunity to do anything in the way of controlling legislation in this country? They see a chance before them now to do so, but he and his party are working with might and main to defeat them, and retain the Radicals in power.

The McKinley organs assert with great exultation that the price of carpets has declined since the McKinley law went into effect. But when it is remembered that during last year carpet wool to the amount of nearly 100,000,000 pounds was imported into the United States, and upon this raw material the American manufacturers paid \$2,500,000 in duties, we are forced to the conclusion that the carpets which have declined in price are of a very inferior, shoddy order.

SENATOR PHILETUS SAWYER is evidently getting very uneasy about his seat in the Senate, and has already given \$30,000 to the Republican campaign fund of Wisconsin. This is only a drop compared to what he is expected to give, as the campaign has barely opened yet, and he declares that if money can save the State to the Republicans it shall be carried—provided his money holds out.

Our old friend "Vote as You Shot" has renewed his youth in the Chicago Inter-Ocean.—New York World.

How will General Weaver and General Field vote? The one was a Confederate officer. The other was a Federal officer.—Dispatch.

At whom were "General" Field's shots fired during the war?

LACK OF MONEY IN THE SOUTH.

The mainpring of all the trouble of which the farmers in the South complain is the lack of money, and, because of this, many of them threaten to abandon the Democratic for the Third party. In pursuing such a course, however, they are preparing to jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

One of the prime causes of the stringency of money in the South is the pension laws of the United States, by means of which the people are heavily taxed, not to pay honest pensions to honest, brave soldiers who were disabled during the war, but that large sums may be given to pension agent frauds, and bums of the North for political reasons. This year the money taken from the earnings of the workers and scattered broadcast among these people will amount to the enormous sum of \$150,000,000, and is constantly growing. It is confidently anticipated that next year the money which will have to be appropriated under existing laws for pensions will reach \$200,000,000.

Although this enormous sum is raised by popular taxation we hear no complaint from the North for very good reasons—because all money raised there for pension purposes is at once distributed there. It is simply taken from one Northern man to be given to another Northern man, and is kept, all the time, in circulation to the benefit of Northern trade, commerce and business enterprises. But it is very different in the South. Here we pay a very large proportion of the taxes laid for the benefit of these Northern frauds, but not a dollar of it is given back to our people. It is taken from us to be given to the North and the rest of it is that no one can see the end. It is a terrible war indemnity laid upon the South in comparison with which the tremendous demand made by the Germans on France at the close of the Franco-Prussian war sinks into insignificance. Not only is there no limit to this drain upon the South, but year by year it is increasing, and so no wonder that our farmers complain that with them money is chronically scarce.

This pension outrage is one committed by the Republican party on the Southern people, and so long as that party remains in power, so long will the South be kept impoverished for the benefit of the North. Here is another subject for Third party men in the South to ponder over, in connection with the Force bill, before they finally decide to assist in aiding the Republicans to acquire a renewed lease of life by deserting the Democracy.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

It is a strong thing to say of such an institution as the New York Herald, but we say it nevertheless, that it should be ashamed of the part, or rather no part, it is taking in the present political contest. For fifteen years it has been the most pronounced advocate of tariff reform and the most pronounced enemy of the protective tariff in the United States, and it has done loyal and many service in the cause. It has nobly opposed the Force bill, pension jobs, and Republican extravagance and has spoken out on all occasions for all that the Democratic party is to-day contending for; nevertheless, now that the country has been thoroughly aroused to striving really and earnestly for what the Herald has so long and so ably advocated, it draws itself into its hole and pulls the hole in after it.

The inevitable logic of the Herald's past course for fifteen years is that it should now be striving with might and main to elect Mr. Cleveland, but it has not one word to say in his behalf. The Herald is the greatest collector and distributor of news in the world, but in this presidential canvass it seems to have ignored another function of a great newspaper, and that is to form and maintain its political convictions and to instruct and guide the public judgment.

What is the matter with the Herald?

The New York World has started a Democratic campaign fund for the West, and heads the list with \$10,000. As stated in that paper the object of this fund is to make sure the election of Cleveland and Stevenson by waging a vigorous educational campaign in those Western States which have gone Republican in national elections hitherto, but now give the strongest indications of a tendency towards Democracy and tariff reform. Popular subscriptions for the purpose are asked from ten cents to ten thousand dollars.

The money raised will be expended by advice of a committee of leading Western Democrats, comprising such men as Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa; Governor George W. Peck, of Wisconsin; General J. E. Boyd, of Nebraska; General A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois; and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan. It will be used solely for legitimate campaign expenses, to make certain that every citizen of Western doubtful States shall read and hear the truth.

AN ORDER is in existence in the Postoffice Department which probably very few people know anything about. It is that no letter carrier shall give any information whatever about any person upon his route, either as to the place of residence, business, or any other matter. This rule is very strictly enforced, and probably has some connection with the law prohibiting the dunning of a debtor by mail. The letter carriers are not permitted to disclose the residence of a man any more than the clerks in the office are allowed to tell who rents the various boxes. The object of the law, perhaps, is to prevent any possible trouble which might arise from information given by the carriers.

Some of the rumors respecting Gladstone's cabinet are very interesting. Labouchere is spoken of as a member, but it is expected that if office is offered him he will decline, since he is too devoted to throwing bricks indiscriminately at others to be willing to be in position that they may be thrown at him. It is also said that Lord Ripon, who was extremely unpopular with the governing class when he was Governor-General of India, is to be slated for the India office, and Lord Carrington, an extreme Radical, for Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Aberdeen is preferred by the Irish members, but is said to personally desire to succeed Stanley in Canada.

Just as was expected by the Republicans, Judge Gresham has declared that he not only will not take the stump for the Third party, but will support the Republican ticket. He may have no use for Harrison and may be bitterly opposed to the record and methods of the Republican party; but much as he hates all these he hates Democracy still more and will not jeopardize Radical success by espousing the cause of any party which will play into the hands of Democrats in his State. It is a great pity that all the Third party white men in the South will not learn a lesson from the man who they expected at one time would be their leader.

THE DIRECT TAX.

The return of the direct tax money to the States by the United States Government is a matter of which we have seen no intelligent account and we therefore give an account of it in full.

In August, 1861, the Congress of the United States passed an act imposing a direct tax of \$20,000,000 per annum upon the whole United States, of which a certain sum was apportioned to Virginia, although the State was at that time in armed revolution against the United States Government and the Government of the United States occupied only small fragments of her territory. The tax was laid on all lands according to their money value on the first of April, 1862. It provided for the assessment and collection of the tax, and authorized the sale of so much of the lands of the delinquent payers as might be necessary to satisfy the taxes due thereon; and provided, furthermore, that at any time after the advertisement for sale and before actual sale the delinquent taxpayer might pay the amount assessed with ten per cent. penalty, and thus relieve his lands, and in the event of the sale of land for non-payment of the tax the owner might redeem it within a certain period.

It provided further that if, at the time it went into operation, any State should be in actual rebellion against the Government the President should collect the tax from the people of that State with 6 per cent. added as soon as the authority of the laws of the United States was re-established in that State. A subsequent statute passed June 7, 1862, provided as to the States in armed revolution that a part of the tax should be charged by the act itself upon each tract of land in such State, the amount to be a sum which bore the same proportion to the whole tax charged to that State as the value of the tract bore to the value of all the land in the State.

The tax laws were enforced all over those States remaining in the Union and in many parts of those which seceded.

During Mr. Cleveland's administration the Congress of the United States passed an act providing for the return to the States of the money collected under these acts, but Mr. Cleveland vetoed the act on the ground that the tax had been duly and lawfully collected, and being once in the Treasury it was there as money of the people deposited for certain trusts—that is, the expenses of government. To take other money from the Treasury and give it to the States upon the pretext of returning a tax once properly collected was in effect a gift of the public money which Congress had no authority under the Constitution to make. He also condemned the act as one of vicious tendencies in accustoming the people to look for reopening the questions of taxation, all of which when the tax is lawful, should be considered closed by the fact of collection.

On the 2d of March, 1891, the Congress of the United States passed again an act for returning this money to the States and Mr. Harrison approved it. Under the provision of the act \$442,702.77 came to Virginia, and the Legislature at its last session passed an act accepting the same in full discharge of all claim by the State on account of said collections and providing for a distribution of it to those who had originally paid the taxes.

REPUBLICANS are very much divided in sentiment as to how the Democrats carried Alabama. Some say that it was by the suppression of the negro vote, while others say that they carried too many negroes to the polls. Our friends, the enemy, will have to settle this dispute among themselves, but the true reason why the Democrats were successful in Alabama is the same old reason why they have always been successful there—they had a majority of the voters on their side.

Principles and Facts in Finance (Gathered, Communicated).

Money is a strange thing. It is a sort of fairy form into which everything that is valuable can change itself. I own a bushel of wheat to-day. I change it into a dollar. To-morrow I change the dollar into a lamb. I change the lamb back into a dollar. Then the dollar changes itself into a pocket-knife. I change the pocket-knife into a dollar. And then I change the dollar into a pig. I change the pig into a horse. I change the horse into a dollar. I change the dollar into the note of a broken bank, and that's the end of it.

As long as the dollar was valuable and respectable it helped me to swap about the good things I got hold of as soon as it got into the shape of a bad promise to pay it was useless. It had no value of its own, and could stand for nothing. As its value of value its bottom dropped out, and it could carry no value.

But when it had fixed and lasting value it enabled me to get whatever I wanted of equal value. It measured my wheat with a lamb, a pocket-knife, a hog and a horse. But it turned into a bad dollar and was lost.

All this shows the office and quality of true money. It metes out even justice among the people and equalizes values. No government can create money out of whatever it may choose to call money. If Government can create money why should it not distribute it freely among the people? Why should it levy taxes? Why should it not "give everybody everything?" If Government can make 10 cents worth of silver equal to 100 cents, why not do the same for 50 cents worth, or 10 cents worth, or a piece of paper? Then we could have circulation up to our arm-pits.

Money is a representative and a measure of value. Ten dollars of good money is better than a hundred dollars worth of "old wheat." It will stand for the value of the old wheat wherever it is recognized as money. If it is gold, it will make my old wheat, that I took it for, available all over the face of the earth. And just according to goodness the money will be the more valuable the power and the extent of the market it can buy in. If it is merely local, it will shut me up to one place to buy in. To use my local money I must sell it for outside money. Good, true, valuable money answers all things and is exchangeable for everything else that has value anywhere. Bad money is little better than the counters or chips of a faro bank. It is made for gambling and promotes gambling and cultivates fraud.

A sound and stable currency is an absolute necessity of trade and civilization. "Bitter weights and divers measures are abomination to heaven." An unreliable currency is destructive of trade and social order, an unmitigated curse.

Less than 8 per cent. of the trade of the world is carried on by actual currency. Ninety-two per cent. of the trade of the world is carried on by checks, drafts, bills of exchange, various forms of credit.

To the average man and wage-earner cheap money, abundant circulation, means high prices for everything and little increase of wages. It is a curse to the people.

An uncertain and fluctuating currency is the flush times of speculators and the ruin of the people.

The mere hint of a change in the value of money sends a thrill of alarm through the entire business world and leads to instantaneous contraction. This is felt in every branch of industry and business. There is at once a double strain upon the trade of the country. Gold and currency are hoarded in anticipation of approaching uncertainty of value, and credit is given only in cases of the strongest security. All of the most serious commercial troubles, our panics and threatened panics, our tight money markets and business stringencies are directly traceable to this contraction of credit.

It is believed that fully one-half of all the farm mortgage indebtedness of the country is in terms expressly payable in gold.

Rhode Island, Mississippi, Alabama, France (in John Law's time), Michigan and the Argentine Confederacy have demonstrated the heresy of land banks and cheap currency.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

Importation of rags from France are prohibited in Canada. A son of Senator Dolph, of Oregon, has eloped from Tacoma with Miss Armstrong, of Seattle.

Harvey Miller, a rich hermit at Middletown, Conn., is missing and it is thought he is held for ransom. New York and Boston capitalists have bought about of the Lynn and Boston railroad for about \$2,500,000.

Father Kuhlman, of St. Louis, who was expelled by the Bishop, will go to Rome to seek justice and vindication. Cincinnati was selected as the place of the next encampment of the Sons of Veterans and as permanent headquarters.

The proposed new railway line between San Francisco and Ogden will be called the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake railway.

In drilling a gas well at Anderson, Ind., Friday the drill went through a vein of iron at 375 feet, tin at 450 feet and lead at 500 feet.

Retiring Command-in-Chief Weeks, of Helena, of the Sons of Veterans, has been presented with a magnificent gold badge studded with diamonds.

United States marines from the Yorktown fired a volley of shots into the American steamer Polar Bear, which they mistook for a poacher in Alaska waters.

Two young men of Newton, Ga., caught a rattlesnake, killed it by cutting off its head; skinned, cooked and ate it, and declared that they had enjoyed an excellent meal.

The Jefferson Iron Works, in Steubenville, O., are shut down in all departments as a result of the management refusing to recognize the Amalgamated Association.

L. A. Sheldon, of Los Angeles, Cal., will lead an expedition to explore the Congo basin, Western Africa, next year. He is backed by C. P. Huntington, of this country, and Speyer Brothers, of London.

Maggie Flynn, a young New York girl, mixed a dose of poison in the presence of her sister and was about to swallow it when the sister seized it. They fought for the poison, but Maggie succeeded in swallowing it. She did not die.

John Wolfe has been elected Governor of the Cherokee Nation. He is a full-blooded Indian and does not speak a word of English. He is bitterly opposed to any legislation which has a tendency to advance his nation to the white man's plane.

William A. Birch, the bookkeeper for J. R. Keene in the palmy days of the big bonanza, committed suicide in San Francisco Friday. He had recently suffered greatly from rheumatism and that is believed to have been the cause of his self-murder.

While using a gasoline stove, Mrs. Annie Laeman, of Washington, set fire to her clothes and was fatally burned. The unfortunate woman placed her seven months old child, which she had in her arms at the time, in a place of safety and ran into the street in flames.

General Miles has called a general court martial to convene at Fort Wayne, Mich., on the 15th inst. to try First-Lieutenant Woodbridge Geary, of the Nineteenth infantry, on serious charges. What the serious charges are is not exactly known beyond the statement that they are grave.

John A. Botzum is in Ogden, Utah, on his way around the world on foot. Botzum is a young newspaper man. He left Akron, O., in March, 1891, and is now on his way home. He will remain in Ogden about a week to rest and will then proceed on his journey. He expects to arrive home about Christmas.

All the employees of the boiler-making department of the Chicago and Alton shops in Bloomington, Ill., went on strike on the 10th inst. The headquarters of the National Brotherhood of Boiler-Makers. The men insist that the Alton people should pay the standard scale of wages with the minimum per day of \$2.75.

At a dance in Whitehall, near Montgomery, Ala., Will Weatherly and a young man named Dantzier had some hot words. Weatherly drew a pistol and fired at Dantzier, striking him in the leg. Dantzier returned the shot, killing Weatherly instantly. Both young men were highly connected.

The New Bedford Mercury Sunday printed a statement that on account of his falling eyesight, which is now being improved by his blind friend, Hon. George F. Hoar's resignation as a member of the Senate was either now in the hands of Vice-President Morton or on its way there. The Mercury claimed to speak authoritatively, but the report has been denied.

A building which was being erected at Ogden, N. J., fell Saturday afternoon, burying twenty men beneath the ruins. Two dead men and four fatally injured have already been taken out from the ruins, and the work of digging out the remainder is still going on. The accident occurred by the sudden giving away of a derrick, causing the entire structure of massive wooden beams and timbers to collapse.

In the township west of Luther, Mich., stands a town hall which is used only for Sunday services at this time of the year. For two Sundays the stench surrounding the hall has driven the worshippers away. An investigation disclosed that five head of cattle had wandered into the basement or had been driven into it and the door shut. The cattle had been starved to death.

Sensational reports come from Coal Creek, Tenn., regarding the conduct of Tennessee's standing army. The citizens claim that the watchers need watching, and they have assumed an aggressive position toward them. They charge that the soldiers amuse themselves by firing oyster cans loaded with mud from their cannons into the village, and that the Gatling gun is fired recklessly into the town. The complaint has stirred up much bad feeling.

A duel between John and William Graves, two brothers, was reported Saturday at Atlantic City. They had, it is said, kept away from each other for some time. Saturday they met suddenly face to face in the main street at Woodtown, and after a few hot words decided to settle the quarrel between them by fighting a duel. The weapons used were pistols. Both men are said to have been wounded.

Judge Gresham denies that he will make speeches for the Third party during the campaign. He was questioned concerning the statement given the press recently by Chairman Tanbenson, of the People's party at St. Louis, to the effect that he had concluded to take the stump in the interests of the Third party and would make an opening speech at Indianapolis the latter part of this month, and said there was no truth in it.

It is generally believed that the suit in Indianapolis asking for a receiver for the order of the Iron Hall will be compromised. Just before the court convened Saturday to resume the hearing of evidence the attorneys for the two sides held an hour's consultation. They afterward refused to divulge the nature of the agreement, only saying that it was a secret conference not for the public. Plaintiff Daniel W. Knellier intimated that it was a movement to effect a compromise.

OUR DRINKING WATER.

Dr. W. H. Taylor Desires to Correct a Misapprehension. Richmond, August 15, 1892.

Editor of the Times: I shall be obliged if you will permit me to correct a misapprehension on the part of Drs. H. M. Taylor and Tompkins and also of Dr. McGuire respecting the significance of an experiment of mine made in August, 1884, which indicated that a sample of water collected from a certain point in the river opposite McCance's wharf at Rocketts was somewhat purer than water collected from the forebay at the pump-house not from the reservoir nor the hydrants, as stated by them. The results of the experiment were printed in a report made by me to the City Council at the time (and reprinted in Superintendent Bolling's report for last year) and with them was the following comment: "By this experiment it was shown that the middle of the stream and near its surface, and, perhaps, does not represent the whole body of water at that locality. It is, therefore, not judicious to draw conclusions from the fact until additional experiments shall be made." I hope to pursue this investigation in the future, which is an interesting one, but other matters engaged my attention, and this one experiment is all I have made with the water below the openings of the city sewers.

Dr. Taylor, Tompkins and McGuire interpret this experiment to mean that chemical analysis is incapable of detecting sewage contamination even when in large admixture with water. The fallacy of these gentlemen consists in assuming that there was such a large admixture. But if they will consider that the sample was from near the surface in the channel of the river, where the currents of the tides, they will, I think, be willing to admit that possibly either the sewage stream failed to reach that part of the river, or if any sewage did reach it that it was overwhelmed by the immensely greater volume of purer water. And this possibility is made a certainty by the analysis itself, for this is the true interpretation of the experiment—not that chemical analysis is unable to detect impurity, but that at this place and on this occasion there was not enough impurity present for even its extremely searching processes to discover. Very respectfully, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, M. D.

His Skull Fractured. A carriage of Mr. Joseph W. Billey, driven by Isham Ford (colored), ran over Frank Hall, the five-year-old son of Mr. S. H. Hall, at the corner of Venable and Jessamine streets Sunday afternoon. Isham state that he was driving down Venable street at a slow pace. When near the corner of Jessamine street he saw the boy playing in the street. Before he could stop his team the little fellow ran in front of the horses and was knocked senseless. He received a severe cut in the forehead and carried home by Mr. S. H. Hall. Mr. Powell, of The Times composing-room, was called in to attend to the child. Dr. Garcin, Harrison and Ellis were at once called in to give him all the assistance possible. Dr. R. D. Garcin said yesterday that the child was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, but that he expected, under the care of C. P. Huntington, to get along as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Isham was before Police Justice Crutchfield yesterday, charged with reckless driving, but his case was continued until next Saturday to await the result of the injuries.

Something That No Man Can Tell. Mr. Editor: It is said that Mars is inhabited like our earth. If that be the case, are there a fallen people like ours? Did Christ die for them? I think our Bible tells us that Christ died to save the whole world. I don't think Mars is a general world. Now I don't like to know, if Mars is inhabited like our world, and they are a fallen race of people, how and in what way are they saved? Will some of our ministers give a little light on the subject, as I must confess that it is a mystery to me and would like to have some information concerning the matter.

The Alliance Convention. Comparatively few delegates to the State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance, which will be called to order at noon to-day in the hall of the House of Delegates at the city up to last evening. The sessions, which are to be strictly private, will be continued for three days, but it is expected that a good deal of important business pertaining to the Alliance will be transacted. The executive committee held a meeting last evening to lay out a general plan for the convention, but nothing could be learned as to the outcome of the conference.

Their Pastor's Loss. Rev. W. T. Jolly, who comes from Ashland, Ky., to take charge of the pastorate of Randolph-street church the 1st of September, has just sustained a sad loss in the death of a younger brother who intended moving with him and going into business. Mr. John F. Bagland read the letter making the announcement to his congregation Sunday and with much sympathy expressed for their new pastor in his affliction.

Thrown From His Carriage. Mr. John T. Carter was thrown from his carriage Sunday and had a narrow escape from serious injury. His horse became frightened at the corner of Spring and Laurel streets and ran down Spring street. When he reached the penitentiary gate he turned short and threw Mr. Carter out. No one else was in the vehicle. The carriage was wrecked against a post in the penitentiary yard and the harness hanging against another was stripped from the horse.

DRY GOODS, &c. Woodward & Lothrop, TEMPLE DRY GOODS STORE, CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st our store will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M.; Saturdays at 1 o'clock P. M.

COTTON DEPARTMENT-SPECIAL ITEMS FOR TO-DAY.

Double Bed sheeting, heavy and fine thread, washes soft and wears well, 2 1/2 yards wide, actual measure, only 25 cents.

PILLOW CASES, all made and ready for use after laundering, made from the celebrated "Cast Iron" brand of cotton, 2 1/2 inches wide and 36 inches long, only 15 cents each or \$1.75 per dozen.

We are offering an extraordinary bargain in white Crochet Bed Spreads for extra large beds, 75 cents, \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.25 each.

SPECIAL SALE OF PICTURES, including Etchings and Pastels, size 10x25, moulding 2 1/2 inches, styles White and Gilt Pastel, Landscapes, Snow and Water scenes. Reduced from \$1.95 to \$1.25.

Size 17x20 2-inch Moulding, Buff and Silver Fancy Pictures, Reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.25.

Size 10x25 and size 15x27 1/2, Fancy Frames, Buff and Silver Pastels, Landscape Snow and Water scenes, Reduced from \$3.50 and \$3 to \$2.25.

Size 17x31 Etching, 1 1/2-inch Moulding, White and Gilt (On the Upper Missouri).

17x31 Etching, 1 1/2-inch Moulding, White and Gilt (Village Pool).

21x31 Etching, 1 1/2-inch Moulding, White and Gilt (Close of Day).

21x31 Etching, 1 1/2-inch Moulding, White and Gilt (On the Upper Delaware).

21x31 Etching, 1 1/2-inch Moulding, White and Gilt (Evening Shades).

21x31 Etching, 1 1/2-inch Moulding, White and Gilt (Coast Guard's Village).

20x31 Etching, 4-inch Moulding, Antique Oak and Silver (Winter Evening).

16x28 Fancy Pastel, Reduced from \$4.95, \$4.50, \$3.75 and \$3.10 to \$2.50.

Size 18x23 1/2 Fancy Picture, 2 1/2-inch Moulding, Pink and White. 15x32 Etching, 2-inch Moulding, Old Ivy and Gold (Evening). Reduced from \$3.50 and \$3.75 to \$2.75.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

DRY GOODS. Miller & Rhoads DRY GOODS, 509-511 East Broad St.

A NEW CORSET!

Among the many attractions of our AUGUST SALE

we are showing some new CORSETS and CORSET WAISTS.

THE FEATHERBONE.

The "Featherbone" Corsets and Waists are new in Richmond, but old and tried in use in many sections of the country, and are highly recommended by prominent physicians and teachers of PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"Featherbone" is absolutely unbreakable; is not affected by perspiration; may be laundered without injury; gives the elastic support desired without being hurtful. It is undoubtedly the best material for boning corsets and waists in use.

ARE WARRANTED. We sell these Corsets with a guarantee. If after four weeks' trial they are found to be unsatisfactory they may be returned and the money will be refunded.

THE ST