

THE TIMES

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

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manotoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Tenth and Bank Streets.

Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Eagle Hall, Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

NEW HAND-BOOK OF VIRGINIA.

Colonel Thomas Whitehead, Commissioner of Agriculture for Virginia, has gotten out a new hand-book of the State, which is as near perfect as any such work can be.

It was published by the Everett-Wadley Company, and contains all kinds of information about Virginia, which can be obtained. The various sections of the State—the Tidewater, the Middle, the Piedmont, and the Appalachian—are all thoroughly discussed, and not only the character and products of the soil, mineral resources, &c., are given, but the flowers, birds and even weeds indigenous to those sections respectively are described.

Such a book will be most valuable to any one who takes the slightest interest in Virginia, and whoever reads it, no matter if he thinks himself perfectly familiar with the geography, climate and varied resources of the State, will soon find that there are many things portrayed of which he is entirely ignorant.

The book is gotten up in the highest style of art, and its typographical appearance and general make-up cannot be excelled. It is also handsomely illustrated, containing speaking likenesses of Governor McKinney and the members of the Board of Agriculture, besides pictures of the Capitol Square, University of Virginia, the Agricultural College, the Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee University, William and Mary College, and other well-known educational institutions.

The object of the work is to give all possible information about Virginia, and the advantages she offers to immigrants and seekers after homes. It is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, and will doubtless be distributed so as to advance the best interests of the State. We sincerely congratulate Colonel Whitehead and all connected with its publication.

When Governor Waite, of Colorado, delivered his recent sanguinary speech, which has been so much commented on, he concluded with the remark: "Our weapons are arguments, and the ballot—a free ballot and a fair count." We have never yet heard anything about any scheme to defraud the people of Colorado at the polls, but that expression of Governor Waite is very suspicious. The Republican party has never, since the war, contemplated any act of political rascality that they did not try to conceal their designs by the demand for "a free ballot and a fair count," and here in Virginia our own Mahone, when in the palmy days of his bossism, and when he was preparing to debauch the voters of the State to his utmost ability, always loudly uttered the same cry. Whenever any one talks that way, therefore, there is always ground for suspecting some kind of trickery.

In the death of Colonel Charles Colcock Jones, not only Georgia, but the South as well, has lost a devoted and worthy son. He was a man of the highest order of intellect, who had received the finest educational advantages, and was a great reader, devoted to historical research. As a soldier in the Confederate army he proved himself as brave as Caesar, but when the war was over he betook himself to his books and his writings, and has given the world some exceedingly interesting and useful papers. Though exceedingly modest, he was in reality an exceptionally great man, who had been cared for politics, would long since have made his mark.

According to the official statement of the auditor of the World's Fair, the net profits for the months of May and June aggregated \$1,127,416.78. The receipts from various sources since July 1st have been over \$1,000,000, and the floating debt has been largely reduced since that date. This condition of affairs ought to make the stockholders smile in anticipation of a possible dividend.

RICHMOND CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

We lay before our readers to-day a carefully prepared statement of the condition of the Seven Associated Banks of Richmond, condensed from their recently published statements as of July 12, 1893. It must be a satisfaction to every citizen hereabouts to feel that our banks are in the hands of such liberal and at the same time conservative men as those who manage them. Comptroller Eckels complacently the New York banks; we compliment the Richmond banks and congratulate our people. The large percentage of the assets in loans shows the liberality of our banks, and is equivalent to 25 per cent. of cash or its equivalent shows their conservatism.

The Times hopes soon to realize its wish and have Richmond a recognized money center for the South.

Condensed Statement of the Condition of the Seven Banks of the Richmond Clearing-House Association, July 12, 1893. Capital \$2,500,000, Surplus (including undivided profits) \$1,838,476.52, National bank notes \$11,399.00, Individual deposits \$6,987,599.29, United States deposits \$20,468.74, Bank deposits \$62,776.31, Bills payable and rediscounts \$87,861.40, Loans \$9,118,729.39, Other investments \$1,672,299.78, Due by banks \$79,389.89, Due by reserve agents \$87,746.31, Exchange for clearing-houses \$18,729.25, Cash \$82,739.25, \$12,839,571.35

From this statement we see that our banks have a capital and surplus amounting to \$4,328,476.52; and their own circulation amounts to only \$314,095, and of this, we may remark, \$150,000 is issued by a single bank. This shows a striking if not startling disproportion between resource and circulation, the latter being the crying need of the hour. It is obvious, therefore, that much greater accommodation could be afforded our merchants and manufacturers if our banks would issue clearing-house certificates under the rules of the New York City Associated Banks. These certificates, if put in convenient size and for small amounts, say \$5, \$10 and \$20, would create a most excellent form of local currency. These notes in New York, we believe, are issued under the joint guarantee of all the associated banks, besides having special collateral for much greater value than the amount issued put in trust as additional security. Nothing could be better secured, and we hope that this plan will be put in execution; and if our banks won't move this way of their own accord the president of the Chamber of Commerce should call a meeting of that body at once and urge the banks to issue these certificates of small denominations, not because the banks are weak, but because they are very strong, having, as shown, \$4,328,476 of assets available for this purpose. The people and the banks acting together and in perfect understanding with each other can meet the present financial situation with great credit and benefit to this community.

If the banks have any hesitation in thus enlarging their usefulness the Chamber of Commerce should press them to the sticking point.

THE DISPATCH HAS SOLVED THE RIDDLE. We knew the Dispatch would take hold after awhile, and now it has taken hold with a will. It first seized the Constitutional horn of the dilemma, pulled that horn entirely off and threw it away, and now lays its hands upon the other one which has bothered so many people with the difficulties it suggests in the way of getting just exactly the currency we need.

And the Dispatch will have nothing short of the best. It says: "Let us have a bank system that will put an end to panics and hard times," to which we all answer in chorus, "So mote it be," and it emphasizes this universal desire by adding, "Let us have a banking system as perfect as human ingenuity can make it," but it fails to say whether it shall be the one suggested by the "ingenuity" of the Dispatch or that suggested by the "ingenuity" of The Times.

But, whichever it shall be, we are all agreed that when we get a banking system "as perfect as human ingenuity can make it" and one that "will put an end to panics and hard times" we shall have ended the whole trouble and every one may go along about his business in the serene enjoyment of nothing to do. The Dispatch's law to effect these two much-to-be-desired results will certainly accomplish the object of the Populists' bill "to give everybody everything."

But the Dispatch is not the one to say a thing should be done and suggest no way to do it. How would it bring about those halcyon days when, as it says, "the depositor will be as safe as the noteholder"? It would impose upon the capital or circulation of national banks a tax of 1-4 or 1-2 per cent. to be held, we suppose, as a guarantee fund for depositors in national banks that fall. Well, let us see how far that would go towards meeting the present disaster. The national banks have out \$10,124,818 of circulating notes. A tax of 1-4 of 1 per cent. on this would be, say, \$252,860, and of 1-2 of 1 per cent. on it would be \$505,720. How far does the Dispatch think that would go in paying depositors in the national banks that have failed within the past six months? Does it think that a fund of that sort, provided by a fatherly Government to protect its foolish and erring children, would "banish panics from this land forever"?

Bradstreet, of July 15th, says that since December 1, 1892, forty-three national banks having failed, having liabilities amounting to \$18,774,685. Of course they have larger assets, but the theory of the Dispatch takes no concern of these, and if the sole dependence was upon this guarantee fund gathered from the whole nation for a whole year, where would the depositor be?

But the Dispatch will say, we proposed to levy 1-2 per cent. upon the capital of the banks in order to produce the guarantee fund. Well, how much would that be? The capital of the national banks on March 6, 1893, the last statement we have, was \$68,642,878. Add this to the \$18,774,685 of notes and we have a total of \$87,417,563. 1-2 of 1 per cent. of this sum is \$4,370,878. The deposits in the national banks on March 6, 1893, amounted to \$1,751,437,374.14, so in order to accumulate a guarantee fund equal to the de-

posits in bank of that day upon the terms and in the manner proposed by the Dispatch it would require either 47 years or 875 years, according to the application of the tax of 1-2 or 1-4 per cent. It is fair to presume, however, that deposits would largely increase in that time—even in the shortest period, 47 years—and for this the Dispatch does not seem to have made provision. Moreover, it is difficult for even the most philanthropic and far-seeing to disturb themselves about the conditions which may affect the financial system of our descendants either 85, or even 47 years hence.

If we have misunderstood our esteemed contemporary we will be glad to have a further exposition of its scheme for "banishing panics from this land forever."

AN ENGLISH JOURNAL'S VIEWS OF THE CASE.

The acute phase which the silver question has assumed has produced very active discussion of it by the English people. The London Spectator has a very elaborate article, which goes over the ground with great calmness but so pointedly that we think we can render the readers of The Times no better service than to condense its arguments within the limits of one of our articles.

It argues that the price of silver must surely arrange itself in one of these ways. Either it must fluctuate, as it has so long done, or it must drop to the point which, with present means of mining, is the lowest possible; and this may be taken, experts tell us, roughly at about 50 cents an ounce, or it must sink still further, to a point to be fixed by newly discovered methods of extraction, perhaps to 25 cents an ounce. The last two cases are what the public really considers formidable; but in either of them silver will remain, after the shock and personal losses are passed, nearly as useful as it has been. The Spectator does not say so in terms, but it plainly suggests at this point that an international valuation might give silver something very like a permanent five-sixths value.

Will it then take up the question what will be the consequence if it is wholly abandoned as a money metal except for the purposes of token coinage, and its remarks on this point are too astute and comprehensive to be abbreviated:

But suppose silver keeps fluctuating just as copper and tin do, and worries Governments more than they can bear, as it worried the Government of India. Then it seems to us—and it must be remembered that we are only thinking the matter out, and make no pretensions to the great out-look—the way out must be the Indian one—to adopt the gold standard, and use silver as token currency only for internal trade, and the question resolves itself solely into this, Can the world get gold enough to make it the world's standard without a most oppressive appreciation of gold? With all the world wanting the metal, gold must go up; and can the world bear that? We do not know "for certain" any more than anybody else does; but the world did bear a sudden and terrific depreciation of gold in the fifteenth century without going to pieces, or knowing, indeed, exactly what was happening to it. It is no means certain that the new trouble, supposing it coming—and it is coming, if India gets a gold standard—will be so very terrible. The gold supply is increasing, and will increase for years as Africa and Australia and India are better searched and gold approached, they will be searched with a microscope. Then the movement of gold from country to country is facilitated by every new steamer or other improvement in locomotion, and that makes the quantities required to meet international demands less, just as a clearing-house makes it less.

Next, it is not only possible, but easy, when men begin to understand their need, to abolish the use of gold all over the world for pieces under a pound value, and to place such a tax on gold plate as will have no use whatever, except as an article of beauty or luxury—as shall drive, say, two-thirds of all gold into the mint, where it is, on the hypothesis, of use to the community. The Governments, remember, will want to keep gold steady, and will fall in willingly with any legislation which the experts consider necessary, without reflecting too deeply on the interests of traders, who are, in fact, hit heavily by the new tax if it is imposed. Then the object being the storage of all the gold in the world in Government cellars and those of State banks, we must all come to one-point notes for the daily transactions of life. They are nasty, dirty things, and their makers do not make them strong enough; but they must be used to lessen the daily requirement of gold, whether men like it or not. And, finally, we do not quite despair of an international paper money, which would be used for the exchange of the day, just as if it were a bag of gold. We conceive, at all events, that when the interest of all Governments is alike—as, if they all adopt gold as the standard, it will be the using-up of gold may be the great cause of the difficulty, so it is not so far-fetched as it seems to be that the appreciation may not be found excessive.

Appreciation, of course, there will be, and the suffering to all who have to make fixed payments will be considerable. But we do not exactly see why the community should consider this—except in one respect—any more than it considers the landlords' sufferings, owing to the fall in the price of wheat. Business goes badly for a class that is all; and the sufferers for it must marry Americans, or get out of the scrape in any other less attractive way they can find. The national debt, no doubt, are more important; but then do we not appreciate their importance to the tax-payer? As yet we cannot see how interest diminishes. All over the world it has diminished in the last thirty-five years—speaking roughly—from 5 per cent. to 3, and the process is still going on. At this moment, if the fear of a great war, which would be the cause of wretched general conditions, could borrow at little more than 2 per cent.; and if its rate which fixes the rates for mortgages and all other transferable fixed payments. The people would not be benefited, as they ought to do, by the reduction; but they would be exempted by the reduction from any fresh exactions caused by the appreciation of gold. Of course, if that appreciation were enormous, they would suffer; but then how is that suffering to be avoided? By bimetallicism, say some very able and honest thinkers; but then, apart from other questions, bimetallicism is just the experiment which has been rejected. The action of the Government of India, in fact, is not home and approved by the experts working with Lord Herschell, may mean a great many things, but it must mean "No" to bimetallicism.

The humor of those American magnates is worthy of Dickens.

WILL THE DISPATCH PLAN WORK?

That plan of the Dispatch for "abolishing panics and hard times" by making the Government of the United States take charge of everything and everybody, is one of the most attractive propositions we have ever met with. It would be delightful for us all to lean upon the Government as an infant son leans upon his father, and if it had pleased the Almighty to constitute man so that he could live

without labor, we should immediately join with the Dispatch in praying our good Government to take charge of us all, and feed us regularly, as the parent bird feeds his young in the nest. We should prefer to be fed from a gold rather than a silver spoon, but we would make no point on that. Rather than starve, we would take nourishment from even a silver spoon. The Dispatch's proposition has but one defect. It lacks novelty. It is as old as the propensity of man to live without work, and will last as long as the sun shines on the harvest field. That illustrious statesman, Colonel Jack Cade, was its advocate, and it has recently been preached in Chicago by these eminent citizens, Parsons, Ling and Spies. It would be great if it would work, but would it work?

FREE SILVER AND WAGE-WORKERS.

Our farmers and wage-workers have long been among the loudest to demand free silver, but they have evidently done so without thinking for themselves, and, therefore, not properly understanding what they were asking for. Their idea is that free silver will mean a plenty of money, and that with an abundance of that, debts could be paid, farm products would advance, and everybody would be generously supplied with the needed.

No greater fallacy was ever indulged in. Our silver dollars are worth only about fifty cents, and with free coinage of such currency, gold would disappear, and only silver money would be in circulation. Now it is a well-known and long-established fact that prices always advance in proportion as the purchasing power of money is lessened, and so even if our farmers saw their wheat rise to two dollars a bushel, they would have to pay two dollars for every dollar's worth of farm supplies and household necessities they purchased, and their last state would be worse than the first, inasmuch as they would be able to purchase no more than they can at present, while the country would be cursed with a depreciated and debase currency, and the "gold clause" would be attached to all mortgages when loans are made.

But while the farmers would gain no benefit from free coinage of fifty-cent dollars, wage-workers would be in a deplorable condition. It is also a well-known and long-established fact that salaries are the last things to advance when any country is suffering with a currency of a reduced purchasing power, and when at last they are raised, the advance is by no means commensurate with the decline in the value of the currency. Consequently, wage-workers under such circumstances, are always hard up, with their noses to the grindstone, and the idea of being able to lay aside any portion of their wages for a rainy day would be absurd. Those in the South who remember the sufferings of the working classes during the war, when depreciated and constantly depreciating Confederate money was our only currency, will easily understand the truth of this statement.

Free coinage of our present debase silver dollars will, therefore, bring injury to all but the wealthy, who can easily take care of themselves. Even if the Sherman law remains in force, the time must inevitably come when silver will be the currency of the United States, and free coinage would only hasten that calamity. If our farmers and wage-workers, who now clamor so loudly for silver, would only take these facts into consideration, they would soon ally themselves with the friends of good money, and cease demanding a move which must assuredly affect them most disastrously. The proper relation of silver to gold must be settled before free coinage of the white metal can be thought of by any right-thinking men or classes of men in the Union.

It is a curious fact that those who hold any of the Government obligations never call for their redemption in silver, but always demand gold, no matter how blatant they may be for free silver. It is a still more curious fact, however, that in Colorado, whose Governor has been talking about fighting for free silver till blood rises to the horses' bridle, the mere talk of free silver causes such a run on the banks as to create a panic. There is a great lack of consistency among our average free silverists.

POLITICS IN HENRICO.

The Mail and Express claims that in January last it made a prediction about Hawaii, which has been fulfilled. If the M. and E. can be found among the prophets anybody else can. Prophecy must be very easy if that paper can succeed at it.

On Monday last the admissions to the World's Fair were 134,239, of which only 29,071 were paid. No wonder the Fair can boast of large attendance, when nearly half of those who go in the gates pay no admission fee.

Woman's Relief Corps.

A branch of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized on Thursday last with a charter membership of twenty-three, at the home of Colonel J. A. Patton, No. 236 Broad Street.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the officers of the corps met in Full. Kearny Post room, and the ceremonies, which consumed about an hour, were exceedingly impressive.

The following are the names of the officers elected: President, Mrs. Lucretia Wilson; Senior Vice-Commander, Mrs. Ida Leahy; Junior Vice-Commander, Miss Mayme Lloyd; Treasurer, Mrs. Kate M. Russell; Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Snyder; Chaplain, Mrs. Eliza J. Patten; Conductress, Mrs. Mary Chalkley; Assistant Conductor, Mrs. Mary Moore; Guard, Mrs. Bell Baker; Assistant Guard, Mrs. May Ramsey.

After the installation refreshments were served.

Sunday Trains to Old Point and Norfolk via Chesapeake and Ohio.

Beginning Sunday, July 23, No. 2, leaving Richmond at 6:30 A. M. for Old Point, Norfolk and local stations, WILL RUN ON SUNDAYS.

The 8:30 Sunday morning train will be discontinued.

Prevent Disease

By keeping the system in a healthy condition with Dr. David's Liver Pills. The best Liver Medicine known. 25 cents a box of 25 pills. Five boxes for \$1.

VIRGINIA NEWS NOTES.

Items Gathered Here and There and Everywhere Throughout the State.

Lightning did considerable damage in Fauquier county at various places on Friday last.

Mr. Charles Hall, near Dealton, has a young cow which gives milk and has never had a calf.

Lightning struck in the yard of Mr. John Lake, of Fauquier county, on Friday last, and, we learned, stunned all of the inmates of the house.

A sow belonging to Lewis Ray, of Fauquier, had five pigs. One of them had arms at its side with hands and five fingers. It lived about twenty-four hours.

Crops in the Rappahannock Valley have been greatly improved by recent rains, and now present a most promising appearance.

The Democrats of Fredericksburg have passed a resolution calling for the "unconditional repeal of that cowardly law-shift," the Sherman silver purchase law.

Edward H. Donnelly, who stumbled over a misplaced flagstone in the pavement on Nelson street, Ronooke, and broke one of his legs, has sued that city for \$500 damages.

The recent marriage of Mr. George Douglas Washington, of Caroline county, and Miss Agnes Wirt, of Westmoreland, was an old-time one, the festivities lasting an entire week.

Extensive preparations are now being made by the Lutheran congregation of Woodstock for a convention of the Sunday schools of the Virginia Synod, to meet there August 1st to 3d, and a mass-meeting and reunion at the fair grounds August 4th.

Two Virginia couples paid a visit to Washington Wednesday, and were licensed to marry. They were W. R. Riedasall of Front Royal and Elinore R. Dodd of Fauquier county; John C. Cason and Sarah E. Kidwell, both of Fairfax county.

Colonel Lorman Chancellor, of Baltimore, is visiting relatives in Fredericksburg. He drove all the way from Baltimore via his farm in Loudoun county, Va., in company with his two little nephews, to that place in a phaeton. He is seventy-six years old, and quite active for his age.

News is received of the death in Texas of Eppa H. Johnson, son of Mr. Perry M. Johnson, of Fauquier county. He was a young man of great promise, and his death will be a sad blow to his family and friends.

Major James L. Cross, of Tulane University, Louisiana, is dead. He was a Virginian, and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, being graduated with high honors, and served with distinction in the Confederate army. In 1878 he became the professor of mathematics and natural science in the University of Louisiana, and when that school became the Tulane University he was retained and given the chair of mathematics.

Nothing new has developed in the Roslyn murder mystery at Alexandria, and the authorities of the county are as far as ever away from finding the negro murderer, who is thought to have committed the murder. William Edenhorough, the negro who was held because he allowed his tongue to run away with him, and had made statements of seeing the murderer committed, was released Wednesday from jail by the county authorities, there being no ground on which to hold him.

Mr. John G. Phillips, one of Alexandria's best known old citizens, died at his home, on Lee street, near Duke, about 10 o'clock Thursday. In the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Phillips had been for many years engaged in the hauling business, and for more than a quarter of a century had the contract for carrying the mail to and from the depot trains. This year the contract was given to another person, and with the ending of his work his life ended. He was a kind-hearted, conscientious man, exact in his dealings with all.

WILL MAKE A MOVE.

Fire Alarm Headquarters to be Transferred to the City Hall.

It is probable that the fire alarm headquarters will be soon moved from the present quarters to new apartments on the fourth floor of the new City Hall.

Mr. William H. Thompson, superintendent of the fire alarm, and Mr. George Payne, the assistant, were taking measurements yesterday for the new headquarters. It will be required to make the transfer.

It was ascertained that it would require about fifty miles of wire. This will be run from a fifty-foot pole to the operating room. The necessary wire will be in the basement, and the wires will be underground.

The Grounds and Buildings Committee have decided to supply the departmental headquarters with furniture, while the expense incurred by removing will have to be met with funds from the appropriations allowed the Board of Fire Commissioners. It will cost something like \$3,000 to make the transfer, and the superintendent intends to make without interrupting the workings of the fire alarm system.

It is thought by some that the transfer should be made as soon as possible, as the third floor of the building in which the departmental headquarters are at present located, is supported by pillars extending to the ground floor. The weight of the batteries, &c., on this floor amounts to about eighteen tons, and there seems to be considerable doubt the safety of such an arrangement. Through one of the walls of the building one can see daylight shining through a large crack on the third floor.

THE GUBERNATORIAL THERMOMETER GRADUALLY RISING.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the meeting of the Fairfield Actives, held in Johnson's Hall, Thursday night. Mr. Thomas P. Larus, the president of the organization, was in the chair, and interesting speeches were made by Cassius W. Wayne Anderson and Captain John Lamb in behalf of Colonel O'Ferrall. Mr. W. M. Justice spoke in the interests of Major Howe Tyler, and Mr. William L. White presented the claims of Colonel Beard.

This was the last meeting of the club before the pre-empt meetings, which are to be held next Thursday for the purpose of choosing delegates to the gubernatorial convention. The club is in a highly flourishing condition with a present membership of ninety-two unaffiliated.

The friends of Colonel O'Ferrall from Tuckahoe district held a meeting at Schumaker's precinct last night at 8 o'clock for the purpose of electing an O'Ferrall representative. Captain George Wayne Anderson and others made ringing speeches, advocating the Congressional claims of the gubernatorial chair.

The Henrico County Court was not in session yesterday. The court will probably adjourn for the term to-day.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Richmond—John B. Joyce to Annie Wren, wife of Thomas Wren, 50 feet on Lowndes street and one-half interest in 25 feet on west side Seventh street, \$1,000.

T. Hill Montague to William J. Dodd, 25 feet on east side Thirtieth street near Leigh, \$2,100.

Thomas J. and Annie J. Wren to Thomas W. Joyce, one-half interest in 25 feet on west side Seventeenth street near Venable, \$200.

Henrico—Highland Park Company to Frank L. Cook, lot 13 in square 12, lot 4 in square 41, lot 21 in square 14, lot 6 in square 21 and lot 21 in square 6, \$1,000.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES.

Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility, and you need Beecham's Pills.

It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

The Sailor Girl—Seen Wherever One Goes This Summer.



IN FAIR GREEN CHIFF.

After all the varieties in headgear, there has been a sudden settling of all of the elements, and many have gone under in the process. Those that are triumphant are proud of their victory, and have reason to be, for never were numbers larger than in the early days of this season.

Even now the shapes and materials that have survived are cast somewhat into the shade. The sun never shines upon them; they wait until the evening shades are fallen to be brought forth and worn upon the fair heads of the young.

During the day the sailor, or some child of the sailor, is worn. It is generally the white English one, of broad brim and high crown, banded with white ribbon. These, of exquisitely fine straw, are the faintest for all-round wear. Even the yachting girl is found guilty of wearing them. For the seashore nothing is better, and for a country walk their broad brim and lightness of weight keep one as cool as is possible under such circumstances.

A slight modification of the sailor, of fine straw, trimmed with a band of velvet and with one loop and end on the left side, is popular.

A coarse straw hat, with plain low crown, has the brim caught up at the back with a rosette, and is trimmed with a bow of straw at the front of the crown, from which may rise a few aigrettes.

This pretty four-cornered hat is a great favorite. It is caught up at each of the curves with a rosette, and from each rosette rises a tall aigrette. The straw is fine chip, soft and pliable; the color is pale green. The clip can be bought to match almost any costume.

FOURQUEAN, PRICE & CO.

Price & Co. A FEW CHOICE VALUES FOR SATURDAY BUYERS! GLOVES!

Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, with Cuffs—tan only—all sizes, regular price 75c. per pair, 50c.

Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, with Cuffs, special value, at 50c.

Children's Red Silk Mitts, 25c.

Chamois Linted Gloves, natural color and white, large-sized buttons, 90c.

Embroideries. Remnants and Short Lengths Cambric and fine embroidered edges and insertings, about Half Price.

Colored Embroideries, navy, light blue and red in white—regular price 10c, 12c and 15c per yard, Choice for 5c.

Fine French Embroidery, blue, pink and all halotrops, on white—regular price 40c, Saturday 25c.

Parasols. White Silk Parasols, plain and fancy, white and natural handles, \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and \$6.

Black Lace-Trimmed Parasols—a few choice styles left, ranging in price from \$