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WEDNE SDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895,

SECRETARY CARLISLE TO RECOM-MEND A PLAN.

It goes out from Washington that Secretary Carllele will recommend to Congress when it assembles in December the plan for a banking currency recommended by him at the last session of Congress. We hope Mr. Carilsle will do nothing of the sert. The plan he submitted was as crude as anything could be. It plainly emanated from a man who had neither mastered the theory of the subject, nor had any knowledge gained by practical experience. Theorists spurned it as ridiculous and practical bankers would have nothing to do with it. There is but one thing for Mr. Carlisle to recommend, and that is that the government issue its interest-bearing bonds for its demand-notes now outstanding, and that it repeal the tax of ten per cent, on the issues of State banks. Although this is the theory of the Constitution and the true theory of finance, we have no hope of seeing the Government withdraw its hand wholly from the subject. We expect to see it require a deposit of some sort to secure the notes of banks and to continue the perfectly useless and odious inspection of banks. Both of these are the work of a socialistic and paternal government, and they are vicious and injurious in all their tendencies. But harmful as they are as restrictions upon that perfect freedom in banking so necessary to all the people having full opportunity to use their resources to the best advantage, we would welcome any change in that direction. We would count it a great gain if Mr. Carlisle can induce Congress repeal the tax on the issues of State banks even if the government requires them to make some sort of deposit to secure their circulation and still insists upon the utterly useless and inefficient

and that is the one of our Constitution under which we lived from the time the Constitution was adopted until the war came on to fill the minds of the generatien that has grown up since, with the idea that government is everything and that all good emanates from it to the people. That system properly declared that there was and could be only one money, coin, and that all men and corperations were free to issue their promises to deliver that money when and as they pleased, and all other men were free to take those promises as they pleased. Under that system there were no very rich men, but prosperity was spread all over the face of the country. and everybody was well to do. Under the new paternal government idea, all the money goes to the money centres, and millionaires grow up there every day, while the great body of the people, left without ability to make use of their credit, have nothing but what they raise on their farms, and are getting

corps of politicians called bank examin-

CANCEL THOSE NOTES.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows an excess of imports of merchandise over exports for the month of August, 1895, of \$15,215,720, and an excess of imports over exports for the eight months ending August, of \$36,506 .-519. The same periods last year showed the exports to be in excess for August by \$9,078,075, and for eight months, ending August, by \$61,777,267.

These figures contain food for a great

deal of thought. We imported less in 1894 than we have imported in 1895, because the effects of the panic were felt more acutely then than now, but the great reason for the wide difference between exports and imports is undoubtedly due to the new tariff law. We are able to get what we want from Europe cheaper than we formerly got it in America, and we consequently buy in Europe. Now, if there were no treasury gold reserve to maintain, this would be most fortunate for the people of the United States. But all the money which we must pay for these articles that we buy abroad, that is not realized from the merchandise that we send abroad, must be paid in gold, and the government's notes enable those who owe that money, to get it from the treasury much more easily and conveniently than from any other quarter. As the new taria continues, then, to bring us the blessings of low prices, it enables those curses, the United States notes, to get in their wretched work, they pull down the gold reserve, the money centres take alarm lest the government may not be able to keep up gold payments, panic commences, values begin to shrink everywhere, the government is forced to sell more bonds to replenish the gold reserve, the government's credit is hurt, and general turmoil and uncertainty are stirred up all

with the money of the country. It all proceeds from the fact that the government has out \$00,000,000 of its promissory notes, redcemable on demand in gold, which enable any man in want of gold to send abroad to go with these notes to the treasury and drag the government's reserve out with them.

We shall never have any more sound finances in the United States until we take these notes in and cancel them.

The onward march of a great principle cannot be stopped. We had serious apprehensions that when Mahone pushed himself out before the people of Virginia as the leader of an "honest election party," he had burt the fight being made in the ranks of the Democratic party for fair elections so badly that nothing would be accomplished in that direction in the coming Legislature. But as the Democratic meetings take place in county after county to choose nominees for the approaching election the people continue to speak out for honest elections so plainly and so strongly that we have the greatest possible hope we shall get our laws amended the coming Legislature so as to remove from Virginia's proud escutcheon the foul blot that now rests upon it. When The Times showed to the people more than a year ago that the elections were debauched in some parts of the State it set a ball in motion that could never be stopped until the disease was cured. Mahone's two-penny side-show was powerless to avert the onward march of the great reform principle, and we are going to have our laws amended, sooner or later, just as certainly as that the representatives of the prople come together. The State cannot live if frauds are tolerated in her elections. The State is the embodiment of the upward and honorable aspirations of her people, and those aspirations are ascertained by determining the will of the majority of her citizens at the ballot box. But if the ballot box is to be handled by nimble-fingered gentry who take from it the ballots the citizens have deposited there, and put in their places those waich the ballot box becomes the agency for dragging the State into every channel which the foul humors of society would have her tread, and the State becomes the embodiment of the aspirations and wishes of the lost ones of her people and degrading vice and dishonoring obloquy sit where honor should reign and nothing but purity, and what is noble should be known.

We were particularly struck with the resolutions passed by the Democrats of Goochland county on Monday last upon motion of Hon. A. K. Leake, and they cover the ground so admirably that we think them worth printing again. The first one was as follow:

Resolved, 1. That it is the duty of the Democratic party, representing, as it does, the great body of the property owners and intelligence of the State, to set the example of honesty and patriot-ism in the conduct of Government; and it is its province to be the champion of it is its province to be the champion of fair elections. And the present election law being obnoxious, as affording pecu-liar and tenpting opportunities for the perpetration of fraud, we demand its repeal or amendment, so that the illiterare voter shall enjoy equal opportunities with his educated neighbor to vote freely

head. Since our party represents the is its duty to set the example of honesty and patriotism and it is especially incumesty and fairness in elections. It is our duty to stand up as a shining beacon light to lead the people into the paths of justice, honor, and truth,

We should also hasten to make it known as this resolution says, that we declared that it has no longer possible at the old ratio was no longer possible intend to have our laws so framed that an illiterate voter shall have as full and free an opportunity to east his vote and have it counted as cast as one who is educated. The peope of Virginia will not hear of the proposition That those of her white sens who are not fortunate enough to be able to read, shall be placed at any disadvantage whatever when Virginia's citizens are declaring their will in regard to the government they will have. Many of the men who followed Armistcad, Garnett, and Kemper up Cemetery Ridge, and built upon its crest a monument for Virginia that will last as long as men love honor, courage, and devotion to duty, were unable to read.

Many of those who stormed the Crater, and of those who stood by Jackson when he was named Stonewall, knew not one letter from another. Shall it be said that those men would do when life was to be cheerfully imperilled to save their country, but that they shall be placed at a disadvantage and subjected to mortifications and humiliations when they ask to have a voice in making the laws by which they are to be ruled? We shall never remain quiet when the proposition is advanced. We have seen these men carry Virginia's life and honor upon their bayonets, and willingly lay down their lives to ward off any danger to her. They are citizens of Virginia in every sense of the word, and entitled to a full voice in making her laws. The Times will stand for this so long as it can lift up its voice.

JUSTICE IS COMING. When C. E. Fahrney and W. H. Blakemore, the delegates from Rockingham county, voted in the Democratic caucus for Thos. S. Martin to be United States Senator instead of for Gen. Fiz Lee the people of Reckingham county were about as much astounded as a people could well be. Gen. Lee's name was familiar to every man, woman, and child in the county, and we doubt not, ninety-nine out of every hundred of them wanted him to be Senator. We don't suppose twenty persons in the county had ever heard of Thos. S. Martin. The people were, therefore, dumbfounded. They simply could not understand it.

But they have now made Messrs. Faherney and Blakemore understand what they think of it. The Democrats of Rockingham held their convention on Monday last to non-ir ate candidates for the Legislature, and Messrs, Fahrney and Blake more came before that convention asking for a renomination. But the con vention could not see it that way. They were elected to remain at home, and Messrz. B. G. Patteron and John W. Flackturn, two good and true Democrats, over the land. All this results from the | were nominated in their place. And so vicious Populistic idea that the govern- it goes on. This thing will be righted ought to have some connection sooner or later,

That very funny states nan Hon. Chauncey F. Depew has returned from his summer outing amongst the big wigs of Europe, and has treated the interviewers to a talk about what he saw. He says in the course of it:

"I was in Germany on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the victory of Sedan. The celebration reminded me of the reolding with us after the surrender of joicing with us after the surrender of Appenrattox. Palaces and cottages, stores, and houses, were alike covered with flags, and the bunting obscured the sky. Proceisons, music, illuminations, and every form of popular joy were universal. The enthusiasm was wild and contagious. It developed a deep-scated, national, and aimost passionate desire for war with France now, and on any pretext, to settle forever the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, and to so cripof Alsace and Lorraine, and to so crip-ple the French that they would no longer be a menace to the peace of Germa-ny and her military establishment."

We don't know whether this is one of Mr. Depew's jokes or not, but if it is to be considered seriously, it will be a very great surprise to the world. We do not mean that it will surprise the world that Sedan-Day was kept with great display and rejoicing, but that there is a deep-scated desire in the hearts of the German people for another war with France, This will be a surprise. We do not believe it. In the first place it would be a desire as easily gratified as any that could be imagined. A very great part of France's population is undoubtedly in favor of a war with Germany, and the conservative part of it has difficulty in repressing the others. But we cannot believe that the staid and conservative German people want to see their country plunged into the horrors of a great war. They might be as suc censful as they were the last time, but France is in a very different state of preparation now from what she was men. and the fortunes of war might turn in the other direction. We are disposed to think Chauncey was guying the report-

THE CONDEMNED NEGROES.

The announcement that the Court of Appeals has granted the women conlemned for the murder of Mrs Pollard, a writ of error and supersedeas will be received with gratification by the great body of the people of Virginia.

The people have entire confidence in the Court and they feel perfectly content to leave the care with them.

Meanwile we renew the suggestion we made a few days back. Is there not sufficient liberality in the spirit of our laws to permit the Court, under the circumstances of this case, to look at a true picture of what acually occurred in Lunenburg county, even if that picture does not come to it through the regular channels? The case was referred to then is Ableman vs. Booth, 21 Howard. The Supreme Court of the United States, in that case, put all formalities aside and dealt with the case upon the principles of justice. It was a case in which rules of practice and courses of precedure had to be dispensed with to secure the en-

forcement of justice. Meanwhile, we suppose the Governor will certainly reprieve Marable. The play should be acted upon in full. It is not a case for part representation. Let the whole thing be started anew and let us have a trial now, as though nothing at all had been done up to this time.

ANOTHER LOSS FOR SILVER MEN. Senator Vest Said to Have Left the Ranks

of Free Coinage Advocates. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 16.—Another United States Senator can be added to those who have left the standard of the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen

Senator Vest, of Missouri, who is now in Carlsbad, has, in private conversations with persons who have met him in Europe declared that in his opinion free coinage ust what position the Misson will occupy on the silver question will probably not be known until some occa-sion arises for him to express himself the Senate, but I was informed by in the Senate, but I was informed by a Missouri gentleman to-day that it could be announced with positiveness that he would never again favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixfeen to one. This gentleman said Mr. Vest would probably be found among those who, while admitting the impossibility of free coinage at the old ratio, would favor the larger use of silver as subsidiary money, and would propose to coin as much of the white metal as the circulation of the country could absorb.

tion of the country could absorb.

Silver men of this type are not the most dangerous, for scarcely any two of them can agree upon any definite plan of ac-tion. As long ago as the extra session of last Congress, when the bill for the re-peal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law was under considera-tion in the Senate, Senator Vest had doubts about the ability of the United States to maintain independent free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one and brought forward a bili proposing a change of the ratio to twenty to one. He would probably favor such a propo-

sition at this time.

Senator Vest's defection from the free coinage men will be a serious loss to them in the Senate, for he is a member them in the Senate, for he is a member of the Finance Committee, which has charge of all measures relating to mone-tary matters. Even should there be no general reorganization of the Senate com-mittees when Congress meets there must be a new appointment to the Finance Committee, because Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, who served on that com-mittee, was not respected.

mittee, was not re-elected If the Republicans should not wish to take the majority of the committee Sena-tor Mills, of Texas, would probably be the Demorat added in place of Senator Mc Pherson, but should the Republicans fit the vacancy the probability is that a sound-money man would be selected. In eitner event the composition of the committee would be such as to make the reporting of a free coinage bill impracticable.-New York Herald.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Prominent Officials and Lawyers in Okla-

homa Implicated. KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 17.-A special from Perry, O. T., says great excitement exists at Pawnee, thirty miles east of there, over indictments found against officials and lawyers of the counagainst officials and lawyers of the coun-ty for defraudnig the Government of pen-

sions.

The number of penalons have increased at Pawnee wonderfully in the past six months, and Special Detective Lafferty has been investigating for the past month. Late last night the grand jury returned forty indictments. Among those indicted are M. H. Hall, county clerk, Raiph J. Weeks, a well-known Indian lawyer, and Peter J. Mucer, pension agent. There are over one hundred fraudulent pensions, all of which have been entered in the past few months. Others were indicted, but skipped.

Then three men arrested gave heavy bonds. Agent Lafferty will make investi-gations in other counties.

J. W. T. Gilliam, Deputy Grand Mas-ter Workman of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, Ancient Order United Work-men, is in the city on business for the grdcr.

DISLIKE THE NEW ROOM

THE COURT OF APPEALS PREFERS THE OLD CHURCH BUILDING.

The Finest Court-Room in the State Still Remains Empty - A Detailed Description of the Court-Room, etc.

The rooms set aside for the use of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the new State Library building are the handsorgest ever fitted up for any court in Virginia. The court-room proper is situated in the northeast corner on the second floor of the front building. It is thirty-five by thirty-five feet, the walls are painted in oil, and the furniture is of antique oak. The bench takes up the centre of the east side of the room, and is divided in five parts, covered with

is divided in five parts, covered with green cloth, for the use of the five ludges. Five cistly and commidious arm-chairs with handsome leather uproistery, are destined to receive the judges. In front of the bench are placed three large tables for the use of the lawyers and about four dezen handrome chairs are satisfied about the room for those and about four dozen handrome chairs are scattered about the room for those who have business to transact before the highest tribunal of Virginia. On either end of the bench are placed tables for the use of the clerk and stenographer of the court. Seven large chandeliers are desilned to provide the necessary light at hight time, whenever it should be necessary to extend the sessions of the court beyond the persil hours. The door of beyond the usual hours. The floor of the court-room as well as of the adjoin-ing consultation room of the judges and that of the clerk's office, are covered with a very handsome carpet, in thorough keeping with the style of the furniture and similar to the one in the portrial gallery and the reading-riom of the State

The consultation-room contains in its centre a large oak table covered with green cloth, and the necessary supply of chairs. At the request of the judges a tastefully arranged open fireplace has

tastefully arranged open fireplace has been provided, and there are also recepta-cles for books and papers, five lockers, etc. The size of this room is exactly the same as that of the one in the building now occupied by the court. The room was originally much smaller, but at the request of the judges it was enlarged last spring.

The classic office is fitted with oak

The clerk's office is fitted with oak book-cases, with roller shelves and a large supply of Woodruff's improved file-holders. In the hall-room just on the right to the entrance of the court-room

tube alongsde of the dumb-waiter whi enable the messenger to transmit to the attendant at the library what books he shall send down to the court-room.

The law library is to occupy the room directly above the court-room, and of the same size. A number of shelves made of oak have been placed in position to receive the books whenever they are transferred from the old quarters. However, ferred from the old quarters. However, there is room enough lett in the centre of the room for three good-sized tables, where lawyers may refer to the different arranged as to form ten or twelve little alcoves, each one of which receive a small table and a few There is also an adjoining room just above the consultation-room of the judges that might be used for the purposes of

CHITIC SING THEIR ACTION.

The action of the Supreme Court of Appeals in declining to move into the new quarters has been commented upon of late. Judge Keith, in his recent letter sent to the State Library Board of Build ing Caommissioners, mentions the fact that the members have not seen the rooms set uside for their use since early in May, when they were invited by the Board to inspect the building and give their views as to any changes and alterations which they desired to have made. Mr. William M. Poindexter, the made. Mr. William M. Foliniexter, the supervising architect, was present at that time, and at the suggestion of the judges t was decided to have the consultation, room enlarged, and an open fireplace put in the same. It was also agreed to introduce a domb-waiter as a means of communication between the court-from and the law library on the floor above. Compilint was then being made by the

none of the judges would over have to go after a book in person.

It has also been stated that the judges had felt rlighted, marmuch as they had not been consulted in the location of the court-room. It is to be remembered, however, that the gentlemen who now sit on the Supreme bench were only elected to their office after this location had been made and the building was under roof. As soon as they entered upon their new office, they were at once consulted, the Board of Building Commissioners being desirous of carrying our missioners being desirous of carrying our as far as possible the wishes of those who were to occupy rooms in the new Library building.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID. When the Legislature, during its last session, decided upon the erection of the new State Library building, it was provided in the separate act, that all State property, outside of the Capitol Square, should be sold and the proceeds used to should be sold and the proceeds used, of wards the crection of the new building. The value of the old church building on Eleventh street, which is at present occupied by the Court of Appeals, was estimated at \$6,000, and manuach as it has not yet, been possible to relinquish the building and sell the same, the amount expected from that source had to be provided temporarily from the general fund. The act also provides that hereafter no more rent is to be paid for offices that had been set aside in the Library building.

As matters now stand, there seems to

ture during the next session, unless the members of the court change their minds and after their return to this city agree to occupy the huxurious quarters pre-pared for them regardless of cost.

The Pope Might Manage it with One Bilion Dollars - Circular Issued to Catholics.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Somewhat over a month ago the World published from here a cabled synopsis or a proposition that had been submitted to leading Roman Catholics in Europe, to take advantage of the serious financial difficulties in Italy, and raise a fund for purchasing Rome, with the idea of reestablishing the temporal power of the Poow.

Pope.
This was the first public announcement anywhere of what seemed a serious scheme on the part of very influential Roman Catholics. To-day the London Daily Telegraph printed a copy of the circular of which the World gave the

Daily Telegraph printed a copy of the circular of which the World gave the substance four weeks ago, with all the prominence of an editorial position, and double-leaded type.

The Daily Telegraph says it has received the document "through a source amply guaranteeing its serious inspiration and gractical purpose. The writer is in a position to be well acquainted with the policy of the Vatican."

The circular, which occupies one column and a half, reviews the history of the enthronement of the House of Savoy, the virtual imprisanment of the Pope, and the gradual bankruptcy of the new kingdom of Italy.

the gradual bankruptcy of the new kingdom of Italy.

There have been hostile demonstrations everywhere to the selebrations this
week of the overthrow of the Papacy.

There is a revival of Catholic life and
activity in every part of the nation, and
an utter failure of Italian unification
under the crushing burden of taxation,
which to-day finds the great mass of
the people "sunk into an abyss of starvation, disease, and death."

"Bankrupt already, the national debt

has been increased since last December by nearly three million pounds sterling, and yet a deficit for the next year is already certain by nearly two million

"While the Triple Alliance continues, there can be no possible decrease in the taxation, but a constant increase."

The circular continues:
"Leo XIII, is full of sagacity, knowing how to speak and how to be silent. He sees his course clearly before him. and steadily Pursues the policy which has been dictated by the needs of the Papacy and the circumstances of the hour. The kingdom is stilled under the hour. The kingdom is stilled under the double incubus of her financial difficul-ties and the ever-threatening Roman question. Rome demands certain tem-poral guarantees as essential to the life and action of her unique religious insti-

and action of her unique religious institution, whose influence and authority are
recognized from Berlin to Washington,
from Lisbon to Japan and Egypt.
"What if a scheme could be devised
by means of which each should supply
to the other what is lacking in such an
hypotresis? It may at first sight appear extravagant and impossible, but
as a matter of fact it is under serious
consideration. Nothing less is proposed
than that the Catholic countries and than that the Catholic countries and peoples of the world should combine to ransom Rome. To those familiar with the organization and the working of the Roman Catholic communion, and with the intensity of desire which animates the Catholic Church to secure the per-fect independence of its spiritual head it would not be difficult to believe that if the scheme is once set on foot a large sum of money may be collected and placed in the hands of Leo XII The Pontiff, with \$20,000,000 at his dis-posal, would have it in his power to deal with the distracted and bankrupt Government of the Italian Kins. It would rest with the Pope to meet the Government with proposals that might save the Italian Kingdom, reinstate its exchequer, and thereby restore peace

unity, and prosperity to Italy.
"The claim which the Roman Ca olic Church would make upon Italy return for the benefits referred Roman Cathreturn for the benefits referred to would be the independence of Rome and of a Roman port guaranteed by Italy and by the powers of Europe to the Roman Pontiff that the Italian

"It would also be a matter for arrange ment and mutual advantage that interest on the floating debt should be reduce from 574,000,000 to 349,000,000 of lire-1 other words, that the permanent relief of 25,00,000 of lire which should be effected would bring substantial relief to the whole population of Iraly. It would mean a lowering of taxation, the relief of ag-ricultural industry. The peace that would ensue from a reconcillation of the Government with the Papacy is a motive strong enough to sway the minds of statesmen who are capable of measuring statesmen who are explaine of measuring the needs of nations and a realization of the possibilities of Italy. Sustained by the undivided patriotism of her children and practically supported by the active sympathies of Cathelles throughout the world, Italy would rise to take her place among foremost nations of the earthstrong in unity and in material prospects."

After a further discussion of the international questions involved, the cir

views have been broached in more than one Catholic country. The idea of raising the large sum of money needed has been carefully considered by eminent financiers and men of business.

As I said in my original dispatch, th scheme would seem chimerical enoug except that Italy's practical bankruptcy and more than threatened anarchy, is serhaps lost in other vital political ques

weight of this extraordinary propos Ballard Smith, in New York World,

SHE LOVES DURRANT.

A San Francisco Woman Lenves Her Husband News of the Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 17.-The dentity of the "Sweet Pea Girl," the mysterious young woman who has constantly attended the Durrant trial and who has attracted so much attention by her de-cotion to the alleged murderer, has been discovered. She is Mrs. Grace Bowers, the wife of an insurance clerk.

Last Wednesday she left her husband as a result of her infatuation for Durw Durrant, but that from ginning she has taken a great deal of in-terest in the trial and believes Durrant innocent. It is thought that her mind as become affected and that she is not

responsible for her actions.

The trial entered upon its minth week yesterday morning. Durrant's defenders will be unable to persuade Mrs. Elizabeth Crossett to modify her testimony regarding her ride in a Yalencia street car on the afternoon of April 2d. The old lady is as sure of the day as she is of the fact that she rode on the same car with Durrant and tried to attract his attention from the girl who was with him.

Mrs. Crossett's visit on the followin Mrs. trasserrs visit on the con-in-law day was to the home of her son-in-law in Alameda. The aged woman remembers the day she went, and her friends who went with her to the ferry will be able to corroborate her. The testibe able to corroborate her. The test many of Mrs. Crossett will be the key t the prosecution's arch. By it the ev dence of those who saw Durrant befor he entered the church, and those who saw him after, will be supported. Through it an absolutely unbroken chain has been made, and the prosecuting attorneys have now a case that they did not dare hope for when District Attorney Barnes made his opening statement.

Died for a Dollar,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 17.—Henry King, a farmer sixty years old, entered a saloon at Courtland Saturday night and made a wager for \$1 that he could drink a quart of whisky without ceasing.
He won the wager, but Sunday morning his dead hody was found on the street.
The coroner's jury decided that too much

Iron Mines to Resume,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17.—The canberry Iron Mines, in Western North is used principally for fine cutlery.

HEALS RUNNING SORES CURES THE SERPENT'S

STING

In all its stages CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON ed by S.S.S. Obsti-nate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It re-moves the poison and builds up the system moves the poison and builds up the system PULPIT FOR DR. TALMAGE.

Offered a Call to the First Presbyterian Offered a Call to the First Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. II.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has received an offer of a call to the First Presbyterian church, in this city. A letter, signed by a majority of the trustees ter, signed by a majority of the trustees of the church, containing a proposal to this effect, has just been sent to the well-this effect, has just been sent to t

pastor, who contemporate the proposition to call Dr. Talmage mand as his successor.

The proposition to call Dr. Talmage met with a great deal of opposition ameng the trustees. Several desired that the call should be tendered to the Rev. Ados Allen, the co-worker of Dr. Sunderland, arguing that he should receive it because he was in line of promotion. When the question was put to the test, however, it was found a majority favored granting their venerable paster's desire.

Dr. Talmage is said to be extremely desirous of coming to Washington. It has been generally known for a long time Dr. Sunderland has desired to withdraw from active work. His popularity with his flock, due to forty-two years of carnest labor in this city, has up to the present prevented a consummation

the present prevented a consummation of his desire. The church, from the fact that the President attends it, is regarded

as the administration church, Dr. Sunderland was elected chaplain of the Senate during the extra session of 1861, and upon the arrival of New York's famous "Seventh" in the capital early in the war, he preached the first sermon

in the war, he pregener the to that regiment.

I saw the Rev. Dr. Talmage at his home, No. 1 south Oxford street, Brooklyn, last night. He said he received a communication yesterday from Washington, signed by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, the deacons and elders and several prominent members of the Washington church, asking him if he would work as co-partner with Mr. Sunderland. He had not made up his mind yet what he would do. made up his mind yet what he would do. He said, however, that he would give the matter his careful consideration. When asked whether he would go to

ter to-day.-New York Herald.

A YOUTH OF 20 WEARS DRESSES. Odd Manta of Ferdinand Helmke, Who Refuses to Don Trousers.

ORANGEBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.-At the age of twenty, Ferdnand Helmke, a strapping young farmer of this town, wears girl's dresses and cannot be in duced to don trousers, for which he

Ferdinand was a baby. When it came time for him to lay aside dresses, it is related, he cut such a queer figure in trousers that his parents and his older trousers that his parents and his older brothers laughed at the little fellow. This unnerved him, and he cried so long that it was feared that he would kill himself. His appeals to have his dresses restored were heeted, and since that time he has worn nothing eise. Ferdinand's parents have tried many times to induce him to lay aside his dresses but he refused. Entreates and

dresses, but he refused. Entreaties and threats have not moved him, and they finally gave up trying to overcome his idiosyncrasy. The women call the young man "Hannah" when referring to him, though none dare apply this name when addressing him. The boys have long called him "Skirts." Their riductle long since ceased to have any effect upon Ferdinand.

His ordinary dress is a man's coat and soft hat, with the blue-flannel skirt, lace shoes, and long stockings of a girl. iresses, but he refused. Entreaties and

shoes, and long stockings of a girl. The sight of young Helmite at work in a skirt, playing ball, or in dulging in other games with the boys in the neighborhood, wearing

but strangers in the vicinity. Aside from his peculiar mania for the costume of a woman, neighbors speak kindly of the young man. He is a hard worker, kindly and hearty in manner among acquaintances, and gets along well with the girls, though they are dis-posed to make fun of his odd appear-

EMPLOYMENT OF CONFICTS.

An Imperial Artist.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Emperor William to drawing as allegarical picture illustrating the lintervention of Powers in regard to the peace between China and Japan. It is to be painted by Herr Knachfuss, and will be presented to the Czar of Russia.

A member of the Chancellory Informs me that to replace M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at the German Court, Warden George, of Kentucky, endorsed the plan. Kentucky has had the system in vogue two years, and has found it

About 1.100 men are employed on "State

account, and about forty on contract.

The contract men give more trouble than the one thousand men or more employed by the other system.

Warden Chambers, of Michigan, did not agree. It had not been successful in his State. By a question from General Hale, of California, it came out that the libration has a second contraction. Illinois institution has had a number salesmen on the road selling all over country to jobbers only, and not at cu

General Hale insisted "systems" for General Hale Insisted "systems" for making money were not the end and aim of prisons, and Warden French, of the United States prison at Leavenworth, Kam, made an impassioned appeal for an application to prisons of the principles set in action at Elmira, N. Y. by Mr. Brockaway. He pleaded for humanitarianism and charity and not for making Brockaway. He pleaded for hu rianism and charity, and not for

money.

In reply to questions, Warden Alien said that convicts produce less than "free men," their hours are shorter, and their tasks lighter, so that in his State there is no complaint from laboring men.

The prison chaplains held a session in the afternoon.

FRED GEBHARD, REFORMER. He Astonishes Bar Harbor by Lecturing on Temperance.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 17.—A new tem perance reformer flashed upon the mirror of Bar Harbor life last week, in the person of Mr. Frederick Gebhard, who put aside his social duties so far as to spend a whole day collecting sufficient evidence to cause the court to fine P evidence to cause the court to fine P.
B. Herlihy, a prominent saloon-keeper,
\$50 and costs, and to sentence him to
thirty days in juil besides. Freddle also
availed himself of the opportunity to
deliver a rousing temperance harangue
in the primitive attic court-room to a
crowd of assembled natives, and held
up to their gaze a picture of his own
young life, when he had some difficulty,
he related, in obtaining anything stronger than cider in public drinking-places.
Mr. Gobbard remarked that he had conouered the drink-habit in his own case,

Mr. Gobbard remarked that he had conquered the drink-habit in his own case, and that for the last four years he had been a disciple of Father Mathew.

All this came about through Mr. Gebhard's two youthful footmen and a servant, who had got robring drunk on whisky one day recently and had raised ructions at Green Court, Mr. Gebhard's summer home, until the frightened cottagers telephoned for the police. The servant was discharged, and Freddie took the two footmen to Mr. Herliny's place, where they boarded, and paid Herliny for they owed him for board and sundries, and then got them another boarding-place. The "sundries" Freddie objected to, and induced Herlihy to give him an itemized bill.

WANTED TO SEE HER FATHER. Convict Arnold will Probably be Taken to

Convict Arnold will Probably be Taken to Visit His Sick Daughter.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. IT,—Miss Millicent Arnold, (favorite daughter of John Jacob Arnold, the dishonest cashier of Lockport, now serving a term in Auburn Prison, hes critically ill at her home in Lockport. Her illness was greatly aggravated by an intense yearning to see

her father, and several influential citizens set to work to see if he could be legally brought to her bedside. Governor Morton was telegraphed, and replied that he did not have authority to order the prisoner's removal, but he thought the prison warden might sanction the trip without incurring trouble. The warden was next telegraphed, but he was out of town, and his subordinates did not care to take the responsibility of moving Arnold without legal papers. Then, as a last resort, a writ of habeas

Then, as a last resort, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Miller, of

Lockport, commanding the warden to produce Arnold in court at Lockport to testify in the Helmer case. Arnoid was accordingly taken to Lock-port on Sunday, in the custody of Keep-er Patterson, and will probably be permit-ted to visit the bedside of his daugh-

WOMAN HANGED FOR MURDER.

ter, under guard.

She Had Caused the Death of Many Children Entrusted to Her Care.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—Minnie Dean, who was condemned to death for the murder of infants entrusted to her care, has been executed in Invercargill, Auckland, New Zealand. She protested her innocence to the last. Clemency was asked on account of her sex, but the proof against her was too overwhelming. On the scaffold she was hysterical and had to be almost carried to the drop. Just before the black cap was adjusted, she became more resigned, but piteously exclaimed, "Oh, God, let me not suffer." She prayed incessantly towards the last, but stoutly maintained that she was innocent, and had no doubt she would go to Heaven.

would go to Heaven.
In her prosperity, she was patronized by well-to-do scoundrels, who paid her handsomely to become responsible for their children. Mother love, however, prompted one erring woman to see her child after it had been delivered to the woman's care. Minnie reported is dead from natural causes, but the wodead from natural cases, on the woman's suspicions were aroused, and detectives were employed, and the bodies of a number of children, ranging in age from a few months to several years, were found buried in every conceivable place about the premises.

The woman was convicted on the evi-

The woman was convicted on the evi dence of the suilty fathers, who were compelled to appear in court to assist the Crown. The woman declared that all the children died from natural

HIS EYES BURNED OUT.

Red Hot Cinders Fly in the Face of a Steel Worker.

John Wilson, a cupola tender at the Maryland Steel Company's works, Spar-Maryland Steel Company's works, spar-rows Point, met with a horrible accident yesterday afternon, which endrely de-prived him of his sight. Both of his eyes were burned out by red-hot cin-ders thrown into them from a furnace. He was in the act of taking a very hot bar of iron out of the fire, when flames burst forth, hurling the hot cinders over burst forth, hurling the hot cinders over him. He dropped to the floor, the bar of iron partly hanging out of the fire. Fellow-employes rushed to his assistance, and did all in their power to case his suffering. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital as quickly as possible, where it was found that his sight was entirely destroyed. He was also slightly burned about the face. Dr. J. J. Woodward attgnded him.

Mr. Wilson is ffity-six years old, and lives at Woodherry. He has a wife and family. He has always been a hard-working man, and was considered a good workman at the shops. His family has been largely dependent upon him for support.—Baltimore American.

Arranged His Funeral and Died.

Arranged Ris Funeral and Died,
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Joseph C. Riobenekke, of 331 Wells street, fled Sunday
of heart disease, after making arrangements yesterday for his funeral. Biobenekks went to an undertaker and arranged for a proper burial before he died.
Then he went home and to bed, telling
his landlady to wake him at 7 o'clock
this morning. When called he said he
was not ready to get up, but asked to
be called again at I o'clock this afternoon,
At that hour he was found dead in bed.
There are no signs of suedde. The man
was sixty-five wears old and single. was sixty-five wears old and single.

sesday.-New York Herald.

Women Belegates Admitted,

ANN ARROR, MICH., Sept. 17.—The 1 troit Methodist Episcopal Conference 1 day decided by a vote of 185 to 9 adopt the Baltimore plan, favoring admission of women delegates to 13 General Conference of the Church.

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