REPRESENTED BY BRILLIANT MEN.

Brief Sketch of the History of the Con gressional Contests Since the War and a Passing Notice of Illustrious Representatives.

In the century that lies behind us reuses much of a political history that il never be repeated.

With the vast aggregation of States as we now have them, and the greatly in breased population and the facilities for sening of the influence of any one locality, and of the great pre-eminence of

Not that our people are, perhaps, less wise in their day and generation, and surely not that the eternal fires of atriotism hurn less brightly upon our Iters, but with the natural growth of of the Third Congressional district of Nirginia to refer to her early prestige well as her present position.

lory Virginia stood inclinations to the leader among her sister States for the preduction of great public men, and had her list even ended after Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Mudison, Monroe, and Tyler, she might still be proud to know that her sons had given to the republic, first, its freedom and liberty, and then the his proposed to the state of the control of the state of

Rhow that her sons had given to the republic, first, its freedom and liberty, and then the inviolate precepts in the light of which the unrivalled march of civilization has been made.

With Richmond as the bright centre of a glorious Commonwealth, her light was a brilliant beacon that shed its aplendor over the rising republic, and in the councils of the nation the voice of her representatives has always been heard and beened, and their history touches every great public action that has militated for the nation's good.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. With the inception of our form of gov-With the inception of our form of government, and the adoption of popular representation in the Congress of the United States, a certain prestige attached to the representatives from the old Dominion and always chief among them was the man who came from this district.

the annals of political history this t was early christened the solitan district, and with but few lons in all the years its representawe in Congress has enjoyed a peculiar distinction and many of them have fit records as endurable as history it-

With reference to some of these, and not taken in the order of their coming. It can be said of this what can be said of no other district, that it sent a man to Congress who upon his first term was chosen Speaker of that great body.

John Winston Jones, of Chesterfield county, was so honored by his associates, and, strange enough, his portrait is the only one of all the Speakers which does not appear in the gallery at Washington.

Some years ago when Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was Speaker, he

cated with the family, but never succeed-ed in procuring a likeness from which a portrait could be painted.

Early in the history of the district foun Marshall, who was subsequently the great Chief Justice, was its representative, and again the name of John Tyler appears.

Mr. Tyler enjoys the distinction of never having been defeated in a reality of the control of th

Mr. Tyler enjoys the distinction of never having been defeated in a political fight, and the aggressiveness of his early campaigns was proverbial. He was practicing law at nineteen years of age, in 1809, and in 1811 he was elected to the legislative assembly of the State, and in 1816 was chosen to Congress to fill the unexpired term of John Clopton. In 1821 Mr. Tyler declined a renomination on account of his ill health, but was nominated by the Whigs at Harrisdarg, Pa., December 4, 1829, for the Vice-Presidency, being on the ticket with

Freidency, being on the ticket with William Henry Harrison, who was also born in Charles City county, Va.

Mr. Tyler, although a Whig, had decided Democratic tendencies. The Whigs had no platform that year. The Senate and House had Whig majorities and ther passed the famous bill establishing "the Fiscal Bank of the United States," but this was vetoed by Tyler. The Democrate platform that year (1860) had declared against the constitutional right of Congress to the constitutional right of Congress to protect manufacturers by a tariff.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVES.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVES.

John Minor Botts, for many years represented the Metropolitan district, and his force and ability kept the district constantly before the public gaze and sustained its reputation for able men. John Hobertson, of Richmond, was also a notable figure of this district, and with John S. Caskie and Dan C. Dejarnette, of Caroline, was reckoned among the best of its ante-belium representatives.

Hon James A. Seddon, of Soochland county, who was afterwards Secretary of War of the Confederacy, also represented this district for several terms before the war, and during his terms before the war, and during his terms before the war, and during his terms before the period of war and for seme years subsequent thereto the Metropolitan district was without representation, but upon the adoption of the new Constitution, which was ratified by the people on July 8, 1800, she was again heard from in Congress.

The district was then composed of the counties of Louisa, Hanover, Henrico, Caroline, Chesterfield, and the cities of Helmand and Manchestor, and so con-

The district was then composed of the counties of Louisa, Handwer, Henrico, Caroline, Chesterfield, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester, and so continued until the reapportforment of 1880, when Louisa was put in the Eighth district and Caroline in the First, and New Kont, King William and Goochland added to the Metropolitan.

The first representative from this district after the war was Charles H. Porter, a Republican carpet-bagger from the Binte of New York.

Our people knew comparatively little for him, but Forter stayed for two terms, and is now practicing law in New York, and mailed some copies of the 4th of July cration he delivered this year to several gentleman in the district.

In 1822 John Ambler Smith, a Republican, was elected over Hön, George D.

can, was elected over Hön, George D. Wise, who made his first fight for the Democrats of this district just twenty-four years ago this fall. Smith lasted only one term and then took up his residence in Washington, in which city he died a few years ago.

FIRST DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

In 1874 Gilbert C. Walker was elected, and served two terms, or until 1878. This was the first Democratic victory for the Metropolitan district under the new regime and was halled with great delight by the Democrats.

Walker was a man of great personal attractiveness, and halled from the town of Binghamton, N. Y. He had come South after the war and was in business in Norfolk when the new constitution was put into effect.

in Norfolk when the new constitution was put into effect.

General Mahone, who was the dominant figure in the Democratic party at that time, selected Walker for the race for the governorship in 1889, and he defeated Wells, after a most exciting campaign, consequently having been the first Governor under the new order of things, he was well equipped for the Congressional and the same time, things political may be counted upon as about to assume a condition the reverse of that described by the well-known statesman when he coined that now oft-quoted phrase, "innocuous desuitude."

Mrs. W. D. Paxton, maid, and children, of the St. Claire Hotel, are visiting at their old home, pear Lexington.

THE OLD THIRD DISTRICT.

The Famous Metropolitan in the Congress of the Ante-Bellum Days.

The Famous Metropolitan in the Congress of the Ante-Bellum Days.

The Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston, and his opponent was Judge Newman, of Hancover county, who was a Greenbacker.

The campaign was waged with great fervor and was determined in favor of the Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston, who had been so severely wounded at Seven pines, in 1862. at Seven . mes, in 1862. WISE VS. WISE.

In 1880 another hot right was made between the two cousins whose names are finked with the history of Virginia. Hon, George D. Wise was the homines of the Democrats, and John S. Wise was opposed to him as an independent Democrat, endorsed by the Republi-

The fight was a heated one, and the hustings were never silent.

The contest resulted in a great victory for George D. Wise, who was elected by a majority of about 2,700, at that time the largest the district had

The campaign of 1882 opened with breased population and the facilities and Hon. George D. Wise, Democrat, and R. Public expression, there has come a T. Hubbard, of Richmond, as his oppo-

nent.

John S. Wise was pitted against John E. Massey as congressman at large, the census of 1830 having made the selection of a congressman at large necessary. The fierce fight of Major John W. Daniel against William E. Cameron for the governorship had resulted the year before in a defeat for Major Daniel, and the political pot was bolling all over the State.

Ing all over the State.

The old Metropolitan district, however, was in line, and re-elected Captain Wise by a safe majority.

Then followed the campaign of 1884, in which Hon. George D. Wise defeated John Ambier Smith.

John Ambier Smith.

In 1886 the Third district had three flokets in the field. W. H. Mullen represented the labor organizations, Judge Edmund Waddil the Republicans, and Hon. George D. Wise the Democrats.

Before the election, however, Mullen withdrew in favor of Wise, and the laborates and the laborates with the control of the contro

JUDGE WADDILL SEATED. In 1888 Captain Wise was again op-posed by Judge Waddill, and the election was a close one, the State of Virnotable for the performances of Czar

gion, and was returned to Congress, and again in 1994 he was re-elected, havwho was endorsed by the Populists

who was endorsed by the Populists and Republicans.

In 1894 Colonel Tazewell Ellett received the Democratic nomination, and had as his opponents Judge James M. Gregory, of Chesterfield, and J. W. Southward, Republican, Judge Gregory made his canvass largely upon the free colonars of silver, but Colonel Ellett was elected by a large majority.

estinage of silver, but Colonel Ellett was elected by a large majority. This brings us down to the situation of 1906, and transfers the part of his-tory to the uncertain grounds of spec-

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
The Democratic District Convention
has been called to meet in Richmond
on the 3d of September.
Colonel Ellett is a candidate for re-

nomination, having accepted and ten-dorsed the Chicago platform and nomi-

in 1836, and is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, and a B. L. of the University of Virginia.

He is a lawyer, and had never held public office until his election to Con-

Captain John Lamb, of Henrico consty, is Colonel Ellett's atrongest opponent for the nomination.

He was born in Charles City county and entered the Confederate army as a youth, serving through the war and surrendering at Appointation as capitaln of Company D. Third Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, Wickham's Brigade.

He has served as sheriff and treasurer of his native county, and also as party

of his native county, and also as party chairman. For the past twelve years he has been a prosperous farmer and business man of Henrico. In this the Third district there are a

periance in Congress, combined with his natural ability, has istamped him as a statesman of a high order, will, to all probability, be demanded by the sound-money people for this duty.

Much Activity to be Displayed by the Opponents of Democracy This Fall.

The Republicans are getting together

and mapping out a plan of campaign that will throw all their previous etforts to carry the State in the shage. A suite of handsome spartments have been engaged in Ford's law building, on Ninth street, and costly, new furniture has been purchased. A general officeroom will be astablished, a public reading-room, and fine conference rooms.

The best material in the State has been detailed to take charge of these hendquarters. Colonel James D. Brauy, ex-congressman from the Fourth district, who has an extensive law practice in Washington and Petersburg, will lay aside his private business for the purpose of assisting in conducting the campaign, and will assume the duties of percentary of the Advocacy Committee. Colonel Enndy's assistants will be Captain Asa Rogers, of Petersburg, who is secretary of the State Executive Committee, and Major Richard F. Walker, assistant secretary of the State Committee.

Chairman William Lamb, under whose supervision the business of the campaign will be conducted, will, in a few days.

"A death's-head" echoed Legrand—"O A suite of handsome spartments have been engaged in Ford's law building, on Major Richard F. Walker, assistant sec-retary of the State Committee.

Chalrman William Lamb, under whose supervision the business of the campaign

supervision the business of the campaign
will be conducted, will, in a few days,
establish binself in this city, until after the election. His headquarters will
probably be the Jefferson Hotel.
Documents will be distributed from the
Richmond headquarters to a limited extent only, the great bulk going out from
Washington under the franking privileges. This latter division will be under
the supervision of Congressions Lynes A.

leges. This latter division will be under the supervision of Congressman James A. Walker and Mr. Park Agnew, and the chances are that the State will be flooded with tariff and sound-money documents, as it has never been before.

Judge Ecanund Waddill, of this city, is treasurer of the Republican Committee, and it is understood that there will be any smount of money to spend. The judge says the bulk of money will be used to impress upon the people the importance of a perfectly lanest election.

Sheakers of national regulation will ad-Speakers of national regulation will address the voters of Virginia from many stumps, and the ideas of sound money will be instilled into the minds of the people. It is not thought that tariff agitation will cut much of a figure in

this campaign.

The Ninth-street headquarters will be ready for business early this week, and with silver Democrats State headquarwith silver Democrats State beauty ar-ters. Reptiblican headquarters, and, possibly, a sound-money Democratic headquarters in operation in this city at one and the same time, things politi-cal may be counted upon as about to

THE GOLD BUG

What hel what he! this fellow is danc-

By Edgar Allan Poe.

ing mad!

He hath been bitten by the Tarantula.

—All in the Wrong.

Many years ago I contracted an intimay with a Mr. William Legrand. He was of an ancient Huguenot family, and had once been wealthy; but a series of misfortunes had reduced him to want. To avoid the mortification consequent upon city of his forefathers, and took up his residence at Sullivan's Island, near

residence at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina.

This island is a very singular one. It consists of little else than the sea-sand, and is about three miles long. Its breadth at no point exceeds a quarter of a mile. It is separated from the mainland by a scarcely perceptible creek, ogaing its way through a wilderness of reeds and slime, a favorite resort of the marsh-hon. The vegetation, as might be supposed, is scant, or at least dwarfish. No trees of any magnitude are to be seen. Near the western extremity, whore Fort Moultire stands, and where are some miserable frame buildings, tenanted, during summer, by the fugitives from Charleston dust and fever may be found, indeed, the bristly painetto; but the whole island, with the exception of this western point, and a line of hard, white beach on the rea-coast is covered with a dense undergrowth of the sweet myrile, so much prized by the horticulturists of England. The shrub here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost imponetrable coppice, burdenly the air with its fragmane.

to the supervision and guarantees, wanderer, winters in the lattitude of Sulfi-Reland are seldom wary severe, of the fall of the year it is a rare indeed when a fire is considered any. About the middle of October there occurred, however, a day of kiable chilliness. Just before sunscrambled my way through the reens to the hut of my friend, whom my visited for several weeks—my

color, about the size of a kory-mix-with two jet-black, one extremity of the back, er, somewhat longer, at the antennae are to the interpretation of him, inside and all, september feel half so hebby a life."

wing—neber feel half so hebby a in my life."

cit, suppose it is, Jup," replied Leis somewhat more earnestly, it est to me, than the case semanded, hat any reason for your letting the burn." The color"—here he turned e—"is really almost enough to worJupiter's idea. You never saw a brilliant metallic lustre than the semit—but of this you cannot judge o-morrow. In the meantime I can you some idea of the shape." Saylike, he seated himself at a small on which were a pen and ink, but there. He locked for some in a drawut found none.

death's-head!" echoed Legrand-"O s-well it has something of that ap-ance upon paper, no doubt. The two ir black spots look like eyes, et? and longer one at the bottom like th-and then the shape of the whole

is oval."
"Perhaps so," said I; "but, Legrand, I fear you are no artist. I must wait until I see the beetic itself, if I am to form any idea of its personal appearance."
"Wall, I don't know," said he, a little nettled, "I draw tolerably—should do it at least—have had good masters, and flatter myself that I am not quite a blockhead."

at least—have had good masters, and flatter myself that I am not quite a blockhead.

"But, my dear fellow, you are joking, then," said I; "this is a very passable skull—indeed, I may say that it is a very excellent skull according to the vulgar notions about such specimens of physiology—and your pearabasens must be the queerest bearabasens in the world if it resombles it. Why, we may get up a very thrilling bit of superstition upon this hint. I presume you will call the bug scarabasens caput horning, or something of that kind—there are many similar ilites in the Natural Histories. But where are the antennae you spoke of?"

"The Antennae," said Legrand, who seemed to be getting unaccountably warm upon the subject; "I am sure you must see the antennae. I made them as distinct as they are in the original insect, and I presume that is sufficient."

"Well, well," I said, "pechaps you have—still I don't see them" and I banied him the paper without additional remark, not wishing to ruffle his temper; but I was much surprised at the turn affairs had taken; his ill-inumor puzzled me; and, as for the drawing of the heatle, there were positively no antennae visible, and the whole did bear a very close resemblance to the ordinary cuts of a death's-head.

He received the paper very peevishly, and was about to crumple it, apparently to throw it in the fire, when a casual glance at the design semed suddenly to rivet his altention. In an instant his face area riolently red—in another as

excessively pale. For some minutes he continued to scrutinize the drawing minutely where he sat. At length he arose, took a candle from the table, and proceeded to seat himself upon a sea-chest in the farthest corner of the room. Here again he made an anxious examination of the paper, turning it in all directions. He said nothing, however, and his conduct greatly assonished me; yet I thought it prudent not to exacerbate the growing modiness of his temper by any comment. Presently he took from his coat-pocket a wallet, placed the paper carefully in it, and deposited both in a writting-desk whick he locked. He now grew more componed in his demeasor; but his original air of enthustasm had quite disappeared. Yet he seemed not so much sulky as abstracted. As the evening wore away he became more and more absorbed in revery, from which no salies of mine could arouse him. It had been my intention to pass the night at the hut, as I had frequently done before, but reclude in the second of the proper to take leave. He did not press me to remain, but, as I departed, he shock my hand with even more than his usual cordinity.

It was about a menth after this (and during the intervei I had seen nothing of Legrard, when I received a visit, at charitation, from his mean, Juputer, I had nove; seen the good, old negro look so dispirited, and I reared that some serious disaster had befallen my friend.

"Well, Jup." said I, "what is the matter pow?"—He wis your master."



Fifty Years Ago.

While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer; Both were busy for human weal. One to govern and one to heal. And, as a president's power of will Bometimes depends on a liver-pill, Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow

were designed to supply a

nese: seen the good, old negro look so dispirited, and I feared that some serious dispirited, and I feared that some serious dispirited, and I feared that some serious dispired had be fealing my friend.

"Well, Jup." said I, " what is the matter now?—Hew is your master?"

"Why, to speak do troof, massa, him not so berry well as mought be."

"Not well! I am truly sorry to hear it. What does he complain of?"

"Dar' dat's lit-him neber plain of notin,— but him berry sick for all dat."

"Yory sick, Jupiter!—why diffirit you say so at once? Is be confined to bea?"

"No, dat he aint!—he aint fin'd nowhar—dat's just whar de shee pinch—my mind is got to be berry helply bout poor Massa Will.

"Jupiter, I should like to understand what It is you are talking about. You say your mester is sick. Hasn't he told you what alls him?"

"Why, massa, taint worf while for to git mad alcut de matter—Massa Will say noffin at all aint de matter wild him—but den what make him go about looking dishere way, wid he head down and be soldiers up, and as white as a gose? And den he keep a syphen all de time—"Keeps a what, Jupiter?"

"Keeps a what, Jupiter?"

"Keeps a syphen all de time—"

"Reeps a what, Jupiter?"

"Reeps a syphon wid de figgurs on de slate-de queerest figgurs I ebber did see. Iss stiin to be skerred, I tell you. Hab for to keep mighty tight eye pen him novers. Todder day he gib me slip fore de sun up and was gone de whole ob de bieseed day. I had a big stick ready out for to gib him deneed good beating when he did come-but lie sich a fool dat I hadn't de heart arter all-he look so berry poorly."

it in he sleep—dat's how I nose."
"Well, Jup, periaps you are right; but
to what fortunate circumsance am I to
attribute the honor of a visit from you

days past, and good productions almost beyond confirment, attentions. Would you believe it. He had prepared a hige atick, the other day, with which to chastise me for giving him the silp, and spending the day, solve, among the hills on the mainland. I verily believe that my fill looks alone asved me a florging.

I have made no addition to my cabinet since we net.

If you can in any way make it convenient, come over with Jupiter. Locome. I wish to see you to-night, upon business of importance. I assure you that it is of the highest importance. Ever yours.

"To be continued next Sunday.)

(To be continued next Sunday.) -

Car No. 15 of the Richmond Traction Company ran into a wagon belonging to the Alter Adams, of King William county, late Friday afternoon. The dam-age was not great.



President Polk in the White House chair,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

gold-men."

"R. B. F." says that from 1875 to 1878 silver was only coined into subsidiary money—10, 25, and 50-cent pieces.

The fourth edition of the coinage laws of the government shews that in 1873, in addition to the subsidiary coins, there was coined also 295,000 silver dollars, full legaltenders, and in 1878, 22,405,550 silver dolars full legal-tenders. Of the \$222. 585,521 coined before 1878 it is safe to say No. 521 coined before 1873 it is safe to save that half had been used in the arts and was out of existence as a circulating me-dium, so that from 1873 to 1886 the eror-mous sum of \$471,927,729 in silver was coined, causing districts and producing the conditions that now exist—lose of confi-dence, etc. If the coinage of this sum has been so disastrous, why want more? What will be the result, the condition, if we have free colonge? If this is the status in the green leaf, what will it be in the

in the green leaf, what will it be in the dry?

"It. B. F. says notwithstanding the Bland and Sherman bills. "consumed almost the entire American output, silver builton fell," and he asks. "why so?" And he replies: "Because the Treasury officials and the bankers colluded, and see their own price on it, since the quantity was limited, and the price was not fixed by the government." Did not the government pay the marker price for all it brught." The government naid the same price per ounce as the silversmith, the artist. Was there any reason or sense in Government's paying more than any other people?

Was there any just or legal reason why

Government should pay the silver kings more for their product than the

were not the bonanca kings at perset tilesty to sell to other markets? Did the government compel them to sell to her? Is it not a fact that but for the government purchases, the mines would have closed, or that the owners would have had to sell for less? Is it not a fact that the govern-ment purchases stimulated over-producment purchases stimulated over-produc-tion, and caused builion to fall, because the supply was greater than the demand? If the government had "fixed the price," would it not have been arbitrary, and, if too low, injustice would have been done to the silver-miners, and if too high equal injustice would have been done the supply was greater than the demand?

If the government had "fixed the price."

would it not have been arbitrary, and, if too low, injustice would have been done to the silver-miners, and if too high equal injustice would have been done to the silver-miners, and if too high equal injustice would have been done other people? Was not the price fixed in the world's markets based upon the natural laws of supply and demand, the preper

GOV. CAN'T CREATE MONET

Mr. J. S. Moore Makes a Convincing Reply to R. B. F.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—In a letter in your issue of August 3d, "R. B. F." takes issue with me in saying. "Government cannot create money." In reply, I beg to say that when the government can create money then, indeed, will the mandate that went forth from God himself be revoked, that, forth bread'; then truly will be realized that delusion of modern atopianism—the dream of the Pepulist—and man can live without labor and incovered, and we can all dwell, each under his own vine and fig-tree, in a land flowing with milk and honey.

What is money? It is simply a medium of exchange or a measure of values—and and the standard of custom and commercial that godd the products or commodities.

In the early stages of seciety cattle were used, lead was used as money by the Roman, tin by the Mexicans, fron by the Roman tin be a do this would not be the case. Then no man would ake less than 123 cents for an ounce of sliver, as he could take it to the mint and have that much money coined out of it." This is all very true, Neither would the Yarmer sell his wheat or his corn at 60 or 25 cents per bushel, if the government would agree to pay him \$\text{\$\text{\$1}\$}\$ and \$\text{\$60\$}\$ cents, respectively. And why should not the government buy the products of the farmer, at a flettious price-the result of the labor of her citizens—as well as the product of the sliver miner? Why not buy all the exper and iron at prices above those other people pay, and create these products into money? If the government were to take all the sliver, coin it, and stamp it a dollar, when it is not a dollar by the world's standard and the standard of custom and commercial value, would she not do injustice to the laboring people, who would be required to receive it in lieu of a dollar that the world and custom recognizes as such? Would not the workingman have to take this false dellar, with diminished purchasing power, for his adily labor, and he now pays? If this be not true, then no benefit will accrue to the Populists who favor this scheme to raise prices.

Will not the consumer have to pay for his gugar and coffee in gold or its equivalent? All countries with a gold standard accept a piece of silver stamped a dollar, when the requested in the country it is worth only 50 cents? Does not the dollar now in use possess greater purchasing power than the "free and utilimited-colmage dollar" will pomess, if ever uttered? Then why should the day laborer and the salaried man wish to have a change, to have a bad deliar for a good one?

"R. B. F." asks: "Has not the silver-colned free as the gold miner has to have have a more yeared and that custom designates as a proper medium, and she has no right to samp its value of the basic one way, \$2; round-trip, \$3, good for its to the product of the silver to day its the fellow of the custom of the custom of the custom of the cust

Tribute of the Committee of the Arbitratration Alliance in London. The following is explanatory: 47 New Broad Street,

London, England,

sessed of value for another of less value, er none at all."

Professor Bowen says money is "that which measures value, and must have value itself."

These are the elementary principles—the functions of money. The elements of money must be of such material as to be generally acceptable, and Professor Walsher lays down this wise dictum: "That the perfect form of money would be one which the creditor would be as desirous of using as the deltor could wish him to be, and thus the element of comprision would become entirely inconsequential."

"It. B. F." is in error when he says "the silver now in circulation was put out by the Bland law in 1878, and by the Sherman law of 1890." There has been coined by the government, since its founfailton, which expresses the feeding of our committee of the Ecclesiastical Peace Conference, of which work will not be allowed to drop, but that some one equally earnest and true will take it in hand and so make it a useful and appropriate tribute to his memory. There is now a good opportunity furnished for the two branches of the organization which he founded to form a united committee for union, having for its object, not only the promotion of the special subject of peace but also the promotion of a better understanding, and a better understanding an promotion of a better understanding, and a better and closer union between the two great nutions. I hope this will be

tion in promoting the great object of your father's thought and andeavor. I will do what I can to expedite the matter. With kind regards,

I am yours very sincarely,
W. EVANS DARBY.
L. L. Campbell, Esq.
The resolutions referred to are as fol-

lows:

The Arbitration Alliance,
47 New Broad Street,
London, E. C.,
July 18, 1995,

"Resolved, That the Committee of the
Arbitration Alliance have learned with
deep sorrow and regret of the death of
their esteemed friend and co-adjutor, Kev.
W. A. Campbell, D. D., and join with
the American Committee, of which he
was the chairman, in gratitude for his
earnest and devoted life and in warm appreciation of his enthusiasm and sacrifice
on behalf of the great question of International Peace.

on behalf of the great question of Inter-national Feance.

They trust that the work which he had so much at heart will not be allowed to slacken because of his removal and they venture to suggest that the Ameri-can Committee of the Arbitration Al-liance, which is the first and only com-bination of British and American Christians for international objects, may form an Angle-American Committee for the promotion, not only of a treaty of ar-bitration, but if a botter understanding a more cordial sympathy and a closer co-operation between the two great countries.

co-operation between the two great countries.

"The committee beg to tender to Dr. Campbell's friends and sciatives their sincere sympathy and condolence."

"The Original Paper," referred to in the tribute to Dr. Campbell, in the Glasgow Council, was written and presented by him to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Asheville, N. C., in 1890. Since that time, it has been translated into the languages of thirty-two countries and has been signed by a large number of ecclesiastical bodies in Europe and America. Europe and America.

Virginia Hospital and Society.

War Ships At Hampton Boads.

join the personally-conducted exeural 9 o'clock A. M., August 21st (C. and Broad street), to Rockbridge Al Springs; returning, leave springs at breakfast Monday, August 24th. Rimond for dinner, \$7.00 pays railway fand board bill at these famous sprin Children under twelve half fare, hand bills.

The tra- simile of that H. Fletchers Trapper.

P. R. R.
On Fridays and Saturdays you can go
to Atlantic City, Cape May, or Sea Isla
City at round-trip rate of \$\mathbb{P}\$ from Richmond, Tickets good to return until the
following Tuesdays, Leave Richmond 7
A. M., Washington H. A. M., arrive Atlantic City 4125 P. M.
For full information apply to Richmond
Transfer Company, 503 cast Main street,
ficket office, Byrd-street station, or
C. A. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

Resumption of Passenger Service. On and after Saturday, August 1st, he slegant steamer "Virginia" will resume her tri-weekly trips from Richmond to Baltimore, leaving Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday about 3 P. M., arriving Haltimore next morning about 9:20. Fare, \$1 to Baltimore; state-rooms

For further information apply to H. M. BOYKIN, General Agent,

836 east Main street. Reduced Rates to West Point and Return, Reduced Kates to West Folia and Ketura,
The Southern railway recognizing the
fact that a great many Richmond people
would like to spend their Sundays at
West Point, have arranged to put in a
rate of \$1.00 for the round trip, tickets to
be sold Saturdays, good to return Mondays.
The "Terminal Hotel" at this point bas

go to that point.
For rates, tickets, and other information, call at Richmond Transfer Company,
901 east Main street, J. O. Verser, ticket
agent Southern Railway Station, or 920
east Main street.
J. C. HORTON,

Travelling Passenger Agent.

Round Trip Summer Excursion Tickets North and East via R. F. & P. R. R. Summer excursion tickets to the leading northern and eastern sea-side, watering, and mountain resorts, at low rates via R. F. & F. R. R.

Apply at Richmond Transfer Company, 263 east Main street, ticket agent, Byrdstreet station or

atreet station, or C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

R. F. and P. R. R.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS TO GLEN ALLEN, VA.

Commencing Saturday, July 25th, roundtrip tickets will be placed on sale to Glen
Alien, Va., at following rates:
From Elba, 50c.; from Hyrl-Street station, 80c., good to return the following
day, except when sold on Saturdays, when
they will be good to return until following Monday,

C. A. TAYLOR,

Traffic Manager.

R. F. and P. R. R.

CASTORIA. The first state of the state of

Seashore Excursions Value Bailcond.

Bailcond.
On Fridays and Saturdays during June, July and August, the Pennsylvania Railcond Company will sell excursion tickets for 10:00 and 11:00 A. M. trains, from Washington to Atlantic City, Cape May, and Sea Isic City, at the rate of 15 for the round trip, tickets good to return until the following Tuesday.

Niagara Falls Excursions via R. F. & P.

Niagara Falls tours will leave Washington, D. C., in special trains via the Pennsylvania railroad, at 7:30 A. M., August 6th, and 20th; September 5th and 17th. The R. F. & P. railroad will sell round-trip tickets from Richmond for these tours at \$14.
For full information apply to Richmond

Transfer Company, No. 903 east Main street, Jefferson Hotel Bronch, Byrd-Street Station, or C. A. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

The offices of the Keeley Institute of Virginia are now located in Richmond at 619 east Franklin street, for the cure of liquor and drug addictions and neurasthenia. Write for cir.ular. Correspondence confidential. Address the Keeley Institute, Box 558, Richmond, Va.