HEAP MUCH POLITICS.

THE WARRIORS ARE PUTTING ON WAR PAINT.

Braves Assembling Around Many Camp Fires—The Great Chiefs Are Holding Councils of War.

The Republicans of this district are actively mapping out a thorough canvass and will send speakers to every precinct in the several counties that embrace this Congressional district. The Republican forces will be brought out and they claim that great inroads are being made upon the camps of the enemy. Judge Lewis will speak at the various county courts during this month.

The Advisory Committee of the Republican party expect in a very short while to have several distinguished speakers of national reputation to speak in this city. One of them will probably be ex-President Benjamin Harrison, and the other Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Both men will undoubtedly draw large crowds and if arrangements are effected, the Auditorium will probably be used to accommodate the crowds.

WILL COME AFTER ALL.

Hon. John S. Wise will also make a speech or two in the Second district in the interests of his brother, who is the Republican candidate for Congress in that district.

Among the visitors at Republican headquarters yesterday were Hon. Jacob Yost, Mr. Park Agnew, Major Carney, State Senator Flanagan and Hon. George Bowden.

Wagons of literature was sent out from Republican headquarters yesterday, and Chairman Ellyson of the Silver headquarters says he never knew of such a demand for literature.

Secretary Joe. Button will probably return to the city to-day. He was expected yesterday, but he did not reach here.

The announcement is made that General John B. Henderson, of Missouri, and General De Passos, of New York, will speak at the Academy of Music on October 19th.

There are said to be over five hundred Bryan and Sewall organized clubs in Virginia.

A number of the students of the University College of Medicine will form themselves into a Bryan and Sewall campaign club.

BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB.

As announced in The Times Tuesday a Bryan and Sewall club composed of a number of the business men of the city has been organized. A large number of the members of the club are already members of other clubs, as this one may be looked upon as an amalgamation of the various Bryan and Sewall clubs of the city. The object of the club is to promote the interests of the candidates on the silver ticket. The club claims a membership of two hundred and fifty-one, and has the following officers:

President, Colonel A. S. Buford.

First Vice-President, Mr. C. L. Todd, of Clay ward.

Second Vice-President, Mr. Thomas M. Rutherfoord, of Monroe ward.

Third Vice-President, Mr. Charles Millhiser, of Madison ward.

Fourth Vice-President, Mr. Beverly T. Crump, of Jefferson ward.

Fifth Vice-President, Mr. James Hartley, of Marshall ward.

Sixth Vice-President, Mr. Henry P. Beck, of Jackson ward.

Executive Committee—Clay ward, John S. Harwood, E. A. Catlin; Monroe ward, E. T. Crump, Charles Hutzler; Madison ward, James T. Ferriter, J. D. McIntyre; Marshall ward, F. B. Carter, T. Wiley Davis; Jackson ward, G. K. Polmk.

Finance Committee—F. H. Deane, C. O'B. Cowardin, Herman J. Myers, John Murphy, and T. W. Wood.

Secretary, William M. Couling.

Treasurer, William A. Price.

In addition to these Mr. Jackson Guy was made vice-president at large.

The club will meet every Tuesday or oftener if necessary.

WANT BELL AGAIN.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Geo. Mels, Blake, W. F. Reddy, J. W. Rawley, W. T. Adkins, J. G. Corley, and W. J. Morrisett, has been appointed by the Monroe Ward Silver Club to try and induce Mr. H. C. Bell to make another address in this city at an early date.

The silverites of Henrico county will hold a meeting at Hardin's Shop to-night. Messrs. Conway R. Sands, Minitree Folkes and W. M. Justis, Jr., will probably speak.

The silverites of Fulton held a meeting last night on Louisiana street, at which several speakers spoke. There was music, pop-crackers, chinese lanterns, and other things.

Mr. J. Stanley Wingo, formerly a Republican, but now a silverite, says Ohio will go for Bryan. Mr. Wingo says he belongs to a club of 500 members, all former Republicans.

The Central Bryan and Sewall Club met at Sanger Hall last night, and some speakers spoke.

A Bryan and Sewall Club has been organized at Howard's Grove, Henrico county, with the following officers: President, C. E. Hill, Secretary, Oscar Parrish; Treasurer, D. L. Patterson. They, also, have several speakers in reserve.

"Cyclone Jim" Marshall will speak at Old Market Hall to-night.

Judge L. L. Lewis will address the members of Sound-Money Club No. 1 at Boze's Hall to-night.

COLONEL POPHAM'S STORY.

"I ran across a good story down the country the other day," said Colonel John Popham, at Republican headquarters, Tuesday. "I have been educating the masses down on the peninsula, and while down there I hung up with a friend who was happy in the possession of a bright little tot. Besides the little girl he also possesses a large farm, some fine stock in the shape of well-fed horses, stock cattle, and fat hogs, but above all these latter he has a pet dog who is the proud mother of a litter of likely-looking pups. While admiring them one the other day," continued the Colonel, "I asked the little girl if they were Bryan pups.

"'Oh, no,' said she, 'they're McKinley pups,' and she quickly added, 'they have their eyes open.'"

"I worked this story on the populists," said the Colonel, "and it took like wild-fire."

COL. LAMB TAKES THE STUMP.

Chairman Lamb, of the Republican party, has gone to his home, in Norfolk, and opened his stumping tour at Portsmouth to-night, and will speak in Norfolk last night. He will return to Richmond in a few days, and on the thirteenth will speak at Pearsville.

Judge Lewis has opened his headquarters at the Old City Hall. He spoke to a large audience Tuesday night at Donohoe's Hall, making a fine impression, and will speake again to-night at Boze's Hall. Next Monday night Judge Lewis is expected to address Sound-Money Club No. 2 at Cary and Laurel streets.

Senator Daniel will enter into the campaign in earnest in a few days.

Mr. Edgar Allan is in Washington resting from his labors of the past few weeks. He is satisfied at the outcome of the recent factional fight.

Mr. P. M. Parrish, of Goochland county, an old political war-horse was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Parrish was in the State Senate a few years ago, and was a candidate for re-election last fall, but was defeated by Mr. Wm. M. Flanagan, the present Senator from that district. Mr. Parrish is confident that the silverites will carry his section of the country, and he doubts Bryan and Sewall will sweep the State.

"There is more interest being manifested in the present campaign than in any since the McKinney-Mahone campaign, and there is no doubt that considerable feeling will rise to the surface," said a well-known citizen yesterday. "In my mind the result will be in doubt in this district up to the time the vote has been counted. Hundreds of people in this city who do not attend the political meetings and who are not demonstrative in their conversation have determined to oppose the free-silver candidate, and there are the votes that will tell. The heelers will not know how to treat these quiet voters, hence, I say, the result will be very much in doubt."

The new registration books will be opened on next Monday and remain open for five days. The old books will be destroyed, so all those who contemplate voting must have their names placed on the new books, or they will be unable to exercise the right of franchise on November 3d.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

A Number of Cases of Minor Importance Disposed of.

The following cases of minor importance were tried in the Police Court yesterday:

Oswald Dorsey (colored) was charged with being a suspicious character and with threatening to beat Alice Combs, but in accordance with the evidence brought out during the examination, Justice John issued a bench warrant charging him with a misdemeanor, and Louisa Howard as his accomplice. Both were fined $20 and costs each, and the money was promptly furnished by Dorsey.

William Robey was charged with keeping his saloon open on Sunday last. The warrant charged Mrs. Catherine Otto with the offence, but Robey stated that he owned the place. A number of witnesses were summoned, but only one stated that he had received a glass of beer and paid for it in the dining-room of the house. Robey was fined $50 and costs.

William Redd alias Washington (colored) was sent on to the grand jury for shooting Joe Hill in the heart, on August 15th, while being in a gambling room.

Jim Mayo (colored) was sent on to the grand jury for cutting Junius Taylor during a fight.

William Coleman (colored) was charged with being a suspicious character. His case was continued in order to secure additional evidence.

Lee Dean (colored), charged with beating Rosa Walker (colored), will be examined on October 3d.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Charles Morgan Takes a Large Quantity of Laudanum.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday, a white man named Charles Morgan, between sixty and seventy years of age, took a large quantity of laudanum, presumably with suicidal intent. The ambulance was at once summoned, and responded with Dr. Lyne in charge. The physician found Mr. Morgan in a very serious condition and after working over him for a short time had him removed to the almshouse, where late yesterday afternoon, he was pronounced out of danger.

Morgan refused to say why he had attempted self-destruction, but it is thought that poverty had much to do with it.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Interesting Facts About Richmond's Citizens and Other Matters.

The Henrico Circuit Court will convene Monday.

Mr. Pelham Blackford has returned to the city after an absence of some weeks on business.

A mule belonging to Mr. E. P. Murphy was seized with lockjaw yesterday and had to be killed by Agent Taylor, of the S. P. C. A. The animal was valued at $150.

Mr. Hugh Cardoza, who has been a member of the Star reportorial staff for some time, has accepted a similar position on the State, and began his duties yesterday.

"Picturesque Views on the C. and O." is the title of a handsomely illustrated publication issued by the company. It presents pictures of many scenes that have never been published.

Mr. Marion L. Dawson, who has been out of the city for some days on account of his health, has returned, much improved. He reports great damage done to the county of Albemarle by the recent storm.

The Little Gleaners meet every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. John's Sunday-school room. Mrs. Murray is teaching voice culture and expression this year, and all children are gladly welcomed.

Dr. William R. Jones has returned to the city from the Rockbridge Alum Springs.

Arthur T. Phillips, of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, has just returned from Louisville, Ky., where he has been visiting his father.

At the competitive drill of Company E, known as the Governor's Guard, the three medals were awarded as follows: First, to Sergeant L. J. Johnston; second, to Sergeant C. C. Cartland, and third, to Sergeant W. C. Pentross.

Mr. Fred Brauer, Jr., secretary of the Richmond Cattle Brokers' Association, who returned on Monday from Europe, left for the North again Wednesday. He will go to Chicago via New York, and will be gone about two weeks.

Messrs. C. L. & H. L. Denoon have sold for Dr. H. A. Tupper his residence, at the northeast corner of Grace and Ryland streets, at the price of $7,150. Rev. Dr. Calisch is the purchaser, and will make extensive improvements before occupying the property.

Entries for the Races.

The time for entries to be made for the coming Fair of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society closed at midnight Wednesday. Secretary Owens received more than forty entries in yesterday's mail, and others will come in from distant places during the next few days. It will be five days before the entries can be made known, as they have to be passed on by the National Trotting Association. Secretary Owens said yesterday that the entries were more numerous this year than for a number of years, and that all the events had filled well. The best horses in the various classes will appear during the Fair.

As for the exhibits, they are mining up rapidly, and the display will exceed that of former years.

Secretary Owens was in Baltimore Wednesday. He returned to Richmond yesterday morning.

Boynton—Bannister.

A quiet but pretty home wedding took place Wednesday night, when Miss Lydia Bannister became the wife of Mr. Gus A. Boynton. Rev. Mr. Hutson performed the ceremony.

Mr. E. G. Wyatt was the best man and Miss Mary Waters the maid of honor.

Poor Pilgarlic,

there is no need for you to contemplate a wig when you can enjoy the pleasure of sitting again under your own "thatch." You can begin to get your hair back as soon as you begin to use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

MR. INGALLS IN ROANOKE

HE SPEAKS IN THE OPERA HOUSE TO A LARGE CROWD.

He Made a Practical Discussion of the Money Question—A Depreciated Dollar Will Ruin the Railroads.

ROANOKE, VA., Sept. 30.—Special.—The old opera-house here to-night was crowded with voters, nearly one-half of whom were Democrats, to listen to an address by Mr. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, under the auspices of the Roanoke Sound-Money Club. The Roanoke Band furnished music, which added to the enthusiasm of the audience, by whom the speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

His allusions to Bryan were always applauded, but whenever McKinley's name was mentioned the enthusiasm was intense. Seated on the stage were several prominent Republicans and Sound-Money Democrats, among the latter being President Caldwell and Captain John H. Wright, of the Sound-Money Club.

CAPT. JOHN H. WRIGHT.

Mr. Ingalls was introduced to the audience by Captain John Wright, who criticised the action of the Chicago Convention, and paid a high tribute to the Democracy of Mr. Ingalls. In opening Mr. Ingalls said that when first asked to deliver an address in Roanoke, he had endeavored to excuse himself, because he feared he would have to talk to empty benches, but he was glad to be so agreeably disappointed, and see the great interest manifested by the people of Roanoke in the cause of sound money. He said that he did not come to speak for amusement, because the question at issue was too serious for that. He said that while the rulers of Europe settled the question of the currency, the seventy millions of freemen were now working out a problem for this country, which, if determined shortly, would redound to the credit of free institutions, but otherwise it would be to the ruin of the country.

THE ONE QUESTION.

The one great question before the people, he said was, Shall this great country establish a currency upon the basis of 16 of silver to 1 of gold? He then went on to give the history of money and said that at first silver and gold were weighed in purchases, but afterwards the kings had made it a legal tender, probably in order to debase it, as the Populists were now trying to do. England had made gold the standard of value in 1816, and now Great Britain was the great exchange nation of the world. The Latin Union had tried to circulate silver, but finding it decreasing in value, had to stop its coinage in 1876.

SILVER IN THE U. S.

He then gave the history of silver coinage in the United States, showing that in 1792 we over-valued silver and gold disappeared from the country, while in 1834 we over-valued gold and silver disappeared. This was the case until 1861, when the war came and greenbacks were issued. If this was the case with a slight over-valuation of the metals, what might we expect when silver was 32 to 1 as is the case now?

He then gave an illustration of what would be the result of free coinage, and said $5,000,000,000 in gold would be driven out of the country; banks would call in their loans, the currency would be contracted, and a panic would ensue.

After 1861 greenbacks took the place of gold in the North, and Confederate money in the South. Gold disappeared in thirty days after the issue of the first greenbacks.

THE CRIME IF '73.

He defended the demonetization of silver in 1873, and said it was a wise and beneficient measure, and that whoever called it a crime was a knave or a fool.

The Populists wanted more money per capita, he said, when we really had more than any nation in the world, and already used more silver, while as to gold more of it was coined in 1895 than at any time previous. Besides this a great deal of the business of the world was done with paper in the shape of notes and checks. The hard times were, he said, because the Populists had made a tariff act that would not produce sufficient revenue.

He praised President Cleveland for his noble stand on behalf of a sound-money currency, and said since the bond sales in 1895 business had improved. He said that in the whole history of the country from 1880 to 1890 were the most prosperous years and gave figures showing the advances in property, and the number of men employed in that period. The South, he said, had improved more in that time than the rest of the country.

BRYAN.

He scored Bryan for his speeches in the East and the West, which, he said, were different; those in the West not disguising the fact that the bond-holder would suffer by restoring silver as a money metal. In conclusion, he said bond-holders were not the great creditors of this country. It was the workingmen and wage-earners. They are the men, he said, who would suffer by reducing the standard of value and paying a 50-cent dollar. Cheap dollars would not pay their bills, and they would find their wages the hardest thing to raise.

The effect of free coinage on the railroads was then alluded to. The Norfolk and Western, he said, had lately reorganized, and their bonds were payable in gold and if they had to take pay for freight and traffic in a depreciated currency they and their employes would be ruined.

The 50-cent dollar reduced the workingmen's wages, and there was nothing honest in that proposition. These ideas came to him after the Chicago nominations, and he had resolved to vote for McKinley, and do all he could to beat the three-legged ticket.

The Indianapolis gentlemen meant well, but in a crisis like this he did not believe in firing blank cartridges. Patriotism, he said, dwelt not only with the capitalists. The workingmen and men of small means formed the bulk of patriots in this country, and duty calls upon them to save the country. There was no other land where they could go. This was the fairest and the best.

Concluding, he said: "I bring glad tidings from the West. McKinley will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Do you want your State to side with Repudiation." (Voice: "No we want to go with McKinley.") Then march to the polls on the third of November, and show that you will do your best to hand down your country with as fair a fame as you received it from your sires."

SOUTHALL'S SPLENDID SPEECH.

The Cause of Sound Money Advanced in Fredericksburg.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Sept. 30—Special.—At the opera-house to-night before a large audience of Fredericksburg's citizens, Mr. S. V. Southall, of Charlottesville, delivered a powerful speech—strong, argumentative and convincing. The speaker was introduced by ex-Mayor Hugh S. Doggett, who presided. Mr. Southall was attentively listened to throughout his masterly effort, and his many strong points in favor of sound money were enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Southall requested Mr. John R. West to read the resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention at Fredericksburg, held May 23d, to elect delegates to the State Convention at Staunton. Mr. Southall declared these resolutions to be stronger for sound money than the Indianapolis platform, and he reminded his audience that as these resolutions were unanimously passed, that it was evident that they were the bolters, while he and the Indianapolis platform supporters stood just where they had stood previous to the Staunton meeting. He discussed the Chicago platform, showing its many weak points, answered a number of the statements made by Mr. Bryan in his speeches, and altogether created a most favorable impression on the large gathering for his cause.

Seated on the stage, besides Captain Doggett, were Dr. George B. Pearson, Mr. H. B. Lane, and Mr. John R. West, of Richmond.

The cause of sound money seems to be growing in this section.

THE STORM IN POWHATAN.

The Sound-Money Advocates Are Increasing in Number.

BALLSVILLE, VA., Sept. 30.—Special.—In the terrific windstorm which passed over this section last night trees were blown down, houses unroofed, and destruction done generally. Mr. Nat Carrington, at Blenheim, had a barn of tobacco blown down and burned; so did Mr. F. M. Walton, on the next farm. There was also another lower down, as the fire could be plainly seen. The telegraph line is down and we are cut off, so far as that is concerned, from the balance of the world.

Two months ago there was hardly a gold man in the county outside the Republican party, but now you can find a good many, and they are increasing. It's a pity they have never been able to hear sound money discussed. This county will surely go Republican.

Mr. John H. Hobson, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, is lying critically ill at his residence with small chances of recovery.

Mr. T. F. Willson, son of our townsman, A. W. Willson, Esq., left this morning for Richmond to enter the University College of Medicine, which opens Thursday.

The public schools of this county will open next Monday for the fall term.

SUFFOLK SOUND MONEY.

Address by S. P. Erembert and Palmer and Buckner Club Organized.

SUFFOLK, VA., Oct. 1.—Special.—Mr. S. P. Erembert, of Bristol, Tenn., addressed an audience of about three hundred in behalf of sound money at the City Hall last night. The meeting was gotten up on a half day's notice, and though there was little enthusiasm, the attendance was good.

After the speaking a Palmer and Buckner, or National Democratic club, was formed, with the following officers: A. Woolford, president; S. S. Brambert, vice-president; P. J. Kemodle, secretary and treasurer.

Thirteen joined the club, and there are some others in sympathy with the movement, while a good many of the Sound-Money Democrats will support McKinley and Hobart. The officers of the club have always been Democrats, have never been politicians in the usual sense of the word, and are now in business in various occupations.

Charlottesville News

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 1—Special.—Mrs. Landrum, of Crozet, mother of Mrs. C. W. Flannagan, of Charlottesville, died yesterday afternoon, and her remains were taken to Palmyra, Fluvanna county, where they were buried this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

A colored bicyclist ran over the little son of Mr. Jamison, of the University yesterday evening. The child was very badly bruised and cut.

Mrs. M. W. Newton, W. C. T. U. organizer for Virginia, addressed the Charlottesville organization this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Six Barns Burning.

STODDERT, VA., Sept. 30.—Special.—The destructive wind which raged throughout this section last night caused much destruction to property. Trees were blown down, fences levelled, houses unroofed, or partly so, and barns burned. Six could be seen burning at one time, and the air was full of the scent of burning tobacco.

The Damage at Louisburg.

LOUISBURG, N. C., Sept. 30.—Special. The terrible storm here last night did much damage. The new tobacco prize-house of J. B. Thomas was blown completely down. Loss, about $3,000.

The wires of the new telephone system are down, and telegraph connection with the outside world cut off.

THE CURBSTONE ORATOR.

He Had Figures at His Finger Ends, but He was Fairly Stumped.

He was a curbstone orator, with pompadour hair and a quick, scrutinizing glance, as if looking for someone to disagree with his personal appearance.

When he found himself on a street corner near the office of a big newspaper in the midst of a crowd of men wrangling over the blessings of free silver, free lunch, and free everything, he was at home. He was one of a type of orators not always met on the curbstone, and his forte was statistics. This orator carried a whole magazine of figures in his head and shot them off with the ease and rapidity of a Hotchkiss gun.

His statistics were not always right. In point of fact, they were never right, but this genius had solved the labor and money question by making up his own statistics as he went along, and for a long time he was a howling success.

His method was quite simple. When addressing a knot of citizens on the question of bond issues, the curbstone orator would demand in fierce accents of denunciation:

"What was the national debt in 1837? What was it, I repeat? Wasn't it five billion nine hundred and ninety-nine million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and ten cents? Wasn't it, my friends?"

The mere thought of such a row of figures is formidable even for a college professor, to say nothing of the curbstone crowd, and the people in the knot would hang their heads guiltily as though they had robbed the government, while the orator would continue:

"Now, my friends, our enemies talk of George Washington and the coinage laws. Were not the exports of iron in 1856 eleven million eleven hundred thousand tons? Did not the first tariff law make an ad valorem per cent. on old T rails? What was the total crop of wheat in 1817? Wasn't it 14,000,000 bushels, and didn't it sell for $1.37 3-8 per bushel? Who can deny these facts?

No one would be able to deny his statistics, and the orator was winning a reputation as the "smartest man in Chicago" when one night he came to grief.

He had just asked the crowd if the national debt in 1818 was not $2,356,444,317.18, when a short man on the edge of the gaping knot said it was not. The orator turned sharply: "It wasn't, wasn't it?"

"No," replied the short man. "You are 11-2 cents off; it was just $2,356,444,317.1e 1-2."

"How do you know—what authority have you?" vigorously asked the orator.

"Why, hang it," said the short man, with an air of disgust, "I ought to know; I paid it off myself and have got the receipt at home in my other vest pocket."—Chicago Times-Herald.

NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL.

His Final Days in Paris and His Plan fo Fleeing to America.

The news of Ligny had been received in the city with jubilations; at the instant of his arrival the truth about Mont St. Jean was passing all too swiftly on the thousand tongues of rumor from quarter to quarter throughout the town, creating consternation everywhere. Early in the morning, Davout, fully aware of public sentiment, and true to his instincts, advised the shrinking Emperor to prorogue the chambers, and throw himself on the army; Carnot believed the public safety required a dictatorship, and urged it; Lucien was strongly of the same opinion. But the old Napoleon was no more; vacillating almost as if in partial catalepsy, murmuring empty phrases in quick, indistinct utterance, he refused to decide.

Members of the Council began to gain admittance, and, waxing bolder as Napoleon grew more silent, the word "abdication" was soon on every tongue. At last a decision was taken, and such a one! Lucien was sent to parley with the chambers, and Fouche was summoned. The latter, with insidious eloquence, argued that in the Legislature alone could Napoleon find a support to his throne. The talk was reported, as if by magic, in the assembly halls, and Lafayette, supported by Constant, put through a motion that any attempt to dissolve the chambers would be considered treason. Lucien pleaded in vain for a commission to treat with the invaders in his brother's name; the deputies appointed a committee of public safety, and adjourned.

Broken in spirit, Napoleon spent the evening in moody speculation, weighing and balancing, but never deciding. On June 25th, the fallen man withdrew to Malmaison; where, in the society of Queen Hortense and a few faithful friends, for four days he abandoned himself during long intervals to the sad memories of the place. But he also wrote a farewell address to the army, and, in constant communication with a committee of the government, completed a plan for escaping to the United States. For this purpose two frigates were put at the disposal of "him who had lately been Emperor."

All was ready on the 29th. That day a passing regiment shouted, "Long life to the Emperor," and, in a last despairing effort, Napoleon sent an offer of his services, as a simple general, to save Paris, and defeat the allies, who, though approaching the capital, were now separated. Fouche returned an insulting answer to the effect that the government could no longer be responsible for the petitioner's safety. Then, at last, Napoleon knew that all was over in that quarter. Clad in civilian's clothing and accompanied by Bertrand, Savary, and Gurgand, he immediately set out for Rochefort.—"The Eclipse of Napoleon's Glory, by William M. Sloane, in the October Century.

Ten Reasons Why Bryan Should Be Defeated.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I give the following reasons why, though a life-long Democrat, I cannot vote for Bryan.

1. The election of Bryan does not offer any prospect of increased prosperity, except, perhaps, to speculators and owners of silver mines.

2. His election affords no prospect of increased wages and salaries, but will bring high prices for what the people consume. This would be equivalent to a reduction in the purchasing power of wages of perhaps nearly fifty per cent.

3. His silver policy is an untried experiment, fraught with incalculable danger to all business interests, involving people of every class. If the result should be disastrous, the masses would feel it first and most severely, and to get back to the old standard would not be easy.

4. A change of standard would be unjust to those who hold claims based on transactions made while the present standard was in force, as was the case with most claims held at the present time.

5. It would entail immense loss on depositors, holders of building and loan stock, members of beneficiary orders, borrier between us and the nations who illes.

6. UNDER THE NEW ARRANGEMENT THE FARMER WHO NOW HAS TO MORTGAGE HIS CROP FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, WOULD HAVE TO MAKE THE MORTGAGE FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

7. It would interpose a commercial barrice between us and the nations who buy our products and sell us theirs.

8. It would result in evils far worse than any tariff measure McKinley will have an opportunity to approve.

9. Bryan is not a Democrat, as is shown by his vote in '92, and his attitude toward the campaign in Virginia in '93.

10. I don't want to be associated in a work with Mrs. Lease, Altgeld, and his socialistic colaborators.

"But," say the Bryanites, aren't you afraid of negro supremacy under Republican rule? No, I am not. It could not be foisted upon us in the dark days of reconstruction. Nobody has tried it since, and nobody will.

Again they say, "The masses want free silver, and war will result, if we do not let them have it." I see no danger of such a result, but if there were, peace must not be bought at the price of justice.

Again they say, "If you vote for Palmer you vote for a candidate that cannot be elected." I reply, I do not vote in order to be on the winning side. Besides, those who vote for Bryan will vote for a candidate that cannot be elected.

Still again they say, "A Democrat voting for Palmer helps to elect McKinley." He helps to do no such thing; he declines to help elect Bryan. But if it did help McKinley, it would be better than helping to bring on the country wreck and ruin. DEMOCRAT.

Rockingham, N. C., Sept. 26th, 1896.

Old Subscriber and the Modern Press-Room.

A doin' well, sir, thank ye—
'S well's I ever been;
I thort I'd call an' see that press
Y' jist ben gittin' in.
I've took yer paper fifty year
An' watched her grow an' grow,
'Till now, I swum, it's nowhere near
Like what I uster know.

'Twas jest a weaklin' then,
An' us'ter make Marlar
Near-cuss because it was too small
T' start th' kitchen fire.
But that was jest my wife's queer way,
She never learned t' read—
An' lightin' fires wus all th' good
In papers that she seed.

I wan't much better, I'll allow,
An' 'fore I'd git half through
A readin' one I swan t' man
Another'd be most due.
But I kep' growin' better learned—
Th' sheet kep' growin' too,
An' every year'd keep ahead
By springin' somethin' new.

I'd catch up with th' old plain type,
Th' hank o' one man's style,
When some new chap'd come along
An' shift things roun' a pile.
Th' paper changed its views o' things—
At first I called it slosh,
An' said I'd quit, but pretty soon
I changed roun' too, b'gosh!

It got t' printin' funny jokes
An' Pydia Linkum ads,
An' writin' 'bout th' wimmin folks
An' all their new born fads.
It sets a pace that seems durned hard
Fer one like me t' hold,
But jest th' same I read it all
If I am a-gettin' old.

I read about th' base-ball games
An' all th' cyclin' chaff,
An' all about th' bloomer girls
With skirts cut plum in half.
Marlar pastes th' fashion plates
In scrap-books—do we read
Th' Sunday Sermons, did y' say?
Oh yes, sir; yes, indeed.

An' now, by gum, I want t' see
Th' things that does th' work—
Th' type machines, an' new fast press
That prints news in a jerk.

* * * *

Well, I am beat! The blame thing runs
A kitin', sure's I'm born;
It beats th' new machine I got
At home for shellin' corn.
Th' thing ain't fed with little chunks
O' paper like I've seed
Most presses run, but say, gee whiz!
It's just one round o' speed.

There's heaps o' things I'd like t' ask
About that blame' machine.
But say, my head's a whirlin now
With all th' things, I've seen.
I'll jest go home an' rest a week
An' quiet down, I guess,
An' then I'll take another look
At that new printin' press.

—Arthur Chapman, in the Rockford Register-Gazette.

Board of Aldermen To Night.

The Board of Aldermen will meet in the Council chamber at 7:30 o'clock tonight for the purpose of considering the ordinance allowing the Richmond Traction Company to run a line to Hollywood by way of First street. A hot fight will probably be made by the property-owners in that section, but there seems to be little doubt that it will go through all right.

CONVENT EDUCATION.

The Place Where Girls Are Prepared to Appear Well in Society.

To show the transformation that woman's education has undergone in France, and to indicate as clearly as possible what still remains of the old forms, and what new ones the future promises, I ask permission to go back to the last century, when a little girl, far from being her mother's inseparable companion, as she is now, was merely brought to her once a day by her governess. When eleven or twelve years old she was taken to a convent, where, we are told, she acquired "the accomplishments necessary to the status of a woman who is to live in society, hold a certain place there, and even manage a household."

This may seem very extraordinary to those who imagine a convent as a prison or a tomb, but it is certain that the unchanging convent has remained just what it was when Rousseau was both praising and blaming it. The boarding pupils still play many games and have plenty of exercise, and the result is that they are usually in very good health; the calm serenity of the moral atmosphere surrounding them seems to preserve them from all nervous excitement. Besides, the convents—and I refer to the great convents such as the Sacred Heart, the Rouie, or Les Oiseaux—are still the places where women are best prepared for appearing well in society. How is this done? By keeping up old traditions, the special formulas of a fortunately vanished period when a young girl left the convent only to be married. She was then at once supposed to ignore no single shade of etiquette, to do nothing awkward, to be armed from head to foot for the grand ceremony of her presentation at court.

These may be puerile formulas, but they separated one, once for all, from the common people, and they are still preserved behind those great walls that immure the past. In addition, the nuns, who are the guardians of these traditions, frequently belong to aristocratic families. This atmosphere of hostility to all progress, this silent protest against both the good and the evil of modern times confounded in the same tacit reproach, are the convent's worst features.

It would seem like a scene from the middle ages if an American Protestant could see the parlor of the celebrated convent of the Visitandines, where little girls come to talk on Sundays to their relations behind a double set of narrow grratings. Not all convents are cloistered; there are some where no grating separates parents and children; but there is always a nun walking up and down, discreetly present at all interviews, and all letters sent or received must be read by the Superior. Save during the two months of vacation, the separation between mother and daughter is complete, and this is why in the present time, when some education seems to prevail, the convents are less in favor than formerly.—"About French Children," by Th. Bentzen, in the October Century.

WORKINGMEN AND SILVER.

The Effect Upon the Laboring Man of a Change in the Monetary Standard.

The workingman of this country is today receiving, on the gold basis, the highest average wages ever paid for labor in the history of the world. At the same time, prices of commodities, food, clothing, fuel, and other necessities and comforts of life, were never lower in price than they are now. The silver advocates claim that these prices have been reduced through the appreciation in the value of gold and its exclusive use as the monetary standard of value. Their claim is demonstrably false but in making it they admit the existence of unprecedentedly low prices. They are also forced to admit the existence of unprecedentedly high wages paid in gold or its equivalent. It comes about, therefore, that the workingman can buy more for his money than he ever could before in the world. What inducement can be offered to him to make him desire to change from gold to silver? The silver advocates wish to change to silver in order to force up the prices of commodities; they can give the workingman no assurance that his wages will be raised. If he were to receive wages that would have only half the purchasing power that those which he receives now have, and if at the same time the prices of what he buys were to be doubled, what would be his condition?

He would be in the situation thus outlined were this country to pass to a silver basis. That transition might be made in a night. Prices of commodities would be doubled instantly, for they would still be reckoned in gold, and would be fixed in the markets of the world. Indeed, the chief reason why the advocates of silver desire to have it for our standard is that it will effect this doubling of prices. They do not promise a doubling of wages. The farmers who are told that if we have a silver standard they will get twice as much per bushel for their wheat and corn and oats as they get now, and are not told that they would also have to pay double wages for labor. If they were compelled to do this, in addition to paying double prices for whatever they had to buy, in what respect would they be benefited by silver?—The Century for October.

A Dog With Blue Blood.

Mr. Allen Donnan has just received from Mr. W. G. Pilkinton's Broadmoor kennels the black white-and-tan setter Richard. Richard is said to be the best bred Lewellin setter in Virginia, his sire being Mr. Adolph Dill's Rupert, field-trial winner, sired by Roderigo and Bopeep. His dam is Mr. Pilkinton's famous Jeno. Her sire was Jean Val Jean, and her dam was Miss Thompson, by Roderigo and Bopeep. He has two crosses of the celebrated Roderigo and Bopeep blood.

The Pot Pourri Platform.

Here is one of the things Mr. Bryan said in his Goldsboro speech:

"It is not strange that tens and hundreds of thousands have deserted the Republican party. Not a day passes but I meet Republicans who tell me they voted for Abraham Lincoln and voted for the Republican ticket ever since, but they find more of the Republicanism of early days in the Democratic platform than they can find in the Republican platform of this year."

So? The Populists find all the Populism they want in the Chicago platform, and, according to Bryan the Republicans find more Republicanism in it than they can and in the Republican platform; but neither Bryan nor anybody else has ever been able to find any Democracy in the Chicago platform.—Courier Journal.

GRAND CLOSING SALE.

The Boston Begins To-Morrow to Sell Goods at Half Price.

The Boston, 109 east Main street, which has long been recognized as one of the leading clothing houses in Richmond, will close its doors this morning, that preparations may be made for a grand closing-out sale, which will begin bright and early to-morrow morning.

Mr. J. Jacobus, the proprietor, after a trip to New York, made up his mind to go out of the retail-clothing business, and will wind up his affairs as rapidly as possible. This determination of Mr. Jacobus means a rich harvest for bargain hunters, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement, which appears in another portion of to-day's Times.

The counters of The Boston are piled high with goods of the latest and most fashionable make, and of the best quality. But make or quality will not stand in the way; they must go, regardless of value, and the public will get the benefit of the great cut which will be made.

All day long yesterday Mr. Jacobus, assisted by his force of clerks, was busily engaged in overhauling and marking down the goods in various departments. Everything will go, without reservation, at fifty cents on the dollar. It would be an almost endless task to enumerate the different articles which can be secured during the sale for half what they would cost under normal conditions, but it is a fact that whole suits can be secured at the Boston during the progress of this closing out sale.

Everybody will soon need a good overcoat, light or heavy weight. They can be found in profusion at The Boston, and the price put upon them during this sacrifice sale will put them in reach of the most slender purse. The same is true concerning the clothing for boys. There is a complete assortment for every age and size piled on the counters of The Boston, and the opportunity to secure well-made, fashionably-cut garments may not come again for a long time.

In the gents' furnishing department the assortment is particularly full and complete. Well-made underwear for the winter months will be sold at figures that are simply astounding. Neckwear, in all the latest designs and colors will keep pace in price with the rest of the stock. It will be remorselessly slaughtered. Gentlemen's gloves, collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs are there in profusion, and are included in the general cut.

In the hat department wonderful bargains can be found. Mr. Jacobus will dispose of headwear of the finest material, made on the most fashionable blocks, for prices which must be seen to be believed.

There will be general regret in this city that Mr. Jacobus has decided to close a store, which has come to be regarded as one of the most reliable in Richmond; and it is hoped that he may decide to engage in some other line of business in this city, where the people know him and respect his uprightness and integrity.

There a Refreshing Newness About Our Fall Dress Goods.

NEWNESS on every shelf, novelty in every yard, economy in every fold, and comfort in every thread. Whatever your Dress Goods want may be, we can supply it. Write us for samples—we send them gladly!

☞ IF YOU SEE IT IN OUR AD. IT'S SO.

Special grade Checked Dress Goods, new fall colorings, good sturdy stuff for school wear, 12 1-2c. the yard. New Fall Goods.

Neat Tri-Toned Domestic Novelties, in half dozen combinations, 15c. the yard. New Fall Goods.

36-inch Beautiful All-Wool Checked Cheviots, half dozen color combinations, regular 35c. value, for 25c. the yard. New Fall Goods.

36-inch Handsome Silk and Wool Novelties, fine, closely-woven grounds of navy (two shades), garnet, green, black, and brown (two shades), with charming multi-colored silk checks and rich black overshot, regular 50c. grade, 29c. the yard. New Fall Goods.

Fine High Art Reproductions, handsome French color combinations, 36 inches wide, look like 75c. goods, priced here 25c. the yard. New Fall Goods.

Very Handsome Novelty Stuffs, plain color grounds, with tufted black overshot, very rich weavers, 38 inches wide, 39c. the yard. New Fall Goods.

Beyond a doubt here is the very handsomest line of Dress Goods that ever crossed a counter at the price; they are the cream of the season's products; the acme of style and the perfection of the weaver