

GREAT DISPENSER CAUGHT THINKING

Has Something on His Mind That Keeps His Admirers Guessing.

THE LACK OF MAGISTRATES

Joe Elam, the Colored Prophet Who Created a Disturbance in the House of Delegates to be Examined for Lunacy.

There is something on hand. The Great Dispenser is deeply meditative and has been caught thinking heavy thoughts a number of times. It has caused remark and people are wondering what it is.

Some of his satellites guessed that the Queen had asked him to elaborate on the two men, the English, but they have been rejected.

There were a number of the law-makers from the Senate and House in the Big White Chamber yesterday, who listened with interest to the Great Dispenser's wholesome precepts and common-sense distribution of the law.

OBJECT LESSON. An incident occurred just after the close of the regular matinee performance, not down in the bills that would have been a timely object-lesson to the law-makers, had they seen it.

When Justice John rose from the bench, there were three persons waiting with pleas for warrants, asking him to issue them as it was impossible to find a magistrate.

One of the warrants was for a case of house-breaking, where the prisoner was held on the charge of being a suspicious character for want of some one to issue a warrant for the grave charge.

The city of Richmond is restricted to six magistrates, and the necessity for more is too apparent to need argument.

THE CRAZY PROPHECY. Joe Elam (colored), the self-constituted prophet, who while in a violent mood made an attack on Sergeant-at-Arms Johnson, of the House of Delegates, was charged with creating a disturbance in the House.

He was very quiet before the Terror of Evil-Doers, until being questioned, he commenced to warm up to the subject of being called of God to prophesy.

He pulled a small much-sold tobacco sack from his pocket and held it up as containing a talisman that would defend him against all evil. A commission of lunacy was ordered in his case.

Burnley Taylor was charged with cursing, abusing and trespassing on the premises of Mary Saunders. Taylor made no denial, and claimed that he had no recollection of the affair.

He was reminded by a fine of \$5. OLD MAN OFF.

James Clarke was charged with striking P. J. Wyatt, his son-in-law. The old man had "gotten off" for the first time for years, but when he did come it was like a volcano awake from a long rest.

But all hands were sorry the warrant had been issued and it was dismissed with costs.

John Morton, colored, got uppish and interfering in the case of a woman who was being taken to the workhouse by a policeman in the discharge of his duty by trying to take a woman from the officer whom he had arrested, claiming the woman to be his wife, which was untrue.

He was fined \$10 and went to the pen in default. A HOUSEBREAKER.

John Jones, alias John Lewis, alias Eddie Wilkinson, colored, was charged with being a suspicious character and the case was continued in order to secure a warrant for the real charge—housebreaking. He entered the house, No. 234 east 4th street, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Monday afternoon and stole a lot of things.

His arrest was due to the road work of the newest policeman on the force—Officer J. L. Zimmerman.

Wesley Brown, colored, who is a driver for Mall Contractor D. W. Hock, was charged with assaulting Mr. Hock.

It appeared after cross examination that Mr. Hock broke a bottle over Wesley's head and struck him twice on the head with bricks, little circumstances that Mr. Hock overlooked in his own testimony, and received a dose of judicial rattle-dazzle on account of defective memory.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE. Neither the bottle or the bricks had any perceptible effect on Wesley's head, but he said he was much bothered by the broken glass falling down his collar and getting down his back. He threw bricks pretty briskly at Mr. Hock for his run-around, and he was well in accord with the Great Dispenser's declaration that the negro had a full right to protect himself and dismissed the case.

Archer Moss, colored, went to Price's Hall, in Jackson ward, where a charity entertainment was being given, and after performing a Zulu war-dance in the middle of the assembly, ruthlessly assumed charge of the ceremony and commenced throwing bricks that were used as ballast to some of the decorations.

Archer admitted that he was full of "hotter gin," and asked why he got full of such stuff, said it was forced on him. He was fined \$5 for allowing people to force him.

NOT STRAIGHT. Archer's father stated that his boy was not "soberly straight in his mind," and that a few drinks made him like a dandy. He agreed to repair the damage to the hall done by the rabid Archer, and the Great Dispenser threatened to lock the mad-dog up for twelve months if he drank any more liquor gin.

Carrie Grandison, charged with assaulting her husband with a brick. It was one of those cases in which the intentions of the Great Dispenser are like second sight, and where he pronounces the verdict first and sustains it by the evidence afterwards.

The husband had led her and she thought he was at Carrie's house, and Hattie acted the part of the Green-Eyed Monster and fought Carrie in her own room and then got the warrant.

The accused went free and the ground where the better shop of the Trigg Company formerly stood.

The Shipyard Notes. Obstructions made by the work of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad at the Trigg shipbuilding yards, necessitated the removal of the boiler shop across the street to the place formerly occupied by Murphy's cooper shop, the railroad having taken up the ground where the boiler shop of the Trigg Company formerly stood.

The Shipbuilding Company is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, asking for estimates on various kinds of ship work. The company is rushed with work.

HAMMOND, FLORIST

107 East Broad St., Richmond, Va. Plant Decorations, Choice Roses, Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, &c.

were read, and plans for future work were discussed. Mrs. Burwell was requested to look after the supplying of coke to the poor. Mrs. Burwell spoke very briefly of Mr. Joseph Powell, the coke book-keeper; Mr. G. B. Davis and Mr. William P. Knowles.

MRS. RIORDON'S WILL

She Leaves a Large Amount to Richmond Charities and Individuals. The will of the late Mrs. Riordon, who died on several days ago, was filed in Baltimore Monday.

It contains among other the following bequests: \$2,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor of Baltimore; \$500 each to the Bishop of Richmond and the pastor of St. Joseph's church, Baltimore, for masses, and \$500 additional to the Bishop of Richmond for having graves of Mrs. Riordon and her husband cared for.

\$2,000 each to Thomas and James Welsh, of Richmond, Va., nephews. \$2,000 to Mary Cleary, of Richmond, Va., a niece. \$500 each to Nellie Bowen, of Richmond, Va., a niece.

\$500 each to the five daughters of Thomas Dollard and Mary Ellen Dollard and Mary Ellen Dollard, deceased, of Richmond, Va.

A caveat to the will of Timothy Riordon, husband of Mrs. Riordon, was filed on September 25th, by Mr. Riordon's sister, Mrs. Mary McCann, of Richmond.

AN ANGRY PRISONER

Mr. J. K. Bullheller Called the Witness a Falsifier. J. K. Bullheller, a native of Germany, was before the Senate, by virtue of Henrico county, this morning for interfering with John Hammon in a manner likely to create a disturbance and a breach of the peace.

While a witness was testifying Bullheller lost his temper and called him a liar, for which he was fined \$5 for contempt. He was required to give \$100 security for his good behavior for the period of six months. The fine for contempt was remitted.

WILL BUY THE BONDS

Then, It is Thought, a Consolidation of the Two Lines Will Follow. It is understood that agreements have been reached through which the bondholders of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company will surrender their bonds to the Richmond Passenger and Power Company at the meeting to be held in New York to-morrow.

The corporators of the new company will be present at the meeting and use their every effort to get the bonds under their control.

The meeting will be held in the office of John H. Davis Co., 10 Wall street. As soon as the bonds can be purchased the company will organize and get down to business.

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Secret Service Work

The following report is work of the Secret Service Corps of the Police Department from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, inclusive: Three hundred and nine arrests were made. Two hundred and four of the above were thieves, classed as follows: burglary, 13; forgery, 5; housebreaking, 21; suspicious characters, 27; pickpockets, 4; highway robbery, 1; miscellaneous thieving, 92. Total, 294. Of which 182 were convicted; held for security, 22. Total, 201. Fugitives from justice from other cities, 309.

Funeral Services. The remains of Mrs. Susan J. Brain, of Goodland county, who died Sunday, were laid to rest Monday at Round Hill, Loudoun county.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann E. Ball, who died Saturday at her home, No. 11 east Clay street, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock from the residence. The remains were buried in Hollywood.

The obsequies of Miss Ivy West were held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock from her home, near Old church.

A Bad Fall

Mr. F. P. Perkins, of No. 217 Smith street, was severely hurt yesterday morning by falling into a ditch. Mr. Perkins is blind and walked into the ditch which is being dug at the corner of Ninth and Grace streets. He was taken out by the hands and carried to his home where he was treated by Dr. W. R. Jones.

AN OBJECT-LESSON

In a Restaurant. A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of blind, vigorous old men at the tables, eating and drinking and talking and many of them blind and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object-lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these heavy old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor glibly picking their way through a meaty and well-favored lunch; they are eating the good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon bread and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other things are rank poisons, but these endeavorers, sickly-looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secrets are good, the digestive juices in sufficient quantity, why wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remedy the trouble, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, persin hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels and in fact do not act by a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus giving a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they are safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and in all places, they are safe to use at any time. A little booklet on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing P. A. Stuart, Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE BIENNIAL SCHOOL REPORT

Interesting and Instructive Document of Superintendent Southall.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO

The Addition of Manual Instruction Urged—Consolidation of Rural Schools—Higher Institutions. Other Subjects Treated.

The biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. J. W. Southall, of Amelia county, was released for publication yesterday. It is an extremely interesting document which conscientiously investigates conditions as affecting the school system of the State is apparent, and conclusions based on the research of those who prepared the report are stated clearly and strongly.

The treatment of the question of the education of the negro population is especially broad and comprehensive. The advocacy of manual training for both races, but more especially the negro, is supported by quotations from eminent educational authorities. The wish of criticism on the ground of advocating paternalism, the report endorses the idea of transportation of pupils to schools in sparsely settled rural districts. Through-out the report is of absorbing interest to all who are interested in the development and perfecting of the great public school system, which in Virginia has attained to a high degree of efficiency.

At the beginning attention is called to the falling off in attendance of pupils last year. The report is permanent, and which is attributed to the prevalence of smallpox and measles, and to the unusual severity of the winter of 1898-99. Nevertheless, continues the report, and leaving out of account the large amount of money expended in permanent improvements, the cost of the schools last year was in excess of the cost of the previous year by \$38,481.25. The increase is attributed to the tendency to multiply the number of small country schools, which have characterized the year, and to the item presenting itself for solution at this time. So serious has the situation become, indeed, that the State is confronted with the alternatives of reducing the number of rural schools, or of having shorter sessions and paying smaller salaries to teachers.

HEAVY COST OF DUAL SYSTEM. Discussing the problem, the Superintendent points out that it is one which confronts many of the wealthiest and most densely populated Commonwealths of the Union, and calls attention to the great difficulty in surmounting it in Virginia, owing to the maintenance of a dual system of white and colored schools, to the support of which the latter race contributes but a small part.

The Superintendent presents as a remedy the consolidation of the smaller schools and the transportation at local or public expense to and from schools of those children who live too far to walk. This movement, beginning in Massachusetts a quarter of a century ago, has spread to many other States with the most gratifying results. The Superintendent admits that the reform cannot be accomplished at once, but must come gradually, if at all.

It is not contended that the adoption of the policy of consolidating the small rural schools can be effected in every community, or that, if effected, it would cure all the evils of the system. The fact is, that such a policy may be done in the way of consolidating the smaller schools of a large proportion of the children of the State, for obvious reasons, will have to be taught in little ungraded rural schools, or they will not be taught at all. But if the State is to multiply small schools which are to be supported by the State, in favor of the establishment of ungraded schools, with longer terms and better teachers, in every neighborhood, the way will be paved to the accomplishment of a great educational reform in Virginia. Longer sessions, better teachers, better grading, better teaching, better supervision, better schoolhouses, greater physical efforts for the pupils, and increased interest in the schools on the part of both pupils and patrons, are some of the conditions which are justly demanded for the new departure that is here advocated.

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS. Discussing the subject of transportation of pupils, the report says the chief objection to such a proposition is that it smacks somewhat of paternalism, socialism, and aid: "It cannot be denied that all such legislation has a tendency in that direction, but this objection applies with equal force to almost every feature of the public school system. In multiplying country schools, we have been acting on the assumption that it is the duty of the State to carry the school-house to the children. The question we are now called on to consider is, whether it is not cheaper and better to carry the children to the school-house.

Multiplication of the number of higher institutions of learning is deplored, on the ground that the dispersion of energies, resources and patronage among so many colleges and universities prevents Virginia from gaining that primacy in educational matters in the nation to which she might otherwise attain. The provision of the Pennsylvania law is quoted in this connection, and that is to the effect that no institution shall be chartered with power to confer degrees unless it has assets amounting to \$500,000, and unless the faculty consists of at least six regular professors who devote all their time to instruction of its college students, and the introduction of manual and industrial training into the public grammar and high school courses, is pointed out as notable results. Virginia has taken advanced ground in providing for normal schools for teachers, and amply provided for the manual and industrial instruction, but, says the superintendent, the State is far behind many of her sister States in the matter of manual training in her common schools. The superintendent declares: "It is very certain that our public schools cannot

TO ENLARGE THE POWERS OF BOARD

Bill Offered in Relation to the Agricultural Department.

GRIME'S BATTERY TO BE PAID

Bland Measure Goes Through House With Many Votes to Spare—Proceedings of the Senate and the House.

The Senate and the House held rather brief sessions yesterday. Delegate Bland's bill to pay the Grimes Battery for services rendered in enforcing quarantine rules during the prevalence of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home, near Hampton, was passed in the House.

An interesting passage from the report is as follows: "From the statistics furnished this office by Colonel Myron Mayne, the able and accomplished Auditor of Public Accounts, it is safe to say that the negroes of Virginia possess an annual surplus of about one million dollars in excess of the entire amount of taxes paid into the treasury by them. This is not an encouraging state of affairs. We must, however, not forget that the negroes, in the short period of their free condition, are endeavoring to contend in their struggle for material wealth with the most powerful and progressive race of the world. But the fact that they are still making but little progress, and in some cases showing signs of retrogression, demand that the most enlightened thought and the wisest counsel be employed to find a remedy for the existing evils. All will agree that ignorance is not the remedy."

REMEDY SUGGESTED. Regarding a remedy for the evils just mentioned, the superintendent concludes discussion of the problem of negro education in the following words: "Aside from any question of abstract right, it is difficult to see it that these people are educated to a moderate degree of intelligence, and that they have such instruction in industrial training as to make them thrifty in habits and productive in labor. This much, at least, we owe to them to ourselves, and to the people who are to come after us. The remedy proposed may not cure all the evils, but it is the best that has yet been suggested. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute has been preaching this kind of training; the Miller School of Albemarle is a living monument to the wisdom of this policy, and I would urge the General Assembly to see that ample provision is made for introducing this kind of training into the Normal and Collegiate Institute at Petersburg. The introduction of industrial training into all the common schools, for white as well as for colored children, is a most important step, and should be accomplished as soon as possible. Surely this is salvation in life."

The report includes with paragraphs devoted to discussion of text books, their adoption, and their cost, which is fifteen or twenty per cent. less than former contracts; a history of the Slater Fund, and its operation; a list of the State's official visitations, etc.

The report recommends a commission of three persons to revise and codify the school law before the next General Assembly. A passage at the close encourages the establishment of school libraries.

Real Estate Transfers. Richmond: Benj. T. Barret, special commissioner, to H. S. Wallerstein, 27-12 feet on east side Second street, 65-12 feet from Duval street, \$2,000. Henric: M. J. Burnett, 10 acres about one and one-half miles west of Richmond, on the west side of the Parham road, \$100.

Mary Gite to Lewis Keppler, 1-4 interest in certain lots fronting on Twenty-ninth street, between the Chesapeake and the James, \$100. Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, \$100. Edward J. Jones to Fred A. Dickson, 10 acres in Mantle addition, about one and one-half miles east of Richmond, \$1,450.

Court of Appeals Yesterday. Jennings vs. Commonwealth, and Allen vs. Commonwealth, argued by Caskie & Coleman for the appellants, and Attorney General for the Commonwealth, and submitted.

Morgan vs. Commonwealth. Called and passed. Tabb vs. Commonwealth. Argued by T. B. Carter for petitioner, and H. L. Pollard for the Commonwealth, and continued until to-day.

The next cases to be called are Brown vs. Commonwealth; Florence vs. Trustee; Morley et al. vs. Commonwealth; Nos. 12, 13 and 14 on Commonwealth's docket.

Fell From a Car. A lady who is well known in Fulton was very painfully, but not seriously, injured yesterday morning at the corner of Twentieth and Main streets, by the falling of a street-car. She was struck at the corner where she wished to alight, and attempted to jump, lost her footing and struck the back of her head. She is being attended by Dr. Beams, who pronounces her injuries slight.

Death of a Delegate's Mother. Delegate J. W. Fleet, of King and Queen county, was called home Saturday by a letter announcing the critical illness of his mother. Yesterday information was received here of the death of the lady. Mr. Fleet will probably not return before the end of the week.

Officers Re-Elected. A meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of the city was held yesterday. The old directors and officers were re-elected.

Negro Arrested. Nelson Banks (colored) was arrested yesterday for creating a disturbance on the street. Officer Wyatt took him in charge, and he was locked up at the Second Station.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary Circle will meet next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at the First Baptist church. An interesting program has been arranged and a large attendance is expected.

To cure a weak stomach take a dose of the Bitters three times a day. It has a refreshing taste and will effectively cure Dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and liver or kidney trouble.

Mr. Madson to incorporate the Hampton Roads Railway and Electric Company. Mr. Clarke for the relief of Cannon Stewart, a Confederate soldier of Dinwiddie county.

By Mr. L. G. Donohoe—Authorizing the County School Board of Elizabeth City to borrow \$10,000, and issue bonds therefor.

ON THE CALENDAR. To ratify, confirm and amend the charter of the Norfolk County Water Company, and to give it additional powers. To amend and re-enact section 2105 of the Code in relation to fish-ladders, as amended, and re-enacted by an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact section 2105 of the Code touching fish-ladders approved Jan. 14, 1890.

To amend and re-enact section 2072 of the Code in relation to the terms of the Hunter's Court of Richmond. A bill for the relief of A. W. McKing, Treasurer of Page county. To amend and re-enact section one of an act to incorporate the Mineral Belt Railway and Graining Company.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED. For relief of Battery "C," First Battalion Artillery Virginia Volunteers, Norfolk and Virginia Beach Railway, Dr. R. S. Spilman, C. R. Warren, and W. E. Simons, for services rendered in aid of civil authorities of Virginia, in preventing the spread of yellow fever. To amend and re-enact section seven hundred and seventeen of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved March 1, 1898, relating to fines and costs before justices of the peace.

To amend and re-enact the 7th section of an act entitled an act to provide for the reorganization of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, and to repeal chapter 7 of the Code of Virginia, and to repeal chapter 225 of the Acts of Assembly, entitled an act to regulate the appointment of the Board of Directors of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute at Staunton, Va., approved May 14th, 1887, approved March 4th, 1896, as amended by chapter 24, of Acts of Assembly 1897-98, approved February 8, 1898.

To amend and re-enact an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved February 12th, 1892, entitled an act to make the bridge at Shenandoah, Virginia, a toll-bridge. To amend section 2 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Newport News, in the county of Warwick, and to provide a charter for the same. To amend and re-enact section 11 of an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Newport News in the county of Warwick and to provide a charter therefor, approved January 16th, 1894.

Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Drewry, Hughes & Co., was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The president's report showed the business to be in a very satisfactory condition. The net assets were \$188,000, which was an increase in sales over 1898 (which was a record).

TOO MUCH HONEY. Falls on the Palate. A man ate a heaping saucer of Grape-Nuts every morning, because they "tasted so good." In about ten days he began to turn against the food, and finally lost the pleasure of his favorite dish to a child who gave him too much honey candy, or any other good thing. The system gets more than it needs and nature revolts. In order to prevent further over-eating, Grape-Nuts furnish a condensed food, which, when taken in moderation, give out a delicious dish every morning that is looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. When not more than that heaping teaspoonful is used at breakfast and lunch, it absorbs all of the fat and the sugar, and the system discovers this fact by its improved feeling of health and strength. Use Grape-Nuts liberally, but avoid excess.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Co., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 30th, 1899. RESOURCES: Time Loans Secured by Collateral \$ 679,019 73 Demand Loans Secured by Collateral 233,835 00 Investments, Bonds, and Stocks and taxes paid 932,008 70 Furniture and fixtures 1 00 Accrued Interest, Dividends, etc. 21,769 74 Cash 463,946 17 \$2,330,580 34 LIABILITIES: Capital Stock \$1,000,000 00 Deposits subject to check \$1,010,573 33 Certificates 29,732 33 1,131,805 66 Due to Banks and Bankers 49,858 88 Unpaid Liabilities Account of Investments 25,737 50 Undivided Profits 123,378 30 \$2,330,580 34

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President. JAMES H. DOOLEY, FRANK A. PAVENPORT, Vice-Presidents. H. L. CABELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF MECKLENBURG OF BOYDTON AND CHASE CITY, VA. C. J. FAULKNER, President, Boydton, Va. E. W. OVERBEY, Cashier, Boydton, Va. LUCIUS GREGORY, Vice-Prest., Chase City, Va. C. HASKINS, Jr., Cashier, Chase City, Va.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JANUARY 2, 1900. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts \$128,225 42 Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 1,347 15 Due from banks 24,870 43 Banking house and fixtures 1,542 35 Expenses and taxes paid 22,086 30 Cash and cash items \$182,487 34 LIABILITIES: Capital \$16,000 00 Surplus 6,064 54 Undivided profits 345 00 Dividends unpaid 151,022 68 Deposits 134 12 Due to banks 134 12 \$182,487 34

Inviting your attention to the foregoing statement, this bank respectfully solicits the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Corporations, Farmers and all individuals, and offers superior facilities for the transaction of business.

WOODS SEEDS THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH. Wood's Seeds are largely used in every Southern State and have achieved the highest reputation for quality, productiveness and adaptability to our Southern soil and climate. THE NEW CATALOGUE OF WOOD'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE is fully abreast of the times, and gives the fullest information about all Seeds for Southern Planting. It should be in the hands of all who plant seeds, and we will mail it free upon receipt of postal request. T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Virginia Trust Company, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. RO: LEE TRAYLOR, MANAGER. TELEPHONE 194. P. O. BOX 927. 1200 EAST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA. Value of Bonds Deposited in Virginia, over \$250,000,000. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO INSURANCE ON DWELLINGS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ABSOLUTE SECURITY. CAREFULLY DRAWN CONTRACTS.

county to borrow \$10,000, and issue bonds therefor. ON THE CALENDAR. To ratify, confirm and amend the charter of the Norfolk County Water Company, and to give it additional powers. To amend and re-enact section 2105 of the Code in relation to fish-ladders, as amended, and re-enacted by an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact section 2105 of the Code touching fish-ladders approved Jan. 14, 1890.

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