

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

KENTUCKY'S SHAME.

Another shocking story comes from the State of Kentucky. Finley Anderson, upon whose testimony Caleb Powers was convicted of complicity in the murder of William Goebel, now comes forward and makes affidavit that the story told on the stand by him was perjured. It was reported that Powers had said in the presence of Anderson: "They say Goebel wears a coat of mail, but it won't do him any good." Powers relates that Arthur Goebel, brother of the murdered man, questioned him on this point and that he assured Goebel that Powers had never said anything of the sort in his presence. But Goebel told him to think and see if he could not remember. Finley did think, but he could not recall that Powers had ever made such a statement to him or anything like it. However, being urged by this effect against Powers, and did so testily, but he now swears that his testimony was false. As to the manner in which he was "urged" he explains he has received from Arthur Goebel various sums of money aggregating \$300.

THE "FULL DINNER-PAIL."

We hear so much nowadays of the "full dinner pail" from the Republicans, while Mr. Bryan offsets it with such fine and scornful denunciations of those who "put the dollar above the man," that it is about time a little common sense was applied to the matter. There are undoubtedly certain principles of government that are not to be yielded, whatever the exigency may be. Neither the flesh pots of Egypt, nor the full dinner pails of America are to be secured at the expense of the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, the right of an accused person to be confronted by his accusers, and many other rights of the citizen which pertain to his liberty and his character of citizen, and if any person or party were threatening any of their fundamental rights that relate directly to liberty and freedom, the citizen should be deaf to all appeals made to him by that person or party, though those appeals were attended by more full dinner pails than would supply all the world with food in all time to come. But next in importance to these is the full dinner pail, for that implies national prosperity. It implies a sound financial condition, busy factories, busy railroads, busy merchants, busy workmen, good wages, active trade among ourselves and with foreign peoples. The stump orators often refer to political economy and exploit their knowledge of Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill. But what is the grand purpose with which political economy concerns itself? Wholly and entirely with how it can increase the wealth of the people, and most widely distribute amongst them the comforts and luxuries which wealth can secure. Whenever any party threatens to take away the God-given rights of the people, then, indeed, should the people ignore the question of meat and drink and put that party down regardless of cost and consequences. Life itself is not so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery. Our forefathers did not think of the full dinner pail when they took up arms against the brutal doctrine of taxation without representation. Nor did the men of the South consider the full dinner pail when they marched out to resist the unwarranted invasion of their territory by the Northern forces. But the commercial question is not to be lightly considered, for a nation's greatness depends upon its commercial prosperity. We cannot have churches and schools and asylums and comfortable houses and other great institutions without wealth, and we cannot have wealth without trade.

OVER-ZEAL OF A POLITICIAN.

When the Philadelphia Times determined to support the national Democratic ticket it announced the fact with a great flourish of black type and pictures. Telegrams of congratulation from all the Democratic leaders, together with their likenesses, were displayed as conspicuously as the job printer could manage. In the language of the shop this new departure of the Times was "featured," as though it were a great and noble thing for a newspaper to change its politics. We mentioned the incident at the time.

Since then the Times has been showing all the ear marks of a party organ and enjoys the distinction, if we mistake not, of being the only issue and regular Democratic organ in the Quaker City. It has been giving the party a very lively organ, too, and has been even more enthusiastic for Bryan than it was for McKinley four years ago. In its zeal the other day it printed as a "feature" with wide, squatty type in the headlines an "exclusive" interview with Mr. Grover Cleveland, in which that gentleman was made to predict a landslide for Bryan. In its issue of yesterday, however, it makes the following correction:

The following dispatch was received yesterday by the editor of The Times from Philadelphia Times, relating to the alleged interview from him on the national political contest, and published prominently in this journal yesterday morning: Princeton, N. J., October 30, 1900. Editor Philadelphia Times. The alleged interview with me published in this morning's Times, is an absolute and outrageous fabrication. Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland's emphatic denial of the interview on the political situation, published in this journal yesterday morning, is accepted as a conclusive. The Times owes it to itself and to its large circle of readers, to say that it was not in any measure a party to the publication of the interview, beyond accepting it from the author, who was highly accredited. The Cleveland interview was brought to the Times office at a late hour on Monday night by Mr. R. J. Black, a resident of Iowa. He had letters of recommendation from J. Sterling Morton, a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, and from other close friends of the ex-President. He stated that he had come directly from a visit to Mr. Cleveland, had discussed the political situation fully with him, and had carefully taken down Mr. Cleveland's utterances. Thus accredited and at an hour too late to verify the interview, the editor in charge, fully convinced that no imposition was intended, promptly published the interview, as it was highly important, if true. We sincerely regret the publication. No political interest would weigh for a moment with this journal in favor of the publicity of such political news, and we make the correction as distinctly and conscientiously as is possible, not only in justice to Mr. Cleveland, but in justice to public journalism. Appended is an affidavit from the interview in which he sticks to it that the interview was genuine. The Times people ought to have known better. The language put into Mr. Cleveland's mouth was no more like him than Hebrew is like French. The "interview" had the features of the fake in every line. But the zeal of the new convert is proverbial.

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APPENDED IS AN AFFIDAVIT FROM THE INTERVIEW IN WHICH HE STICKS TO IT THAT THE INTERVIEW WAS GENUINE.

THE TIMES PEOPLE OUGHT TO HAVE KNOWN BETTER. THE LANGUAGE PUT INTO MR. CLEVELAND'S MOUTH WAS NO MORE LIKE HIM THAN HEBREW IS LIKE FRENCH.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES SHOULD HAVE ISSUED AN EXTRA TO EXPLAIN THAT BIG MISTAKE.

MR. CLEVELAND'S POSITION MAY BE BRIEFLY DEFINED AS "DITTO IN 1900."

GENERAL ROSSER HAS ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAS ABANDONED THE CONFEDERACY. HE IS NOW PROBABLY RECONSTRUCTIVE.

MR. BRYAN'S PLATFORM IS SAID TO BE THREE-LEGGED—DEMOCRATIC, POPULISTIC, SILVER REPUBLICAN.

FRANCE MAY GET KRUGER A HEARTY RECEPTION JUST TO SNUB ENGLAND.

IF YOU SEE IT IN THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES LOOK IN SOME OTHER PAPER TO SEE IF IT'S SO.

THE PAPERS WILL PROBABLY NOT HAVE TO CORRECT ANY ESTIMATES MADE BY MR. MCKINLEY.

"CONFIDENCE" IS KEPT ALWAYS ON TAP AT POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

WHEN THE AGENCY IS OVER IT WILL BE FOUND THAT FIGURES DON'T LIE—THAT IS, MEN'S FIGURES.

THE BRITISH LEFT ONE CHURCH STANDING IN BATHVILLE PROBABLY TO HOLD THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN.

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN INFLUENCED LARGELY BY A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S PERJURED TESTIMONY.

IF BRYAN IS DEFEATED IT WON'T GO SO VERY HARD WITH HIM. THERE'S NOTHING LIKE GETTING USED TO A THING.

NEITHER SIDE HAS YET CLAIMED THE CHINESE VOTE.

WHEN CROKER DECLARED AN AMERICAN CITIZEN'S VOTE IS HIS PROPERTY, HE PROBABLY HAD TAMMANY IN MIND, AND REALLY MEANT "MY PROPERTY."

WHILE THE LAWYERS ARE SQUABBLING OVER THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION IN THE TRIAL OF ALVORD, THE EMBLEZZER'S \$50,000 IS PROBABLY PILING UP GOOD INTEREST SOMEWHERE.

THE SCORE OF 81 TO 0 MAKES IT NOW APPROPRIATE FOR RICHMOND COLLEGE STUDENTS TO PATCH UP THE ROPE AND TOLL THE BELL.

BRYAN'S 110 SPEECHES MAY MAKE HIM EXCLAIM: "MY KINGDOM FOR A REVISED DICTIONARY!"

MR. SIMMONS, CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR IN NORTH CAROLINA, SAYS THAT RETURNS FROM SIXTY-FIVE COUNTIES INDICATE THAT HE WILL HAVE 55,000 MAJORITY. BUT THESE VOTES HAVE NOT YET BEEN COUNTED.

WHILE EACH SIDE CLAIMS THE ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, THE PHILIPPO CHIEF HAS FIGURED OUT A VICTORY FOR AGUIBALDO.

MR. CLEVELAND FOUND THE CAMPAIGN LESS "EXCEPTIONAL AND DISTRESSING" WHEN HE WAS A CANDIDATE ON THE WINNING TICKET.

THERE IS ONE TIME IN A WOMAN'S LIFE WHEN SHE DOES NOT OBJECT TO LETTING HER AGE BE KNOWN—WHEN SHE BECOMES 100.

THE HON. JAMES K. ARKANSAS JONES IS STILL CLAIMING "NEW YORK" AND THE "MIDDLE WEST." IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT HIS AWAKENING TO THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EUPHONIC HOPE AND STERN REALITY WILL NOT RESULT IN APOLOGY.

THE FACT THAT THE COUNT TOIUSTOF'S FORTHCOMING DRAMA IS ENTITLED "A CORPSE," DOES NOT FORECAST ANYTHING AS TO ITS FATE BEFORE A CRITICAL AUDIENCE.

CROKER'S ADVICE TO CONGREGATE AND EXCITE violence at the polls when the count is made seems to indicate that the Tammany Tiger's desperation is on the gnashing-of-teeth order.

WE REMIND THE RICHMOND COLLEGE BELL RINGERS THAT THE CURFEW ORDINANCE HAS NOT YET BECOME A LAW.

AFTERMATH. A NEW YORK WOMAN PAID \$40,000 FOR A CORNER LOT WITH 20 FEET FRONTAGE ON CENTRAL PARK TO PRESERVE THE LIGHT OF HER APARTMENT HOUSE ALONGSIDE.

A SPANISH PAPER SAYS THAT TWO DESCENDANTS OF COLUMBUS, MANUEL AND MARIA COLUMBO, BROTHER AND SISTER, ARE AT PRESENT INMATES OF THE ASYLUM FOR HOMELESS, IN THE CITY OF CADIZ. IT IS SAID THAT DOCUMENTS IN THEIR POSSESSION INCONTESTABLY PROVE THEIR DESCENT.

"FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS," SAYS THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL, "H. K. BATES, WHO DIED SUDDENLY WITH HEART DISEASE AT FORT Scott, was master mechanic at the Fort Scott shops for the Memphis road. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Mrs. Adams, a direct descendant of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States."

PRINCE THIKKA, the fifteen-year-old son of the King of Siam, who has been studying at the Charterhouse School in London, has been recalled to Siam. It is said that he will return to his native country, as he has grown to be a fond of England and the English people.

NEODESHA, Kan., has a population of about 1,500, which includes more thin people than any place twice its size in America. Many of the men weigh less than 100 pounds, though in good health. Physicians say that the petroleum and natural gas wells there are responsible for making the people look like whitened refugees from a famine district in India.

MRS. HIGHTOWER—Don't forget, my dear, that in conversation the interest must not be allowed to flag. Clara—But I'm sure I do my best, mamma. Lybbo so. But while the pianist was playing, though, once or twice, that I detected you listening, him.—Lito.

THE KURAL HINT.—"Your Aunt Almira tips the beam at less than a hundred pounds, don't she?" inquired Farmer Stockpole. "Honest! Farmer Dunk blatted joyously in appreciation of the only joke he had perpetrated since the previous autumn. "A little way she has."—Harper's Bazar.

SHE—Yes, it's all well enough to say now you think I'm pretty. You should say you had my nose turned up dreadfully. HE—Well, dear, was thinking it shows nightly poor taste in backing away from such a lovely mouth.—Collier's Weekly.

A WAIL FROM EXPERIENCE. Carter—Hill tell you what it is, old man, wife-holding is an awful thing. Marter—Maybe, but I don't think it's half as bad as having a wife that you know that you can't beat.—Boston Courier.

O'FERRALL SPEAKS. He Defines His Position in the Present Campaign. Editor of The Times: Sir—For nearly three years I have been contenting myself strictly to the pursuit of private life and taking no active part in politics. Neither my views upon the political issues of the day nor the way in which I may cast my vote at the coming Presidential election can be of special interest to the general public; yet whenever my opinions or intentions are made a matter of notice in the press I prefer that they shall be correctly stated. Recently an announcement has appeared in several papers to the effect that I would not support Bryan and would cast my ballot for McKinley. As I do not desire this statement to go uncorrected, I beg sufficient space in your valuable columns to state briefly my position. It is true, I have no idea of supporting Bryan, but it is not true that I intend to vote for McKinley. I feel now just as I felt in 1896, except that I shall not cast my vote for Bryan with far less reluctance now than then. The paramount issue in this campaign is free silver, as it was in the campaign of 1896. I would not endorse the doctrine of 1896, ago because I believed it to be a mistake. I do not believe in free silver, because I know it to be wrong. I acted upon a conviction in 1896; I shall act now upon equal proof "with no hinge or loop to hang a doubt on," that I was correct in my conviction. I did not believe free silver was a remedy for hard times, but on the other hand that it would plunge us into untold troubles, and the prosperity which has come to us without free silver, has demonstrated that we were not mistaken in my judgment. With the declaration in favor of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 in the Kansas City platform, every vote for Bryan will be a vote for free silver. The assertion of some that free silver is dead is unfounded. How can it be dead when it is presented as a issue in the platform of a party that cast 5,500,000 votes against it in the last Presidential election, and whose present candidate in all his Western, if not Eastern speeches, swears allegiance to it? How can it be dead when the campaign emblem of the party is a metal or button representing silver, and when it is so dead, but if it were so dead that its dry bones rattled in their sepulchre I would not by my vote pay tribute to its memory. I have said that silver is the paramount issue of this campaign. It is true the cry of imperialism is heard, and we are told that the republic is in danger, and that anti-silver Democrats should bury their convictions upon the money question and rally to the support of our institutions. If this is so, why did not the voters of the Kansas City Convention show their patriotism by dropping "the bone of contention" and saying to their anti-silver brethren, let us relegate to the rear our differences and come together in a common cause in the defense of a common country? With what grace can the followers of Mr. Bryan appeal to anti-silver Democrats to join them upon the grounds of patriotism, when they were so unpatriotic as to refuse to leave out of their platform a plank which they knew would be objectionable to their anti-silver brethren? If imperialism was to be made the great and important issue of the campaign, and they verily believed there was danger of our passing from the ways of a republic into the ways of an empire, why did they not so declare and adjourn? Why lie in "the bone of contention"? By their action they have placed our institutions in peril and they must be saved, but silver must also be saved; that both must be saved or lost. It may be that they had such faith in the patriotism of anti-silver Democrats, as to believe that they would close their eyes to all parts of the platform except the plank on imperialism, and for the sake of their country unite with them in preserving it from imperialistic tendencies. If this was the opinion they entertained as to the anti-silver brethren, I beg to say that no greater compliment could have been paid them; but there are thousands of gold Democrats who see nothing to alarm them in the present attitude of governmental affairs. For myself, I declare that if I could discover anything in the treatment of the Philippine question that gave me any ground for believing that quick to show my love for my country, by casting my vote for the Kansas City platform and candidate, in spite of all objections I might have to either. But when I know that we acquired the Philippines by treaty as indemnity for war losses and upon the payment of twenty million dollars; that Mr. Bryan himself favored and urged the ratification of that treaty; that we are simply holding what belongs to us by conquest and purchase for which our soldiers fought and for which we paid our gold; that our policy has not yet been defined; that we cannot withdraw our troops from the face of an armed foe; that our duty to other nations as well as to the citizens of the islands requires us to establish a stable and safe government, I cannot possibly say that we are doing any wrong to the Philippines, or that we are to be held in the ways of imperialism. We do not intend to hold the islands as our own, why did we pay twenty million dollars for them? When Mr. Bryan was urging their purchase by treaty, was it with a view of turning them over as a friendly offering to Aguinaldo and his half-civilized bands?

Producing Copper-Colored Spots, Pimples, Sore Throat, Aches and Pains in Bones or Joints, Old Sores, Ulcers, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Hair or Eyebrows Falling out, Scrofula, Old Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured without the use of mercury by the wonderful Botic.

BLOOD BALM (B. B. B.) a few weeks' use of which makes a clean, healthy being, after all else fails. B. B. B. kills or destroys the syphilitic poison, thus making a perfect cure. Thoroughly tested thirty years. Best voluntary testimony from all Druggists, \$1. Trial treatment and medical advice free by writing BLOOD BALM COMPANY, 108 Northchill Street, Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. cures the worst and most deep-seated cases.

If so, he was unjust to the people, whose money was used. We are as much entitled to the Philippines as we are to Porto Rico. If it is right to retain the latter, why not the former? Why are we to have a "big island" that runs fast? The cry of imperialism has not frightened me nor divided my attention from the cloak and real issue of the campaign. I do not know an imperialist in this broad land; I have never heard of one and do not believe one can be found, unless he is in some madhouse where his insane ideas run do no harm. I have greater faith than ever in the loyalty of our people to our institutions. The republic is stronger to-day than it has ever been since the fathers founded it. If all the people are for the republic, who will rear the emperor?

If we cannot govern a people "without their consent," Jefferson, the founder of Democracy, committed a most grievous wrong in 1803, when he purchased Louisiana from France, and established first a military government over the thousands of territory without the consent of the inhabitants. If we cannot acquire territory and govern it without the consent of the inhabitants, how could we ever take territory of a nation with which we might be engaged in war and add its indemnity for war losses? In acquiring California and New Mexico after the Mexican war, during Polk's administration, we did not consult the wishes of the people of either.

The Federalists charged President Jefferson with imperialism, and the Whigs condemned President Polk for favoring the acquisition of "foreign territory." But the wisest prophesied never came. The Republic survived "the shock" in each instance.

The further cry of militarism does not affect my nerves in the least. A standing army of one hundred thousand men, or half a million soldiers to each three thousand of the population of our country, can hardly be a menace to our liberties, even if they were not necessary to our national defense. It may serve as an alarming affliction for the timid, but it cannot be used as a hobgoblin to frighten men with some steel in their composition.

Still opposing free silver and regarding it as the real issue of the campaign, and a thing in the Kansas City platform other planks to which I object as Republican and not Democratic when they appeared in the Chicago platform four years ago, I shall, on the 6th day of November, do what I did in 1896, to support Mr. Bryan. At the same time I will vote for Mr. McKinley, for the all-sufficient reason that he is a Republican and I am a Democrat.

In a published letter of date October 16th, he said: "I am a Democrat, pure and simple, unpolished with Populism, but tainted with Republicanism—a Democrat so firm in my faith that there is no power under Heaven that could draw me into the ranks of either, and no hope of gain, personal or political, that could induce me to ally myself with the one or to attach myself to the other." Upon this declaration I stand to-day.

CHAS. T. O'FERRALL

WHY EXPERIMENT? What is reputation, if not capital, for doing business? Why risk your money on a piano of little or no reputation for durability, when you are offered pianos that have been before the American public for forty years or more? Their worth is proven passed upon by all the exhibitions in this and foreign countries, by thousands of the finest professional critics and judges, by tens of thousands of private purchasers all alike—the best advertised pianos they are: STEINWAY, KNABE, HAIRD, MAN, KIMBALL, STANDARD, HAINES. We invite your examination of instruments and prices—no one will do as well as we.

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YOUR BEST WORK cannot be done without good health, and you can't have good health without pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. It gives appetite, strength and vigor, and cures disease.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

FACTS AND REASON TO BACK IT. If you have not a piano in your home just make a purchase of one, and you cannot but soon acknowledge that it fills a void that you did not know until the entrance of the pleasure-giving tone of the piano. Don't say "Nones" to play it, for you have friends coming in who can, and then there is the wonderful Pianola—add that to your purchase, and then you are never without the means of a fine performance, always at hand. We have the largest stock of Pianos and Pianolas to select from, and lowest prices.

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VIOLETS! VIOLETS! VIOLETS!!! Choice Rose Buds, Chrysanthemums, Carnations, and other Cut Flowers at REYNOLDS', Florist, No. 22 North Ninth Street.

THESE ARE TALKERS. Some are called Talking Machines, but it is hard to understand what they are when you hear them. But when you hear a COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE, you hear the true production of what it aims to reproduce—it talks and sings like the human voice, loud and clear. All the band organs, banjos, mandolins, etc., are real things. We keep all the latest records. The new process is a wonderful improvement. We will entertain you at any time.

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NOVEMBER 7TH AND 17TH. The Great Battle of Ballots comes off on November 7th. And the popular personally-conducted excursion of the Old Dominion Steamship Co. to New York leaves on November 17th, on account of the great New York Horse Show.

DO YOU WANT CREDIT? We have a large stock of all small instruments—Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, etc. We have been selling them at the new reduced prices for a year back. Come and see our stock.

WALTER D. MOSES & CO., No. 103 East Broad Street.

Sombody will be left on November 6th. Who will it be? MARK! You will be on November 17th. Unless you call and secure reservation on the Old Dominion Steamship Company's personally-conducted excursion to New York November 17th to the great New York Horse Show.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO BOXES. For want of room we will sell for a few days 10 new piano boxes for \$1.00 each cost \$5.00 to make—suitable for storing coal. WALTER D. MOSES & CO., No. 103 E. Broad Street.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM. Snatch Thief Causes Excitement at Sherry's.

DEATH WAS PREFERABLE. Over Hundred Thousand Men to Participate in Sunday Money Parade. Formerly Wealthy, Now Old and Imprisoned for Debt.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Much excitement was created among the diners in Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, last evening when a well-dressed young man hurried through the dining room, pursued by a policeman in uniform and several citizens. The fugitive ran out into the hall and thence into the barber shop, where he was arrested.

He was taken to the East Fifty-first Street police station, where he described himself as Nate Homer, twenty-nine years old, waiter, living at No. 232 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was locked up on a charge of grand larceny preferred by William King, a wealthy wholesale butcher, of No. 381 and 383 Madison Avenue.

King was a passenger on a south-bound Madison Avenue car last evening, and the car being crowded he was compelled to stand up and hold to the straps. He noticed standing next to him a well-dressed young man, and as the latter edged closer and closer to him he became suspicious.

King wore a low cut waistcoat, a disapprovingly regarded the man's attire and called at 5:00, being in his shirt front. When the car was between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets King felt a tug at his shirt bosom and saw his stud was gone. At the same instant the young man made a leap, knocked two women and a man to the floor and jumped from the car.

King yelled, "Stop Thief!" and "Police!" and, followed by several passengers, started after the fugitive. Reaching Forty-fourth Street, the man rushed through it and entered Sherry's by the front door.

SHERRY'S ASPECTIONS. Suffering from disappointment in love, a young woman who registered as "Miss A. Cram, Greenfield, Mass.," on Monday evening attempted to commit suicide in a cheap restaurant on Broadway.

On Miss Cram's breakfast was found a letter addressed to William E. Bennett, No. 57 Nassau Street, New York. At No. 57 Nassau Street it was said that no person named William E. Bennett was known there, as it did in 1900, to support Mr. Bryan. At the same time I will vote for Mr. McKinley, for the all-sufficient reason that he is a Republican and I am a Democrat.

SOUND MONEY PARADE. Sound money parades will march after tonight, when they pass the reviewing stand through a blaze of colored fire.

It is expected that the parade will last until nine o'clock in the evening, as it will be impossible to march a column of 10,000 men past the stand so early. The stand itself will be elaborately festooned with red, white and blue ligatures.

Broadway already is fluttering with suspending flags, and the same is true of lower Fifth Avenue. The line will move in a wavy line with the national colors. The Yale Republican Club will send three hundred students as a Yale phalanx. From the Republican Club, of the New York University Law School, will come a company of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred students.

Governor Roosevelt will reach this city at a quarter before eight o'clock on Saturday morning. The Executive Committee of the Sound Money Association will escort him to the Lawyers' Club for breakfast. Afterward, at the head of the line, he will lead the way to the reviewing stand in Madison Square.

OLD AND IMPRISONED. They had a new prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday, the oldest prisoner who has been there in many years. He is eighty-three years old, and for a matter of \$11.75 he may have to end his days in prison. Unless some one come to his aid, Isaac Devoe is his name. He comes of an old New York family, and at one time was worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Now he is a poor man, deserted by all, for no one came forward to put a bond for \$1,000 bail to keep him out of jail.

The specific charge against Mr. Devoe is that of conversion of property. The complainant is Mrs. Annie L. Harsin, widow of George C. Harsin. She charges Mr. Devoe with withholding part of the estate left her husband. Mrs. Harsin died in Middlebury, Vt., on November 18, 1874. He had been an old friend of Mr. Devoe, and he named the latter and John H. Bryant, executors and trustees. Bryant refused to serve, but Devoe qualified and assumed control of the property.

Mrs. Harsin charged that from June, 1874, to September, 1885, she was paid a month as her share of the interest of the estate. Then the payments ceased. She brought suit in the Supreme Court for an accounting. The case was tried last June, and it was proved that the trust amounted to \$82,000, of which she was entitled to \$24,777 belonging to Mrs. Harsin. This included the interest.

Demand was made upon Mr. Devoe for payment after the judgment had been entered. He refused to pay anything, it is alleged. An application was made to have Mr. Devoe's bond for the settlement of the estate set aside, and committed to prison. The commitment was signed and Deputy Sheriff Frank J. Walgaring was sent to arrest the old man.

He was found yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, No. 151 East Thirty-second Street. He was ill in bed, but the law had to be obeyed, and he got up and dressed himself and accompanied the Deputy Sheriff to Ludlow Street Jail. He walked with tottering footsteps. He was not able to walk very far, so he was assigned to the first tier. When the other prisoners went to their supper he refused to go. He was held in the cell.

THE NEW BUDGET. It will cost the taxpayers of New York \$85,100,413.33 to pay the expenses of governing themselves and those who pay no taxes during the calendar year of 1901, according to the budget which was finally adopted by the Board of Estimate yesterday. This figure represents the gross budget, and it indicates that, despite the efforts of Mayor Van Wyck to curtail expenses, there has been an increase in the cost of running the city over 1900 of \$7,231,400.85.

From this gross budget there will be deducted the revenues from the general fund, which are estimated at \$10,000,000. This would make the net amount to be raised by taxation \$85,000,000 in round numbers. The net budget for 1900 was, approximately, \$82,000,000.

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