

The Richmond Times.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1901.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

There is no reason why America should not gain for herself that supremacy in commerce and civilization which has always belonged to the great seafaring nations of the world. The Phoenicians were the first and in their wake followed the Greeks, Romans and Carthaginians, which latter fought their war with Rome for supremacy on the sea. In more modern times we have seen the palm pass from the hands of Holland to England, and with the wonderful advances made in naval matters since the invention of steamships and the use of steel and iron instead of wood for construction of vessels, there seems no reason why the leadership in this great field of human effort should not come to America; for here we have both the enterprise of spirit and the supply of raw materials out of which to build ourselves a merchant marine which has never been equalled in the history of the world.

The day of the big ship has come, just as the big corporation and the great railroad, and even the great hotels and department stores have succeeded their lesser prototypes. At present the biggest ships have been built by Germany and England, and notwithstanding England's acknowledged supremacy on the sea, her shipping masters are much disturbed over the loss of interest in seafaring life by the class from which recruits were heretofore drawn for the navy. The English admitted at a meeting of their chamber of shipping, that the percentage of foreigners in the merchant marine was growing deplorably large, but they had the good sense not to ask for government interference in this matter. They are quite content to settle their troubles for themselves, and they believe that they can make the life on the sea more attractive, more comfortable and more remunerative than heretofore. The Americans have found life upon the shore too congenial and too well paid to make them wish to go to sea for a livelihood. But we believe that with the improvements in machinery and comforts on ship-board, life at sea can be made advantageous and attractive to numbers of Americans in whose veins the old roving Norse blood still runs.

Let us by all means seek to develop our ship-building facilities and to earn for our own country that enormous charge paid every year as toll to foreign nations for carrying our food-stuffs and goods. We pay, as it is, over \$150,000,000 a year for our export charges alone, and a very small percentage of this amount is earned by American vessels. The way to remedy this evil is to build vessels so cheaply that they can afford to carry freight at prices which will give them the command of the freight markets of the world. The same superiority in efficient manufacture which has made America the leader in railroad supplies and agricultural machinery will insure her success in the field of ship-building, when once the American attention and energy has been directed to that end.

ALBANIAN TROUBLES.

The storm-centre of Europe seems to be showing signs of activity again and the Balkan peninsula is coming into its usual prominence in the newspapers. This time it is Albania that is the scene of the excitement. Albania lies along the south-east shore of the Adriatic Sea, just opposite the Dardanelles, and between Montenegro on the north and Greece on the south. To the east lies Turkey. Albania must not be confounded with ancient Albania, which lay on the Caspian Sea. This present province corresponds rather to Epirus, of ancient history. The population is composed of a mixture of Slavs, Greeks and the ancient Illyrians. The character of the country is very rough and mountainous, with a shore line deeply indented by high and rocky promontories. The people are wild and much more given to violence than to agriculture. Since the treaty of Berlin, Albania has been under the rule of Turkey, but it has been looked at with longing eyes by both Italy, who lies just across the sea from this province, and by Austria, who wishes to increase her sea coast on the Adriatic.

These geographical and commercial reasons have kept Albania in a state of constant ferment, apart from any conflicts between the Christian and Moslem inhabitants. At one time the Albanians were all Christians, but after the death of their last chief, the hero Scanderbeg, many of them became Mussulman and distinguished themselves by their cruelty towards those who continued to be Christians. The press dispatches point out that the revolutionary committee in Albania, who are engaged in fomenting the disturbances with the ultimate object of obtaining the autonomy of that country or a protectorate for it under the leadership of Italy or Austria, are to meet very shortly in Dulcigno, in Montenegro. As we had occasion to point out in a recent editorial, Montenegro is closely allied with Italy, the Queen of Italy being the daughter of Prince Nicholas, and it is, therefore, thought that the selection of Montenegro as a meeting-place for the Albanian patriots means that there is a strong feeling towards Italy. The final outcome of the Albanian outbreak is, of course, indeterminate.

It may go no further than it has already progressed, or it may reach the character and size of the Armenian atrocities. In any event it will be the effort of European statesmen not to allow the flames to spread from a petty quarrel between oppressed Albanians and cruel Turks into a general European conflagration.

THE USES OF ELECTRICITY.

The telatograph is regarded by the World's Work as one of the most interesting exhibits at Buffalo. In speaking of the uses to which this thoroughly practical machine can be put Arthur Goodrich, a special correspondent, says: "The other day an order was telephoned to a broker to buy a block of a certain kind of stock. He did it. The stock fell and there was a loss of \$6,000. He sent a bill to his customer, and the latter flatly denied having ordered the stock. The broker could prove nothing and the \$6,000 came out of his pocket. If the broker had received the order on a telatograph, he would have had a definite message and signature to fall back on."

One of the great values of this machine appears to us to be its use in train dispatching. The block system and the high efficiency demanded from the telegraph operators, conductors and engineers, has reduced train dispatching to a science which practically insures the safety of the travelling public, so few is the number of those hurt compared with the multitude who are never in collisions. But it would certainly add to the value of the telegraphic dispatches if they could be written out from the general train dispatcher's office in such a way as to prevent any possibility of error on the part of the receiving clerk. If the machine is shown to be practicable it will certainly be accepted by the railroads, for it is only recently that the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad has changed its ordinary telegraph instrument for a combination of telephone and phonograph that will preserve the record of what was said and what order was given with an accuracy that is absolutely perfect.

This machine is nothing but a common pencil held by steel rods, which have the appearance of an old-timed well sweep when at work, which is used to write the message, and by the varying force of the current used in the different positions the pencil takes in writing the words, a drawing pen held in precisely a similar manner automatically duplicates the writing at the receiver's end. The instant the pencil is pressed upon the writing surface electrical connection is made and the pen at the receiver is drawn down to the paper. By electricity, too, the paper is made to slide along into place for a new message, uniformly with the paper on the transmitting instrument.

A BIG DIVIDEND.

Nineteen hundred per cent. is a dividend that should satisfy any ordinary investor and should certainly prevent even the most voracious of complainers immediately after its declaration. And there is every reason to believe that peace and contentment reigns among the stockholders of the First National Bank of New York, who have just received this dividend. The New York Evening Post, in discussing this extraordinary dividend on its capital of \$50,000,000, said:

"The bank has been known for years to have an enormous sum covered in its statement under the head of 'other stocks and bonds,' which represented the difference between the par and market value of those securities. Just how much this was the officers have never admitted, although at the time of the Alford default, a few months ago, George Baker, president of the bank, is said to have remarked to a friend that the \$600,000 stolen could be easily replaced without disturbing in any way the bank's published record."

Interests allied with the bank are known to have cleared several million dollars in connection with the financing of great railroad deals during the last bull market. The sale of the Central Railroad of New Jersey stock to Morgan interests alone is supposed to have netted the bank some \$7,000,000. It was this transaction that involved the transfer of the famous \$23,000,000 check, said to have been the largest in the world, to First National interests. Aside from this the profits from the Burlington and other deals are said to have reached an enormous total.

While the officers of the First National Bank declined to say how the merger deal was financed, an interest familiar with the terms and directly connected with the negotiations intimated that the 1,000 per cent. dividend estimated was wholly a fiction, and that the amount actually been declared. It is also known that while the bank may reach out for another institution later on, no other merger is for the moment in contemplation. With the Bank of the Republic, one of our New York banks, the First National Bank, on the basis of the official statement of the Controller, made on July 15 last, will have some \$34,000,000 on deposit belonging to banks and trust companies. This sum is in excess of any other bank reported by a New York bank in business at that time."

This is only another proof of the extraordinary field in America for earning money by the natural increase of wealth, the value of the stock of the First National Bank being due to the increase in value of the investments made when this country was young and its resources undeveloped. There is no reason why there should not be as large a field for earning money in the South as there ever has been in New England and the North. We are just on the verge of a great industrial awakening that will add value to our forests, mines, farm lands and, above all, railroads.

Virginia potatoes are now in demand in all the northern markets at prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 a barrel. The Virginia netted gem cantaloupe is becoming recognized all over the world as being without a peer in flavor, and is in active demand. The lot of "the man with the hoe" seems to be improving so far as this State is concerned.

That the people of Richmond are enjoying an era of prosperity is demonstrated by the unprecedented size of

excursion parties daily making trips to the seashore.

J. J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, predicts that the Pacific Coast will be called upon to supply export grain for the 300,000,000 people of the Asiatic nations. The South, he says, has a great future before it when the trade with the Orient is properly developed for from the Southern States American must always depend for its cotton.

Manchester is making her fight for good railway facilities. She shows wisdom in wanting the best and plenty of it.

Richmond is famous for her abilities to teach "young ideas how to shoot," and she is, through the increased number of swimming instructors at the bathing pools, establishing a reputation for "teaching young shoots how to swim."

PERSONAL AND CRITICAL.

The Bible used at the marriage service of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert was offered for sale recently by public auction at the Thornly Rectory, Northamptonshire, England. The Bible was presented by her Majesty to the Rev. John Sibth, D. D., sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, and its authenticity was abundantly verified. Started at a sovereign the bidding rapidly rose to forty guineas. The intrinsic value of the volume was, perhaps, ten shillings.

The stenographers of the French Senate credit M. Leygues, the Minister of Public Instruction, with being the most rapid speaker in that assembly. He pronounced from 220 to 240 words a minute when speaking at full speed, while other speakers average from 170 to 180 words.

Frederick Holbrook, the war governor of Vermont, who is 88 years old and an active man of business, says: "I read a great deal of the poetical and imaginative writers, as they help to keep me a young old man."

In Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind student at Radcliffe, the instructors in English are beginning to believe there is hidden an author of the first rank.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild has leased for five years a piece of ground at the highest point of the Ampezzo road, between Tolbach and Ampezzo, in the Austrian Tyrol. In this charming spot he intends to erect an asbestos house in separate compartments. The workmen have already left Vienna to lay the foundations of the new villa.

Few living women have had personal relations with so many eminent and historic people as Miss Janotha, the well-known pianist. As a child she was nursed by Rubinstein, Liszt and Thalberg; she studied under Joachim and Kiel, Brahms, Weber and Schumann; has been led to the platform by Bismarck and Motke, been praised and petted by Tennyson and Gladstone and has played before almost every sovereign and royal personage in Europe.

The deafness of Queen Alexandra of England began, it is said, when she was quite a child, but developed much more rapidly after marriage, so that she has now for several years had practically no use at all of one ear.

Henry James was recently told that Sarah Grand, the novelist, says she was 14 years old before she ever learned to read or write. "She hasn't learned to write even yet," he remarked.

Ex-President Cleveland is expected to attend the anniversary exercises of the Caldwell (N. J.) Fire Department next Saturday. Mr. Cleveland was born in Caldwell in 1837, his father, the Rev. Richard Caldwell, having been pastor of the Presbyterian Church there at that time. He has not revisited the place since his father moved to Fayette, N. Y., in 1859.

According to a writer in "The Nineteenth Century," the late Bishop Creighton, of London, was bored to death by fussy incumbents. "Once a bishop, always a bishop is, from one point of view, a dreadful truth. There is no discharge in that war and no rest for a bishop, except in the grave. Dr. Creighton went so far as to say that no one who thought or had a mind should be Bishop of London. The secular qualities required were those of a bank clerk."

Of the thirty-nine ruling princes of Europe twenty have no direct heirs. These include the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, the Grand Dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Princes of Liechtenstein, Lippe and of both Schwarzburgs, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria and the Kings of Italy, Spain, Belgium and Servia.

Professor A. W. Rucker, Professor of Physics at the Royal College of Science, Secretary of the Royal Society and this year's President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has been appointed Principal of the University of London. In consequence of his appointment to this post, he will resign the secretaryship of the Royal Society at the next anniversary meeting.

Although Lord Kelvin is one of the foremost scientists of the world, it is said that he is a poor teacher. During his lectures were so obtuse that his classes could not understand them. He had an assistant named Day, who, with half the knowledge of his superior, had twice the

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success as a lecturer. The story is told that Lord Kelvin was following a friend who found one more of the following legend written on the blackboard in front of his class: "Work while it is Day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Prince Ching, who is to be the head of the Foreign Office in China, has long been recognized as friendly to foreigners. When Lord Charles Bessford was in Peking in October, 1888, and had a long audience with all the members of the Foreign Office, Prince Ching seemed much impressed with Bessford's advocacy of reforms needed to strengthen China to resist disintegration and protect commerce. While he feared that the centralization of the army and the abolition of the provincial system would be too radical an innovation on long custom to be practicable, Prince Ching, as the result of his visitor's advice, arranged for the formation of a corps of 20,000 troops under a British officer as an experiment, and promised further to consider the situation. After the crash came last year Prince Ching was deposed from the head of the Foreign Office, and Prince Tuan, a cabinet maker of foreigners, was substituted. Now, after a year's lapse, Tuan is in exile, and Ching is to take the seat of power once more.—New York Tribune.

AFTERMATH.

Recently the Grand Army of the Republic organization in Atlanta requested to be allowed to furnish a room at the Confederate Soldiers' Home. Funds for the furniture of the room had been quietly contributed by the members of the post. The request was met in the same spirit in which it was tendered, and there will be an inscription over the door of the room indicating that it was furnished by veterans of the Northern Army.

"Does it worry you, dear," said the dying man, "to think how soon I am going to leave you?" "Not how soon," she replied, absent-mindedly, "but how much."—Philadelphia Press.

There is a remarkable tree in Louisiana, Mo. The body of the tree, with a few of its branches, is arched, while other branches thereon are peach, and still others plum. The three different kinds of fruit have been gathered from it this year.

"Does your daughter attend the nataratorum?" "Oh, no. She is in the social swim."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The trustees of Kish Medical College, of Chicago, have decided to admit women as students hereafter.

Watkins—I hear that young Freshfield and Miss Simplex are going to get married. Watkins—Yes; two souls without a single thought.—Somerville Journal.

Dumbarton Castle, the most historic Scotch military fortress, next to Edinburgh Castle, has fallen on evil days. The British War Office has withdrawn its own soldiers—the last of the garrison, the 1st Battalion of the 1st Foot Guards, a military garrison and contained thousands of ancient and modern weapons. Among these was the "Wallace sword," about six feet long, which has now been removed to Sterling Castle.

A Card From Rev. Mr. Cook. To the Editor of The Times: Sir,—I see by yesterday morning's issue of your paper that the defeat of the Thom resolution before the committee which considered the "incorporation of churches" on Tuesday night was attributed to my speech upon that occasion. This it seems to me, gives undue influence to a merely extemporaneous speech of mine, and conveys a wrong impression upon the minds of the members of the committee of the meeting of the committee on Tuesday night until informed by Rev. R. H. Bennett of their purpose and asked by him to be present if I could. I did not get to the committee until about 9 o'clock, being detained at home, and had no intention whatever of making any speech until introduced to the committee by Mr. Thom, and invited by them to speak in support of the resolution. In my reply to Dr. Dunaway's speech, and then made an earnest appeal in favor of the resolution as I could, in the course of which I appealed to a remark which I had heard the minister, who had cast a slur upon the ministry of which I was a member. The substance of his remarks was to the effect that if the churches were allowed the privilege of incorporating themselves, they would be going to the deathbeds of persons who had means to bequeath, and scaring the poor fellow into leaving their money to the church upon the ground that by thus bequeathing their money they would be sure for heaven, and if they did not, there would be no chance for them to go there. This, I thought, called for a flat denial. I made the statement, and said that I did not think there was a "Protestant" minister in America who would do such a thing, in saying this I was speaking as a "Protestant" minister, and I said that I was a member of the "Protestant" ministry in this country. I said nothing about the "Catholic" ministry, and had not intended to say anything about them, having them to speak for themselves, and when asked the direct question by the chairman, as to whether I believed any "Catholic" minister would do this thing, I answered that they had done it in the past and I would not be surprised if they did it in the future. I was asked, by the Editor, when a direct question is asked me I believe in giving a direct answer, and I answered as I did because I believed it to be the truth, and this faith in the truth is what I mean by the "Protestant" ministry. I have allowed a false statement on my part to have influenced them either one way or the other.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Report Will Not Be Made Before Next Week.

The Committee on the Legislative Department met to hold its final session last night, but owing to some changes made in the draft of report submitted it will have to be charged in some particulars, so that another meeting will be held before a report to the convention can be made.

To the amendment providing for quadrennial sessions of the General Assembly and election of Senators for eight years, the members sufficient to override the Governor's veto should be a majority.

The amendment allowing counties to vote on change of county seat was agreed to, also preventing the Legislature from passing any special local or private bill without advertisement and specific methods of procedure.

No change was made in the sections relating to apportionment of members of the General Assembly to provide for a biennial during actual service was adopted.

The committee then rose with the understanding that a perfected draft of the report should be submitted to the full committee next Tuesday night.

TO COMBINE THE OFFICES.

Sheriffs to Collect Taxes—Commissioners of Revenue to Be Abolished.

The Committee on Reduction of Expenses will submit its report on county government to-day. It will recommend among other things the combination of the offices of sheriff and treasurer with a provision that counties needing it can have a treasurer to disburse.—The tax collecting shall vest in the sheriff.

The office of Commissioner of Revenue will be abolished and tax listers appointed for short periods to hold a year for a limited number of days and the people of a district be required to come

to the office of the sheriff to pay their taxes.

On account of fire, I will be closed to-day to arrange stock. Read evening papers for to-morrow's sale.

L. MEYER, JUDGE, Cor. Sixth and Broad Streets.

THREE SUBJECTS NOW SEITED.

(Continued From First Page.)

at Beulahville precinct was J. W. Reid, and it was necessary in establishing fraud under such circumstances to show that the autocrat of the ballot-box was capable of doing so. He said that seventy-two witnesses had sworn to one state of facts which established Mr. Treat's right to the office, and that the other party, which was mistaken to give him a large majority in the district; that against these seventy-two positive witnesses was the unsupported statement of Mr. Reid himself.

Mr. Thorp then referred to the charge by contestant that whiskey was used by Judge Dew and said it was inconceivable that a man of his high position and one precinct on account of whiskey furnished by Mr. Roger Gregory, Jr. He also recited the testimony of a preacher who said he got a little "mixer" himself on Tuesday night, Mr. Thorp said he did not approve of the use of liquor in elections, but said it all went to show that no law on earth could prevent the average Virginia gentleman from getting a drink when he particularly hankered after it.

TESTIMONY OF A JUDGE.

He then read from the testimony of a judge of the election who said he took whiskey that day for medicinal purposes. Asked what was the matter with him, he said he had the stomach ache. Asked how often during the day he was attacked, he testified he had the achos frequently during the whole day.

Mr. Thorp ably argued the questions which were put to contestant and concluded his speech at 7:30 o'clock. The committee will meet in executive session to-day at 4 o'clock and will decide on the case so that a report can be made to the convention next Tuesday night. There was no case made out by the contestant in law or in fact.

THORP AND COLES TALK.

In regard to the reported statement in The Times of yesterday, made by Mr. Coles, counsel for Judge Gregory, that he had declined to attend as a witness for the contestant was an inducement to a great many witnesses, especially to the innumerable negroes whose testimony amounted to nothing, Messrs. Thorp and Coles, counsel for contestant, when seen last night said that this was evidently a mistake in the reporter, who misunderstood what Mr. Coles really did say. The question of the 32 a day was made by Mr. Coles in connection with the pay of the Federal jurors who had been summoned from King William and Hanover counties prior to the election on May 23, 1901, and Mr. Coles was asked to show that the reason some Democrats voted for contestant for the first time was on account of the gratitude arising from having been selected to serve on the grand jury.

Mr. Thorp, who closed the argument for contestant in a general address, pointed out the fact, which he claimed was established by the evidence, that there were 17 votes at Beulahville precinct, of which Treat was returned 35, while Gregory was returned 17. He said that the votes were marked. Seven white men and sixty-five colored testified that they voted for Treat, from which it will be seen that Treat received only 31 colored votes, while Gregory received 32 colored votes. Of the 28 votes returned Treat 22 could read, from which it will appear that practically all the illiterate colored votes were returned for Gregory at this precinct.

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to them to list their real and personal property.

The committee considered the question of appropriations to public institutions and in a report on this subject to be made Saturday or Monday will recommend that the General Assembly be restricted in the extent of amount of such appropriations; that certain regulations and limits be provided in the Constitution.

Reduction of Homestead Exemption.

The preamble and Bill of Rights Committee heard argument yesterday afternoon on Judge Robert Dew's resolution reducing the homestead exemption from \$2,000 to \$1,000. This proposition is strongly desired by the Credit Men's Association, and it was contended that the present large exemption destroyed credit without being of any practical benefit to the debtor. Arguments in favor of the resolution were made by delegates Thon, Robertson, James W. Gordon, and Brooke Messrs. R. S. Williams, Gordon, F. P. Stanley, of Clifton Forge, and W. O. Skelton, of Richmond, also appeared before the committee and urged the adoption of the measure.

Chairman Messrs. Parks, Wadsworth and Carter, of the committee, expressed decided opposition to making any reduction in the amount of the homestead exemption. There was some discussion as to providing that homesteads should not be sold by a homesteader from his wife and children. No vote was taken on the resolution, but it was evident from expressions made by members present that it will not be favorably considered.

COMMITTEE HEARS JUDGE DEW.

He Explains the Detailed Workings of His Office.

The Committee on the Executive Department heard a most interesting statement yesterday morning from Judge Dew, Second Auditor, in regard to the importance and duties of that office. He said that two clerks were kept busy most of the time in keeping the public debt accounts and fund straight and that another clerk was engaged in work connected with the Miller fund and disbursements of the school accounts; that the office disbursed every year over \$1,500,000 and none except experienced business men could clearly comprehend the amount of work of the most careful nature that it required to keep the different accounts correct; that separate accounts had to be kept with every fund; the history, public debt, pension, and the usual work that every warrant that was sent out was carefully verified by him personally. The expense of his office was less than one-half of one per cent. of the amount of money handled. First and second class mail of administering an estate was 5 per cent, and often 10 per cent. of the funds in charge.

He said that when he was appointed to the second Auditor's office, he was told by the Governor that the proper check could be placed on the First Auditor's office, made the following recommendations:

Make the Second Auditor's office a constitutional office, independent of the executive branch of the State government; make it a general disbursing office; require that all warrants be issued by the First Auditor's office and paid by the Second Auditor's office.

Then all accounts would correspond in the absence of fraud, and fraud could be at once detected. If this system had prevailed it would have been impossible for the late Sheppard defalcation to have occurred.

SECOND AUDITOR AND COMPTROLLER.

He suggested that this office be called Second Auditor and Comptroller. He said if he was not certain that the interests of the State would be subserved by not only retaining but enlarging the powers of that office he would not recommend it. As a tax-payer and as a citizen, he thought the public interest independent of any personal concern. Asked about the giving of bonds, Judge Dew said that he gave a personal bond; the First Auditor gave a surety bond.

Asked if he and the First Auditor were responsible for the acts of their subordinates, Judge Dew stated that there was a statute making heads of departments responsible for the actions of their subordinates, but he had never heard of its enforcement. He closed by inviting the committee to visit the Second Auditor's office and examine for themselves the extent and importance of the work done there.

When Judge Dew left the room Mr. Fairfax said: "Gentlemen, that man has greatly impressed me. He has made the most judicious and practical business-like statements. I have ever heard before a committee." To this sentiment general assent was given.

Chairman Cameron remarked that he thought it a good idea to stop the leak that to let it grow wider on the idea of gaining a few dollars in salaries. He thought a requirement that heads of departments and clerks should be bonded in surety companies and presented annual valuable check and would save the expense of a travelling auditor. He said the State and counties had lost enough money by defalcations since the war to pay off the public debt.

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The Committee on Public Institutions met yesterday morning and considered the matter of visiting the State hospitals at Staunton and Marion. An invitation was read from the superintendent of the Staunton institution for the committee to visit there on August 22, and the Board of Visitors has its annual meeting. Mr. Lincoln moved that the committee arrange so that Marion and Staunton could be visited on the same trip.

It seemed that the invitation was about accepted and discussion was being had as to whether it was best to visit both places on the same trip or make independent visits, when a gale was called.

Judge Campbell, of Amherst, objected to making a trip to Staunton on August 22. He said the committee was determined to destroy root and branch the present system of control and supervision of public institutions. To go to Staunton and be subjected to the influences and blandishments of a large body of influential and able officials, whose heads were about to be chopped off, would not be prudent. However pleasant it might be, this was not the time to make the trip.

There was some discussion as to the propriety or usefulness of these visits and the Board of Visitors was called to order. The bill came in, but attention was called to the value of a personal examination of the books and management of these institutions, and that no objection was made

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WANTED, CYLINDER PRESS FEEDERS, Good workmen, Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from previous employers and from jobbers in Columbia, Charleston, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Va., and Charleston, W. Va. Address TOBACCO, Box 254, Richmond, Va.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED, ACTIVE plug tobacco salesman, not over thirty-five years of age. Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from previous employers and from jobbers in Columbia, Charleston, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Va., and Charleston, W. Va. Address TOBACCO, Box 254, Richmond, Va.

MEETINGS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DOVER COAL COMPANY will meet on the 10th DAY OF JULY, 1901, at the law office of MARSHALL ST. GILLIAM, No. 1112 East Main Street, in the city of Richmond, Va., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors; to determine whether the company will authorize the directors to sell all the real and personal property of the corporation and to have the corporation wound up, and for such other business as shall be brought before the meeting. This meeting is called at the request of one-tenth of the stockholders. N. THAYER, President.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RICHMOND CARNIVAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Carnival Headquarters, State Bank Building, Richmond, Va., on the 10th DAY OF AUGUST, 1901, at 5:30 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to consider an amendment to the charter of the association. By order of the Board of Directors, J. W. STANTON, Secretary.