THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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TUESDAY.....APRIL 27, 1886.

A Metallic Currency.

In the May No. of *The Forum* Mr. JOHN F. HUME has a long article intended to show that there is no need for gold and silver as currency, paper currency being better. He believes firmly in fiat money or absolute money. If the Government says a piece of paper is a dollar it is a dollar, according to Mr. HUME. He is able to make this argument only because the public has long been accustomed to real dollars and therefore knows at least what the Government means when it says that a certain piece of paper represents a dollar, or five dollars, or ten dollars. We all know that a dollar is 25 8-10 grains of gold, or 412½ grains of silver, both metals nine-tenths fine. Therefore, it is possible for a paper dollar to pass as a dollar. But suppose the Government should undertake to carry out Mr. HUME'S scheme of an irredeemable paper currency, and in order to prove that there was no good reason for redeeming the paper currency, nor for making it represent silver or gold, or any other article of real value, should call the greenbacks or bank notes by new names—as for instance, one stave, two staves, five staves, and so on—who would accept such money? And how much more would a hundred staves be worth than one stave? Manufacturing paper notes and calling them "dollars" is one thing, but calling them by an unknown name is another thing. Yet if Mr. HUME'S theory is a sound one, and a paper currency needs no metal basis, then one name would answer as well as another for his paper notes. The fact that they would be absolutely worthless if called by an unknown name is evidence enough that though people take greenbacks and bank notes as currency, it is because, although they know instinctively or some other way that there is no real money except gold and silver, yet these notes are accepted as the representatives of real money.

Mr. HUME utterly discredits himself and proves that he is a financial or economical quack by saying in perfect good faith that gold has "declined in purchasing power nearly 800 per cent. in the last five centuries." Since it is absolutely impossible for any article to decline in value more than 100 per cent., Mr. HUME thoroughly exposes his own ignorance. He means, of course, that a certain quantity of gold will now buy of certain commodities not named only one eighth as much as it would have bought five hundred years ago. In other words, gold has lost seven-eighths of its value, or 87½ per cent. as compared with those commodities, whereas if gold had declined even 100 per cent. in value it would have no value at all. If Mr. HUME had said that certain commodities had increased in value nearly 800 per cent. during the period mentioned, he would have expressed his meaning. Going up, you may count as many hundred per cent. as you need. But there can be no decline exceeding 100 per cent.

Let Mr. HUME try to carry this theory into execution without the aid of the word "dollars" and he will find that his absolute or fiat money will soon decline, according to his method of computation, a thousand per cent.; or let us say a million, for after declining in value 100 per cent. any article can as easily decline one million per cent. as one per cent.

The Election Yesterday.

Yesterday elections were held under the local-option law in Richmond and in Lynchburg, two of the principal cities in the State, and in both prohibition was defeated. The campaign in both was short and somewhat excited, and now that it is over there should be no bickering. Let it be remembered that the result involved no party question. It simply means that the voters of two large tax-paying communities have decided against the expediency of prohibiting the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Many good men were zealous workers on each side. The law under which the elections took place was passed by a Democratic Legislature in pursuance of a recommendation contained in the State Democratic platform; was designed to give the people the opportunity of deciding the question either by cities, counties, towns, or magisterial districts, and did not look to a party contest. In such spirit the people accepted the law; in such spirit the *Dispatch* threw open its columns to the people, irrespective of their party affiliations or "local-option" views, for the discussion of the question; and in such spirit we accept the result and counsel harmony in the party. It now behooves Democrats to forget recent differences among themselves on a local issue and unite solidly on the broad and vital question of maintaining intelligent and conservative government.

MR. KEILEY SUSTAINED.—The Washington gossip of the New York *World* says:

"The effects of the Austrian Minister are advertised to be sold at auction next Thursday. The advertisement enumerates all of the household furniture and ornaments of the house occupied by Baron Shaeffer. This is considered positive evidence that the Minister does not intend to return. There has been a good deal of humbug talk at the State Department about the Baron's being kept in Austria on account of ill health. This ill health is simply a diplomatic cover for the resentment which Austria feels towards this Government on account of the Keiley affair. Mr. Bayard does not intend to recommend the appointment of any Minister to Austria on account of the rejection of Keiley. The Austrian Government has waited a reasonable length of time for a Minister to be sent to Vienna. Shaeffer's withdrawal now means a complete severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries."

If it be so, as announced in a cable dispatch, that the Grecian army is to be disbanded, Russia has been checkmated three times within about a year.

The May No. of the Southern Bivouac completes Volume 1 of the new series. All the departments of the magazine are well sustained.

BRIEF COMMENT.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "It is time to get clubs." That depends upon what is trumps.

The republic is safe, and chaos will not begin just yet. Madame FANNY JANAUSCHEK is about to commence her regular annual farewell tour.

"Last Wednesday the Senate passed 525 bills in three hours." The Washington collectors must have been on the grand rounds last Wednesday.

"Herr MOST advises the Socialists to buy rifles." The advice is harmless. The average Socialist does not earn enough in a life-time to buy a popgun.

"Chicago brags of curing SAM JONES of the tobacco-habit." Perhaps SAM ran short of plug and had to take to Chicago fine-cut. If that be the case no wonder he is cured.

"Greece, in her efforts to swell into some importance before the eyes of the great Powers, should remember the fate of the frog among the oxen." She has, and toadied to the Powers.

"Kleptomania is like gout. It is a bad thing to have, and poor people are exempt from it." When poor people have the gout it is called rheumatism, and when they have kleptomania it is called stealing.

"According to a letter written to a friend in Fayette county by Mr. BLAINE, he (Mr. BLAINE) has once more finally withdrawn from public life." Evidence accumulates to show that JIM does not know he is dead.

"Superintendent HIGBEE, of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Home, says he will not resign." The Pennsylvania Grand Army posts ought to raise a purse and present Governor PATTERSON with a steam kicking-machine.

New Books.

"*She Stoops to Conquer*," and "*The Good-Natured Man*." By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Edited by Professor HENRY MERLEY. New York: CASSELL & CO. 1886. Price in paper 10 cents.

For sale by J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck. Volumes I. and II. Same editor and publishers, and price per volume.

For sale by J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Death of a Worthy Man—Easter Excursions—The Reported Shooting Affair.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, April 26, 1886.

The Petersburg Convocation of the Episcopal Church will hold its spring session at Westover church, in Charles City county, this week, beginning to-morrow. The rectors and assistants of all the Episcopal churches in this city will attend, most of them having left to-day. The Convocation will be in session three or four days.

Mr. Edward Wilson, son of Rev. E. P. Wilson, presiding elder of the Petersburg district for some years, died several days ago in Brunswick county. His remains were brought to this city for interment. His disease was consumption. He was a resident of Sussex county, but recently went to Brunswick county with the hope that a change of air would be beneficial. He was about thirty-five years of age and married.

Mr. Thomas Bond, a popular young citizen of Petersburg, left for Appomattox county to-day to take unto himself a wife from among the fair daughters of that county.

The city to-day is full of excursionists—many of them having come in from North Carolina.

In response to a request from the prisoners in the city jail the Young Men's Christian Association has determined to hold religious services in that institution every Sunday afternoon, and the first of these services was held yesterday afternoon, with good effect.

Rev. Thomas Needham, the evangelist, has consented to hold a series of meetings and Bible-readings at the Old-Street Presbyterian church, and will commence his work about the 1st of May.

Intense interest has been felt here all day in the result of the local-option election in Richmond, and the belief is generally expressed that the result there will have a decided effect on the vote here—to an extent, indeed, that should Richmond go wet by a decisive majority no election will be held here for some time, and *vice versa*.

The matrimonial market promises to be quite active during the next few days. It is said that four marriages are to take place this week, with others to follow shortly.

No details have been received of the shooting affair reported to have occurred near Slade's mill on Friday, mentioned in my last letter, other than that the shooting was fatal. The parties were colored and reported to be residents of Prince George county. Abram Thweatt, said to have been killed by Alfred Thweatt, was the father of the latter. He drew his son's wages and refused to give the money up when asked to do so. This refusal caused the trouble.

ROBIN ADAIR.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A Popular Paper—Civil-Service Reform.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

When a public journal voices the sentiments of the people, has the independence to have opinions of its own and the courage to stick to them, and stand upon its own merits, as is the case with the *Dispatch*; when it endorses the sound Democratic doctrine of Voorhees and Wise on civil-service reform instead of the sentimental special pleading and strained logic as set forth in the second annual report of the Civil-Service Commission and the President's message accompanying it; advocates that only measure of relief ever offered to the tax-payers of the South—the Blair educational bill; stands so firmly by the debt settlement; resists so manfully the payment of taxes in coupons, and allows so freely contributors among the people to be heard in its columns, there is no wonder that its circulation is doubling every year; and every patriotic Virginian should aid in extending it as I am doing.

Nondescript mugwumpian impracticables—"wiser in their day and generation than the Pharisee"—propose to copy from the English monarchical government an innovation into our republican government not at all consistent with its spirit, and create here, as in England, a privileged official class independent of the party or the people who are supposed to govern in this country. The idea that the party in power should select the agencies for the administration of the government in part from the party that has been defeated is an imputation that the Democratic party is incapable of civil-service reform within itself, and character, capacity, and all good material for good government is lacking among its members; and that we cannot carry on this Government by our party without calling Republicans to our aid. If the voters had not supposed that we had in the Democratic ranks competent officers and privates to make the fight for good government successful to the end of four years without retaining and admitting recruits from the enemy, how many would have enlisted at the election? The President has the making of the rules under the civil-service law. The rules can be changed by him at any time to conform to a far more efficient civil-service reform than those now in operation—made by President Arthur. He can abolish the rule not admitting persons over forty-five years of age, although physically competent, to civil-service examination. He can make a rule requiring all applicants to produce certificates of character and competency from all previous employers, and otherwise introduce business methods to secure honest and capable men for office; and just as well from among Democrats as Republicans. The way for the President, Cabinet officers, and members of Congress to avoid annoyance from office-seekers is to give the party what it claims as its own, like the second Andrew Jackson—Abraham Lincoln—did with the Republicans when he first went into office. In less than six months he had every Democrat out and every Republican in, and as there were no more offices to ask for or to give his Administration was annoyed no more for the balance of his term. Let us have civil-service reform, in all conscience, but let the law be construed to mean what it ought to mean, and be administered to suit the party elected by the people to administer it.

A. S. GARNETT.

Lloyd's, Essex county, Va.

P. S.—I enclose slip from Senator Ingalls's speech, which I would like to see appear in your paper, as I think his views will meet approval upon that subject among most all Democrats:

Therefore, Mr. President, I am not of those who believe in non-partisanship in politics, and I should be recreant to the high trust confided in me were I to refrain from declaring my conviction that political parties, energetic, vigorous, and well defined, are indispensable to the success of free popular governments. Wherever the life of States is freest and most irrepressible, there party spirit is most active and aggressive. It is by the conflict and collision of political parties that the latent and richest powers of the State are made manifest, and those whom I represent have no sympathy with the dogma that it reflects glory upon a statesman to affect independence of his party, or that it is an indication of virtue in a citizen to belong to no political organization.

Political parties are social groups in the nation, allied by common purposes and kindred aspirations for the accomplishment of beneficial results. When parties perish this Government will expire, for we all understand that in this country the only government is the party in power. Here is no dynasty, no ruling family, nothing corresponding to the functions of government under other systems except the party that is for the time being entrusted by the votes of a majority of the people with the execution of their will. And, sir, when a majority of the people declare that there shall be a change of Administration it is necessarily implied that there shall be a change of those agencies through which alone political administration can be made effectual. It is useless to juggle and palter about this matter. A change of Administration is a change of policies and methods, and the Chief Magistrate is entitled to the co-operation of agents and ministers who are in sympathy with his opinions and the doctrines which he is chosen to enforce and maintain.

Sir, unless the President of the United States is to be a mummy swathed in the cerements of the grave, he must have powers commensurate with his duties. He is charged to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and unless he has the power to select the agencies through which the laws are administered, through which the revenues are collected and disbursed, the post-offices conducted, the Indians supported and controlled, the glory and honor of the nation maintained, that duty imposed upon him by the Constitution is an idle phrase; it means nothing; it is an empty formula. Charged with these great duties, liable to impeachment if they are not properly performed, how can it be claimed with justice that there shall be an interpolation of novel doctrines of reform, under which while the chief is still to be held responsible, he shall be deprived of all the agencies and ministrations under the Constitution by which they can alone be so administered, in sympathy with him and the policy that he represents?

Henry M. Stanley, now in Rome, is still out of health, but still eager to go back to the Congo.

Senator Warner Miller and a party spent Easter Sunday at the Natural Bridge, in Virginia.

B-I-B-

"OUR BUTTER."

A Reply to the Article of "Justice."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

While we are so deeply interested in the inquiry what we shall drink, may I have a small space in your paper as to "what we shall eat." When upon a sick bed—from which I have recently risen—I read in your paper a communication headed as this is, and signed "Justice," in which "Justice" undertakes to advise "our (his) country cousins," and states that "the art of mixing seems to be empirical" with them, and closes with the following: "A large percentage of our mountain rolls and other grades so much sought by our city denizens which come to us directly from the rural districts, are nothing but mechanical compounds of hogs' fat, tallow, and other qualities of inferior grease."

The plain English of this is that the mountain rolls and other grades of butter which come directly from the rural districts, and sold by your commission-merchants and grocers, and consumed by your citizens as food, are nothing more than a mechanical mixture of hogs' lard, tallow, and other qualities of inferior grease—in short, are frauds and cheats, known to be such by the makers (in the rural districts), and, as a fair inference, equally as well known to be such by the merchant and the grocer who sells them for butter. I take it that no man will make this statement unless armed abundantly with proof to sustain it. As one from the rural district whose butter is regularly sold in your market I call upon "Justice" to produce his proof. And further: As such frauds are punishable, to furnish to the city prosecuting attorney (Mr. Witt) the proof, that your people may be protected from their repetition.

Again: The product of my dairy is shipped regularly to your city and sold by one firm to your citizens. It reached last year over two thousand pounds, and will much exceed that quantity the present year. It is all sent in cases, with my name conspicuously stamped, so that "Justice" can easily find it and the house to which it is consigned. If "Justice," by analysis or any other means, will discover any foreign matter, except a little salt, in any sample of my butter, or any matter not the product of cows' milk, I will make him a present of a pedigree Jersey.

My butter is the product of cows' milk. It is honest butter, and the merchants who sell it have repeatedly refused to handle any other than honest butter. And what I here state as to my butter and the merchants who handle it I believe applies to all of the farmers and farmers' wives from the "rural districts" who send the products of their dairies to your city, and to the merchants and grocers generally of your city.

It has been but a short time since 700 grocers of the city of New York met in convention and unanimously resolved that they would not have anything to do with "bogus butters." This may be in part the reason why "Justice" has encountered of late so much of the "mechanical compound of hogs' fat, tallow, and injurious grease." Are the grocers of Richmond less fair, honorable, and just than those of New York? If for one must ask proof, not mere assertion, by "Justice," else my answer will be, loudly, No.

Again: Perhaps "Justice" has been looking into the Patent Office of the United States and there discovered that the patentees of "bogus butters" have patented a compound such as he has described of "hogs' fat, tallow, and other grease" treated with "nitric acid" and other acids so strong that by their contact woody fibre is destroyed. Fatal must be such acids to the delicate digestive organs of man—peculiarly so when taken as daily food.

Again: Perhaps "Justice" is not ignorant of the fact that there is not a factory at which bogus butter is made south of the Potomac; that all of the bogus-butter factories are in the northern, northwestern, and western States, and located near large cities, where hogs' fat and grease can be easily obtained; that at Chicago is the largest factory in the world.

JOHN WASHINGTON,
Woodford post-office, Caroline county, Va.

UNPROVOKED MURDER.

One Negro Shoots and Kills Another.

[Special Telegram to the Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., April 26.—At Aiken's Summit, Henry county, to-day Price Moir shot and killed Sam Terry, both colored. It is said the murder was unprovoked, and there is great excitement among the colored folks. Moir was captured and strong threats were made of lynching him. Aiken's Summit is on the Danville and New-River road, and only a few miles from the scene of the lynching of last Sunday.

MARRIAGES.

BOWERS—DAWSON.—Married, in Houston, Texas, Miss VIRGINIA DEANE BOWERS, of Richmond, Va., to Mr. H. S. DAWSON, of New Orleans, La.

DEATHS.

CANAPA.—Died, yesterday at 12 M., at the residence of her parents, in Henrico county, LOUISA, daughter of John B. and Annie Canapa; aged seven years and two months.

Farewell, LOUISA, you have left us
Only a little way behind,
And we will try and meet you, darling,
At God's pure and holy shrine.

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
Come unto me and rest;
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down
Thy head upon my breast.

I came to Jesus as I was,
Weary, and worn, and sad;
I found in Him a resting-place,
And He has made me glad.

Funeral service at St. Patrick's church TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

FRISCHCORN.—Died on the 26th instant, at 12:30 o'clock A. M., after a short illness Mrs. LOUISA C. FRISCHCORN, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from St. John's Lutheran church TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

KNOWLES.—Died, in this city, April 26, 1886, ROBERT KNOWLES, formerly of Washington, D. C., in the seventy-second year of his age.

He will be buried from his late residence, No. 7 Fourteenth street, TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MINERAL WATERS.

WOLF-TRAP-LITHIA WATER—FRESH—at 25c. per gallon; Finest Unadulterated Insect Powder; Gum Camphor; Tar-Paper, and any Medicine you need, in quantities of 25c. and upward, delivered in any part of the city. If you can't come send a postal-card, or telephone to 372. Try it; it will save you time and lots of trouble.
ap 27-eod1w 523 north Second street.

B-I-B-

GROCERIES, &c.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

HAVEMEYER'S GRANULATED SUGAR of the best quality for sale by DAVENPORT & MORRIS.
ap 23-10t Dock street.

FINE IMPORTED OLIVE OIL, DURKEE' SALAD DRESSING, ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN MUSTARDS.
BASKETS of all sizes and WILLOW-WARE of all sizes, at
mh 30 MCCARTHY & HAYNES'.

B-I-B-

A Little Child Saved by a Dog.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Strange things occur in this big city every day. The four-year-old child of John R. Bacigalupo was trying to cross the street-railroad track on the south side of the market-house, when, frightened by the near approach of a car, the little fellow in turning fell directly across the track. The horses passed over the boy without injuring him, and before any injury could be done a dog sitting with his master at the corner of the market-house rushed toward the child and pulled it from the track by its clothes just as the wheels were about to crush it. Every one was astonished at the act of the dog, which was remarkably wise and intelligent. The scene was so thrilling that ladies in the car looking out of the windows because of the sudden stop screamed and some almost fainted at the narrow escape of the child. It lay on the ground within six inches of the wheels.

Cannot Agree.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The jury in the case of car-strikers who assaulted the new drivers, who retired on Saturday, came into court to-day unable to agree, and was discharged. The jury was equally divided. The same parties are to be tried for assaulting the police, and another trial will be had in the case of the car-drivers.

Home-Rule.

[Vick's Magazine.]

The farmer sat in his old arm-chair,
Rosy and fair.
"Kate, I declare,"
He said to his wife, who was knitting near,
"We need not fear
The hard times here,
Though the leaf of life is yellow and sere.

"I am the king, thou art the queen
Of this fair scene;
Our love is green
As when thou wert a village maid,
And I a blade,
In love—afraid
My fondest hopes would be delayed.

"Now, whether the days be dim or fine,
In rain and shine,
Here, thine and mine,
Are cattle, grazing upon the hill,
Taking their fill,
And sheep so still,
Like many ruled by a single will.

"These barn-yard fowls, our subjects all;
They heed the call,
Both great and small.
When we scatter for them the grain,
'Tis not in vain
We live and reign
In this our happy, fair domain.

"Unvexed with shifting stocks and shares,
And bulls and bears,
And the affairs
Of speculation in mart and street,
In this retreat
Sweet peace can meet
Plenty that's crowned with braided wheat."

THERE IS NOTHING SURPRISING in the fact that Benson's Capcine Plasters are widely imitated; that cheap and worthless plasters, with names of similar sound and similar appearance in type, are freely offered for sale. Articles of great and original merit always have to compete with trashy imitations. We warn the public against the so-called "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capucin," and "Capsicine" plasters, whether "Benton's," "Burton's," or otherwise. They have no medicinal or curative virtues whatever, and are made to sell on the reputation of Benson's. The genuine has the word "Capcine" cut in the centre.
ap 23-F.Su&Tu

B-I-B-

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE PREVALENT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood-poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and deafness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt, in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S., and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

L. FRED. HALFORD.
NEW YORK CITY, June 12, 1885.

BLOOD is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884) I contracted blood-poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific, and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin.

DAN LEAHY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood-poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the

POISON had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed all the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to heal, and were entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

WILL JONES,
Porter Union Pass. Depot.
CISCO, TEXAS, July 13, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 157 west Twenty-third street. fe 2

MEETINGS.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND COMMANDERY, No 2, K. T., RICHMOND, April 27, 1886.—GENERAL ORDERS No. 110.—SIR KNIGHTS: Attend a stated assembly of the Commandery at the Asylum, St. Albans Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock; citizens' dress. All Knights Templars are invited to attend.
By order of the Eminent Commander.
GEORGE A. AINSLIE, Captain General.
Attest: S. McG. FISHER, Recorder.
ap 27-1t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Virginia State Insurance Company, No. 1008 east Main street, on TUESDAY, May 4, 1886, at 5 o'clock P. M.
R. T. BROOKE, Treasurer.
ap 24-td

B-I-B-

PROPOSALS.

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD, OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, RICHMOND, VA., April 26, 1886.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon MAY 10, 1886, for the MASONRY and SUPERSTRUCTURE OF A BRIDGE for the Richmond and Alleghany railroad over Jackson's river at Clifton Forge, Va.

This bridge will be 300 feet long; grade, 30 feet above the river bottom.

Proposals are invited for MASONRY and SUPERSTRUCTURE separately, if preferred.

For particulars apply at this office.
H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer.
ap 27-tMy10

FLOUR.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

300 barrels CHOICE FLOUR removed from store on account of freshet will be sold at reasonable rates by
JOHN M. HIGGINS, 1610 Franklin street, near Old Market.
ap 11

B-I-B-

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

Pure Stimulant and Tonic.

The weak, debilitated, and disordered stomach, too often deranged by unwholesome diet, too often ruined by noxious nostrums, takes the epidemical form and name of Dyspepsia. But there are numerous causes besides, and numerous complaints, needing only a pure stimulant to restore the stomach to its tone and vigor. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, being absolutely pure and taken medicinally, is the only true tonic so recognized by the medical profession and so accepted by the people.

BALTIMORE, November 3, 1885.
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to add my name among the many who have been greatly benefited by the use of your celebrated Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and I desire to cheerfully add my testimony to its marvellous powers in building up the enervated system. I have suffered from those terrible sinking spells which are the result of extreme nervousness. Frequently I believed I was dying. Violent nervous headaches were also another symptom of my malady. A friend suggested that I try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and I did so, with but little faith that it could possibly improve my condition. My health has, however, been fully restored, and I can scarcely realize that I was ever sick. As a medicinal tonic and nerve stimulant, I consider Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey beyond the estimation of moneyed value.
MRS. ELLA FEGDEMAN,
109 west Fayette street.

Hon. J. N. BECKLEY, District Attorney, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have used your famous Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for some time. Find it most beneficial as a tonic, stimulant, and appetizer. Will recommend it to the debilitated for its pure medicinal qualities."

Hon. AMBROSE C. McGLACHLIN, late Treasurer, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I sincerely recommend your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as the best tonic I have ever used. Its undoubted purity makes it a most desirable stimulant for the debilitated."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21, 1884.
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen,—I have used your famous Malt Whiskey for some time past, and find it most beneficial as a tonic, stimulant, and appetizer, and heartily recommend it to the weak and debilitated for its pure medicinal qualities. Respectfully yours,
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Gentlemen: I am fifty years of age, and have never used liquor or beer in my life. One year ago I was much out of health; thought I could not attend store. One of the best physicians in Milwaukee was treating my case. He thought I would have paralysis. I procured your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I asked my physician about it. He thought I could not stand stimulant. I did take it, however, and am getting well.
Very respectfully, T. H. WOOD.

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Gentlemen: I find your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey a very pure unadulterated article, a fine tonic and strength-giver.
Very truly, JOSHUA CLAYTON.

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Gentlemen: I take pleasure in recommending Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as one of the best tonics I have ever used. I have used a number of them. No family should be without it in their house. I have used it for six months, and it has benefited me wonderfully.
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ap 23

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