THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 11,190. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1887. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

LATE WEATHER REPORT.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 13—1 *A. M.*—For Virginia, fair weather, stationary temperature, light, variable winds.

FAIR

For North Carolina and South Carolina, threatening weather, with local rains, stationary temperature, light, variable winds.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear, warm, and pleasant.

Range of Thermometer Yesterday:

6 A. M.	65
9 A. M.	72
Noon	81
3 P. M.	83
6 P. M.	75
Midnight	69

Mean temperature.....74½

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER THE BEST IN THE WORLD

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

[de 12-Su,Tu&F6m]

OUR BOYS.

So many of "our boys" have grown to "man's estate" since we first commenced to clothe the boys of Richmond, and have continued through youth and manhood to honor us with their patronage, that—whenever we get time to think—we are reminded by their cheering presence time grows on apace. Experience is an exacting teacher, and those who fail to profit by her teachings may well say they have lived in vain. How well we have applied the lessons of a quarter of a century's experience in the manufacture of Boys' and Children's Clothing modesty forbids our saying. The magnificent stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing to be found in our house to-day, combined with the low prices that our vast business and large experience enables us to name, tells the story more forcibly than can any words of ours.

A. SAKS AND COMPANY.

For wear-resisting qualities, combined with beauty of design, commend us to the productions of the "Auburn Woollen Mills." We are offering six different designs of this most excellent fabric—representing about 250 suits—made up to fit boys, ages four to fourteen years, at the special price of $4.95 each. They come both in pleated and Norfolk styles, perfect fitting, well made, colors dark and light gray, brown, and tan, and two very handsome combination plaids.

A. SAKS AND COMPANY.

At the popular price of $5 we offer at least sixty styles to select from in plaids, in stripes, in mixtures of various shades, in cassimeres, in rough-surfaced cheviots, in blue cheviotcens, in yachtcloths, in light colors, in medium colors, in dark effects, in pleated, Norfolk, blouse, and sailor styles. We have fully 500 Suits at $5 each, to fit boys between the ages of four to fourteen, from which to make your selection. We think you can be suited from such an assortment.

A. SAKS AND COMPANY.

The "Harris Cassimere" needs no praise of ours. Its merits are too well and favorably known this country over. We have had several styles of this material made up into Suits for the little fellows. They are handsome in design, truly elegant in make and shape, and will fit perfectly. Price $5 a Suit. It is not often you'll find the "Harris Cassimere" in Boys' Suits, but we know from experience that "Young America" is hard on his clothes, and therefore needs the toughest kind of fabric. The "Harris" is as tough as they make 'em.

A. SAKS AND COMPANY.

At $7, $8, $9, and $10 we are offering an array of Suits for the little men, which in point of beauty of design, excellence of workmanship, richness of trimming, perfect body-fitting qualities, and general attractiveness, has never before been approached in the manufacture of Boys' Clothing. And yet we have Suits of such high-class character that we are compelled to charge as high as $15 a Suit for them. You'll have to imagine what they are; or, better still, examine them. We can only say they are richly luxurious.

A. SAKS AND COMPANY.

Yet, we sell School Suits, all-wool, as low as $2.50, better grades at $3 and $3.50, better still for $4 and $4.50. Shirt-Waists from 13 cents to $1.75. Separate Pants from 48 cents to $3. Kilt Suits from $2.25 to $13. These items will, we trust, convey to you some idea of the tremendous stock of Boys' Clothing the necessities of our clientage demand we should carry, and which we do carry HERE, right on our counters, awaiting YOUR pleasure. Bring your boys along, then, to-morrow. Think over what you want. If it's made it's here. Save time. Save worry. Save money by buying your Boy's Clothing, Hats, and Furnishings from

A. SAKS & COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS TO THE BOYS,

my 13 1003 MAIN STREET.

FOR SALE, A POOL-TABLE—complete—very cheap; Callender's make. Apply to C. C. THON, my 13-2t* Seventeenth and Main streets.

THROWN OUT COURT.

THE BOYCOTT INFORMATION DISMISSED BY JUDGE ATKINS.

Case, However, Being Tried on an Indictment which Charges the Same Thing.

The trial of W. F. Crump, charged with complicity in boycotting Baughman Brothers, was continued in the Hustings Court yesterday morning.

Judge Atkins, in reply to the point raised, decided that the prosecution of the parties under the information upon which they are being tried was debarred by limitation, and dismissed the same.

INDICTMENT.

The Commonwealth then proceeded with the trial of the same parties under one of the indictments now pending on the docket of the court, and W. F. Crump, having moved to be tried separately, was put to the bar.

The attorneys for the defence entered a general demurrer to the indictment and each count thereof, which, after being argued, was overruled by the Court.

Mr. Crump then pleaded not guilty to the indictment, the jury was sworn (being the same as was sworn to try the information), and the evidence then was almost completed, the testimony previously heard being allowed to stand, when the court, at half past 2 o'clock, adjourned and the case was continued till to-day at 11 o'clock.

THE WITNESSES.

The defence only introduced two witnesses—Messrs. J. M. Shelton and W. F. Crump. The Commonwealth's witnesses were Messrs. E. A. Baughman, W. S. Stevenson, L. B. Reynolds, W. H. Clemmitt, Patrick H. Koiner, and J. M. Cannon.

In the examination of Mr. Clemmitt he testified that in a conversation with two members of the Boycott Committee Mr. Shelton said: "You don't know half. We intend to crush them in a few days," referring to Baughman Brothers.

Mr. Shelton, when he took the stand, denied using the language attributed to him, and said they had been using every effort to get Baughman Brothers to join the typographical union.

THE POINT RAISED ON THE INFORMATION.

The exact point raised in regard to the dismissed information was as follows:

The statute of limitation requires that a prosecution for such a misdemeanor as was charged in the information shall be commenced within one year next after there was cause therefor. The information charged that "within twelve months last past—to-wit, on the 4th day of March, 1886, and on many days thereafter," the defendants conspired, &c. The information was filed on the 7th day of April, 1887. The court held that the information should have been filed within twelve months after the 4th day of March, 1886. The Commonwealth's Attorney insisted that the statute of limitation did not begin to run until after the conspiracy ended, and that he had proved that the conspiracy lasted many months after the 4th of March, 1886, and indeed was still in existence. But the Court held that the information was filed too late.

THE POLICE BILL PASSED.

The Status Quo of the Force to be Maintained as at Present.

In the House yesterday morning, a good opportunity occurring, Mr. Cardwell, of Hanover, (to whom our citizens are under many obligations for kindnesses,) moved to take up Senate bill amending the charter of Richmond.

The motion was carried.

The bill met with considerable opposition from Mr. Waddill, but was promptly passed—ayes, 54; noes, 16. Now it goes to the Governor for his approval.

This measure is intended to preserve the Police Board and police force intact until their terms, as prescribed by law, expire. Practically there are no changes in the law.

The charter required the Police Commissioners to be *freeholders*. In the McCormick election bill it was decided that that was not an allowable prerequisite for office-holding. It was feared that a like interpretation would be put upon our charter and that the board and force, as now constituted, would thus be annihilated. For that reason our people went to the General Assembly. A bill drafted by Mr. Dunlop was introduced in the House by him and in the Senate by Mr. Ellyson, and after being amended so as to leave the tenure of office of the policemen as at present (and not for good behavior as proposed), was passed by both bodies as stated.

The present commissioners are named in the bill to serve for the terms for which they were elected—viz:

F. M. Boykin until July, 1887.
E. T. D. Myers until July, 1888.
L. C. Figg until July, 1889.
J. W. Beveridge until July, 1890.
E. B. Addison until July, 1891.
J. B. Welsh until July, 1892.

All officers and policemen will serve out the terms for which they were elected.

This settles a vexed question.

Thanks to the Legislature.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Urgent Letter from Philadelphia Advocating the Reunion at Gettysburg.

The following is from the Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday:

At a meeting of the Committee of Reception of the Philadelphia brigade to Pickett's division on Tuesday Secretary John W. Frazier was instructed to communicate with Pickett's Division Association and express the regret of the brigade at the possibility of the reunion not taking place at Gettysburg on July 3d, as was proposed. He was also instructed to extend an invitation to Pickett's men, inviting them to become the guests of the Philadelphia brigade. Mr. Frazier's letter was read at the monthly meeting of the California regiment last evening, and at the suggestion of Colonel R. Penn Smith, who commanded that regiment at Gettysburg, and on motion of Major John Lockhart, the letter was unanimously approved and Secretary Frazier advised to forward it to Richmond. The letter is as follows:

"*Sergeant Charles T. Loehr, Secretary Pickett's Division Association, Richmond, Va.:*

"My Dear Comrade,—The very agreeable duty of communicating with your association relative to the reunion at Gettysburg has been assigned to me.

"At a meeting of the Philadelphia brigade held May 4th a committee of nine—two from each regiment—with Colonel Charles H. Banes, commander of the Brigade Association, as chairman, was appointed to make all the arrangements necessary to extend a fitting welcome to Pickett's Division Association at Gettysburg. At a meeting of that committee held on May 10th I was directed to officially inform your association of our deep regret at the possibility of the contemplated reunion between your division and our brigade association not taking place in July next at Gettysburg.

"We regret this all the more because we who witnessed it had intended on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, and the city of Philadelphia particularly, to extend such a welcome as your unsurpassed bravery merited, and I was further instructed to earnestly request you to not forego your intention to hold your first reunion at Gettysburg July 3d, but to meet there as the guests of the Philadelphia brigade, to enjoy the hospitality that we will extend to you, and upon that occasion, with the fraternal feelings created by that reunion, the first of the kind held since the war, and with our sincere sympathy and aid, to complete the arrangements you have begun toward dedicating an imperishable monument to commemorate American heroism, of which none are prouder than they who withstood the shock of your charge—a charge not surpassed in its grandeur and unfaltering courage in the annals of war since time began.

"Please lay this letter before your association at its meeting on Saturday next, and urge your comrades—the brave men of Pickett's renowned division—to meet us at Gettysburg July 3d, and assure them for me and the brigade I have the honor to represent that we will be more than pleased to greet as many as will meet with us, whether it be 100 or 1,000 or more, and that great good to all concerned will result from that reunion.

"Please let me hear from you at the earliest moment, as your acceptance will necessitate some immediate and pleasant labor on our part.

"With renewed assurance of soldierly regard, believe me, yours very truly,

"JOHN W. FRAZIER,

"Secretary *pro tem.*, Philadelphia Brigade.

"*Philadelphia*, May 11."

LEE-MONUMENT COMMITTEE

To Urge the Capitol Square as a Site.

On Saturday last Mr. Rhea, of Washington, introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House "to confer with the Lee-Memorial Association and to urge upon said association the propriety of placing the monument to be erected to General R. E. Lee within the Capitol Square." The rule requiring the resolution to lie over one day was suspended, and it was put upon its immediate adoption without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Rhea at once communicated the resolution to the House of Delegates, and that body adopted it on Monday, and so informed the Senate in the regular morning message of yesterday.

Mr. Hurt announced as the committee on the part of the Senate Messrs. William F. Rhea, of Washington, and Taylor Berry, of Amherst. The members of the committee on the part of the House are Messrs. Terry of Charlotte, Stribling of Fauquier, and Fulkerson of Washington.

District Lodge of Good Templars'

District Lodge No. 1, Good Templars, met in regular monthly session at Central Hall Wednesday night, with delegates present from Trinity, Jefferson, Fulton, Church-Hill, Rescue, Star of Hope, Leader, Charity, and Malvern-Hill lodges. The District Lodge degree was conferred upon a number of new delegates. Eight lodges reported ninety initiations during the month. Charity Lodge initiating twenty-eight, the largest number, was awarded the banner for the following month. Mr. J. B. Burroughs, in a neat and appropriate address, presented the same to the chief templar, Mr. J. N. Brown, who responded, saying that Charity had but just commenced the work, and expected to hold the banner. The secretary reported the membership of the district at 1,217 in the fourteen lodges. The district lecturer reported having officially visited most of the lodges in his jurisdiction.

Arrangements were made for a public meeting at Glen Allen next Sunday at 4 o'clock. District-Lecturer J. R. Tillery will address the meeting.

It was recommended to the subordinate lodges of the district that they hold temperance song services on Sundays.

Mrs. A. M. Hill, of Church-Hill Lodge, was unanimously elected district superintendent of juvenile temples.

Turnpike Commissioners.

The Henrico County Court was in session for a short while yesterday, and adjourned over until Saturday. Judge Minor appointed the following gentlemen commissioners to make the usual examination of the turnpikes in the county, which is made every spring:

Richmond and Williamsburg: V. Hechler, Dr. C. Archer, and William B. Frayser.

Mechanicsville: William Y. Mordecai, C. G. Galeski, and William A. Waldron.

Richmond and Henrico: J. H. Jeter, J. B. Mosby, and Waring Lewis.

Brook: William N. McGruder, R. T. Wilson, and J. M. Lyneman.

Supreme Court of Appeals

Upper Appomattox Company against Hamilton and Mann, trustees. From the Hustings Court of Petersburg. Affirmed, Judge Lewis delivering opinion.

Roberts against Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway Company. From the Circuit Court of Alexandria city. Reversed, Judge Lacy delivering opinion.

Shipman against Fletcher. From the Circuit Court of the city of Alexandria. Reversed, Judge Fauntleroy delivering opinion.

Sears against Marshall. From the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City county. Affirmed, Judge Hinton delivering opinion.

Waller's administrator against Catlett's executor. From the Circuit Court of Gloucester. Affirmed, Judge Lacy delivering opinion.

Mutual Reserve-Fund Life Association of New York against Marye, Auditor. Rule *nisi* denied.

Hurt & Son against Terrell & Bocock, trustees; City of Richmond against the county of Henrico; Universal Life-Insurance Company against Devore. Rehearing denied.

Marshall against The Farmers and Mechanic Savings Bank and others. Appeal allowed to decree pronounced by the judge of the Circuit Court of the city of Alexandria, in vacation, on the 30th of March, 1887.

Stokes against Van Wyck. Argued by Judge Burroughs for plaintiff in error and Judge Whitehurst and Richard Walke, Esq., for defendants in error, and submitted.

Police Court.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

John Lewis (colored), charged with being drunk and disorderly and resisting the police, was fined $10 and costs.

William Upshur, drunk. Fined $2 and costs.

W. L. Johnson, charged with obstructing the street. Fined $2.

Thomas Kennedy, W. M. Willis, and Anderson Lee were fined for keeping hogs without a license.

John Epps (colored), assaulting and beating William Tyler with a rock in the street. Dismissed.

Frank Mitchell, drunk. Failed to appear. Attachment issued.

Catharine Slater (colored), cursing and abusing Eliza Johnson and destroying her property. Paid costs.

George L. Murch, a vagrant. Ordered to leave town in twenty-four hours.

William Thomas, a vagrant, was required to give security for three months in the sum of $100.

Charles Flanagan, assaulting, cursing, abusing, and threatening to beat Thomas Carter. Paid costs.

COMING NEARER YET.

THE DEBT NEGOTIATIONS REOPENED YESTERDAY MORNING.

A Proposition that Gives a Prospect of Settlement of This Tormenting Question.

The legislative committee on the debt were in session for five or six hours yesterday, and during a good portion of that time Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Braithwaite were with them. By a vote of six to four the committee determined that it was yet in their province to hear further propositions for the settlement of the debt, and an entirely new scheme was broached and discussed with a probability that it may be shaped so as to meet the concurrence both of the Legislature and of the representatives of the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

THE DETAILS.

The committee are still working in secret session, and all details are carefully guarded from newspaper reporters. Nevertheless the following are the facts approximately: The bondholders are not to have any new bonds. They will keep their present holdings, the State, however, to be at liberty whenever she is prepared so to do to pay off the consol bonds at 75 cents in the dollar and the 10-40 bonds at 62½ cents in the dollar. The tax-receivable coupons will also be retained by the bondholder, but will be stamped as good for only 3 per cent. interest. Five hundred thousand dollars in cash is to be applied to the payment of overdue coupons, and the balance are to be funded into new 3's at 50 cents in the dollar.

POWERS.

Messrs. Thornton and Braithwaite upon leaving the committee expressly stated that they were not authorized to bind the Council of Foreign Bondholders to such a plan; that all they could do would be to submit it for acceptance. In this respect the commissioners are about on a footing with the legislative committee, who can only report to the Legislature what they do and ask that the same be endorsed and ratified.

THE DIFFERENCE.

If the bondholders would consent to accept 3 per cent. interest on the amount of the bonds after the scaling process, instead of 3 per cent. upon their face, there would be a good prospect of the conference coming to an agreement with the committee, or at least with a majority of the committee.

That is the point of difference—whether the rate of interest shall be paid on the face value or scaled-down amount.

The conference will be resumed this morning, when it is expected that a conclusion will be had.

Last night there was some hope among members that an agreement satisfactory to all concerned would be reached. It is not imagined for a moment that the legislative committee will much exceed the compass of their *ultimatum*—viz., $25,000,000 of principal at 3 per cent. Within these bounds any report which they might make would probably be ratified.

WORK OF CONCILIATION.

Governor Lee, Hon. John S. Barbour, and a committee of citizens, led by General Joseph R. Anderson, have used extraordinary exertions for several days to bring matters into a hopeful shape. Mr. Barbour was at the Capitol a good while yesterday talking to members; advising with them and ascertaining the sentiment prevailing.

The citizens talked with Sir Edward and plainly laid before him the dangers menacing the bondholders.

The first obstacle that presented itself was the conviction in the minds of a number of members of the General Assembly that they had discharged all the duties assigned them—had received the English *ultimatum*, and had so informed the two houses, and that there was nothing more for them to do.

It was with no little difficulty that the idea was removed, and as to some members it was never removed at all.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK.

Its Need and Value in Surgery Discussed by Dr. McGuire.

The Washington *Critic* gives the following report of the annual address of Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, before the convention of the American Surgical Association, of which he is president, in Washington on Wednesday. The subject was "The Need and Value of Co-operative Work in Surgery":

"To preside over a body of men," he began, "each one of whom is daily, almost hourly, doing something to lessen human suffering and to add to the life and comfort of his fellow-man, is indeed a proud distinction. I want to talk to you to-day on the great need of co-operative work in surgery.

"The proverb, 'In union there is strength,' is accepted by all men. Nearly every advance accomplished by human enterprise is secured by co-operative effort. Every department of life is full of illustrations showing the advantages of coöperative work, while they show equally the failure of individuals. Men may have great ability, may be enthusiastic workers, but in the end they are disappointed, and frequently become misanthropic. They complain that they are misunderstood, while the truth is they over-estimate their individual strength. When Maury constructed his 'Wind and Current Charts' they were placed, as we are told, in the hands of every navigator who would take them, so that the truth of his statements might be proved.

"The historical illustrations of the power of associated work are simply innumerable. The Turk of the sixteenth century was not the sick man of the present day. On the contrary, he was strong and aggressive enough to threaten European civilization. It was only the league of all the Christian governments under Don John of Austria that made the great sea-fight of Lepanto possible. It was through the consolidated East India Company, originating in a trifling dispute about the price of pepper, that the British empire in the East was established.

"Advances in surgery can be more surely made by associations such as ours than by any individual efforts of man. The life of one man is too short and his field of labor too narrow for him alone to hope to settle many of the vexed problems of our science. Disease presents problems difficult to determine. Their influence over the true surgeon should be to make him more patient, inspire him with more zeal, and teach him more plainly the value of co-operative work."

Anniversary Exercises.

Jefferson Lodge of Good Templars celebrated its second anniversary at its hall, on Eighteenth street, last night. This body was organized two years ago with thirteen charter members, and has steadily grown in membership, and its record is that of one of the best in the State, and its good works have been abundant. Its report to the Grand Lodge on May 1st showed 172 members in good standing, and ten have been added at the two last meetings. A new corps of officers took charge last night, and to a stranger it would appear as if they were old soldiers at their posts, so well did they perform their duties.

The large hall was crowded. Visitors were present from Sidney, Trinity, Fulton, Church-Hill, Rescue, and Charity lodges, of this city, and Waverly Lodge, of Sussex county. The anniversary exercises were as follows: Chorus by lodge, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name"; address of welcome, Mr. C. B. Glenn; instrumental music, Mr. W. T. Ledford; reading, Mr. J. B. Burroughs; history of Jefferson Lodge, Miss Hettie Barlow; remarks by Mr. M. J. W. White, of Sussex county; reading, Mrs. Esau Cocen, of Sidney Lodge. Mr. W. T. Ledford was recommended to the Grand Lodge for appointment as lodge deputy.

THE NEWS OF MANCHESTER.

Meeting of the City Council To-Night—Other Items.

A regular meeting of the City Council will be held at 8 o'clock to-night. There are several important matters to engage the attention of our city lawmakers, and the attendance, if as deserved, will be large.

One of the first matters to be brought to the attention of the body is the petition of the Manchester Railway and Improvement Company asking to be permitted to lay its tracks and run street-cars on certain streets of the city. The route of this road has been published in the *Dispatch* several times. The Council has at a called meeting virtually agreed to grant the franchises asked for, but under the law it was obliged to lie over for one month. The corporators of the company are Messrs. James L. Robertson, Charles W. Turner, Benjamin B. Weisiger, of this city; Major B. H. Nash, of Richmond, and Mr. Ackley, of Maryland. As soon as the right of way here is granted the projectors of the scheme will set to work in Richmond to obtain permission to construct and operate their railway from Mayo's bridge out Fourteenth street to Main.

One of the corporators said to a *Dispatch* reporter yesterday that there will be no difficulty about passing over Mayo's bridge, and while some objection has been raised by the merchants on Fourteenth street about its running down there, it is thought this can be easily overcome.

The Richmond and Manchester street-railway has proved a profitable investment, and there is no reason why another one may not do equally as well without at all injuring it or lessening its success. The proposed new line, if built, will run on entirely different streets from the ones traversed by the present one, will reach Richmond by another route and at entirely different points, and will serve in a great measure the people who are not situated convenient to the present road. The enterprise now in existence has done much toward building up Manchester and increasing her material wealth, and with another such there is no telling how large a town we will soon have.

STREET-PAVING ORDINANCE.

Another subject in which there is much interest felt that will probably be called up to-night is the street-paving ordinance. This measure, which, like all others, has both advocates and opponents, has been quietly slumbering in the Council for many months, and that body has seemed loth to take hold of it.

The ordinance provides that when the city paves a street—rather the sidewalk—the persons owning property thereon shall bear the expense, each of the paving and guttering in front of his property, the cost to be paid to the city in annual instalments running for some twenty or twenty-five years.

When the ordinance comes up, let it be to-night or at some time in the far distant but promising future, amendments will be offered to it so as to make provision for vacant lots and to so provide for the cross streets that persons owning corner lots will not be subjected to the unjust and heavy tax of paying the cost of paving both in front and along the entire side of his property. Our citizens are hopeful that either this or some other mode of paving our muddy and at times almost impassable sidewalks will be adopted.

The school-building question will probably be taken up. The present quarters—the best that the board could possibly provide—are totally unfitted for the uses to which they are put.

CHESTERFIELD COURTS.

The Chesterfield County Court—Judge William I. Clopton—will be in session to-day, when the road commissioners appointed on Monday are expected to qualify—in fact, the court has held open for that purpose. There have been no criminal cases tried at this term, but a large quantity of civil and chancery business has been disposed of.

The Circuit Court—Judge B. A. Hancock presiding—is still in session hearing civil and chancery cases. Judge Irving will hold a special term of this court, commencing the 8th of June, to try cases in which Judge Hancock prefers not sitting.

The bill to prescribe the times for holding the courts in this circuit has passed both branches of the General Assembly. The bill, which was published in the *Dispatch* the day after it passed the Senate, only changes the times for holding the courts to better suit Judge Hancock, but does not affect the number of terms to be held each year. He has to hold three terms in the city of Petersburg and two in each county every year.

BRIEFS AND PERSONALS.

Dr. A. Monteiro, late second assistant superintendent of the Williamsburg Asylum, and formerly of this city, yesterday received an appointment from the Government as quarantine inspector at Ship island, near New Orleans. Doctor Monteiro has many friends here who are pleased to hear of his good fortune. He leaves for his post of duty in a few days.

The fight over the office of Commonwealth's attorney for the county between Messrs. Cogbill (endorsed by the Democrats), Fitzpatrick (endorsed by the Republicans), and ex-Judge Gregory (Independent), who is popular with all, grows more interesting as the election approaches.

The river continues exceedingly muddy, but the clusters of trees on the islands, clothed in their mantel of velvety green, present a lovely appearance, especially under the rays of the setting sun. Many people resort to the bridges in the afternoons to view the most attractive scenery which the river presents just now.

A stated convocation of Manchester Royal Arch Chapter was held in Masonic Hall, on Fifth street, last night. There were several members of the craft present from Richmond, and the evening was much enjoyed.

Dr. T. P. Mathews has returned from Louisville, Ky., where he went as a delegate from the Bainbridge-Street Baptist church, of this city, to the Southern Baptist Convention. He was delighted with his trip and the cordiality and hospitality with which he was received and entertained.

Delegate Miller, of this city, has introduced a bill in the House providing for the removal of the dam in the river at Maiden's Adventure, and Delegate Dunlop, of Richmond, has introduced a bill which will give Chesterfield five commissioners in chancery.

Mr. Edward H. Peple, son of Mr. G. A. Peple, one of our most esteemed citizens, is on a visit of several weeks to his uncle in Baltimore.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR

AN EFFORT TO GET HELP FROM THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce on This and Various Other Subjects.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday evening. Present: George A. Ainslie, president; R. A. Dunlop, first vice-president; George L. Christian, second vice-president; O. L. Cottrell, S. H. Hawes, N. D. Hargrove, J. W. Cringan, and J. J. Montague.

Excuses were made for the absence of Messrs. A. H. Christian, Jr., Clay Drewry, and Ashton Starke.

Judge Christian, from the committee appointed to visit Atlanta and confer with the railroad commissioners of the United States, submitted a verbal report of proceedings (in substance the same as has been already published), which was very satisfactory.

THE STATE FAIR.

On motion of Judge Christian, the following was adopted:

Whereas this board has learned that the Virginia State Agricultural Society is in need of financial aid, and is asking from the Council of the city of Richmond an appropriation of $3,000 to assist it in making the coming State Fair a success; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of this board the Virginia State Agricultural Society should be encouraged and sustained by the city of Richmond by every means in its power.

2. That the interests of the city demand that the State fairs held here should be as attractive and successful as they can be made, and that if the financial condition of the city will admit of it) this board is of the opinion that the sum of $3,000 could be well expended by the city in aiding said society in carrying on its important work, and that said appropriation ought to be made by the Council as asked for.

NEW MEMBER, &C.

Captain Andrew Pizzini was elected a member of the Chamber.

The secretary read a communication stating that, under article 4 of the Constitution, the following members of the board, having served two successive terms, were ineligible for re-election at the annual meeting in June: Messrs. Ashton Starke, R. F. Williams, O. L. Cottrell, S. H. Hawes, F. E. Patrick, Henry Bodeker, E. A. Catlin, and J. H. Whitty.

Eight new members from the Chamber's membership will be elected in place of the above.

Adjourned.

The Elks' Banquet.

The first anniversary of Richmond Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was celebrated by a banquet last night. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the members of the order assembled, with their lady friends and relations, at the lodge-room, on Broad street near Seventh, and about a quarter-past 9 o'clock marched to Sänger Hall, where several long tables had been nicely set with good things to eat.

On the stage was an orchestra which played selections from the "Mikado," "Chimes of Normandy," and other operas. When supper was over the musical part of the programme came in, Mrs. Jacob Reinhardt, Mrs. John H. Knowles, Mr. Moses May, Mr. George A. Crump, and others furnishing solos and duets, much to the delight of the audience.

Midnight had been reached when the festivities came to an end, and the guests departed with the satisfied feeling of having spent a pleasant evening.

Richmond Theatre.

Last night—the last of the season of 1886–'87—Thomas W. Keane appeared in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Hamlet." The house was moderately full, but not crowded—outside attractions taking away many regular theatre-goers. Mr. Keene in his character of Hamlet was fully and deservedly appreciated by the audience, as shown by the calls he received at the end of each act. It was very generally observed that his action and dramatization were most pleasing, but except in occasional very forcible passages his enunciation was too low, and to those not familiar with the text of Hamlet it frequently resolved itself into pantomime. Mr. Keene is, notwithstanding this, a tragedian of very high order. His support was good, and gave satisfaction. It is to be hoped that Mr. Keene will secure dates for next season, and not for one date only.

Credentials Received.

Mr. John S. Harwood, of the firm of Augustine & Harwood, who was recently elected president of Virginia Division Travellers' Protective Association, his term to commence July, 1887, has received his credentials as president-elect and also been made president to fill the unexpired term of W. D. Simmons, Esq., who tendered his resignation at the last meeting. He is also appointed a national officer and delegate-at-large to the St. Louis convention, and his term of office will expire July 1, 1888.

The Pharmacists.

The last day's session of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Almost the entire time was consumed in discussing and revising the pharmacy law of the State.

About 2 o'clock the association adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Levi's Concert.

The testimonial concert of Mr. Maurice Levi, pianist of the late Academy orchestra, will take place at Sanger Hall to-night. A number of singers of this city will take part, and Mr. Levi will doubtless have a full house.

Personals and Briefs.

Major Charles Pickett is expected to attend the meeting of the Pickett committee Saturday night.

The special committee appointed by the House to investigate certain charges against Judge Blakey, of Essex county, will meet this morning to prepare their report, which will be presented to the House to-day or to-morow.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

A Long and Bitter Struggle Anticipated in Chicago.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, May 12.—A few contractors in the city who are not members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange have, it is said, compromised with their hod-carriers and bricklayers by acceding to the demands made by their respective unions. The members of the Exchange and master masons, who claim to be determined to force the labor matter to an issue, are making strenuous efforts to boycott the scab bosses and to prevent them from getting any building material, thus compelling them to shut down their jobs. The Master Masons' Association has, it is said, received assurances of support from all the contractors and manufacturers connected with the building trades. All the dealers in building materials have agreed not to furnish any supplies to contractors not belonging to the Builders' and Traders' Exchange.

A number of builders who had signed contracts have requested permission from the architects and owners to annul them in consequence of the strike, and in most cases permission was granted. A number of contractors have refused to sign new contracts awarded to them. The indications point to a long and bitter struggle.

The carpenters in Chicago are reported to be discontented and considering the advisability of another strike. Twenty-two Englewood boss carpenters having consented to the men's demands for eight hours and thirty-five cents an hour, the men returned to work yesterday. These bosses don't belong to the Builders' Protective Association.

The following notice was posted at the Builders' and Traders' Exchange this morning: "All material-men are requested to call on the secretary—important."

An hour later, after a meeting of the material-men had been held with the members of the Builders' Exchange, it was announced that they had agreed to refuse to furnish material to non-union members of the exchange. Soon after this notice was posted: "All the members of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange now working men are requested to stop work at once and report to the exchange committee.

"JOSEPH DOWNEY, President."

The members of the exchange are exclusively builders, but include all brick and cornice manufacturers, roofers', foundrymen, and other kinds of manufactories. These men, according to the orders of the board, will stop work at once. It is estimated that 15,000 men will be out of work from this source alone.

Five hundred men struck at Pullman this morning. They were employed in the brick-yards owned by the Pullman Company. Some days ago they struck for an advance in wages, which was refused. They stayed out only a short time. This morning a walking delegate appeared at the yards, and the men at a signal laid down their tools and went out as if by preconcerted arrangement. The men say they will stay out until their demand is granted, and as the company claims to have a stock of bricks on hand large enough to last several months there is a good chance for a long siege.

The action taken by the contractors on the new order was prompt and immediate, and by noon it was estimated that work had been stopped on at least sixty buildings, and that fully 800 bricklayers, in addition to 1,200 idle this morning, were out of work. This means that fully 6,000 men in the various trades were idle at noon from the effect of the strike and lock-out. At the headquarters of the bricklayers' union all were sanguine of success.

The union claims to be in receipt of several calls for bricklayers to go into the country, and that there is a demand for men in Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver. Many of the men have already left town, and more will depart to-day. It is estimated that 40,000 laborers will be thrown out of employment if the new order is strictly complied with.

Warlike Movements in Dalmatia.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

VIENNA, May 12.—One hundred and forty thousand Austrian soldiers are under arms in Dalmatia, prepared for a campaign. The Montenegrin army is reported ready for action.

AMERICAN MANHOOD.

Martin Meredith Throws a Brick at the British.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Having read the decisions of the different State and the United States courts in regard to the settlement of the Virginia State debt now absorbing the minds of the General Assembly and other officials of Virginia, it seems to me a very simple question to settle, or by any one else who possesses a particle of intelligence or practical common sense which is based upon American manhood, States-rights, or the United States Constitution. 1st. What constitutes an American citizen? 2d. What constitutes the rights of a State if the ratification by a majority of the voters to its Constitution does not? Yet, it must be a new constitution. To amend an old constitution is like mending some old broken harness; it is the same old thing; it must be made new. Pause and look back at the foundation of old Virginia. Then ask the question, By whom was it settled? Was it not by the English people? And did they not drive the red men off their soil and nativity? Did they not buy the negro to work the stolen lands of the red men by placing the poor negro into abject slavery? Then was not the old Virginia bonds issued upon the value of the negro slaves? Now, if the English bondholder wishes us to settle they must come back to old Virginia and reclaim the stolen negroes that they placed into abject slavery, or else burn and destroy the worthless bonds.

The advice of your fellow-countryman,

MARTIN MEREDITH LIPSCOMB.

Richmond, Va., May 13, 1887.

It has stood the test of thirty years—Dowden's Dental Fluid. Take no substitute. For sale by all druggists.

H. M. SHEILD & Co., Fifth and Marshall streets.

How to Get Rid of Side-Ache.

Who has not suffered from side-ache? We all had it when we ran races at school—we have it when we overwork ourselves at any age. It comes on, as everybody knows, suddenly. By using one of Allcock's Porous Plasters it goes away nearly as quickly. F. Roessner, of No. 556 west Fifty-eighth street, New York, says:

"It is with pleasure I write these lines in testimony to the powers of Allcock's Porous Plasters. I have been somewhat annoyed with serious pains in my sides, for which several medicines have been prescribed, but to no avail, and through the advice of a friend I tried two Allcock's Porous Plasters, and the relief they have given me is both satisfactory and astonishing. To any one annoyed with pains these plasters are a certain remedy."

If you want white teeth, use Dowden's Dental Fluid. All druggists. Price 50 cents.

H. M. SHEILD & Co., Fifth and Marshall streets.

Celebrated Bird Smoking Tobacco. TRIBBETT & TAYLOR, Sole Agents.

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION on Cary street is the RED-FRONT COAL OFFICE of C. H. WEST (late of Crump & West), 1714 Cary street. 'Phone 288.

Instead of Repainting try washing old paint with the famous Pearline.

Virginia Chief and Silver Spray Smoking Tobacco. Finest made for cigarettes and pipe. TRIBBETT & TAYLOR, Agents.

HEAD AND FROST THEREBY!!—To every purchaser of one box each of my SALICYLATED DENTIFRICE and RULANDINE MOUTH WASH, the most delightful dental preparations on the market, in the next sixty days I shall give a 25-cent toothbrush. Thus for an outlay of 60 cents you get what costs you ordinarily $1.

R. G. CASELL, Jr., Druggist, Third and Main streets.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

JAMES P. FLAM, 5 P. M., commissioner's sale of two-story brick dwelling on east side of Twentieth street and vacant lot on east side of Eighteenth street.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., 6 P. M., trustees' sale of a lot on Laurel street adjoining the canal.

N. W. ROWE and FURMAN TUPPER, 5¼ P. M., commissioners' sale of dwelling at the northwest corner of Clay and Third streets.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., 6 P. M., dwelling and two lots on west Broad street.

GEORGE W. MAYO, 12½ P. M., tobacco-factory fixtures, boiler, &c., at No. 2823 east Main street.

SAMPSON & ADAMSON, 6 P. M., house and lot on Decatur street, Manchester.

WILLIAM JENKINS, 12 M., 100 bunches choice ripe bananas.

F. B. COOK, 10 A. M., household furniture, &c.

FOR SALE, A BILLIARD-TABLE—complete—very cheap for cash—H. W. Callender's make. Apply to my 10-5t DAVENPORT & MORRIS