OLD HOWDY.

THE ORIGINAL STATESMAN AND SOLDIER, MAJOR MARTIN, OF TEXAS.

How the Major Distinguished Himself at Gettysburg—He Uses Forcible Language and Chews Good Tobacco—General Stone, of Kentucky.

[For the Dispatch—Copyrighted, 1888.]

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1888.

The most lovable of the quaint characters in the House is Major William H. Martin, of Texas. He was born in Alabama and went to Texas thirty-eight years ago. He settled in the district so long represented by John H. Reagan, and he is now congressman from that district. When Reagan was sent to the United States Senate there was a long and bitter struggle for his seat in the House. The nominating convention was in session several days. Ballot after ballot was taken unavailingly. The delegates were worn out. Their hotel bills were increasing, and there was apparently no way out of the difficulty. Finally an old Confederate soldier placed Major Martin in nomination. The competing candidates rather laughed at the idea. The Major was a plain, old-fashioned lawyer, with a cattle-ranch and unsullied character. He hadn't an enemy in the district.

A WAR INCIDENT.

His heart warmed toward everybody, and everybody's heart warmed toward him. He had served throughout the war in Hood's Texas brigade. In one of the battles of the Wilderness he distinguished himself at a critical moment. Hancock's corps had made a lodgment that threatened disaster to the Confederate line. General Lee made repeated efforts to recapture the position. Nettled by these failures, "Uncle Robert" placed himself at the head of the Texas brigade, intending to lead a final charge in person. At this a tall, lean, lank officer, bronzed by Virginia suns, laid his hand upon the bridle of the Confederate commander. "Your place, General," said he, "is thar," pointing to the rear. "Your life is too valuable to be lost. The safety of the army demands its preservation. Your presence is not necessary for the Texas brigade to do its duty."

The tall officer was Major Martin. With tears in his eyes he implored General Lee to go to the rear and trust to his children from the Lone-Star State. He finally turned the horse's head to the south and led the animal to a place of comparative safety.

Then the Texas brigade faced a storm of bullets. With fixed bayonets they dashed beneath the pines, and after a fearful conflict they drove back Hancock's troops and held the position. It is said that this incident is commemorated by a large painting in the State House at Austin. Certain it is that the Democratic Congressional Convention remembered it. They swamped all the other candidates and nominated Martin by acclamation.

THE MAJOR IN WASHINGTON.

When Major Martin came to Washington his homely manners and quaint ways attracted the attention of the reporters. They treated him very much as they would have treated Davy Crockett in days gone by. He was accused of blowing out the gas at Willard's, of breaking his finger-nails on electric buttons, and of setting his watch by chais in horse cars. All these stories were untrue. Their repetition in the newspapers, however, made the Major a character when the House was organized. Guides eagerly pointed him out to visitors and contributed to the stories already afloat. The Major's appearance increased the interest of those who saw him. He is over six feet tall. He wears a broad-brimmed felt hat, and his snow-gray locks, long and curly, would have done credit to the court of Charles II.

A PEN-PICTURE.

He has the face of a veteran. It is seamed and bronzed by time and exposure. The eyes are gray and sunken, and the brows bushy and shaggy. The Major is about sixty-five years old. He is careless in dress, and he usually saunters around the House with unbuttoned waistcoat and his hands in his pockets. His cuffs flutter from his wrists like the wings of a dove. His linen is not as white as snow, nor are his boots of a mirror-like polish; but he has a heart as warm as the Hot Springs, and a kindness of manner that would grace many a resident of Fifth avenue. No man is more punctual in his attendance at prayers, and none more devout. He never misses the meetings of the Committees on Patents, and on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and he has been absent only three days since the Fiftieth Congress commenced its work. He chews the finest of plug tobacco. When the proceedings in the House become wearisome he rocks himself in his pivotal chair, rolling his quid from cheek to cheek, and whittling like a Yankee. Paul Renouard, the Parisian artist, caricatured him in *Harper's Weekly*.

HIS GREAT EFFORT.

The sketches pleased no one more than the Major himself. They illustrated the only set speech made by him on the floor. It was a tariff speech delivered at a night session. It had been studiously prepared, but the light was so bad that the old man could not see his notes. He made a fanciful argument, but it lacked lucidity and symmetry. None who heard it can ever forget it. It was extremely fervid, and was garnished with the sweeping gestures characterizing eloquence on the border. While the speech was being delivered, two of the Major's congressional friends paid a predatory visit to the Capitol grounds, and tore two huge bouquets from the lilac bushes. Being hard pressed by the police, they scaled a balcony of the Capitol, slipped into the House through the Speaker's lobby, tied a broad, white silk ribbon around the tribute, and placed it upon the veteran's desk. "Old Howdy," as he is affectionately termed, was delighted. He is the only man, thus far, who has drawn full galleries at an evening session.

AN AFFECTING STORY

is afloat in Washington, illustrative of the Major's warm heart. He saw in a newspaper an announcement of the arrival of the twin daughters of his old General, John B. Hood. The General died in New Orleans years ago. The Major called upon the orphans and showed them every attention. He accompanied them to the White House and secured them an introduction to the wife of the President. Mrs. Cleveland treated them with great kindness and courtesy. She afterwards returned the call and did everything to make their visit to the capital pleasant.

FIGHTING THEIR BATTLES OVER AGAIN.

One of the warmest friends of the Major in Congress is the Hon. John H. Moffit, of Franklin county, N. Y. Mr. Moffit is a Republican. While a private in a New York regiment he met the Texas brigade at Gaines's Mills. They left him sorely wounded on the field of battle, where he remained all night in the rain. It was in honor of these two old soldiers that the Congressional Press Club gave a dinner last winter. The table stood beneath a bower of roses. A miniature cannon guarded each man's plate. The wines were exquisite, and the dinner was one of the costliest of the kind ever given in Washington. The *menus* bore the Major's portrait. None at the table were more happy than the two soldiers, who fought their campaigns anew and narrated many a thrilling adventure of the war.

The Major is freighted with strong common sense. Odd similes sparkle in his conversation. He is pointed and pithy. Last spring the House was in an uproar. Cannon, Reid, and Brumm were roaring and shaking their fists at the Democrats. Weaver, Mr. Millin, and Springer were roaring and shaking their fists at the Republicans. A storm of the elements was raging outside. Suddenly there was a flash of lightning, and the Capitol was struck by a thunder-bolt. The lightning was so vivid and the peal so appalling that many members sprang to their feet in terror. For half a minute there was profound silence. Then the wordy warfare was resumed. When asked what he thought of the scene the Major replied: "It was God Almighty calling the House to order."

SOME OF HIS SAYINGS.

Not long afterward James G. Blaine wrote his first letter declining the nomination for President. It was cabled from Europe, and it created much speculation in the House. Archie Bliss, who sits near Major Martin, asked whether he had read it. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "I always read what Jim Blaine says."

"What do you think of it?" Archie inquired.

"Well," said the Texan, tearing a plug of tobacco from his teeth, "I reckon there's a mighty big black bug under that chip."

The developments at Chicago prove that the bug was under the chip and it bids fair to remain there until the crack of doom. The Major received his soubriquet of "Old Howdy" from his cheery greeting to his colleagues. He shakes hands with them every morning, saluting them with such expressions as "Howdy, Bob," "Howdy, John," and other companionable nicknames. He has never showed temper but once since he was a member of the House. It was when he met the correspondent who started the story that he blew out the gas. The old man contented himself by slapping his face. The story that he placed his hand in his pistol-pocket is denied.

GENERAL STONE, OF KENTUCKY.

The Major is not the only interesting Confederate soldier in the Capitol. In the heat of the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill a well-knit gentleman stood in an aisle of the House conversing with General William J. Stone, of Kentucky. The General has only one leg. His companion had lost an arm. A white-silk handkerchief was notted around his neck, and there was the usual southern carelessness about his attire. After his departure General Stone was asked who he was.

"One of nature's noblemen," he replied. "A brave soldier and an admirable citizen. Misfortune never daunts him, nor does prosperity spoil him. We both served in the Confederate army, although I never met him there."

THE FASHIONS.

HOW TO DRESS TO BE IN THE SWIM.

Out-Door Costumes—Handsome Visiting Toilet—Opera-Cloaks—Reception and Visiting-Gowns.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 15, 1888.

On the more conventional street costume at present one notices that the skirts are made quite a little wider than they were a short time ago, and that draperies are long and rather full. More attention is paid to drapery nowadays than was formerly the case and the earnest study which modistes have found it necessary to bestow upon this branch of their craft has borne fruit. Every fold—every crease—upon a properly draped skirt lies just as it ought, though a careless grace is affected.

It must be said that although the *tournure*—that bone of contention—is not by any means disappearing; skirts are hung now almost entirely by means of reeds, with a very small pad inserted over the hip.

OUT-DOOR.

Not a few of the most stylish out-door costumes now seen are made with that perfect simplicity that implies unlimited confidence by the wearers in the faultlessness of their forms; for it requires a well-proportioned figure to bear the rigid plainness of an untrimmed basque. These simple costumes have wing draperies at the sides, and short, round front drapery not more than eighteen inches deep, laid in heavy folds. The front breadth of the skirt below is entirely revealed, and is wholly without garniture.

Tweeds, cheviots, and serges are the fabrics for travelling attire. For a bride's going-away dress a very fine checked tweed of good quality or a royal serge in dove-color or gray are the proper goods.

VISITING.

A handsome visiting-toilet recently noted was in the *directorie* style, with redingote of dark-brown cloth, having a standing collar and broad revers of white cloth braided in brown; inside this a jacket-basque of green cloth revealed a vest of the same white braided cloth used for trimming the redingote. This jacket had the distinctive revers also. Below, the front breadth, also in green cloth, was ornamented with extensive braiding in brown.

OPERA CLOAKS.

A handsome long opera cloak in plush has the sleeves formed in the back, the front part of the wrap being quite separate, and continuing down to form the skirt, the back portion almost resembling a drapery. Trimmings of fur and passementeries on the front, braid designs on the tabs of the draped back and on other portions of the garment.

This season the prevailing shape for the evening corsage will be the deep and narrow V. Not a few square or Grecian corsages will be seen, and English fashions show a revival—almost certain to be copied here—of the round opening affected by our grandmothers. This, it will be remembered, was one of the forms in vogue two seasons ago. Apparently, the *decollete* modes will be modest this year, particularly so far as young ladies' costumes are concerned, although sleeves will be an unknown quantity. To supply their place long mousquetaire gloves will be drawn nearly to the shoulders.

Among the English long-wraps there is considerable variety, but a tendency to great plainness is perceptible in all.

SHAPES.

One style in beaver-cloth has the full round skirt divided over the hips, but untrimmed. Down the front are merely two rows of Astrachan border, the collar and cuffs being Astrachan. Another shape is double-breasted, having two rows of buttons, a turned-down wide cloth collar and broad cuffs of cloth, but is even plainer than the first; a third has the skirt laid in three broad folds at the back, extending from the waist down; it has a ball-and-cord military decoration upon the front and cord ornaments on other parts, forming a meagre trimming. All of these long wraps are excellently fitted, however, and look appropriate to the winter season from the very severity of their designs.

RECEPTIONS.

Many reception-, dinner-, and visiting-gowns are in the better grades of velouting now.

Emeralds have recently become most popular jewels. In combination with diamonds they form the really fashionable sets this season.

Hungarian china is the prevalent fancy in *bric-a-brac*.

Children's frocks have loose, gathered fronts, shirred at neck and waist.

Fur-trimmed street costumes are matched by fur-trimmed headgear.

Silk hosiery for evening wear is embroidered with beads.

Many stylish bonnets have two small birds perched upon the front directly above the brow, with their beaks meeting, the wings being extended.

On street coats frogs and brandebourgs are once more occasionally worn.

The ancient tradition concerning the ill-luck attendant upon peacocks' plumes does not deter many ladies from using the ill-fated feathers for millinery garniture.

The redingote has almost superseded the polonaise. C. H. M.

The Negro Problem.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I enclose a very meagre sketch of what was said on the race question at the late church congress held at Buffalo, N. Y. It appears in the *American Church Times*, an Episcopal Church paper published in Detroit.

As a *church* movement the congress has no official significance. As an evidence of the feeling of northern members of the Episcopal Church it has a good deal.

"The question of race in this country"—in those words the theme was formulated—must have had almost exclusive reference to the negro, if the proposers knew what they were talking about, and it is to be supposed they did; for that race numbers 7,000,000 souls, the Indians 250,000, and the Chinese 100,000. Of the negroes 6,500,000 reside in the South; 500,000 in the North and West.

Of the persons selected to discuss this momentous problem in the congress, four persons were from the North; two of them from Hartford, Conn.—a State that numbers only 10,000 negroes—one from Brooklyn, and one from New York—Mr. R. L. Harrison—who was born in Virginia and is a good Virginian, but is now an established resident of New York.

Of citizens of the South the Rev. Dr. Crummell, of Washington city, who, it will be seen, "is as black as possible," was the only one elected, Dr. Nelson, of Virginia, being, as he was in the war, a volunteer.

With such a selection it should surprise no one that the discussion wound up with a commendation of Fred. Douglass.

Whoever takes the trouble to read this will understand why some southern Episcopalians regret that their Church was ever reunited with that which bears the same name at the North. ***

EVENING SESSION.

After the usual devotions Bishop Coxe introduced Colonel J. R. Green, of Hartford, Conn., who had served as adjutant-general on the staff of General George A. Custer during the war.

Colonel Green's paper was a very valuable one. He dealt more particularly with the colored race, now increasing so rapidly, and considered that for our own sakes as well as for his we must educate and christianize him. He believed most earnestly in civil rights, which there was reason to believe the black man did not receive. He did not anticipate nor desire fusion of races. With perfect good feeling and with perfect fairness, social questions, being a matter of individual choice, might be left to take care of themselves. The great fact of the Incarnation was the great reason for the elevation of the black man, who was still in God's image. We are of one blood, and we go to one heavenly home.

The second paper was read by the Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., rector of St. Luke's church, Washington. Dr. Crummell is as black as possible. He is finely educated, having been sent, in a day when no American college would receive him, to the University of Cambridge, where he became a member of Queen's College. He bears the degree of D. D. from that ancient university. He paid particular attention to the question of amalgamation, treating it historically and practically. There was every reason to believe that the African and Caucasian races would always live side by side without amalgamation. Neither race wanted it. The present number of half castes had sprung up without the true consent of the black woman, who bore children to her white master. If the friction between the races could be removed there was no reason why perfect amity and right could not be preserved to either side. The race problem was a moral one. He considered the moral qualities of the colored man superior. The history of the past was full of encouragement. Moral sentiment gained at last everything demanded. Our national safety was imperilled by any one weak point.

Dr. Crummell was followed by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr., of Christ church, Hartford, long known for his work among the Chinese on the east side of New York. He was out and out in favor of amalgamation, and denounced the position of our country toward the Chinese as undemocratic and unchristian. As the class-parish was a failure, the one-race nation would prove to be a failure. Mixtures are going on all the time. The American is a composite people. Our national digestion is strong and can digest almost anything. The Indian should be granted citizenship.

The Rev. Charles R. Baker, of Brooklyn, who was the first speaker, agreed with those who had gone before in the beauty of their principles, but held that public safety, and a regard for the moral status of the community now gathered here compelled us to sift our immigrants into the desirable and the undesirable. The Chinese are indigestible by the body politic. As a race we do not want them. They might come in sufficient numbers to barbarize our country. It was a case of light and darkness. He illustrated by the history of undesirable immigration in North Carolina how persistent was the influence for degradation of one low type.

Mr. Robert L. Harrison, of New York, appeared as a representative of old Bourbon ideas. He believed all other races were distinctly inferior to the white. The Chinese are rightly excluded on account of their vices. The Indian falls before the white man. The negro if left to himself, as in Liberia, goes backward rapidly into savagery. We must, therefore, from our higher plane reach down a helping hand. The speaker did not appear to think that the helping hand would ever bring the black races up to our level, and the inference was that he hardly cared to have it come to that, but as he did not finish perhaps this is an unfair suggestion.

Mr. Harrison was followed by Professor Kinloch Nelson, of the Virginia Seminary, who took Bishop Johnson's place. He declared that the subject was not a practical one with the people present, but it was of imminent importance to the southern people. Dr. Crummell no more represented the level of his race than Socrates the level of the Greeks. He did not want to have colored men a possible majority in the convention. In Virginia all black votes are counted. Virginia passed the first anti-slavery act in the world. Slavery had been introduced into the colony against the will of the people. He insisted that negroes are an inferior race tending to relapse into barbarism, and was more emphatic as to what he didn't like than as to reasons and practices. He said that much money was annually spent for the education of the negroes. The sum stated seemed small, but it meant a great deal, and the whites paid nearly all of it.

Dr. Nelson's speech was quite characteristic and exciting. And matters became even more interesting when the Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen, formerly of Maryland, arose and said a few words in reply, eulogizing the colored race as having good hearts, good manners, and only lacking a good chance to make themselves something. There might be a true pre-eminence conceded to Dr. Crummell, but if other colored men had only a fair chance there would be more Frederick Douglases and Alexander Crummells. Dr. Van Bokkelen had lived among them and knew them, and showed how much better chance Maryland gave them than Virginia. If Virginia passed all these acts why didn't she keep on doing it?

The Bonanza Royal Family.

[New York World.]

Mrs. John W. Mackay's daughter, the Princess Colonna, left Paris for Naples recently with her husband and babies. She and her family will pass the winter under the sunny skies of Italy. The Colonnas have been living in Paris with Mrs. Mackay in the regal dwelling on the Rue de Tilsit, which is now for sale. Mrs. Mackay has decided to make her home in England, the climate of which country her daughter cannot stand. The "Queen of Bonanza," as she is called on the other side, is anxious to be near her eldest son, who has just entered the University of Oxford.

LITTLE MARY CECILIA BRUNOLD HAS JUST BEEN CURED OF THE WORST ECZEMA EVER SEEN BY THE DOCTORS WHO TREATED HER, FROM HEAD TO FEET A MASS OF DISEASED SKIN. SEVERAL PHYSICIANS, A MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND ALL REMEDIES FAIL. CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES.

My little daughter, Mary Cecilia Brunold, was afflicted with the worst case of eczema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. She was literally covered from head to foot with scabs. These physicians tried their best to cure her, but I believe they were only experimenting. They kept on experimenting for over ten months, but instead of getting better the child got worse, and I did not know what course to pursue. My wife took her, after we had paid all we could afford for medical treatment, to a medical college where there were some twenty or thirty doctors assembled, but the case baffled them all. She went to go every day, and sometimes twice a day. In fact the medicine they gave my child did not have time to act, even if there was any virtue in it, it was changed so often by orders of the doctors. The latter part of January, after everything had failed, and patience and money were both exhausted, I made up my mind to quit all doctoring and try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did so, and now I can say that my daughter is cured, sound in health, and well, to the surprise of hundreds.

The druggist, Mr. H. M. Krueger, corner Chauteau and Ewing avenues, who sold us the CUTICURA REMEDIES, is as much astonished as any of us. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked a complete cure, and we have used but a little more than three fourths of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and a proportionate amount of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. I am ready at any time to make affidavit that my daughter had the worst case of eczema, as the doctors all admit, ever seen in the city, and that she has been cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES after the best physicians and remedies failed.

I shall be glad to have any one call upon or write me who has a child similarly afflicted, or any person who is troubled with a skin disease, that he may see for himself what your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done. I do this in gratitude for the cure that has been effected in my child's case.

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No loss of time, no interference with business while taking. No danger from exposure after taking. Invalids and delicate persons will find it the mildest Aperient and Tonic they can use. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

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Roanoke City.

POPULATION.

15,000.

Population in 1881,

400.

Roanoke City is located in the mountains of Virginia 1,000 feet above sea level—between the Blue Ridge range on the east and Alleghany range on the west.

It has an elegant Court-house, Market-House, Opera-House, Public-School Houses, Firemen's Hall, and many other public buildings.

Has a gas company with a capital of $150,000.

Has an electric-light system, both arc and incandescent.

Has a system of water-works, the finest in the State, worth $250,000.

Has twelve churches, representing nearly every denomination.

Has four banks, operating on an aggregated capital of $450,000.

Is the headquarters of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, which employs 300 clerks.

Is the headquarters of the Shenandoah Valley railroad, which employs 130 clerks.

Is the headquarters of the Pocahontas Coal Company, the largest coal operators in the world.

Is the headquarters of the Virginia Steel Company, which is backed by $5,000,000 in cash.

Is the headquarters of the Virginia Company, operating on a large capital.

Is the headquarters of the Washington and Western Railroad Company.

Is the headquarters of the Virgina Mineral Railroad Company.

Is the headquarters of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad Company (now under construction).

Has a large wholesale and retail trade, embracing sixteen of the most productive counties in the Old Dominion, and its wholesale trade extends into West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

Has the most delightful and healthiest climate in the world.

Has within fifty miles of it a dozen of the most famous watering places in America.

Has the Crozer Steel and Iron Company, operating on a capital of $300,000, employing 300 men, and turning out 130 tons of pig iron per day.

Has the Roanoke Machine-Works, with a capital of $120,000, and employing 1,400 men.

Has the Roanoke Rolling Mill, with a capital of $150,000.

Has a roller flouring-mill valued at $25,000.

Has the Diamond Ice and Refrigerator Company—capital $25,000.

Four planing-mills with a capital of $25,000.

The railroads and various manufacturing enterprises of Roanoke have monthly pay-rolls aggregating $250,000, all of which is paid to citizens of Roanoke.

Has four hotels capable of accommodating 500 guests: Hotel Roanoke cost $80,000.

Three hundred and seventy-five houses were erected in Roanoke City during 1887, and at least 400 will be erected during 1888.

The bonded debt of Roanoke City is smaller than that of any city in the South of equal size, being less than $150,000. The city tax rate is $1.10 on the hundred dollars—lighter than that of any city in the South.

Roanoke City has spent during 1888 $16,000 for public school buildings; $25,000 for sewerage; $25,000 for streets, and about $35,000 for miscellaneous public improvements.

An Opera-House company has been chartered, and will erect a $30,000 theatre building.

The Roanoke Street-Railway and Transportation Company has been chartered and will construct three miles of street railway.

The Roanoke Land and Conveyance Company has been chartered and are now building and preparing plans for 100 residences.

Trade of Roanoke has increased 300 per cent. during the past three years.

Five thousand miles of railroad now in operation focus at Roanoke.

Roanoke is 275 miles west of Norfolk, and 151 miles east of Bristol, on the Tennessee line.

The only city of any consequence within 200 miles of Roanoke is the city of Lynchburg by the James.

Roanoke is the supply depot for a territory embracing sixteen counties in Virginia and many of the border counties of West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

Roanoke is the headquarters of nearly all the mining companies now operating in the southwest.

Has the largest fruit and vegetable canning-factory in the South, with a capacity of 15,000 cans per day.

Has the Roanoke Land and Improvement Company, operating on $6,000,000 capital.

Has four Building and Loan Associations—capital $2,000,000.

Has the Roanoke river passing along its borders, furnishing unsurpassed water-power for manufacturing purposes.

Has more undeveloped mineral wealth within easy reach than any city in the South.

Roanoke is building a Masonic Temple to cost $25,000 and a Young Men's Christian Association building to cost $50,000.

Real estate is from 100 to 200 per cent. cheaper in Roanoke than in any city of promise in the South.

Roanoke will have a population of 25,000 souls when the census of 1890 is taken.

We want men of money and men of muscle.

The following are reliable real estate agents of Roanoke who will cheerfully furnish any information desired in regard to the Magic City:

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(no 27)

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF CITY COLLECTOR, RICHMOND, VA., December 1, 1888.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

I am now ready to receive the RESIDUE OF CITY TAXES FOR 1888, which the law requires to be paid before the 31ST DAY OF THIS MONTH. Five per cent. will be added to the bills where the parties assessed shall fail to comply with the law.

All males of twenty-one years of age and all persons (male or female) who own personal property are assessed and will please call and settle.

Real estate agents and others who have a number of bills to pay will please call and see if their lists (already made out) are correct.

Paving, pipe, and sewer-connection bills are also ready, and are to be paid in the same manner as taxes and at the same time.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FRANK W. CUNNINGHAM,
Collector of City Taxes.

de 2-1m

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FOR SALE, SEVERAL FINE HIGHLY-BRED YOUNG HORSES OF MY OWN RAISING, which I am now handling. W. ROANE RUFFIN, Fort Walthall Post-Office, Chesterfield county, Va.

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THESE ARE FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

Real Imported Bay Rum, large bottles, at 25 and 50c.;
Rich Cologne Waters, own make and own importation, all varieties, 25 and 50c.;
Elegant Toilet-Waters, Extracts, Finest German and English Tooth-, Hair-, Nail-, and other Brushes and Fancy Goods generally at low prices.

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A SUPERB ARTICLE—IT PROTECTS AND CURES your delicate Hands and Tender Skin. It Cures Chapped Hands or Face in quickest time—Fragrant Cream of Almonds, nothing equals it.

Avoid the Cheap Poisonous Flavoring Extracts. Buy the Best and Purest Flavoring Extracts and Purest Spices.

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Sixth and Broad streets.

de 16-2t

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND.

This valuable remedy for General Debility, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Bronchial Affections, is

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS—PRICE 50c.

Ask for hat prepared by

PURCELL, LADD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

de 13

L. E. SALE,

APOTHECARY, 2001 VENABLE STREET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF

Christmas Goods,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS—

SUCH AS CELLULOID DRESSING-CASES, IMPORTED FRENCH AND ENGLISH HAIR-BRUSHES, FINE EXTRACTS FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TOILET-WATERS.

NICE ASSORTMENT OF TORNEY'S POCKET-KNIVES AND RAZORS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL AT CUT-PRICES.

Some persons think because my prices are so much lower than others that I make up the difference on prescriptions. Such is not the case: while in fact, my prices are from 30 to 50 per cent. less than you can get elsewhere.

PURETY GUARANTEED.

[de 11-Tu,Th&Su]

BEAR LITHIA WATER

CURES

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES,

Uric Acid, Gout and Rheumatism, Phosphoric Deposits, Inflammation of the Bladder, Dropsical Affections, Brick-Dust Deposits,

and all forms of Dyspepsia which arise from a non-assimilation of food, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sick Headache, and a sense of fulness after eating.

DYSPEPSIA.

The attention of all sufferers with this very prevalent disease is especially directed to the BEAR LITHIA WATER. This water has proven efficacious in so many aggravated and long-standing cases of Dyspepsia that we have no hesitation in saying to all afflicted with this distressing malady that a free, regular, exclusive use of this water will give them relief, and a continued use of it ultimate restoration to health. All we ask is a fair trial of this water and the beneficial effects of its use will soon appear. It is a prompt and sure remedy for this disease.

Call for pamphlets (mailed to any address) at

POLK MILLER & CO.'S,

RICHMOND AGENTS.

☞ Our city patrons can have this water delivered (they furnishing containers) at 2½ cents per gallon. POLK MILLER & CO.

[de 11]

NEURALGIA CURED

AT LAST.

A pleasant, speedy, and absolutely sure remedy for all forms of this dreadful and painful disease, NEURALGIA, is found in the great nervine.

ELIXIR

ANTI-NEVRALGIQUE.

Has never failed to cure even the most stubborn and chronic case of Neuralgia. What is also of great importance, while it is absolutely sure, it is marvellously QUICK in its operations and seldom requires more than one or two doses to afford immediate relief.

As evidence of its wonderful efficacy read the following testimonial, which is out one of the many thousands now on file in our office from prominent people throughout the country:

No. 256 OLD STREET, PETERSBURG (VA.), November, 1888.

Chemical Manufacturing Company:

Gentlemen,—This is to certify that my wife being troubled with neuralgia obtained relief at once by taking one dose of your Elixir Anti-Nevralgique. J. W. MITCHELL.

An immediate and sure cure for Neuralgia in all its forms.

For sale by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

The Old Dominion Specialty Co.,

NO. 11 NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET,

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

[de 7-10t]

KIDNEY AND ALL URINARY TROUBLES easily, quickly, and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules, severest cases cured in seven days. Sold at $1.50 per box by all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Manufacturing Co., 112 White street, New York. Full directions. se 25-1y

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay, and death, Premature Old Age, Loss of Power in Either Sex caused by over-exertion of the brain or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

T. ROBERTS BAKER, Druggist,
910 east Main street, Richmond, Va.

my 1-d&wly

FURNITURE, &c.

LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING, AND HALL FURNITURE IN OAK, WALNUT, AND CHERRY. Visitors and others in need of goods in my line will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing. E. GATHRIGHT'S SON,
No. 16 Governor street.

oc 14-3m

ESTABLISHED 1830.

PRESTON BELVIN,

FURNITURE,

18 Governor street, Richmond, Va.

(au 24)

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

VIRGINIA REPORTS

from FEBRUARY 25TH TO NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

Volume LXXXIII.

Just published.

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JUST RECEIVED, A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, and HYMNALS in a great variety of styles of binding and prices to suit all shades of churchmen—likewise non-churchmen. For sale by

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HOLIDAY GOODS,

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NEW, FRESH, AND ELEGANT.

Gift Books, Standard Literature, Juveniles, Bibles, Prayer-Books and Hymnals, Pocket-Books, Card-Cases, Screen Albums, Plush Goods of all kinds, Work-Boxes, Writing Desks, and other Holiday Goods in great variety, all recently selected, new, and beautiful.

WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.,
911 east Main street, Richmond, Va.

de 2

THE PLACE TO GET BARGAINS IN CHRISTMAS GOODS IS AT FRENCH & CRANE'S BOOK STORES, 1509 east Main and 219 east Broad.

GIFT BOOKS of every description.
FANCY ARTICLES too numerous to mention.
BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS and HYMNALS, GOLD PENS, POCKET-BOOKS, CARD-CASES, &c.
A new stock of WILLOW-WARE.
Come before the rush.

FRENCH & CRANE,
Booksellers and Stationers.

de 9-Su,Tu,&Th6t

JUST RECEIVED, ANOTHER LOT of our 50c. FOUNTAIN-PENS. "Life of Matthew Fontaine Murray" (U. S. N. and C. S. N.), Watson's "Life in the Confederate Army," "Two Little Confederates," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "Sara Crewe." Full stock of low-price 12mos. and Juveniles.

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903 east Main street.

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ESTABLISHED 1811.

R. H. BOSHER'S SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.

REPAIRING done in best manner and at moderate prices.

No. 15 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

no 1-W,F&Su1m

DIVIDENDS.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., December 13, 1888.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held November 17, 1888, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. upon the common capital stock of this company and upon its dividend obligations be declared for the half year ending September 30, 1888, PAYABLE ON THE 2D DAY OF JANUARY, 1889, to stockholders of record at the date of December 20, 1888, from which date to the 31 day of January, 1889, the books of transfer will be closed.

J. B. WINSTON,
Treasurer.

de 14-1Jal

RAILROAD LINES.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA., December 14, 1888.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Commencing MONDAY, 17th instant, the fast mail train north-bound will leave Byrd-Street station at 7:20 A. M. and the south-bound train now due at Byrd-Street at 10:33 A. M. will arrive at 9:07 A. M.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

de 15-2t

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 18, 1888.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORFOLK.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBURG.

LEAVE RICHMOND.

10:53 A. M. Daily, via Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Arrive at Petersburg 11.45 A. M.; arrive at Norfolk 2:15 P. M.

9: