THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 9, 1889.

The West Virginia "Revolution."

Some Republican papers are raising a furious clamor over the undaunted spirit which has been manifested by the Democrats of the West Virginia Legislature in their attempt to keep their State from being delivered to QUAY & Co., under the agreement entered into last fall by and between Republican conspirators within that State and Republican conspirators without that State. We printed yesterday the protest of Senator MORRIS (Republican) against certain proceedings of the Legislature. That protest is most meliciously not to say awkwardly worded, and does not reflect much credit upon its draftsman. Nevertheless, there is some force in its array of allegations, or of arguments if this be a more appropriate word.

The Constitution of West Virginia is a peculiar one. One of its provisions is that the Legislature shall sit only forty-five days at a regular session. Another provision is that if the Governor convene the Legislature in extra session, that body shall consider only those subjects which shall be brought to its attention by the Governor—whether in the proclamation convening it, or in a message to be sent to it as soon as it assembles, we forget.

The peculiar feature of the State Constitution upon which the Republicans rely in their contention with the Democrats as to the power of the General Assembly to ascertain the result of an election for Governor is in the following words. In prescribing the duties of officers of elections, the Constitution says:

One of the certificates [of the officers of elections] respecting the election for Governor, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General shall be sealed up and transmitted by said commissioners to the Secretary of State, endorsed on the envelope as follows: "Returns of the election for Governor, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General." The Secretary of State shall deliver the same, unopened, to the Speaker of the House of Delegates on the first day of the next session of the Legislature; and the Speaker shall immediately after the organization of the House, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the Legislature, which bodies shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the House of Delegates.

The peculiar feature of the above-quoted provision of the Constitution is found in the words "before proceeding to other business." The Virginia Constitution provides as to the election of Governor that the returns shall be delivered to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, who shall, "within one week," open them in the presence of a majority of the Senate and House of Delegates. But the Virginia Constitution does not make it the duty of the Speaker of the House of Delegates to publish the same. It follows the Constitution of the United states, and provides that "the votes shall then be counted"; but by whom is not stated. Mr. CONKLING and Mr. EDMUNDS, and almost every Democrat in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, denied in 1877 the right of the President of the United States Senate to "count the votes." They were clearly right. But the fact that with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of Virginia and other States before them, the framers of the West Virginia Constitution discarded the phraseology of those instruments and provided that the Speaker of the House of Delegates should "publish" the votes implies that the Speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates was thus clothed with a power not possessed by the President of the United States Senate nor by the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia.

The Wheeling Register argues that if the Speaker were compelled to declare the result, like an automaton, on the face of any returns sent in, the election would be in a large measure in the hands of any county court that chose to certify to false returns, and the man thus declared elected could effectually block any investigation by the Legislature, though that body is the supreme and final canvassing board. The Register also claims that the returns are given into the hands of the Speaker of the House to lay before the Legislature for investigation, if such is demanded, and nothing in the Constitution commands the Speaker to declare the result on the face of the returns with such investigation pending.

The only precedent that we can cite for the guidance of the West Virginia Legislature is the fact that Congress has by law provided for rejecting the votes of States under certain circumstances. A long act of Congress prescribes rules which must be strictly complied with. It is universally conceded that if a man ineligible to the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the United States be returned as elected the votes for him cannot "be counted." The same act prescribes what shall be done if there be two differing returns from any State.

It does look as if the West Virginia Legislature ought to have power to reject fraudulent returns. If two differing returns had been sent in from any county it would have been absolutely necessary for the Legislature to decide which was the correct return. Therefore the Legislature must have the right to pass upon the returns; and if that right be exercised FLEMING must be declared Governor. At present the Legislature, we judge, does not see its way clear to the rejection of any of the returns. If there had been two returns from each of half a dozen counties that body would have been forced to decide as between them, and so the whole question would have come up for decision.

We have none but kind words for the Washington Post under its new editors. They evidently strive to be fair. But they cannot entirely divest themselves of prejudice. They express surprise that any southern newspaper should be found so sensitive upon the subject of the CLAYTON murder as to hesitate to do a plain duty in face of a critical emergency, for fear of "abasing" itself. If it had been a case of arson, or robbery, or theft, the Post would have understood why a southern newspaper considered it "abasing" to have to deal sympathy with the criminal, or to join in "a chorus of execration" by way of proving that it had not set anybody's house on fire, nor robbed anybody, nor stolen anybody's goods.

Who committed the CLAYTON murder? Nobody knows. How, then, can it have been a "political murder"? Why was not POWELL CLAYTON killed? Mr. JOHN W. CLAYTON had evidence in his possession, and had declared that he would use it, that would have sent another man to the penitentiary. Why make a political murder out of such a case?

We ask the Post to give us the evidence upon which it bases its charge that the Democrats for party purposes assassinated JOHN W. CLAYTON; for this is what is meant by the words "a political murder."

A Card from President Smith.

We were gratified to receive the following:

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE,
ASHLAND, VA., February 8, 1889.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

By a somewhat natural confusion of names I find that it is supposed in some sections that I am interested in the recently-developed movement to induce the State to reopen the Riddleberger settlement of the debt question. I have always voted for the highest offer to our creditors, and would personally be willing to pay increased taxes to be rid of the distressing and injurious agitation of the subject, but I am satisfied that nothing more than the Riddleberger settlement can be secured, and believe that the best thing that can be done is to induce the bondholders to come as promptly as possible to the same conclusion. I think, therefore, that all our citizens should stand together in refusing to use coupons. Patriotic efforts to make our settlement better for our creditors should be directed, I think, toward enhancing the value of the Riddleberger bonds. I have not examined the question sufficiently to be entitled to an opinion as to the feasibility of such a plan, but if the Federal Government could be induced to lean its credit to our State in this difficulty by endorsing in some form our Riddleberger bonds they would at once be worth par, all bondholders would gladly fund in them, and the debt question be forever settled.

In 1781 Virginia, to secure the Union, donated to the Federal Government in the hour of its extremity the magnificent domain now constituting the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Remembering the opinion publicly expressed by Mr. J. G. Blaine that the Federal Government was under obligation to aid Virginia in the settlement of her debt, and remembering also that our difficulties were largely increased by the action of the Republican Administration under President Arthur, it seems to me that there is a gleam of hope in an appeal to the incoming Administration to lean the State the United States credit in the time of our need, and that willing legislators could find a constitutional way to the accomplishment of this end. Had I any movement to propose on this subject it would begin with an earnest effort in this direction.

Add my name to your anti-coupon list.

WILLIAM W. SMITH.

THE CLAYTONS.—We called attention a day or two ago to the fact that the two brothers of JOHN W. CLAYTON began their account of his assassination by saying, "It was a political murder." They were evidently bent upon making party capital out of their brother's murder. He was a much better man than they. The Nashville American says:

"Powell Clayton was one of the very worst of all the reptiles that infested the South in the dark days which followed the civil war. He was one of the human vultures which fed upon the vitals of the South while it was chained to the rock. During his bloody regime he was the friend of crime in any form it might take, if only the criminal were a negro ruffian or a carpet-bag thief and the sufferer an honest white Democrat. To say that the decent people of Arkansas loathe and despise him is simply to say that they are human beings and have the instincts and feelings of mortal men; and that he has been suffered to continue his career of infamy and calumniate without stint the people out of whose sufferings he has made his bread, proves that they are men of patience and forbearance. Powell Clayton is in no way superior to the red-handed villains who murdered his brother."

PUTTING ON AIRS.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, on motion of Mr. ERMENTROUT, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted reserving a certain part of the House galleries for the use of the families of senators and members on the occasion of counting the electoral vote.

Why should the families of congressmen be privileged to occupy seats in the nation's Capitol to the exclusion of other men's families? Are congressmen superior beings? We advise the members not to let the Congressional Record show who voted for Mr. ERMENTROUT's resolution. The advice was not needed, we suspect. The voters and rival candidates will look in vain in that journal for the yeas and nays.

There would be a vacancy in the United States Senate from New Hampshire for several months from the 4th of March next, the Legislature not meeting until the first Wednesday in June, if it were not for the Governor's right to appoint a senator to serve until a new one is elected. We rejoice to learn that the Governor has made up his mind not to appoint WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. The new senator may, in virtue of his incumbency of the place, succeed in preventing the election of CHANDLER by the Legislature. Of course CHANDLER's occasional speeches on southern "outrages" are made with a view to strengthening himself at home.

A Philadelphia judge made the following righteous decision the other day:

"When a passenger gets on a street-car it is his duty to pay his five cents fare, and if he cannot pay it, it is his duty to get off, and if he does not get off the conductor has a right to use as much force as is necessary to put him off. Any man who has a $100 bill, if the rule were otherwise, might ride around in street-cars for the balance of his life without paying fare."

The president of one of the Philadelphia roads says that he knew of a man who succeeded in riding free twice a day for six months simply by playing the large-bill racket on conductors.

We are to have lectures at Richmond College before long for the benefit of the public. We take time by the forelock, and ask for better ventilation than was had there last spring. The fine hall was than crowded, and the heat was such that some of us must have been in danger of apoplexy. If it be said that persons near the lecturer must suffer from heat in order that persons further off may not suffer from the cold, we reply that that would be a confession that the hall was not well ventilated.

But to force for a year or so an immense assessment under a new revenue act, at the same time reducing the limitation figures, would worsen rather than better matters.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Worsen" is a word not often used. We help the Tribune to revive it.

We quote a paragraph from the same paper describing a typographical oversight:

"In replying to the question of a correspondent yesterday the Tribune was made to say by a typographical oversight that Chaucer wrote the New Testament."

ART.

Mr. William Gari Brown exhibits at Leftwitch's several striking examples of portraiture in oil. One of these is unique, consisting as it does of the heads of two beautiful girls thrown out from a landscape background. The heads touch so that the hair of one of the subjects almost blends with that of the other. The flesh-tints are exquisitely delicate, and while in both heads they are apparently in the same key and pronounced contrast has been avoided, there is dissimilarity in expression and semi-tone that stamps the artist as a master in portraying individuality and play of feature. The texture in all details, whether as regards floral effects, foliage, or drapery, is manipulated beautifully. The picture, aside from any question of faithful portraiture, is a work of art.

Another example, and perhaps the strongest and most effective of any of Mr. Brown's works, is a head of Edward V. Valentine, the sculptor. It is a three-quarter face bust portraiture, and is not only a perfect likeness, but conveys Mr. Valentine's best expression. The head is a marvellous piece of modelling—bold, almost dashing, in its confidence. The coloring of the face is instinct with warmth and vitality, though subdued, and every touch, every line, is artistic and suggestive not only of the genius of the painter, but of the genius of his subject. The treatment of the hair and eyes is in itself an artistic triumph. Mr. Brown seems to hold light and soulfulness imprisoned in his brush and obedient to his command.

Two other portraits are a head of the late Dr. William Selden, of Norfolk, and a head of a child, which display all the delicacy of touch and strength of drawing of the examples above mentioned, and are especially noticeable, when compared, as illustrating the painter's versatility.

BRIEF COMMENT.

It would appear that the cold wave was not thoroughly frost-bitten when it started South.

"Representative POSEY, of Indiana, will hold his seat less than four weeks." He will bloom out in the spring.

"The Philadelphia Press is determined to find out 'why bachelors do not marry.'" Generally because they cannot.

"An American whaler seized by the Portuguese." Great guns! What are we coming to when a "geographical expression" dares attempt to bully us?

"The Mobile Register says there are several gentlemen in that city who have as much business ability as WANAMAKER." But they didn't raise $400,000 each to elect HARRISON, and therefore it is probable BEN differs with the Register.

47TH. CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1889.

Senate.

The naval appropriation bill and the fortifications appropriation bill were reported with amendments and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Evarts gave notice that he would next Monday call up the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections relating to Texas outrages.

The bill appropriating $225 to pay the expenses of the special messenger to Florida to obtain the certificate of the presidential election was introduced by Mr. Pasco and passed.

Mr. Chandler's resolution of inquiry as to naval officers' claims was agreed to.

The Senate then took up and after a brief debate passed without division or amendment the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa.

Mr. Paddock introduced a bill (which was laid on the table for the present) declaring that the provisions of the civil-service act shall not be construed as embracing within the scope of its provisions the officers and employes of the railway mail service.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment to increase the clerical force of the Civil-Service Commission was rejected without division and the bill was passed.

The pension appropriation bill (as to which there was a motion to recommit pending) was amended on motion of Senators Harris and Plumb in relation to checks for pensions and to payments for portions of a quarter up to the death of pensioner; and the bill was again passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Union Pacific funding bill, the pending question being on Mr. Mitchell's motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to include within its provisions the Central Pacific Railroad Company. After speaking some time, Mr. Mitchell yielded to have a conference report on the South Dakota bill presented. The report was that "after a full and free conference the committee has failed to agree.

The Senate insisted upon its disagreement to the House amendment, and the conferees, Messrs. Platt, Cullom, and Butler, were reappointed.

Mr. Mitchell then concluded his argument and the bill went over without action.

The President's two messages in relation to Samoa and to the ship Bridgewater were presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then took up the private pension bills on the calendar and passed fifty-two of them (in twenty-three minutes), and then, at 5:30, adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted reserving a certain part of the House galleries for the use of the families of senators and members on the occasion of counting the electoral vote.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, of Georgia, the Senate amendment in the nature of a substitute was concurred in to House bill relative to the judicial district of Georgia. As agreed to the bill creates a northeasterly division of the southern judicial district of Georgia, and provides for the holding of court at Augusta, Ga.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill. The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, against the clause appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of movable submarine torpedoes. After debate the Chair sustained the point of order on the ground that torpedoes belonged to the fortification bill. The clause was therefore stricken out. After a few unimportant amendments adding sundry small items of appropriation the committee rose and the bill was passed.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up for consideration and it elicited no consideration until the clause for the distribution of seed was reached, when Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, made an attack upon the system. His remarks, however, had no effect, a motion made by him to strike out the clause being voted down. The bill was passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting further correspondence in regard to Samoa. Ordered to be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

The Duty that Lies Nearest.

Dr. Curry does not deny that the negro question is full of perplexing features. No man in America, perhaps, has studied it more closely or more intelligently than he, or knows more about its every aspect. He proclaims its serious character everywhere and at all times. "I do not hesitate to say, soberly and calmly," he said in his recent address to the Alabama Legislature, "that the negro problem is the most difficult, the most overwhelming problem that Christianity and civilization has ever encountered." He has said the same thing to the legislatures of other States, and to the colored people themselves, when he has had the opportunity to address them in public.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Personal.

Rev. Phillips Brooks delivered a sermon a Sunday or two ago of 3,000 words in fifteen minutes.

The bachelor Duke of Portland hopes for the blue riband of the English turf. His colt, Donovan, is first favorite for the Derby. Only ten to six is offered against the horse.

Alexander Pope, a Boston artist, has had an eloquent tribute paid to him by a game-cock. He painted the bird so naturally that it became excited when shown the likeness, and with beak and spurs destroyed the picture.

President Cleveland, it is asserted, has never crossed the threshold of more than two Washington homes outside the Cabinet circle. He has never seen Congress at work, and in four years he has not once entered a department building.

Sir Charles Burdett, seventh baronet, has been leading a semi-starving existence for some years in New Zealand and now he is serving a short term at hard labor for stealing roses. He was formerly an officer in the English army and is a distant cousin of Lady Burdett-Coutts.

The old Marquis of Donegall, who died the other day in his ninetieth year, was a typical Irish nobleman such as Lever depicts in his novels. He was rich and spent his money in his own country, where he lived the greater part of his life. His son, Lord Belfast, who succeeds him, sympathizes with home rule.

OLD CHURCH, February 6, 1889.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I see in the Dispatch of to-day your publication of names for the "Anti-Coupon Pledge." Now, as "actions speak louder than words" or pledges, why not publish the names of all those who have paid their taxes in money and those that have paid in coupons, including the counties as well as the cities? Such information could be obtained from the treasurers.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. H. MASON, M. D.

Somebody asks is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup advertised? That man must be blind.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES DESTROYED AND OTHERS INJURED.

The Losses and Insurance—Killed on the Rail—Miscellaneous Notes.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., February 8, 1889.

About half-past 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in one of the buildings on Jail alley, which proved quite serious and threatened a disastrous conflagration. The hard work of the fire department, however, which is complimented on all sides, saved a great deal of valuable property. The houses on Jail alley were occupied by colored people, and covered the space of nearly a full square immediately in rear of a block of fine stores on the east side of Sycamore street. The fire became so hot after it had gotten under headway that the firemen were unable to work in the alley and were forced to do what they could from the rear portions of the brick stores in front. The origin of the fire is in doubt, but it is thought to have commenced in the bakery of Mr. W. W. Tucker, in the rear of his Sycamore-street store. The flames were first seen here by two of the Index-Appeal printers, who were on their way home at the time and who turned in the alarm. The subsequent explosion of one or more barrels of gasoline in this building caused the more rapid spread of the fire. Mr. Tucker's bakery was entirely destroyed, and his stock and furniture were damaged. The building is owned by Mr. Charles H. Cuthbert, and the upper rooms are occupied by Mr. Tucker's family as a residence. The building is insured in the Virginia Mutual for $2,500. Mr. Tucker had an insurance of $250 on his stock and $150 on his furniture in the Western Company.

Five brick tenements on the alley belonging to Mr. C. D. Tinsley and occupied by negroes, were destroyed. Loss about $2,000; insurance, $1,000 in the Virginia Mutual.

Three frame tenements belonging to Mr. S. H. Marks were also burned to the ground, as also was the carpenter-shop adjoining the property of Mr. Marks. Insurance on the shop, $100 in the Portsmouth Company, $100 on the lumber in the Hamburg and Bremen, and $725 on the houses in the same company.

The rear portion of the shoe store of Mr. Lambert was considerably damaged. Mr. Lambert's stock was injured by water, but the loss is more than covered by insurance in the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr. Morris Levy and Mr. A. Rosenstock jointly, and is insured for $3,500 in the Virginia Mutual. In the rear upper portion of this building a boarding-house was kept by Mrs. Harrison, who lost lately of Greensville county. This lady lost all of her furniture, a gold watch, and $60 in money. She had no insurance.

The fine millinery store of Mr. J. E. Rockwell was at one time in serious danger, but was fortunately saved from material damage. This building is owned by Mr. R. A. Harrison, and is insured in the Virginia Mutual for $4,000. The damage to Mr. Rockwell's stock of goods was mostly by water and not serious. His loss is fully covered by insurance.

Mrs. N. E. Lesturf, who resided over Rockwell's store, had her furniture and personal effects damaged; as, also, did Mrs. Overtrup. Both ladies are fully insured.

Great confusion prevailed among the people of the neighborhood during the fire. Household goods were removed without regard to order.

On the Sycamore-street stores the losses to the companies will be small as compared with the amount of insurance.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

An unknown negro man who, it is supposed, was attempting to steal a ride, was run over and killed by the local freight train which arrived here this afternoon from Norfolk. The accident occurred near Windsor. It is said that eight of the cars passed over the body, which was so much disfigured as to defy recognition.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At a meeting of A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, held last night, it was decided to organize a full drum-corps for the use of the camp on special occasions.

Mr. John Ford, a butcher, was thrown from his wagon to-day on High street, and sustained painful injuries. ROBIN ADAIR.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

THE VOICE, when hoarse and husky from overstrain or irritation of the vocal organs, is improved and strengthened by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Clergymen, Singers, Actors, and Public Speakers find great relief in the use of this preparation. A specific for throat affections. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough, and is indispensable in every household.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles, $5.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. SAFE, ALWAYS RELIABLE. LADIES, ask your Druggist for Chichester's English Pennyroyal in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 1914 Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

[fe 9-14w3m]

It Makes You Hungry

"I have used Paine's Celery Compound and it has had a salutary effect. It invigorated the system and I feel like a new man. It improves the appetite and facilitates digestion." J. T. COBLAND, Pelzer, S. C.

Spring medicine means more now-a-days than it did ten years ago. The winter of 1888-89 has left the nerves *all fagged out*. The nerves must be strengthened, the blood purified, liver and bowels regulated. Paine's Celery Compound—*the Spring medicine of to-day*—does all this, as nothing else can. *Prescribed by Physicians. Recommended by Druggists, Endorsed by Ministers. Guaranteed by the Manufacturers to be*

The Best Spring Medicine.

"In the spring of 1887 I was all run down. I would get up in the morning with so tired a feeling, and was so weak that I could hardly get around. I bought a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and before I had taken it a week I felt very much better. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who need a building up and strengthening medicine." Mrs. E. A. Dow, Burlington, Vt.

Paine's Celery Compound

is a unique tonic and appetizer. Pleasant to the taste, quick in its action, and without any injurious effect. It gives that rugged health which makes everything taste good. It cures dyspepsia and kindred disorders. Physicians prescribe it. $1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Color anything any color. Never Fail! Always sure!

LACTATED FOOD Nourishes babies perfectly. The physicians' favorite.

OFFICE OF CITY WATER WORKS,
No. 912 EROAD STREET,
RICHMOND, VA., February 9, 1889.

NOTICE TO WATER-TAKERS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT: Where bills remain unpaid FEBRUARY 12TH the water will be turned off.

CHARLES E. BOLLING,
fe 9-2t Superintendent.

FOR SALE, A BROWN-STONE QUARRY AT BRENTSVILLE, VA. Mill with two gangs of saws. Improved pattern. Twenty-horse power engine. Blacksmith shop. Office buildings, steam derrick, irons, and seven years' quarry right, with option to purchase fee. Improvements, exclusive of lease, cost $10,000 to $11,000. Will be sold at a low price if purchaser is found at once. Address QUARRY, Post-Office Box 1802, Philadelphia, Pa. fe 9-12t

The Chamber of Torture

is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If, ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes, and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet can they produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the Bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaint, malaria, and nervousness are relieved by it.

fe 5-Tu,Th(w)&Sa

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Broad street between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth).—SUNDAY, February 10th: Service and sermon at 11 A. M. Infant baptism and the Mission Schools and Weddell-Memorial service omitted on account of the Sunday-School Institute. At 8 P. M. a meeting for men only, addressed by Mr. LEWIS H. REDNER, of Philadelphia. Men not now connected with any church especially invited.

MONUMENTAL CHURCH (Protestant Episcopal)—Rev. JOHN S. NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Bishop RANDOLPH will officiate in the absence of Dr. Newton who has gone to Cincinnati to a General Missionary meeting of the Church. No service in the afternoon, as a mass-meeting of Sunday-school workers will be held in Grace church at 4 o'clock to hear addresses from Bishops WHITTLE and RANDOLPH and Mr. Lewis H. REDNER, a valuable Sunday-school layman, of Philadelphia.

MOORE-MEMORIAL CHURCH (Laurel street opposite the Park).—LEWIS H. REDNER, Esq., of Philadelphia, addresses the congregation at the morning service at 11:15 o'clock. At night service and sermon by the Rector.

ALL-SAINTS CHURCH (Madison street near Grace).—Rev. J. Y. DOWNMAN, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. ts

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (corner of Grace and Madison streets).—Rev. R. P. KERR, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dr. KERR will also preach at 4 P. M. in the WESTMINSTER CHURCH, west Cary street.

Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:30 A. M. ts

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.—The Rev. Dr. LATIMER, of Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward, will preach in the Second Presbyterian church at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dr. HOGE will preach in the Old-Market Hall at 8 P. M.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. T. P. BELL at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (west Grace street)—Rev. J. CALVIN STEWART, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor on SUNDAY. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. A hearty welcome for all. ts

GRACE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4¾ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. A. R. HOLDERBY, of Ashland, Va. Sabbath school services at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Wednesday night services at 8 o'clock, and Friday afternoon prayer-meeting at 4:30 o'clock.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH (Seventh street between Broad and Grace).—Rev. J. S. MOSER, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Strangers are always welcome. Seats free.

UNION-STATION METHODIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-fourth and N streets).—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. T. WHITLEY, chaplain of Randolph-Macon College. Children's meeting at 3 P. M. Revival services during the week.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner Broad and Twenty-first streets).—Rev. JOSEPH R. STURGIS, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. by the Pastor. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all. At the night service one or more hymns from Gospel Hymns will be used. Bring your books. ts

CLAY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH (corner of Clay and Adams streets).—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. W. H. ATWILL. Seats free. All are most cordially invited. to

LAUREL-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (corner Laurel and Albemarle streets).—Rev. W. O. WAGONER, Pastor.—Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome. ts

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH (Grace street between Fourth and Fifth)—Rev. WILLIAM E. JUDKINS, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. and at 8 P. M. by the pastor. Strangers and others always welcome. ts

BROAD-STREET METHODIST CHURCH (Broad and Tenth streets).—Rev. S. S. LAMBERT, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The distinguished Song Evangelist, WARREN W. BENTLEY, of New York, will assist in the night service, and every night during the week will aid the pastor in his revival services. The public are cordially invited to attend.

PARK-PLACE CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. WILEY BIRDSONG, at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Subject at night: "The Disciples in a Storm." Class-meeting at 3 P. M.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY OF RICHMOND AND MANCHESTER will be held at Clay-street Methodist church on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock. Recitations and solos by the pupils of the schools.

EO. E. RICHARDSON, President.

Charles P. Rady, Secretary.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Twelfth and Broad streets).—Rev. GEORGE COOPER, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible school at 9:15 A. M.

FOURTH-STREET CHAPEL.—Rev. H. F. WILLIAMS at 4 P. M. ts

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Main and Sixth streets).—Rev. WILLIAM W. LANDRUM, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. H. M. WHARTON, of Baltimore, will preach. Dr. WHARTON will preach every other night during the week.

GRACE-STREET BAPTIST. Pastor—Rev. Dr. WILLIAM E. HATCHER. Sunday school at 9 A. M. SUNDAY preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY service at 7:30 P. M. FRIDAY service (young men's) at 7:30 P. M. Free seats and a welcome to all. ts

PINE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Pine and Albemarle streets)—Rev. J. B. HUTSON, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free. ts

LEIGH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-fifth and Leigh)—Rev. S. A. GOODWIN, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Men's prayer-meeting TUESDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

CLAY-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (corner of Clay and Graham streets)—Rev. S. C. CLOPTON, Pastor.—Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. ts

VENABLE-STREET CHURCH (corner of Twenty-first and Venable).—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor Rev. R. H. PITT, at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. ts

EAST-END BAPTIST CHURCH (corner Twenty-eighth and R streets).—Preaching SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. H. W. JONES. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M.

GOSPEL SERVICES WILL BE held in Police-Court room, corner Mayo and east Franklin streets, SUNDAY at 4:30 P. M., and MONDAY at 8 P. M. Several ladies and gentlemen will assist in the singing and music. Rev. G. F. WILLIAMS will preach.

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Elegant Turkish-Bath Soap at 19c. a dozen;
Oakley's Dime Glycerine Soap at 5c. a ball;
Sweet-Violet Soap—one of the best toilet soaps made—for 12c.—drugstores get 20c. for the very same;
Camelia Bouquet is far superior to Colgate's Cashmere-Bouquet Toilet Soap for 15c.—drugstores get 25c. for the same article;
A medium-size bottle of Florida Water for 10c.;
A pint bottle of American Bay Rum for 19c.;
Extra large bottle of imported Bay Rum for 19c. worth 50c.;
A large-size bottle of pure Florida Water for 17c. worth 40c.;
Extra large-size bottle of pure Florida Water for 45c. worth 75c.;
All the extracts in Sachet-Powder at 5c. a bottle;
Beautiful Hand Revolving Mirrors for 19c. worth 25c.;
Four ounces of the very finest Perfumes made—any extract you want—for 47c. worth 75c.;
Household Ammonia at 5c. a bottle.

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