THE 51ST CONGRESS.

DEBATE ON THE FORCE BILL OPENED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Turpie Makes an Eloquent Protest Against the Outrage—The Copyright Bill Passes the House.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3—SENATE.—Presenting a petition as an amendment to the tariff bill in relation to the rebate on manufactured tobacco, Mr. Allison said the conferrees on the part of both houses had agreed to that section of the tariff bill, as the conference report would disclose, but that it had been omitted in the enrolment. He had no doubt the matter would receive early attention.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE.

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to reduce letter postage to one cent. Referred.

Mr. Call offered a resolution directing the Superintendent of the Labor Bureau to report as to the extent of the phosphate industry of Florida, the number of laborers employed, and the opportunities for employment of labor in the future development of that industry.

Mr. Plumb suggested that the inquiry should extend to all States containing phosphate deposits.

Mr. Call assented to the suggestion, but the resolution went over till to-morrow.

THE THREATENED INDIAN WAR.

A long and and interesting discussion took place on the subject of the threatened Indian war *apropos* of a joint resolution to issue arms to the States of North and South Dakota and Nebraska, Mr. Voorhees having charged the situation to the fact of the Indians being starved and being replied to by Messrs. Dawes and Pierce.

THE FORCE BILL.

The debate was interrupted at 2 o'clock by the elections bill coming up as unfinished business. Mr. Hoar, in charge of the bill, said that in view of the fact that on reporting the bill at the close of the last session, he had addressed the Senate upon it, he would now forego any opening of debate, but would content himself with answering whatever objection should be made to the bill on the Democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Turpie thereupon opened the discussion in opposition.

THE RADICAL ALLEGATION AGAINST THE SOUTH.

Mr. Turpie said the substitute measure rested for its support on what was called the suppressed colored Republican vote in the South. The returns of elections showed an abstinence from voting, an abstinence much greater in Massachusetts and other northern States than elsewhere. The extremists, with a meagre majority in both houses, said that this was proof enough of the suppression of the colored vote, and thereupon proceeded to revolutionize the whole method of congressional elections.

WHERE THE COLORED VOTE IS SUPPRESSED.

There had been suppression—suppression patent, well known, undeniable, and widely prevalent. The recent census would show that in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois there were about 250,000 colored people. Yet in those States no colored man has ever served as Governor or been elected to any department of the State government. There had been not only no proportional division of offices—there had been none at all. The colored race in those States had been deprived of participation in official government. The colored citizens of those States were not barred by any constitution or statue. He was barred by a more potent law—the law of race and blood. The colored man in those States had no more chance of preferment than a Roman Catholic had had in New Hampshire or Great Britain a hundred years ago. The suppression of the colored vote in the South was a thing manifestly in question, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, but the suppression of the colored voter of the North was a thing without the question, actual, absolute, unconditional.

WHITE SUPREMACY NOT PECULIAR TO THE SOUTH.

The supremacy of the white race was not peculiar to any portion of the United States. South Carolina was not more completely under its sway than was Pennsylvania. Its supremacy was not one whit more firmly established in Texas and Arkansas than in Illinois and Ohio. Much might be said of the injustice of this supremacy. It was easy to write and print aphorisms, even to give them the shape of legislative formulas that all citizens are equal. Political rights as between the races might be granted, defined, and decreed, but political equities could only be adjusted by action. That action was everywhere wanting. It was everywhere withheld. The supremacy of the white race had not been brought about by force or fear. It had not been wrested or seized from others, but it had been given, granted, voluntarily ceded to those deemed for the time most worthy of its possession.

THE OUTRAGE OF EMBROILING THE RACES.

The man (especially the man of the White House) who sought to embroil the white and black races for a purpose he could not conceal and dare not avow was guilty of an outrage ten-fold greater than any of those he invented or described. The solution of the race problem was a process, not of abstract speculation, but of real experience. Wherever the people of different races were living peacefully together under the same laws, members of the same body politic, without any other thought than that some must command and others must obey, this problem was being solved.

PURPOSE OF THE FORCE BILL.

The purpose of the national elections bill (so-called) was so far, as it related to the South, to wreck and destroy this pending condition of interacial adjustment. It proposed not to maintain the will of the majority, but to overthrow it on the single issue of race—to make a majority of black men because they are black; to establish a government of complexion not of opinion. The kernel and purpose of the pending bill was that the law of the land must be subordinated to set enmity between the white man and the black man.

MALIGNITY OF THE BILL.

The bill was not artfully framed. Its only art was its absolute malignity. Pass this bill and the right of the people to choose their representatives, that right so precious and priceless to every lover of liberty, was lost—lost beyond recovery and beyond recall. He then proceeded to make a constitutional argument against the power of Congress to pass laws regulating the election of representatives in the lower house of Congress. Not having this power itself it could not delegate it to Federal election boards. These boards would be screens behind which the lowest forms of fraud and wrong would be practiced with impunity.

EFFECT ON THE COLORED CONSTITUENCY.

The effect on the colored constituency of the South would be most unfortunate. The negroes, stripped of all motive for further self-exertion would become perpetual pensioners on the national Treasury. Facile and venal representatives would be ready for any assault on the public coffers; taxes would be levied on the labor of the white men and women of the North for the support of negro constituencies, who, abandoning every thought of self-improvement, would idly wait for their annual dole.

EFFECT ON THE SOUTH.

The South had had for a period of years rest. It had made great industrial progress and invited northern capital. This had been the result of the re-establishment of the normal ascendancy of the white race. Should this bill become a law the investor would find in many places in the South not shares, dividends, and income, but chilled furnaces, idle mills, and smoking ruins.

A BRILLIANT PERORATION.

The future would intone a malediction exceedingly vehement against certain men of our day who would betray their own race to subjugation—white apostates, scarred with the brand sinister, an illegitimate offspring recreant to their kindred and lineage; beings of perdition, doomed to a reproach which would darken in infamy as the past receded until time, grown weary of such fell remembrance, should cast their miscreant names a prey to the dumb forgetfulness of oblivion.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Turpie received the congratulations of his Democratic colleagues, and the Senate, at 3:25, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the Journal the Speaker stated the pending business to be the further consideration of the copyright bill. Mr. Simonds (in charge of the bill) stated that the friends of the measure were willing to have a vote taken immediately, but expressed a readiness to yield any time that its opponents might desire.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

Mr. Springer argued that the bill changed the tariff law in so far as the importation of books was concerned, so that the first effort after the McKinley bill and after the election was to make it more impossible to import articles from abroad, notwithstanding the statement of the President that such importations were increasing.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, expressed his opposition to the character of the legislation involved in the bill. It was in the nature of quasi-special legislation, and, as a matter of fact, was the very legislation that had been largely condemned by the last election. The kind of legislation the people wanted was such legislation as reached the masses of the people, and such legislation was not in favor of any special class.

THE PROPERTY-RIGHT IN BOOK PRODUCTIONS.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said that it was clearly inconsistent with any ideas of copyright to make it anything but exclusive. The idea of copyright was he who owned the copyright had the exclusive right of sale of his book. He who owned property had a right to sell it according to his judgment. A copyright was nothing but a legal title under the statutes to the property of a man who produced a book. Being his, he had the right to dispose of it. It was dishonest to deprive him of that right.

Mr. Oates inquired as to the clause requiring the book to be printed from type set within the United States.

THE VARIOUS INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Mr. Breckinridge replied that all legislation was practical and a matter of concession. The question was not whether the remedy could be made absolute, but how nearly absolute it could be made. There were diverse interests involved—the interest of the author who furnished the brains, the interest of the publisher who furnished the capital, and the interest of the workingman who furnished the labor. All these interests must be combined in this bill, and all were combined in it. He did not believe that cheaper books could be obtained now than could be obtained under this bill, but even if they could this was a matter of justice and honesty.

AN OLD ARGUMENT.

It was the old argument he had heard in Kentucky when one old colored man asked another: "Sam, how's it you sell your brooms cheaper than me, when I steals de straw?" "Oh, that ain't nothin'," was the reply, "I steals my brooms ready made." [Laughter.] He believed that a man's dollar belonged to the man that made it, and society's highest duty was to protect that man in the possession of his dollar, whether that man was a foreigner or not.

Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, opposed the bill, characterizing the idea involved as something intangible and referring to the pending measure as a great tariff law. It was a law for the protection of printers. It was not a protective tariff, but a prohibitive tariff.

The debate lasted two hours. Other speakers in favor of the bill were Messrs. Farquhar and Cummings, of New York, and McAdoo and Butterworth.

A MOTION TO RECOMMIT.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee on Patents to report it back with an amendment limiting the life of a copyright to fourteen years.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, moved to amend the instructions by instructing the committee to provide for the importation of books of foreign authors at the rate now provided by law. Lost—yeas, 95; nays, 140.

Mr. Peters's motion was lost—yeas, 98; nays, 138.

THE BILL PASSED.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and the vote resulted—yeas, 139; nays, 95. Without reaching action on any other measure the House adjourned.

A Curious Maryland-Virginia Suit.

An interesting case was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, says the Baltimore *Sun*, involving a contest between Hoffman, Lee & Co., of Baltimore, and the representatives of J. P. Milner & Brother, tobacco manufacturers, of Virginia. It appears that Hoffman, Lee & Co. advanced certain sums of money to Milner Brothers to invest in tobacco. While friendly relations existed between the two firms the profits of the business were divided. Finally, Milner Brothers failed, and in the settlement they were about $6,000 short. Believing the failure was genuine, Hoffman, Lee & Co. signed an acknowledgment of a settlement in full, in spite of the $6,000 still due. J. P. Milner, while visiting at one of the Virginia healing springs embraced religion, and, it was alleged, in a letter to Hoffman, Lee & Co. stated that his conscience troubled him about the settlement, which he said was not honest, as he was in possession of over $100,000 when the alleged failure was announced. He proposed to make restitution. Before he could carry out his good intention his relatives interfered, claimed that the settlement made was final, and placed the invalid Milner in an insane asylum. The court below held that the settlement was final, and from that decision an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken. The attorneys for Hoffman, Lee & Co. were S. Teackle Wallis and J. P. Harrison; for Milner Brothers S. F. Phillips and Fred. Duncan McKenney, son of J. H. McKenney clerk of the Supreme Court. This was young McKenney's maiden effort before the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

Fire in an Alabama Town.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 3.—A special to the *Advertiser* from Oxford, Ala., reports a fire in that place at 3 o'clock this morning. The Arlington Hotel, the stores of J. H. Bailey, L. B. Mellor, and F. O. W. Cooper, and three storehouses of L. C. Humphrey were burned. The total loss on the buildings and goods is $33,000; insurance, $20,000. Five firemen were badly burned.

For Derangement of the Liver
USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. O. Y. CILLEY, Boston, Mass., says: "*Have used it extensively and with the most remarkable success. I give it in dyspepsia and in all cases where there is derangement of the liver and kidneys. With my patients it has agreed wonderfully.*"

BATEMAN'S ILLNESS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATLANTIC AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

The Road's Business in Excellent Condition—Norfolk's Water Supply—Three Bishops Leave for Edenton.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, December 3, 1890.

General Thomas Ewing, president of the Atlantic and Danville railroad, writes to the City Council of Portsmouth that it will be impossible to prepare the annual report of the business of the line for the meeting of the stockholders to be held in Portsmouth next week owing to the continued serious illness of Commodore A. E. Bateman, and whose assistance is indispensable. He states that the business of the road is excellent and constantly increasing and the outlook of the company altogether encouraging for extending the line through to Bristol within the next three years and fulfil all the promises made to the city for her subscription of $150,000. The English management has been cutting down expenses to the lowest notch within the past few months and operating the line on the most economical basis.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The City Council of Norfolk is greatly enlarging its facilities for water supply to meet the demand of increasing population. There are many who look forward to the time when the present source of supply will be inadequate and the city will have to go to Lake Drummond.

About twenty bales of cotton were damaged by fire on the Roanoke and Baltimore steamboat wharf late yesterday afternoon.

The City Council adopted an ordinance last night imposing a fine of $5 on all persons caught smoking on wharves where cotten is stored.

A CORDIAL INVITATION.

The City Councils have received a formal invitation from the colored people of the city to participate in the celebration of Emancipation-day on the 1st proximo and occupy carriages in the line.

Bishop J. W. Hood, of Virginia and North Carolina, Bishop Jones, of Washington, D. C., and Bishop Thompson, of New York, left here this morning to attend the annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference in Edenton. Bishop Hood will preside. The ministers and lay delegates of the churches in the two cities also left at the same time.

Twelve machinists and twelve laborers were discharged from the navy-yard last night owing to the completion of the work on the Atlanta. This fine ship will now leave here very shortly and rejoin the white squadron.

MR. LEWIS'S FUNERAL.

Rev. Ashley H. Lewis, who died suddenly of apoplexy, was buried this afternoon from Zion Baptist church, and there was an immense funeral.

First-Lieutenant H. Clay Fisher, of the marine barracks, left for the North to-day on a month's leave.

Mr. R. J. Neely, a leading lumber merchant and manufacturer of this section, is dying at his home in Portsmouth. He has been a long time ill with consumption.

Harry Neale, the young white man in jail on the charge of stealing $75 from Captain Enoch White, has been discharged, Captain White failing to appear against him.

TOWED IN FOR REPAIRS.

The schooner Grace Watson, Captain Insby, bound from North Carolina to Baltimore with a cargo of lumber, sprung a leak in Albemarle sound yesterday and was towed into port to-day for repairs.

PAY 40 PER CENT.

In the United States Circuit Court today in the suit of the trustees of Bain & Brothers against William H. Peters, receiver, a decree was entered by Judge Hughes directing the trustees to pay 40 per cent. dividend on the second-class claims secured in the deed of Bain & Brothers.

Purchasers of the Rokeby, formerly the property of the family of Chief-Justice Marshall, paid $275,000 for it. It is considered one of the finest farms in Eastern Virginia.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN RESCUED.

This morning the police discovered a frame house in Turner's court on fire and broke open the doors and found the room in a blaze, a kerosene lamp having exploded scattering its contents over the bed which was occupied by a colored woman named Ella Thomas and her two children. The officers succeeded in getting the children from the bed, but the woman was frightfully burned about the face, shoulders, and breast. The fire was extinguished. The woman will probably die.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Lyon vs. Langston—Small Tobacco Sales—Negro Murderers in Jail.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 3, 1890.

The suit brought by John Lyon, Esq. against John M. Langston for services rendered in the latter's contest for Mr. Venable's seat in Congress will be tried at this term of the Circuit Court of Petersburg, which commences this week. Mr. Lyon lays his damages at $1,000. Langston claims to hold Mr. Lyon's receipt for services rendered, and denies that he owes him anything. The colored congressman has engaged able counsel to represent him, and the case will be one of interest.

TOBACCO OFFERINGS.

It was expected that large offerings of bright flue-cured tobacco would be made in the several warehouses of the city to-day. The weather for several weeks, however, has been so dry and unpropitious for the handling of this grade of tobacco that the amount received fell short of anticipation. At Centre warehouse several lots of good quality were sold, the highest price being $30 per hundred pounds. The prices were all considered satisfactory, and encouraging as well.

The Jesuit mission at St. Joseph's Catholic church continues with unabated interest, and big congregations attend every night.

NEGRO MURDERERS.

There are two negroes in the city jail awaiting trial for capital offences. One is John Irving, who is accused of participating in the murder of Captain R. C. Overbey, in Mecklenburg county. The other is Walter Johnson, who has confessed to committing an outrageous assault upon an estimable lady in Nottoway county. These two criminals are confined in the same cell. Irving will probably be taken to Mecklenburg county for trial next week unless there is a continuance to the January term of the County Court.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ettrick Cotton-Factory was held to-day and lasted several hours. Work at the Ettrick factory was suspended some time since. It is more than likely that work may be resumed at the factory.

ROBIN ADAIR.

COLORED CHILDREN BURNED.

Both in a Critical Condition—Caboose and Engine Come Together—Nobody Hurt.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., December 3.—Two small colored children, aged two and three years, were terribly burned on one of the lower streets this morning. The mother of the children had left the house, and during her absence their clothing became ignited while playing near an open grate. When the remnants of clothing were taken off the parched skin from portions of their bodies peeled off with them. They are both in a critical condition.

A stable on Monroe street was burned this morning, and a very valuable horse was burned to death.

Cards are out for the nuptials of Edward E. Shiffey and Miss Mattie E. Mahood. Both are society people.

SLIGHT SMASH-UP.

Early this morning a slight smash-up occurred on the Norfolk and Western road near Concord. Two freight trains were ascending the grade, when a portion of the front train broke loose and ran back into the rear train, slightly damaging the engine. The caboose of the runaway section had one end stove in, but nobody on either train was hurt.

A HORSE-THIEF CAPTURED.

Deputy-Sheriff Henry Webber, of Roanoke county, arrived in the city this afternoon on the Virginia Midland train from the South, having in charge a negro named Jack Evans, who on Tuesday last stole two horses from Mr. Mathew Dabney, who resides in Roanoke county near Salem. Evans was captured at Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C., and the two horses were recovered. The horses are on their way to Salem in charge of an agent appointed by the Sheriff.

C. R. Warren, a resident of Appomattox county, died here to-day in the Masonic Home and Retreat. He had been here for several weeks under treatment.

A SOUTH BOSTON WEDDING.

Mr. R. M. C. Glenn United to Miss Hallie Brookes at Her Father's Home.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., December 3.—There was a large and brilliant gathering to-night at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Brookes to witness the marriage of their daughter, Miss Hallie, to Mr. R. M. C. Glenn, of South Boston.

The house was beautifully and elaborately decorated and every circumstance pointed to the happy event which was celebrated.

THE ATTENDANTS.

The attendants were: Miss Hallie Easley and Mr. A. Strauss, of Winston, N. C., Miss Willy Fry and Mr. R. W. Lawson, Miss Belle Cunningham and Mr. G. T. Brown, Miss Jennie Bethel, of Danville, and Mr. T. A. Donoho, of Milton, N. C., Miss Sallie Faulkner and Mr. T. C. Green, of Danville, Miss Mary Owen and Mr. Rufus Owen, Miss Nannie Tillyer, of New Jersey, and Mr. R. E. Jordan, Miss Kate Craddock and Mr. S. W. Hunt, of Milton, Miss Mattie Slate and Mr. Sam. Brookes, Miss Louise Riely, of Houston, and Mr. J. Bailey Owen, of Henderson, N. C., Miss Sallie Brooks and Mr. Sam. Glenn.

THE CEREMONY.

Rev. Thornton S. Wilson performed the ceremony in a happy and impressive manner. This concluded, the company spent the time in pleasant converse until summoned to a banquet prepared with lavish and hospitality.

THE COUPLE.

The bride is one of the most beautiful and charming young ladies of Virginia. The groom is one of the leading young business-men of South Boston.

There were a number of distinguished visitors from distant points present, and the occasion was one of great festivity and enjoyment.

The bridal presents were numerous, exceedingly costly, and handsome. The couple left to-night on a bridal trip North, followed by the benedictions of their numerous friends.

A PASTOR MARRIED.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Davis, the beloved pastor of the South Boston Presbyterian church, went to Washington this week and was married to-day in that city to Miss May Hunter. They will take a bridal trip North and return to South Boston next week.

ANXIOUS FOR THE REBATE.

A Committee Sent to Washington to Advocate the Amendment.

Messrs. R. H. Boykin, Thomas Atkinson, W. T. Yarborough, and John H. Neimyer, Jr., left the city last night for Washington, where they go as a committee from the Tobacco Trade of Richmond to use their influence to secure the passage of what is known as the rebate amendment bill, copies of which have been presented in both the Senate and House.

They were accompanied by Mr. S. W. Venable, of Petersburg. The mission of these gentlemen is to meet with committees expected to be present from other sections of the country, and to unite with them in urging the passage of the bill, the justice of which is recognized by all.

In the Senate the bill was introduced by Major Daniel, and petitions were presented by both him and Senator Barbour from all over the State of Virginia praying the enactment of the amendment. The necessity for this legislation arises from the fact that in copying the tariff bill the rebate clause was omitted. The law asked for will only secure the payment of two cents per pound rebate on all original or unbroken packages of smoking, manufactured, and other tobaccos on hand in the warehouses January 1st.

IN JUDGE WELLFORD'S COURT.

No Cases Tried, But Several Suits Instituted—Attachments Issued.

No cases were tried in the City Circuit Court yesterday, but four suits were instituted, the most important one of which was that of Charles Smith's administrator *vs.* the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for $5,500 damages. No declaration was filed, but the action is for the killing of Smith by the defendant company's cars.

Messrs. Slater & Montague, as counsel for Lazarus Levy and L. Levy & Sons, of New York, instituted suits against Joseph Morris & Co., doing business at No. 416 east Broad street, for $465 and $363.87, respectively. Attachments were sued out in both cases and the writs were placed in the hands of Sheriff Cates, who levied on the stock of goods.

William Doolittle vs. T. R. Wyles & Co. for $10. Attachments sued out and served on persons supposed to have effects of the defendants in their hands.

An Extra Session.

[Lynchburg Advance.]

The RICHMOND DISPATCH thinks that several questions of importance requiring early State legislation will require an extra session of the Legislature next year and at no late day. Among these are the reapportionment of county and district representation under the new census, the consideration of the Olcott-Cleveland arrangement of the debt question, the extension of our insane asylum accommodations, and the oyster fundum question.

On the other hand, a large majority of the press of the State have expressed themselves as opposed to an extra session under any existing circumstances, and Governor McKinney is understood to be of that mind. Unless the debt question shall assume such a shape as to make prompt action on the part of the Legislature necessary, the *Advance* thinks legislation on all other questions might be safely postponed until the election and meeting of a new Legislature, which will be in less than a year. Besides, a Legislature elected more than a year ago will not be so competent to deal with the questions of the day as one to be chosen freshly by the people next year. But let the Governor decide.

Extra legislative sessions are always like extra meals or extra champagne—they never do any good.

As soon as people begin to fancy they have claims on you because of favors you have already granted, it is time to move.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

GIRL MEASUREMENT.

ANTHROPOMETRICAL MEASURES AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Physical Construction of Eleven Hundred Young Ladies Subjected to Careful Analysis Set Forth in Tables.

[New York Times.]

In examining an interesting series of anthropometrical tables, carried out in an exhaustive manner by Miss Lucille Eaton Hill and Miss Anna Wood, the director and examiner, respectively, of the Wellesley College gymnasium, many curious facts are discoverable. The carefully-prepared chart shows the physical construction with the lung capacity of 1,100 women of from somewhat over eighteen to twenty-one years of age. For facility in computation, measures of weight and bulk are presented both in millimeters and kilograms and in inches and pounds, the French scale, however, permitting of greater minuteness.

Taking, then, these 1,100 students, the shortest being 58.3 inches, the tallest 67.7 inches, the heaviest young woman was the oldest and weighed 132.5 pounds. The average of weight was 119.5, the lightest being 106.5 pounds. The average height was 62.8 inches. In sitting, the proportions of height do not necessarily follow. A girl of eighteen years and ten months, 58.3 inches in height, when seated measured 31.1 inches, while the tallest person, of 67.7, when seated messured 34.4, and two others, of 66.9 and 67.3 inches, would, when seated, measure also 34.4. The general average when seated was 33 inches.

From the foot to the knee the proportion appears to hold closer, when height is considered, the measure of the shortest being 14.9 and of the tallest 17.1 inches, so that from foot to knee the length would be close to one-fourth of the whole height. The average was 16.5 for height of knee. Girth of head averaged 21.8, with that of neck 12. Variations here were marked the circumference of neck not following the proportion of average heights. Questions of anthropometrical waist measure show that normally the differences are not great. Slim, wasp-like waists are the result of false and injurious mechanical devices.

NO SLIM-WAISTED WOMAN.

"I cannot," said a well-known American artist, whose fame is European, "employ a slim-waisted woman as a model. It is never natural, but has been made. Then what follows? Unnatural exaggerations in other parts of her body, which make her hideous and impossible to draw. She is entirely wanting in symmetry. Hips are deformed and legs thick, and she is without grace. Unless she adopts bantingism all her proportions are lost."

Waist measurements of the slimmest, according to these tables, were 23.7, and the fullest were 25.2. The women, 66.3, 66.9, 67.3, and 67.7 inches in height, all had the same waist—25.2. The average was 24.2. This measurement may be correct for American women, but it is a trifle too little and below that of European women. A Dutch squat figure inclines to a thick waist, and may to some be considered without beauty, but in a physiological sense it has its great advantages. Differences of climate and food may in a measure have brought about in the United States these changes. Students of comparative anatomy declare, however, that no mechanical processes should disturb nature when she builds up the human form.

HEADS, CALVES, AND ANKLES.

Indian mothers have no babies born with depressed crania, though for ages children's heads, as among the Flathead tribes, have been artificially moulded. Calves of legs differ, the right calf being more developed in women than the left by 0.2. Where the right calf was 13.2 the left calf was 13. Small or thick ankles vary from 7.6 to 8.4 inches for the right ankle and 7.5 to 8.3 for the left ankle. The general average is 8 for the right and 7.9 for the left. It all depends on the height and height normally means bulk. So how could a 7.5 ankle be discoverable when a woman is 5 feet 8 inches in height? It is asking too much. That wonderful mechanism of the ankle does not increase notably in bulk or size with work. The development of the danseuse is in the calf of the leg, the thigh, and the sinews. The foot of the danseuse rarely or ever is a neat one any more than is the fist of the pugilist a pretty one; but neither does the form of the ankle in the *premiere figurante* or the wrist of the prize-fighter lose its fineness.

Insteps, arched or not arched, occupy the attention of those who look for beauty in the female foot. That arch belongs to race. Though a Spanish Gypsy girl has trodden the ground shoeless her heel and toe seem to spurn the soil, and there is space under her foot. "My girl has such a fine foot that she will walk over my gun-barrel," says a Spanish smuggler, "and never touch it." But anthropometric measurements do not give the poetic foot, only girth, and so we have an average of 8.4 for the right insteps and 8.3 for the left. Wrists will vary in girth from 5.6 to 6.2 for the right-hand one, with about an inch less for the left, the two averages being 5.8 and 5.7 inches.

CHEST CAPACITY.

When we come to depth of chest this is a serious question, for lungs have to do with it. How can a man or a woman breathe easily, oxigenate all the blood, without chest capacity? The measurements follow very generally heights and weights. From 6.3 it is at its maximum with 6.7, and the average depth is 6.5. Seven inches through seems little enough for all the work the chest has to do. Depth of heads in women we know little about, because of the methods of wearing hair, and even a woman when cropped, conceals her tonsure by artificial means. Depth of head is then only an anthropometrical curiosity, and has nothing to do with brains. Young women, then, with heads 5.7 inches thick, or 5.9—the average being 5.7—all possess an average amount of ability, and somehow, according to received asthetic ideas of the Rosetti school, bow-window heads or rotunda heads are not considered "nice." Hence banging the hair.

Here are feet again. How long is a woman's foot? What was the size of Cinderella's last? If that Spanish gentleman drank a toast in the slipper of his beloved mistress, what was the liquid contents of that *pantoufle*? The average foot of a woman, as represented at the Wellesley College, is the same whether for the right or left, and measures 9.1 inches. It follows, as it naturally should, height and weight, from 8.5 to 9.9 inches. Why should we expect 132.5 pounds to stand on the same pedestal as does 106.4? A woman on stilts would be as useless a creature as is one of the Emperor of China's spouses.

WOMEN'S ARMS.

What is the measure of a woman's arms when outstretched? Fifty-nine inches for a height of 58.3 is curious, because it represents seven tenths of an inch more than the stature of the woman. The tallest woman being 67.7 inches, from tip to tip of fingers the measure was 68.3 inches. The average is 64.2.

Lung capacity deserves especial study. chest depths having been tabulated, The anthropometrists here must have taken an endless amount of pains and trouble, but they present results of great value. Reducing lung-capacity to litres, the average was 2.31, or, in cubic inches, 141. The greatest was 191 cubic inches; the least 137. What an apparent enormous difference is this 54 inches! At the same time it must be remembered that the size of the individual has much to do with this lung capacity, and then, again, some people know how to take in great draughts of air, while others do not.

TABLE OF AVERAGES.

What is remarkable in these tables is the difference in the girth of right or left limbs or parts of them, as may be found in the following table of averages:

Thigh, right	21.7	Upper arm, left	9.9
Thigh, left	21.3	Elbow, right	8.8
Calf, right	13.2	Elbow, left	8.7
Calf, left	13.0	Forearm, right	8.4
Ankle, right	8.0	Forearm, left	8.3
Ankle, left	7.9	Wrist, right	5.8
Instep, right	8.4	Wrist, left	5.7
Instep, left	8.3	Foot, right (length)	9.1
Upper arm, right	10.1	Foot, left (length)	9.1

The variations are exceedingly slight, excepting in the thigh and upper right arm. We are told that when actual measurements of skeletons are made it is exceptional to find that in the same subject the femur and tibia are identical in length. Dr. Garson writes that "in 35.8 per cent. the right limb was longer than the left." Mr. J. P. Thornton, in his book on "Training," writes "that it looks as if the left leg generally is longer than the right one." There is, he states, "unequal development; so if 200 pair of men's shoes are carefully measured, 35 per cent. of these shoes would show that the foot was about the same size, but in 44 per cent. the left foot would be longer, and in 21 per cent. it would be the right one." With women's shoes there is a "difference of relative size of feet, the left foot being frequently the smaller. This would arise from the fact that women are not so active as men."

M. Lagrange, a capital authority on this subject, explains the reasons for the difference in this manner: We are taught to be right-handed and so work more with the right-hand side of our body than with our left. If not for a wise provision of nature, did we continue doing all our work in a one-sided way, we would become lop-sided. We unconsciously automatically use other muscles. He calls them "the antagonistic ones." If this did not happen, many of our efforts would lose directness, or we might be carried off our feet by an intense one-sided movement. It is the left side of the man which steadies him, and he is unconsciously working that all the time.

RIGHT AND LEFT.

"In boxing," writes Mr. Thornton, "we reverse matters and lead off with the left, which is the true weapon of offence. The right leg steadies us. The blacksmith wields his hammer with his right hand and steadies himself with his left leg." It is not exactly the reverse with the woman; but because she exerts rarely the force of the right side of her body, by means of her arm or leg, the left side of her has less call for development, and so we may account for greater growth of the right arm or foot or thigh or calf than of the left, and so she dances equally well with both feet, whereas a man cannot, and she is, too, with her many admirable traits, more ambidexter than is the clumsier man.

Such tables as these two ladies present can only have been carried out at a vast expenditure of labor. Anthropometrical measures are very slow of production and a single average presents many months of hard work.

What is the use of these anthropometrical tables? By their study we will learn what are the physical configurations of health or disease, and what are the advantages to be derived from physical culture. By comparisons when millions of such measurements have been made an average will be struck. Then the absolute normal proportion will be found, for it is obvious that nature constructs exactly that configuration best adapted for human existence. At some future date the true canon of female beauty may be formulated in millimeters, inches, kilos, or pounds. Poetical conceptions will not be blunted, and so forever the artist will idealize form and color.

What will be the standard of a perfectly beautiful womanly shape? Shall we take the tape line of the man mantuamaker, whose product is the tailor-made girl, or those glories of perfect womanhood, the Demeter of the Parthenon frieze and the Venus of Milo?

Professional Amenities.

Life.

Dr. Killsome: A man must be tired of life when he calls you in.

Dr. Curenone: Well, as soon as an insurance company find out that you are treating one of their clients they send an agent to cancel the policy.

The Point of View.

Exchange.

"Every cloud has a silver lining."
"Is that your experience?"
"Yes. I'm a lawyer."

Would not Messrs. Sitting Bull and Short Bull both enjoy their Indian health better in Florida?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

TRADE MARK AMERICAN BLOOD TONIC PURELY VEGETABLE

CONSUMPTION.

A flattering disease, and by the medical profession surrendered as unmanageable. Medical science only prolongs life, but never cures where this dreaded monster appears. Consumption is a blood disease. A. B. C. Tonic may be relied on for a real cure if used before vital organs are destroyed. As a general tonic, to build up the system and promote healthy digestion, nothing EQUALS IT.

Judge S. C. REDD, Beaver Dam Depot, Hanover Co., Va., writes:

"Timothy Howard suffered for three years with lung and throat troubles. Last spring he was thought to be in a dying condition. I recommended him to use A. B. C. Tonic. Its effect was magical. In a short time he was able to leave his bed, and now regards himself a well man

$1 PER BOTTLE; SIX FOR $5.

Sold by all Druggists, or upon receipt of price, forwarded to any address. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases by mail free; write for it.

A. B. C. CHEMICAL CO.,
Drawer 921, RICHMOND, VA.
de 5-Th,Su&Tu1y

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

GOLD SPECTACLES AND GLASSES.

GOLD HOOKS and CHAINS in larger variety than ever before, at prices as low as any in the country.

All other Glasses accurately fitted according to actual need.

Examination FREE.

Illustrated catalogue and test types sent to any address upon application.

DR. S. GALESKI,
Consulting and Manufacturing Optician,
No. 915 east Main street.
Factory, No. 8 south Tenth street.
no 2-Su, Tu & Th3m

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT.
IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE
DR. HAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and are he is aware, his complete reformation is effected. 48-page book of particulars free. To be had of E. ROBERTS DAKER, 919 E. Main St.
Trade supplied by PURCELL, LADD & CO., and OWENS & MINER DRUG CO., Richmond, Va.
ap 29-Tu,Th&Sa1m

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, effects a permanent cure of catarrh by eradicating the impurity which causes and promotes the disease. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system and makes you feel renewed in health and strength. All who suffer from catarrh or debility should certainly give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by all druggists; $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.
(no 11-4De10)

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.
(mh 23-eod&w1yr)

FINE FASHIONS FOR ALL FANCIERS.

Fashionable folks know that Goods from our store are always what they ought to be in style, as there is always something indefinable about our Goods which stamp them first-class.

POCKET-BOOKS.

Never has our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Pocket-Books been larger and the assortment embracing as many new styles as at this time. Don't be tardy. The best will be picked first.

Prayer and Hymnals, new goods and new styles throughout for fall.

Then in Standard Goods we have a satisfactory stock. One item—miscellaneous Books—Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Cooper, Ruskin, and Lever at prices which you will appreciate. Several hundred volumes Standard 12mo. Books, which we are selling at a nominal price.

HUNTER & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
629 EAST BROAD STREET.
(no 29-eod)

THE SAVINGS BANK OF RICHMOND,
CORNER OF ELEVENTH AND MAIN STREETS.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
SURPLUS FUND, $7,000.
R. A. PATTERSON, President; L. Z. MORRIS, Vice-President.
GEORGE N. WOODBRIDGE, Cashier.

One Dollar and Upwards
RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
AND INTEREST ALLOWED.
LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.
Negotiable paper discounted.
Open daily till 3 P. M.; Saturdays till 6 P. M.
ja 19-Tu,Th&Sa

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY and FRID