GENERAL W. H. F. LEE.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

The Lees of Virginia—A Lineage Too Illustrious for Praise—Escutcheons Too Bright for Adornment.

On Saturday, February 6th, the entire session of the House of Representatives was devoted to tributes to the memory of General W. H. F. Lee. Among the speakers from other States was Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, who said:

Mr. Speaker,—Great as is our country, its history is comparatively brief. Though brief, it is exceedingly instructive. So far as there can be an outcome in ever-recurring events, it is the outcome of a tremendous social and political struggle. Sir, it hardly suits the occasion to refer to the origin of this struggle or to trace its progress, but the effort for popular government is discernable through many centuries. As we come nearer to our time it becomes more intelligent and determined. Our great declaration was its best pronunciamento. Our written Constitution was its most concise expression. The events that produced them founded a normal school for patriotism. In it was perfected a new departure. Fealty to lord and king was supplanted by fealty to human rights. Proclaimed in the council chamber, these rights had to be won in the field. Yorktown completed our first endeavor at nation-making. We graduated masters at Appomattox. The first proclaimed the prowess of the Confederation, the second testified to the strength of the Union. Both astonished the world. Both transpired in Virginia.

Conspicuous in this analogue of our history were the Lees of Virginia. They have a lineage too illustrious for praise. Its escutcheons are too bright for adornment. It reaches back for centuries loyal to honor and to truth. Him we mourn to-day was a gifted scion of that great name. His highest distinction was won in Confederate arms.

Thank God, I can now speak of our civil war with satisfaction and not with reluctance. I allude to it with a satisfaction akin to that one feels in gazing upon a plain fertilized by an inundation. Flowers spring up, birds sing, and golden grain nods in the sunlight. But our civil war was more like an upheaval than like a deluge. It shook every timber in the grand structure with which we had surprised the world. Other governments have fallen of their own weight; our matchless edifice could not be shattered by an explosion.

THE POPULAR PRINCIPLE.

Both contestants stood guard over the popular principle and would not let it be mined. They were instructed in the same school and by the same teacher. Local privilege was as strong with the one as with the other. The dispute was whether the Union should endure the strain of the race and slavery issue. The long and strong argument was adjourned to the battlefield. In no other respect was our system even threatened. This close connection at the root made the angry divergence begin to assumilate at the very outset.

So kindred was it, that when Grant met his heroic opponent at Appomattox, he says that he felt into such a reunion with him that he had twice to be reminded of the occasion that brought them together. He then conformed to it and treated those who surrendered not as conquered but as reclaimed. Lincoln went further. He found a Confederate Legislature ready-made to his hand, and promptly permitted it to repair the situation. In thus mingling the gray with the blue he was neither color-blind nor purblind. He knew what he was doing. He desired to blend them as emblematic of a more perfect union. Possibly the Confederate Legislature suited his purpose best.

After this testimonial, it looks to me something like treason to that great name to try to exclude Confederate worth from the annals of the strife, or from the glory of its grand consummation. Neither act nor actor can be profitably spared.

Mr. Speaker, the other day in this very hall I laid a chaplet on the bier of a dead comrade. To-day I am trying to commemorate the virtues of a Confederate colleague. Both died while members of this House. That both were my countrymen warms my heart. As my countrymen I can make no invidious distinction. If living neither would permit it, and he is more reckless than I who would profane the memory of either.

A GRAND OBJECT-LESSON.

Mr. Speaker, I have said that I could speak of the civil war with satisfaction, and not with reluctance. The occasion prompted me to say so. The occasion requires that, as a Union soldier, I should state my reasons. We learn from experience, and war is the toughest kind of experience. When it raised its horrid front and began its work of seeming devastation, we shrank back from its terrible promises. The world looked to see us dismembered, but the great republic, like a daring cruiser, emerged from the tempest, sound from keel to top. Not a brace swung loose, not a plank was sprung, no spar was shivered. Within there had to be readjustment. Aloft the Stars and Stripes rose and fell in graceful recognition of the trial. The thunder of her broadsides proclaimed the value of this object-lesson in nation-making.

We had learned a juster appreciation of ourselves as a whole people, and if this were all, it was worth the tuition. But we had besides garnered into our storehouse of knowledge vast consignments for the use of liberal, economic government. We had infused into our laws, our language, and our institutions new vigor for conquest and for human enlightenment. Variality that dogs great efforts undoubtedly there was. But the high tide of the conflict showed no mercenary taint. On both sides it was urged from the highest motives of patriotism and of honor, and in defence of the popular principle. That principle with us means local self-government and representative union. The rebel yell was because they thought local government in peril. The Federal huzza was for representative union. Together they were cheering the same deeply-imbedded sentiment.

UNION OF GOVERNMENTS.

Those who would study the phenomenon must remember that where opinions approximate on parallel lines but from some interest or sentiment refuse to coalesce, the passions are liable to ignite. Fusion then takes place in a terrible heat. The heat must be sufficient to remove the obstacle that the mass may become unified. We have as a result a firmly-established representative union of local self-governments. The cooling and finishing process has left no flaw. Sir, what sort of a soldier must he be who is not proud of having been tempered in such a trial? If after the unmatched tournament this is not the spirit of victor and vanquished, then the lights of chivalry are burnt out and magnanimity is no more.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no greater praise of a life than to say it was one of honest endeavor. Whatever faculties comprise it, this is the scope of human duty. When to this is added a conscience adequate to all the suggestions of a great and busy career the sum of human excellence has been reached. All this I believe in my soul can be truthfully said of "Rooney" Lee. "Rooney" was his father's term of endearment, which all who knew him, without distinction of age, race, or sex, delighted to apply to him when absent. When present, it was always "General." A thorough soldier, there was an idyllic strain in his nature. He was essentially rural in his tastes. He loved the wheat-fields and tobacco plantations of his native State. Its very air seemed to inspire him.

HIS FRIENDSHIPS AND KINSHIPS.

The Blue Ridge was to him the perfection of natural beauty. He was warm in his friendships and true to his kinships. Always dignified, there was a heartiness in his greetings that was irresistible. He was as broad as his acres. Riding or driving over his vast estate, or in its vicinity, his cheerful halloo rang in the ears of those who had not seen him, and the cheery swing of his hat, though paid to all, was a cherished compliment. If the spirit of mortal be proud, it was not his spirit. Courteous, sympathetic, unobtrusive, patriotic, knightly, and beneficent, he was a part of the soil of Virginia itself. He had the loving hospitality that would take all into the march of progress. How much of these qualities was innate, how much he drew from his high lineage, how much from the teachings of his illustrious father can never be known, but he blended them in a halo that will not soon fade from his memory.

Sir, others have spoken of the incidents of his life and of his unabated fidelity to its claims. I cannot add to his record. I have met him in battle array; I have embraced him with a soldier's warmth. We entered Congress together; we have fought here side by side. It has fallen to my lot to eulogize him. This I will venture: It would mar the catalogue of bright names of which America is so proud if his was omitted from the roll.

Kind words for Mr. Hill are not necessarily unkind words for Mr. Cleveland any more than kind words for Cleveland are unkind for Hill. The rivalry of the friends of these two distinguished New Yorkers will defeat them both, if anything does. In that case, what is the matter with

mer, or Springer, or Vilas? It is a physical impossibility for both Hill and Cleveland to be elected, and if all of New York, Democrats, Mugwumps, and Republicans are to be consulted, nothing else appears, to be satisfactory except to elect both.—*Norfolk Landmark.*

Cleveland Not the Only Man.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have occasionally seen it asserted in Democratic newspapers in Virginia and elsewhere that if Mr. Cleveland could not be elected to the presidency no other Democrat could.

This is a very sweeping and bold declaration to emanate from Democratic editors, and I am confident that there does not exist even the shadow of a reason upon which to predicate an assumption so seriously reflecting upon the rank and file of the great Democratic party, as well as upon its many able, virtuous, and distinguished leaders and statesmen.

Passing by for the present the names of the great and admired statesmen in the Democratic party who would adorn the highest earthly position and who possess all of the elements of character and popularity to command the full support of their party, let me ask what are the rational, convincing proofs that Mr. Cleveland's political conduct and his hold upon the people are of such a nature as to justify the belief that he is the *only Democrat* who can be elected to the presidency, and that, too, under the most auspicious circumstances for victory that have presented themselves to the party of the people since the war. Are they to be found in his unwise ill-timed tariff message, which so greatly aroused and alarmed the high-protection and monopolistic classes as to enable them to raise millions of money to carry New York and other doubtful States?

Are they to be found in his strange, ominous silence when the infamous and ever-memorable force bill, which had for its object the enslavement of the white people of the South, if not the utter destruction of our republican form of government, was before Congress casting its dismal shadows over the length and breadth of the land? Not until the force bill was side-tracked for the silver bill did he utter one word publicly against it and in defence of the threatened liberties of the people. Where was Mr. Cleveland's Democracy then? Where his patriotism and love of country?

Are these proofs to be found in the retention of Pierson in the postmastership of New York, with about 2,000 Republican employees under him?

Are they to be found in the result of the election in New York in 1884, when he carried it by a mere scratch and almost at the risk of a bloody revolution?

Are they to be found in the result of the presidential election in 1888, when he lost the State by about 13,000 votes, while Hill carried it by something like 15,000 majority?

Are they to be found in his retention in office, of tens of thousands of Republican revolutionists, who used the money and influence thus acquired to defeat him and the Democratic party in 1888?

The evidence and the verdict in all of these instances are against him, and conclusively show that he lacks the wisdom and the spirit of true Democracy to fit him to preside over the destinies of a great nation, constantly threatened and vibrating with the throes of a mighty bloody revolution.

I know that it has been alleged by the enemies of Senator Hill that he and his friends "knifed" Cleveland in 1888. But there is not the shadow of proof that such was the case. On the contrary, there is every rational ground for the belief that Mr. Cleveland "knifed" himself by his unwise and undemocratic conduct.

The reasons why Mr. Cleveland did not carry New York in 1888 exist in greater force to-day than they did then.

The bitter and relentless war which is being waged by the friends of Mr. Cleveland against Senator Hill and his friends is certainly not very well calculated to conciliate his enemies, and thereby strengthen his position.

The truth is that the indications at this time all point to the fact that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry New York, and without it he would not have the ghost of a chance to be elected.

I have no question whatever that there are at least half a dozen Democrats in the country, either of whom could be elected, but Mr. Cleveland is not among them. Referring to the strange infatuation and almost idolatrous worship of some of Mr. Cleveland's friends, I am constrained to ask with emphasis, "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great?" VET.

A Candid Letter to President Tyler.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I enclose a copy of a letter written just fifty years ago by Major Charles Yancey, of Travellers' Rest, Buckingham county, Va., the "Old Wheel-Horse of Democracy," as he was called. If you think it worth the space, I will be much obliged to you if you will publish it.

BUCKINGHAM, VA., February 18, 1842.

His Excellency President Tyler:

Dear Sir,—Permit me to introduce to your notice Mr. Edward Bolling Cabell, of Missouri, who, I presume, is now in the city of Washington, having left here a few days since. Mr. Cabell seeks the office of Register of the Land Office, which is contemplated to be established in what is called the plat country in Missouri. I think I can say he is a man of integrity, which is hazarding much to say in these days of great moral depravity. You know the Cabell family and, I presume, the Bolling, his mother was sister to Powhatan and Senacous, and he married a daughter of Joseph J. Munroe. You now have his heraldry, as I rate people very much by their stock, as I do the blooded horse. He is honest, moral, sober, and of business habits. If you cannot do better take him.

I most fervently thank you for your two bank vetoes, but your good genius deserted you in recommending the government bank, fashionably called the *Exchequer* Bank. The term is foreign to our form of government, and I do not use it.

The bank features of your project are so hostile to the principles of old Virginia Republican principles that the Democracy of the country cannot sanction it, when no measure short of a national bank will ever satisfy the Whigs that they treat it as a bastard.

Well, sir, you will say this is plain talk. It is, however, frank and sincere and with kind feelings, and if every man filling the high station you do were so addressed it would add to the popularity of their administrations and result in much good to the country. I verily think the Whigs have treated you with gross injustice in the charges of treachery and perfidy on account of your bank vetoes, which were prompted by judgment and conscience, based upon principles and opinions uttered and expressed by votes and speeches in the session of 19—20. The boot is on the other leg. It is the Whigs guilty of treachery and perfidy in denying throughout the presidential canvass that a national bank was their object, when it is now seen that that measure was their idol. The older you grow the less regard you will entertain for the moral and political honesty of your fellow-man.

Patriotism has fled the land, and sordid interest now wears the sceptre.

I am putting up ice, and am a happier man than you, the President of the United States, the most exalted office in the world. Come back, come back, your father belonged to the Democratic church.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES YANCEY.

The State Library.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

As there is a probability that a building will be erected for the State Library, would it not be in the line of march with this age of public instruction to devise some plan by which the library could be made of more utility to the reading public at large?

As all of the tax-paying citizens of the State, past and present, have contributed to its building up, should not all be given an opportunity to reap some of its benefits? With this purpose in view, might it not be made a circulating library to a certain extent safe-guarded by needful laws and regulations?

This suggestion is merely tentative; nor is it doing the citizens of Richmond much perceptible good except as to those books that are occasionally used in cases of reference.

Your correspondent, who is but a temporary resident of this city and has been reading there pretty much every day since the 1st of December last, can say from observation that he believes he is the only one who has read a book through in said library since that time.

Is this not strange in a city with an estimated population of 85,000?

The library-room is visited daily more as a museum or curiosity-room than as a depository of literature; nor is it of any appreciable benefit to any one outside of the city, except perhaps its visitors.

So, evidently the State Library is a light hid under a bushel, and the cause thereof should be brought to light.

E. P. MERRITT.

Richmond, February 9, 1892.

Below the Lowest Depths.

(Puck.)

'Tis and how deep into oblivion go
Some books we thought would shine on every shelf!
To-day, while leafing through my works, I found
Two that I wrote and then forgot myself.

SPRING FASHIONS.

A TENDENCY TO STRIPES AND STRIPE EFFECTS IN THE FABRICS.

The "Straight-Backed Coat" or Out-Door Garment—Stationary and Visiting-Cards—A Mourning Dress.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, February 13.—The spring woollens show a tendency towards stripes and in the lighter grades that tendency is especially marked. The stripes are of all sorts. In the smooth camel's-hairs there is a broad white stripe effect, the band being decorated by a running floral vine wrought in the dark shade of the fabric. The cheviots and homespuns show mixed stripe effects.

Bedfords remain with us, and some new effects will be seen; the cord is commonly very wide, and mixed colorings hold sway. Crepons run riot through the list of the new season's fabrics, and the designers have exhausted their inventive ingenuity upon them.

DOMINANT DESIGNS.

Borders appear on most of the spring woollens. The dominant design is a light stripe not far from the edge of the goods, on which and merging in the body color are wrought chrysanthemums in graceful patterns, the color being a third shade harmonizing both with the color of the goods and that of the border.

BOX- OR COVER-COATS.

Among the more novel out-door garments which our English purveyors put before us for our admiration there is a hideous garment yclept a "straight-backed coat." It is a box- or cover-coat of the usual length, made, as to the back, without a seam, absolutely straight, hanging from the shoulders, and no more fitted to the figure of the wearer than a meal-sack would look. In front there are no darts, and the garment is just as shapeless, except for the wide-flapped silk revers showing where the line of huge buttons crosses from the shoulder down to the centre at the bottom.

ROUGH-SURFACED PAPER.

In stationery, perhaps the very truest taste dictates adherence to the plain, unostentatious, and unadorned white linen paper which, if it be a little business-like is always neat and refined. However, we have a certain mode even in stationery, which changes from time to time, and this at present declares in favor of a rough-surfaced paper smaller than has been in use, robins egg blue in color, with the monogram crest or street address of the writer embossed upon the top in silver. Another favorite, also a rough paper, is a dull oak color, showing embossed devices in gold, sometimes a single gold fleur-de-lys, trefoil, maple- or oak-leaf, etc. The sexes have become somewhat confused in the character of the prevailing visiting-cards. The lady's card is now a big square pasteboard, breathing of masculinity in everything except the name inscribed upon it, while your gentleman caller leaves a delicate, shapely, narrow, oblong card upon which his name appears in the most effeminate and minute species of script.

A MOURNING CREATION.

There is a certain dressiness about mourning costume as it is now worn. It is undoubtedly true that most of our fashionable women would gladly forego the wearing of mourning at all since the custom is altogether an artificial one, and the outward weeds cannot by any be considered as an accurate indication of the inward grief. However, conventionality and Mrs. Grundy demand mourning dress in cases of bereavement, and women of fashionable tastes make the best of the situation by wearing the most becoming apparel permissable. Here is a brief description of one recent creation:

The dress was black Henrietta cloth—a silk-warp Henrietta. The waist was in the prevailing coat shape with very deep bands of crape across the long basques, crape revers and a waistcoat consisting of close diagonal plaitings of crape. The skirt was a plain bell of the longer pattern—that is, with a well-developed train. Around the front of the skirt a very deep border of crape was carried, at least eighteen inches edged with a narrow finish of dull jet passementerie. There was a crape turban *en suite* with a coronet trimming of the dull jet.

OTHER FASHION NOTES.

All street-gloves are shown with gauntlets.

The under-petticoat is a thing of beauty and a joy forever at present. It consists of plain black silk or pompadour brocade with a fluted edge and one or more looped flounces of black Chantilly or Spanish.

Pearls have caught the fashionable eye and are seen in almost every setting, in conjunction with other gems or alone.

The new street gown *a la princesse* may be compared to an umbrella cover. It is quite as close in its fit to the form of the wearer. It is distinctly intended for the tall, gracefully slender maiden whose outlines, however, are symmetrically rounded.

Enamel ornaments with stones set in them are much worn. Floral designs are favored, and among flowers the chrysanthemum holds prominent place. A dainty lace-pin is in the form of a small marguerite, represented in the natural colors, with a pearl dew-drop on one of the petals. Enamel and pearl garter-clasps are also seen.

Defect in the Delinquent Land Law.

BEAVER DAM DEPOT,
HANOVER COUNTY, VA.,
February 12, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I wish to call the attention of our lawmakers through your influential columns to a defect in the laws relating to the sale of "delinquent lands for taxes," section 637, page 215, Code 1887.

The advertisement now required is insufficient. "The posting at the front door of the court-house and at some public place in each magisterial district of the county and publication in the county newspaper" does not reach the poor and ignorant class, whose land is often sold. They know nothing of the sale until the purchaser comes to demand the possession of their homes. I know personally of such cases, and the fact that they can redeem the land in two years does not help the matter, as the wily buyer generally keeps quiet until the two years have expired.

Now, a simple remedy is to require "the notice to be posted on every tract thirty days before the sale," and, my word for it, not one sale in a hundred would ever be made. If it be objected the trouble to the officer would be too great, the answer is that the officer is appointed for the public good and not his own comfort. And, besides, the charges the treasurer now makes is enough to pay him and his deputies well for the trouble. I have now before me an account of 15 cents State tax, the only tax the land can be sold for, and $1.30 was charged and paid to the treasurer; and another of 58 cents State tax, and $2.34 was charged and paid to the treasurer. This certainly ought to pay for posting the land.

This change in the law is of more importance to the poor people than the settlement of the State debt, and it concerns us all, for when the homes of this class (who are the victims of our present system) are sold, they become taxable to the county and have to be supported by the overseers of the poor. Why not try the change suggested? A COUNTY LAWYER.

The Dispatch and the Oysters.

RICHMOND, VA., February 12, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In behalf of the people of the oyster section, and especially those engaged in the oyster industry, I desire to most *sincerely thank* the DISPATCH for its very kind, considerate, and conservative position on the oyster question—a position not taken by any other paper of this city.

In your editorial of this morning, however, you, by implication, at least, do the people who have rented planting-grounds from the State great injustice.

It is a fact generally admitted that there is a larger numer of acres of planting-ground stuck up and held by individuals than the State receives the rent for. In my remarks before the joint committee last night, a very meagre report of which I find in the papers this morning, I endeavored to fully explain why this state of things existed; that it was neither the fault of the inspectors nor the particerenting; that it was the fault of the law, there being no provision for a survey of these grounds; that it is absolutely impossible for any man to guess at with any degree of accuracy any given quantity of oyster-ground. All of the bills now before the Legislature amending the present oyster law provide for accurate surveys, so that this state of affairs can exist no longer—that is, if any of the bills become laws.

All of the oyster-planters of my section of the country are urging an accurate survey of the planting-grounds, and have been asking the Legislature for it for the last eight years. CHARLES OSBORN.

The Garnishment Law.

MIDLOTHIAN, VA., February 11, 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I write to ask your aid in getting the Legislature to repeal the law [illegible]

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collect from those who won't pay unless they are made to do do so.

Very respectfully,
A CONSTANT READER.

Alas! Poor Scribe.

(Truth.)

"Hello, Starveling! How is literature?"
"First rate."
"Writing anything now?"
"Yes. A book."
"What on?"
"An empty stomach, principally. You couldn't lend me the price of a sad dinner, could you?"

In Chicago.

(Life.)

Stranger: Whose little girl are you?
Florence: I'm papa's little girl.
Stranger: And why aren't you mamma's little girl?
Florence: 'Cause the decree gave me to papa.

BRONCHITIS

Is an inflammation of the bronchial tubes—the air-passages leading into the lungs. Few other complaints are so prevalent, or call for more prompt and energetic action. As neglect or delay may result seriously, effective remedies should always be at hand. Apply at once a mustard poultice to the upper part of the chest, and, for internal treatment, take frequent doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes: "My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her any more medicine, saying he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This indisputable evidence of the great merit of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me unbounded confidence in the preparation, and I recommend it to my customers, knowing it cannot disappoint them."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a bad cough and my partner of bronchitis. I know of numerous cases in which this preparation has proved very beneficial in families of

Young Children,

so that the medicine is known among them as 'the consoler of the afflicted.'"—Jaime Rufus Vidal, San Cristobel, San Domingo.

"A short time ago, I was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis. The remedies ordinarily used in such cases failed to give me relief. Almost in despair of ever finding anything to cure me, I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was helped from the first dose. I had not finished one bottle before the disease left me, and my throat and lungs were as sound as ever."—Geo. B. Hunter, Altoona, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

"It's the same thing over again."

Mr. J. J. COOK, of 925 M St., N. W. Washington, D. C., had a severe attack of "LaGrippe," which left him all run-down, he took A. B. C. Tonic, after which he writes as follows:

"Myself and daughter used your A. B. C. Tonic after an attack of "Grip" and cheerfully testify to its good qualities in building up strength after this most enervating disease. I consider it unequal as a Tonic."

Others have had the same experience.

Sold at all Drug Stores for $1 a Bottle or 6 for $5.

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

ADDRESS
A. B. C. Chemical Company,
Drawer 921. RICHMOND, VA.

(se 16-Tu,Th&Suly)

HELP IN TIME OF NEED.

When a man is drowning he will grasp at straws, but straws will not save him. Extend to him a life-boat and his rescue is certain.

Mr. Janies A. Greer, of Athens, Ga., (endorsed by the editor of the Athens *Banner-Watchman*) makes the following statement:

"I am first cousin of the late ex-Governor Alexander H. Stephens, and have been postal clerk on different railroads since 1868. For CANCER ten years I have been a sufferer from a cancer on my face which grew worse until the discharge of matter became profuse and very offensive. I became thoroughly disgusted with blood purifiers and pronounced them humbugs, as I had tried many without relief.

"Finally I was induced to use Botanic Blood Balm. (B. B. B.) The offensive discharge decreased at once and the hardness disappeared. It became less and less in size until nothing remains except a scar. I gained flesh and strength, and all who have seen me bear testimony. I cannot say too much in its praise."

ja 31-Su&Wlm

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

(fe 7-Su6mnr)

DISSOLUTIONS & CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

RICHMOND, VA., January 23, 1892.

THE FIRM OF WEST & GIBSON, wholesale dealers in woodenware and fancy groceries and manufacturers of brooms, is this day dissolved by mutual consent and is succeeded by the WILLIAM B. WEST & BENJAMIN T. CRUMP COMPANY, who assumes all liabilities of said firm of WEST & GIBSON.

All accounts due said WEST & GIBSON must be paid to their successors.

WILLIAM B. WEST,
P. GIBSON.

Referring to the above I beg to inform my friends that I have become a director in the WILLIAM B. WEST & BENJAMIN T. CRUMP COMPANY, and thanking them for past favor extended to the old firm I beg a continuance of their patronage to the new. P. GIBSON.

Seeing by the above cards that we have succeeded the firm of WEST & GIBSON we beg to state that we are in a position to furnish our friends, patrons, and the trade generally with a select stock of everything usually found in the wholesale woodenware and fancy grocery business. We shall also give special attention to the manufacturing department of our business and solicit a call from dealers before placing their orders.

WILLIAM B. WEST & BENJAMIN T. CRUMP COMPANY. ja 24-3t&tSu3t

COURT ORDERS.

VIRGINIA—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1892:

John E. Perkinson and als., who sue, &c., Plaintiffs,
Against
V. R. Williams, administrator, and als., Defendants.

In chancery.
Cause removed from Circuit Court, Lunenburg county.

On petition filed in above-entitled cause, by Wythe R. Peyton, November 23, 1889, against John L. Irby, Thomas W. Epes and wife, G. W. Anderson, trustee, F. H. Thomas, and the holder of a certain negotiable note whose name is unknown.

The object of this petition is, among other things, to have the decrees entered in this cause reheard and set aside, the sale of the land therein set aside, and the deeds executed made therein set aside, and the paid bonds decreed to your petitioner, Wythe M. Peyton, and for general relief.

And affidavit having been made and filed that due diligence has been used by or in behalf of the plaintiff to ascertain in which county or corporation the defendants, or some of them, may be, and it appearing that the defendants, Thomas W. Epes and wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that they do appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order, and answer the bill of complaint in this cause, or the allegations thereof will be taken as confessed.

A copy—

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

[PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.]

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1891, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF GREAT BRITAIN, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 1380 AND 1381, CODE 1887, REGULATING THE REPORTS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name of the company in full—LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
Home or principal office of said company in United States—69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
Character of the company, whether fire, fire and marine, or marine insurance company—FIRE AND MARINE.
Governor—GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.
Manager in United States—GEORGE H. MARKS.
Organized and incorporated—A. D. 1720.
Commenced business in United States—1872.

CAPITAL.

The amount of subscribed capital stock of such corporation $2,500,000
The amount of said capital stock paid up in cash 446,275

ASSETS.

The assets of said company and a detailed statement of how and in what the same are invested:

ACCOUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND TREASURY NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THIS STATE AND OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF STOCKS AND BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

	Total Par Value.	Total Market Value.
United States registered 4 per cent. bonds	$ 700,000	$ 829,500 00
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds	78,000	66,690 00
Central railroad of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per gold bonds	40,000	45,000 00
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroad (western division) first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds	25,000	27,125 00
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroad (terminal) 5 per cent. gold bonds	25,000	26,500 00
Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroad (river division) first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds	50,000	65,000 00
Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad 5 per cent. gold loan	8,000	9,200 00
Colorado Midland Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds	35,000	38,850 00
Denver and Rio Grande first consolidated general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds	30,000	24,600 00
Erie railway consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds	50,000	67,750 00
Lehigh-Valley Railway Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds	30,000	30,750 00
Long Island railroad first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds	45,000	51,750 00
Louisville and Nashville railroad (New Orleans and Memphis division) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds	25,000	30,500 00
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railroad (Michigan division) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds	25,000	30,812 50
Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad (Iowa extension) first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds	25,000	29,500 00
Northern Pacific railroad general mortgage and land grant 6 per cent. gold bonds	25,000	29,625 00
Philadelphia and Reading railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds	15,000	12,900 00
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad consolidated 6 per cent. gold loan	25,000	30,375 00
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds	30,000	34,500 00
City of Richmond (Va.) 4 per cent. bonds	50,000	50,000 00
Scioto-Valley and New England railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds	30,000	23,362 50
City of Brooklyn 3 per cent. bonds	100,000	100,000 00
New York city 3 per cent. bonds	75,000	76,500 00
New York city 3½ per cent. bonds	25,000	26,500 00
City of Boston public park loan 3½ per cent. bonds	100,000	100,000 00
	$1,666,000	$1,857,290 00

Total par and market value, carried out at *market* value	1,857,290 00
Cash in company's principal office	3,824 21
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank—Bank of New York, $224,851.50; Merchants' Bank, Chicago, $11,690.82; Bank of British Columbia, $3,007.60—total	239,549 92
Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value"	4,931 25
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due	238,481 14
Bills receivable, *not matured*, taken for fire, marine, and inland risks	13,997 92
The gross amount of all the assets of the company	$2,356,634 44

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ALL THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, STATED AT THEIR ACTUAL VALUE $2,356,634 44

LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of said company:

Net amount of unpaid losses	$ 137,904 69
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired *fire* risks running *one year or less* from date of policy, including interest premiums on *perpetual* fire risks, $763,932.25; unearned premiums 50 per cent.	$381,966 12
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired *fire* risks running *more than one year* from date of policy, $870,213.79; unearned premiums *pro rata*	480,994 78
Gross premiums (cash and bills) received and receivable upon all unexpired *marine* risks	93,055 77
Total unearned premiums as computed above	956,016 67
Amount reclaimable by the insured on perpetual fire-insurance policies	347 70
All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested—viz.: Commissions, brokerage, and other charges due and to become due to agents and brokers on premiums paid and in course of collection, $4,258.70; reinsurance, $18,301.64—total	22,560 34
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus	$1,116,829 60
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities	1,239,804 84
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ALL LIABILITIES, INCLUDING PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK AND NET SURPLUS	$2,356,634 44

INCOME.

The income of said company during the preceding twelve months, and from what source derived:

	For Fire Risks.	For Marine and Inland Risks.
Gross premiums received in *cash* without any deduction	$1,380,939 03	$799,834 22
Gross *cash* receipts for premiums	$1,380,939 03	$799,834 22
Deduct only reinsurance, rebate, abatement, and return premiums	277,284 80	132,692 36
Net *cash* actually received for premiums	$1,680,596 09	
Received for interest on bonds and mortgages	57,167 68	
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF INCOME ACTUALLY RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR	$1,737,763 77	

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures of said company, giving a detailed statement of the same:

	On Fire Risks.	On Marine and Inland Risks.
Gross amount actually paid for losses, including $105,032.03 losses occurring in previous years	$823,873 21	$397,106 85
Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous years), $36,021.52, and all amounts actually received for reinsurance in other companies, 123,009.10	61,328 35	97,702 27
Total deductions	$762,544 86	$299,404 58
Net amount paid during the year for losses	$1,061,949 44	
Paid for commissions or brokerage	284,130 70	
Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents, and all other employees	99,569 51	
Paid for State, national, and local taxes in this and other States	37,033 95	
All other payments and expenditures	84,932 35	
AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ACTUAL EXPENSES DURING THE YEAR	$1,567,615 95	
Remitted to home office	$143,593 52	

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING 1891.

	Fire Risks.	Marine and Inland Risks.	Aggregate.
Fire, marine, and inland risks written in 1891	$1,874,195 00	$1,760,806 00	$3,635,001 00
Gross amount of all assessments, premiums, dues, and fees collected or received, or obligations taken therefor, without any deductions for any purpose	$ 26,839 29	$ 7,913 24	$ 34,752 53
Losses incurred in 1891	$ 17,012 00	$ 706 00	$ 17,718 00
Losses incurred in 1891, paid	16,947 00	706 00	17,653 00
Losses incurred in 1891, unpaid	$ 65 00	$	$ 65 00
Total losses unpaid	$ 65 00	$	$ 65 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK—ss.:

Be it remembered that on the 26th day of January, 1892, at the city aforesaid, before me, EMIL FRENKEL, a commissioner resident in said city, duly commissioned and qualified by the executive authority, and under the laws of the State of Virginia, to take acknowledgment of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein, personally appeared GEORGE H. MARKS, manager of the United States branch of the London Assurance Corporation, of London, Eng., who, being sworn, deposes and says that he is the above-described officer of the said company, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the actual condition of said organization on the last day of its fiscal year—to wit, the 31st day of December, 1891, according to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief.

GEORGE H. MARKS, Manager.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office on the 26th