QUERIES & ANSWERS.

The Two Mottoes of the Virginia Company.

REMEDY FOR GRUBS IN TREES.

West Point Cadetships—Revolutionary Pensions—Stock Laws and Legal Fences, &c., &c.

The following letter contains reliable information on the subject of grubs, which attack and destroy so many valuable trees:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1893.

CHARLES SHEW, Esq., City Engineer, Richmond, Va.:

DEAR SIR: In the absence of Professor Riley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 11th instant addressed to Mr. Howard, of this department, and which has been referred to this division for reply, I beg to say that the grubs taken from the elm are without much doubt those of a wood-boring beetle known in this country as the elm borer. This insect is of course occurring in all stages in the trunks of elm and hickory, and seems to frequently infest specimens working near or in the ground or roots. It is more apt to injure trees weakened from some source, and no remedy can be given except cutting and burning of the trees, which is hardly practical, or the system of cutting trees and allowing them to serve as traps to attract the beetles, afterwards burning them—a method followed by European foresters with considerable success, but requiring much labor and care to insure satisfactory results, and not at present attempted in American forests.

Borers from the black locust are those of the locust borer, which has become so common in all sections of this country wherever the locust is grown as to prevent the growth of this valuable tree. No satisfactory remedy against this borer has been discovered, and it is advisable when it has gained such foothold as to seriously injure the tree, to cut down the growth of the latter in favor of other shade trees.

The borers probably injured by some one being subject to the attack of wood boring species. If specimens of the injured trees accompanied the letter causing the damage, the species could be determined and more specific advice be given.

The borers taken from the peach are the larvae of the peach tree borer (Sanninoidea exitiosa), a handsome clear-winged lepidopterous insect. The moths issue during June and deposit their eggs on the bark of the trees near the surface of the ground. From these the young larvae bore into the bark, feed, and mature their development just beneath the surface, or little below the surface of the ground. The most effective remedy, and one which consists of removing the earth to a few inches from the base of the tree, exposing the exposed trunk and crown above the soil with a thick lather of soap suds, whitewash, or Bordeaux purple and water, applied about the first of June, to destroy the young larvae hatching from eggs laid by the parent moths and preventing their first meal upon the bark.

C. L. MARLATT, Acting Entomologist.

Registers and Postals.

On the 25th day of September 25th the postmaster asked, "Has a postmaster to return postal cards addressed to his office? If so, please quote the law from such authority."

Remembered, you replied that postmasters have no right to read such matter, and do not quote the law on this subject.

In information I give the law: Postmasters must treat postal-cards as sealed matter, and refrain from reading the matter thereon; except that they may be read if they appear on their face to be mailed because they contain obscene matter, relate to lotteries, or contain other matter, prohibited by law. (September 25, 1893.)

If this, how is the postmaster to know, without opening it, whether it contains anything obscene or other offensive matter prohibited by law?

A. Postmaster has the right to read any postal card suspected of containing something improper, and he is his own judge, and must decide, whether he should or should not forward it.

Mileage of Witnesses.

QUERIST, Roanoke:

Please inform me if you will inform me in the paper what mileage the law allows witnesses who summoned from another county in Virginia?

A READER.

A witness allows four cents a mile, going and returning, for each mile travelled by him in the Commonwealth who is summoned out of his county to the place of trial, as well as all necessary ferriages paid by him in such travel. (Code of Virginia, 1887.)

In criminal cases the allowance is four cents for each mile beyond ten miles travelled to the place of trial, and the same for returning before the justice, at the bridges and ferries on the road, or turnpike gates he passes, or turnpike gates he passes. (Section 3349, same.)

Although the word "city" is not in this section it would appear from the reading of the first paragraph of the section of the Code, which refers to the subject of mileage that the distance between points shall be computed according to the nearest mail route in use at the time mileage shall be claimed.

West Point Cadetships.

CAPITOL, Richmond:

Please tell me how much it would cost to be a cadet at West Point in the military department of the U. S. A., N. Y., with the intention of joining the United States Army; and what must I write for full information.

READER.

There is no charge for instruction at West Point. On the contrary, the cadet is paid by the government $500 a year and one ration, against which are charged board, clothing, books, stationery, and other items of expense. The law provides that the congressional districts, territories, and the District of Columbia shall each be entitled to have one cadet at the academy, and ten cadets at large are annually appointed at large. Appointments from the districts, territories and District of Columbia are made by the Secretary of War upon the nomination of the Representatives or delegates in Congress; others are made by the President. Our correspondent should put himself in communication with the member of Congress from his district.

The Creaking Shoe.

EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH:

Please tell me how to stop fine shoes from creaking.

L. K. L.

Take out the sole and bore a hole in the side near the shank, between the sole and the upper sole. Into this hole inject a small quantity of graphite, so that it will sift down between the soles. If this be properly done it will prove a "sure cure."

To Polish Oak Furniture.

WEST POINT, VA.

EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH:

Please tell me what is the best thing to put on furniture to hide scratches, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

There are several good brands of polish on the market. Consult a reliable furniture dealer.

Revolutionary Pensions.

SMITHFIELD, VA.

EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH:

Please state whether the daughters of deceased soldiers receive a pension? If they do, where they must apply.

P. J. S.

Sons of Revolutionary soldiers who served fourteen days or more, on in battle, are entitled to pension under the act of March 9, 1893, if they have not remarried since the death of the soldier. Widows and orphans of the Revolutionary war who married after their lifetime were granted pensions are entitled under section 4743, Revised Statutes, to the same rate of pension paid to the husband, notwithstanding remarriage, upon proof of present widowhood. There is no law granting pensions to the children or any other descendants of Revolutionary soldiers.

Albemarle Stock Law.

BARBOURSVILLE, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please publish the law in regard to taking up trespassing stock in Albemarle county, and when it was adopted.

A. C. L.

We know of no special law on the subject of taking up trespassing stock in Albemarle. The owners and occupants of low-grounds on either side of James river in the county of Albemarle, enclosed by lawful fence on the back and hill land, need not keep up any fences running across the low-grounds to the river, and such boundary lines are deemed lawful fences, except where public roads cross the river or run parallel with its banks.

The general law on the subject of damage for trespasses by animals is that if any horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, or goats shall enter into any grounds enclosed by a lawful fence, or by a river or stream, or any part thereof, which is by law a lawful fence, or into any grounds in counties or magisterial districts, or selected portions thereof, wherein the boundary lines of lots or tracts of land have been constituted lawful fences, the owner or manager of any such animal shall be liable for every such entry to a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty dollars, and, in addition, shall be liable to the owner or tenant of such grounds, as the case may be, for any damage sustained. For every succeeding trespass by such animal, the owner or manager thereof shall be liable to the owner or tenant of the said grounds for double damages; and after having given at least five days' notice of the fact of two previous trespasses, the owner or tenant of the said ground shall be entitled to such animal, if it be found again trespassing thereon.

Turkeys in Hanover and Henrico.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please inform me if the Legislature has lately passed a law changing the time for hunting turkeys in the counties of Henrico and Hanover?

C. H. E.

This is all that we can find on the subject:

Chapter 657.—An act for the protection of game in the county of Hanover. Approved March 3, 1862.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall not be lawful for any person to kill or capture deer in the county of Hanover between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of August in each year.

2. It shall not be lawful to kill or capture partridges in the said county between the 15th day of January and the 15th day of October of each year.

3. It shall not be lawful to kill or capture wild turkeys in said county between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of November of each year.

4. It shall not be lawful at any time to take or destroy the eggs of partridges or quails, pheasants, or ruffed grouse, or wild turkeys, or catch them with nets or traps.

5. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any court or justice of the peace, shall be fined $20 and imprisoned in jail until said fine is paid, but not exceeding thirty days.

6. In so far as existing acts or parts of acts are in conflict with the provisions of this act, they are hereby repealed.

7. This act shall be in force from its passage.

No act on the subject of hunting turkeys was passed in 1891-92 for Henrico.

The Word "Sora."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please give the origin of the word "sora." From whence do these birds come, and whither do they go? Respectfully,

W. O. P.

The word sora is local and colloquial, and its derivation seems to be unknown. It is sometimes written soree, and Burnaby, writing of this bird in Virginia during the middle of the last century, spells the name sorus. The bird is known under a dozen or more common names, such as sora rail, Carolina rail, chicken rail, ortolan, etc. The sora rail (porzana Carolina) is a common species in temperate North America, and very abundant in the eastern part of the country. It breeds from the northern United States southward, and in winter is found as far south as the West Indies and northern South America.

United States Colored Ministers.

RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Kindly inform me whether or not President Cleveland has, during the present administration, appointed a negro as minister to any country inhabited and governed by white people? If so, what country, and did he give his reason for such appointment?

CONTROVERSY.

The President nominated C. H. J. Taylor, a negro, of Kansas City, Kan., to be Minister to Bolivia, but the Senate has not yet confirmed him. Senator Martin, of Kansas, is opposing Taylor.

The President gave no reason for the appointment. He never gives his reasons for his appointments; that is, he never gives them officially. He may state to personal or political friends why this, that, or the other man was appointed, but that is all.

Orange Game Law.

WACO, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please give me the law as to hunting in the counties of Orange and Spotsylvania.

A SUBSCRIBER.

It is not lawful for partridges, pheasants, ruffed grouse, or wild turkeys to be killed or captured in the counties of Orange and Spotsylvania between January 15th and October 15th. It is forbidden at all times to kill the turkey-buzzard or black buzzard, and it is unlawful to capture or kill the mockingbird at any time; also, the brown thrush, cardinal or red bird, wood robin, blue-bird, house-martin, or starling. It is unlawful to kill the marsh hen or wflict, or take its eggs later than July 20th. It is unlawful to kill the gull or striker before September 1st or take its eggs later than July 20th.

How to Tan Sheep-Skins.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Can you give me a receipt for tanning sheep-skins with wool on them?

R. M.

Wash the skin thoroughly, scrape all the flesh from the skin, rub ground alum into the fleshy part of the skin, cover the same with a light layer of ground alum, dampening the same, and roll the skin together tightly. In three or four days the skin will be tanned. Tack the skin upon a smooth surface to stretch it. After it becomes dry, rub the skin until it is soft. This completes the tanning.

Boundaries of Richmond.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you please give the city's boundary lines by streets, and oblige.

Q. E.

Refer to pages 1, 2, and 3, of the book of ordinances published in 1885, and you will find the boundaries of the city before Lee District was incorporated. Lee district takes in that territory from the north side of Broad street to the south side of Grove avenue, and from 150 feet west of Lombardy street to the west side of the Boulevard.

A Quiet Marriage.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please inform me if there is any place in Virginia, or any place near Virginia, where a couple can be quietly married without it being made public or appearing in any paper until the persons concerned desire to have it made public?

R. A.

There is no such place in Virginia. As to other States, we cannot answer.

That Old Book Plate.

RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The book plate described in Mr. R. A. Brock's note, published in the Dispatch of September 17th, is one of those adopted and used by our Council Chamber in Colonial times. A perfect and fine specimen of it is preserved in the original journal of 1769-70, now in the State Library. This copy of the plate has on the lower margin the name of the engraver, "Dent, London," which was lacking on the copy seen by Mr. Brock.

The latter and more familiar book-plate, bearing the stamp, "Virginia Council Chamber," is essentially the same as the one referred to, with some variation of details, and lacking the Council Chamber group with the Homeric quotation. The similarity of the plates and the fact that both are found in books belonging to the Council Chamber, would seem to fix their identity and establish their character.

Very respectfully, C. P.

Pavement of Sheol.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Which is proper: Hell is paved with good intentions, or the road to hell is paved with good intentions?

J. H. B.

"Hell is paved with good intentions."—Dr. Johnson (Boswell's Life of Johnson.)

The Peaks of Otter.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Have the Peaks of Otter any separate names? If so, what are they?

QUERIST.

Yes; their names are South Knob and Flat Top.

The Exposition of 1892.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Was there a State Fair or an Exposition in this city last fall, and how long did it last?

H.

The Exposition of 1892 opened October 6th, and closed October 26th.

George Washington.

RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please state if George Washington was born in Virginia, and where did his ancestors come from.

J. M.

Washington was born in Virginia. His ancestors were from England.

Back Pay Pensions.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

You will please answer the following questions—to-wit: Whether a soldier who is entitled to a pension and did not apply for it until 1891, is entitled to back pay or not?

All claims for invalid pensions, filed since June 30, 1890, when allowed payment will commence from the date of filing the declaration, except in cases of insane soldiers and children under 16 years of age.

Fort Macon, N. C.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please inform me when Fort Macon was built, and what was the cost of it.

J. N.

The work was commenced in 1826, under an appropriation made in an act of Congress approved March 2, 1825, and the work of construction was continued to the year 1834, during which period the sum of $840,259.29 was expended. From 1834 to 1862 the sum of $117,000 was expended in repairs and in the protection and preservation of the site, making a total of $966,259.29.

Since 1862 only small sums have been expended in preservation and repair, no work of construction having been carried on.

The Motto of Virginia.

HARFORD COUNTY, MD.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

There has been some discussion lately in The Southern Churchman with reference to the motto of Virginia. Will you determine in your column of notes and queries whether it was En Dat Virginia Quartam, or En Dat Virginia Quintum?

Probably Mr. R. A. Brock can tell you about the matter.

If you can, please give short history of the said motto.

Very truly, J. A. L.

A comprehensive account of the colonial seals of Virginia is given in a note, pages 152-155, "Abstract of the Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London," volume i., which volume is the seventh of the series of eleven volumes issued by the Virginia Historical Society and edited by its late secretary, R. A. Brock.

The arms of the Virginia Company were described minutely in this column September 19, 1893. As to the example of the book-plate, as stated, it has been found that a MS. volume of the Journal of the House of Burgesses in the State Library, commencing in 1758, soon after the reception of Lord Botetourt as Governor of Virginia, has fastened on the lid of its first cover, within, a similar book-plate, but perfect, in that it has at its base the following as to the sculptor, in script: "Dent, sculptor, Ball Alley, Lombard street, London." As to the motto used by the Virginia Company (and authorized by or with seal, and in illustration of portraits of sovereigns and of title-pages of books appertaining to Virginia.) En Dat Virginia Quintum was used from the time of Queen Elizabeth until the union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, March 6, 1706 (old style 1706, new style 1707), when Scotland was obliterated nominally in such use as a Kingdom of the Realm.

Thereon and after the motto as to Virginia was "En Dat Virginia Quartam" until the period of the Revolution. As to the arms of Great Britain, all pretence to the Crown of France was dropped Jan. 3, 1801.

Notice to Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Nor will any attention be given to long "strings" of questions.

Many queries are not answered because similar ones have been recently answered.

We cannot undertake to ascertain the value of old coins. For that information write to some dealer in them.

We cannot undertake to answer queries by mail; we can only answer them through this column.

Address "Query Editor, DISPATCH Office, Richmond, Va."

Oystermen's Earnings.

CRITTENDEN, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have seen several notices in the Dispatch at different times giving accounts of oystermen making $8 and $10 per day. These, I think, are misleading. The truth of the case is that the tonging oystermen of James river and tributaries are not able to support their families, as marketable oysters are scarce and there is no sale for them, and if the 2½-inch cull-law is enforced this section is doomed, as you cannot raise oysters on shells as you can in Chesapeake Bay, and the coves and mouths of its tributaries.

A great many of our planters tried planting shells to catch the spat, but it has been a complete failure. The planters are laying up their boats and discharging their crews, and if they cannot get oysters to plant they will have to give up the grounds taken up, for which they have been paying $1 per acre rent; and it is also the truth that a good portion of the upper rocks in James river never get to be 2½ inches in length.

Yours, CANDIE ISLAND.

Everybody Should Go to the Fair.

CHICAGO, October 12, 1893.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I started out Sunday last at 7 A. M. and continued till 11 to find out that Chicago is a Christian city. A Richmond darky sold his cooking stove to go to your fair; let every young man sell everything but his "situation" and every young girl everything but her "engagement ring" to come to this fair. It is wonder on wonders. The plans are as colossal as were the public works of Rome in the Augustan age. Art has been paid a great compliment by Chicago. A million dollars has been expended on the "beautiful" alone. It would require more than a column of the DISPATCH to describe this feature in one of the many grand structures alone. The only regret is that every man and woman of Richmond can't see this splendor—this magnificance. I saw more people from the Ferris wheel yesterday than Xerxes had in his army. It will not take much money to come here. Breakfast 25 cents, dinner 50 cents, and lunch 15 cents. Room-rent $1 per day.

W. W. P.

Don't Leave Fort,

don't go on a long land journey, don't start as emigrant for the far West, if unprovided with that defender of health and conqueror of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will defend you from sea-sickness, nullify fatigue and ill health caused by travel and change of diet, and counteract malaria. Peerless is it for dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver-complaint, nervousness, and debility.

THE SANG-DIGGER.

AMELIE RIVES'S NEW BOOK: A VIRGINIAN THE HEROINE.

She Is an Odd Character, Too—The Scene of the Story Laid in the Warm-Springs Valley.

TANIS, THE SANG-DIGGER. By AMELIE RIVES. New York: Town Topics Publishing Company, 21 west Twenty-third street. 1893.

The scene of this story is laid in the Virginia Warm-Springs Valley and mountains. The heroine belongs to a class of people who live in huts on the mountain sides and gain a scanty subsistence by digging and selling ginseng roots and who are commonly called "'sang-diggers."

It would seem from Mrs. Chanler's description of them that they are an exceedingly primitive people, and by no means as moral as they should be. Their speech is in a dialect far ruder than that employed by the negroes of Eastern Virginia, which fact, we suppose, the author might possibly account for by saying that whereas our negroes have had the advantage of hearing intelligent whites talk and are naturally imitative, the "'sang-diggers" are cut off from all intercourse with cultivated people.

However that may be, judging from the samples of conversation in this book their dialect is a terrible jargon. The story is mainly told by dialogues in this astounding dialect. Only here and there does the author dash in some gorgeous descriptive matter. The story is bold, unique and captivating. There is a good deal of kissing in it, of course, but for the most part the author follows safer lines in her love-making scenes than she did in some of her earlier works; yet writes boldly of love, courtship, marriage, and motherhood.

Her heroine she introduces as follows:

She was very tall. A curtain of rough, glittering curls hung to her knees. Her face, clear with that clearness which only a mountain wind can bring, was white as a sea-gull's breast, except where a dark, yet vivid pink melted into the blue veins on temples and throat. Her round, fresh lips, smooth as a peony-leaf, were parted in a wide laugh over teeth large and yellow-white, like the grains on an ear of corn. She wore a loose tunic of blue-gray stuff, which reached to the middle of her legs, covered with grass stains and patches of mould. Her bare feet, somewhat broadened by walking, were well shaped, the great toe standing apart from the others, the strong, round ankles, although scratched and bruised, perfectly symmetrical. Her arms, bare almost to the shoulder, were like those with which, in imagination, we complete the Milo. Eyes, round and colored like the edges of broken glass, looked boldly out from under her long, black eyebrows. Her nose was straight and well cut, but set imperiously.

Tanis by chance makes the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, a good northern couple living in the valley, who take her to live with them. Tanis wishes to learn to be "gooder" so that she may exercise a wholesome influence upon her lover, one Sam, who is a great rough, robust man and uncommonly gay Lothario. She gets to be more than half-way civilized and then wishes to tame her lover. He promises her much, but performs little, and she actually catches him hugging and kissing another girl. This nearly breaks her heart, for she is a good, pure woman, and she frowns on Sam. But the villian still pursues her and swears she shall be his; but she says "nay" very sternly and means it. To bring Tanis to terms Sam bold, resolute, unprincipled, kidnaps Tanis's mistress and hides her in a cave in the mountains and to save her—whom she has dearly learned to love—Tanis is reduced to make peace with her big-boned, red-whiskered rascal of a lover. Then she parts with dear Mrs. Gilman; bids adieu to her aspirations for civilization and resigns herself into the hands of the fascinating villian of the story, and the following is the closing part of the closing chapter of the book, descriptive of Tanis's departure from the home of the Gilmans and joining Sam on the mountains.

"Well," said Sam, "this done seem tuh me like love. Mebbe no two folks loves jis' th' same way, but yuh hev changed supp'n in muh heart. A done feel to'ds yuh ez a usetah. A done feel to'ds nuthin' th' same. But a'll tuck yuh a good 'oman. Now gimme yo arm. Somehow muh breath's shorter'n it use tuh wuz."

They went on climbing steadily for about twenty minutes. Then she murmured under her breath:

"Aw, Gawd! stan' by me! A done what a thought wuz right."

"What's thet, honey?" asked Sam. "A didn' hyuh you good."

"A wuz jess sorter thinkin' out loud."

"Well, let's stop hyuh. A reckon yuh be tired arter all thet thar trapeezin larst night. 'Sides, a wants tuh kiss yuh some."

He sat down on a moss-grown stone by the path and took her upon his knees. She rested inert and listless against him. The sun was now high. The ice-clad forest flashed and shook forth thousands of little circular rainbows.

The branches of the spruce trees seemed to smoke as the wind blew off the light dust of snow with which they were sprinkled.

From a hole in the tree under which Sam and Tanis were seated a flying squirrel and her young ones peeped, shivering. Icicles hung before the opening of their nest and snow had drifted in upon them.

A bird uttered its love-call, clinging with numb feet to a branch of rhododendron bright with ice.

THE ELEMENTS OF DRAWING. Three Letters to Beginners. By JOHN RUSKIN; with illustrations drawn by the author; introduction by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. New York: MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO. 253 pages. $1.50.

A knowledge of correct drawing is the basis of all art, and the prerequisite of art appreciation. The aim of the present book is to teach the student to see truly, and that aim it can hardly fail to accomplish wherever the art faculty exists. The publishers are doing good service in placing "The Elements of Drawing" and other works of Ruskin within reach of those of moderate means.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, JUNIOR O. U. A. M., U. S. A.; held at Detroit, Mich., June 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1893. Baltimore: W. H. MCCAWLEY & CO., book and job printers, 126 South street. 1893.

This is a book of 300 pages which contains matter of great interest to all members of the order.

Dr. Lafferty and the Law.

(Roanoke World.)

Dr. J. J. Lafferty, editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, in the last number of his paper severely arraigns the courts for their delays in meting out justice by mere technicalities.

He cites the case of the negro twice convicted of assaulting a 12-year-old white girl in Amelia county, who was both times granted a new trial because of a clerical error by an official of the court. Such things as this, he says, breed mobs, and he charges that the abortions of justice in the courts are responsible for the increase of lynch law.

He charges that the criminal law of Virginia is antiquated, and that our criminal machinery is behind that of every other State of the Union and all enlightened countries. He asserts also that the efforts at the last session of the Legislature to adopt at least some of the improved, plain, and simple methods in vogue everywhere else except in Virginia, were opposed by part of the bar. Dr. Lafferty doubtless has reliable information on this subject, but in our opinion he rather overdraws the picture.

There are undoubtedly serious defects in the criminal code and in its administration when justice can be delayed as in the case of the Amelia county case, but it is plain that the fault here was not in the law, but in the administration. A new trial was granted twice on a clerical error of the clerk of the court. This is a rare case and Dr. Lafferty commits the error of making it the rule rather than the exception. A severe penalty on clerks or other court officers for such errors would fit this case.

Dr. Lafferty should be reminded of the fact that the State Bar Association has a committee of eminent lawyers now at work on a revision of the criminal laws of the State.

There are two sides to every question. The criminal should be given as fair and impartial and speedy a trial as is commensurate with justice. Every man of reason can readily see that, with our jury system, when excitement and indignation are at fever heat against a criminal there is danger that injustice may be done. The extremes should be avoided.

It is a fact, however, that our criminal laws as now administered are greatly to the advantage of the criminal, and the law's delay is, is a large measure, responsible for mob violence. That a revision of the criminal code will be made at the next session of the Legislature we have reason to hope, and certainly the officials who have laxly administered the laws have seen sufficient examples of their folly to stir them to firmer action.

Virginia Activity.

(St. Louis Republic.)

If the Queen of the Appomattox Indians, who politely gave Captain John Smith a gourd of water and a bunch of feathers to dry his hands on in Powhatan's palatial wigwam, were alive to-day she would have cause to feel that the Virginians are doing the name of her people proud.

The campaign orators just now are rallying at Appomattox Courthouse as actively as Grant and Lee did, and the steamship Appomattox, the second of the Chesapeake and Ohio's new line to Liverpool, arrived at Newport News the other day.

The Appomattox is prepared to carry 5,000 tons of western produce to hungry Europeans at a single trip without a pound of overloading. The Chesapeake, by the way, is considerably nearer to St. Louis and Chicago than New York or Boston is and some of these days it is going to be the center of a very large carrying trade between the West and Europe.

A Triumph of Invention.

(Texas Siftings.)

Fair Customer: Are those pretty little alarm clocks good for anything?

Dealer: Yes, indeed, madam; I have one of the smallest sizes at home, and always depend on it when I want to catch a train.

"Well, I want one for the servant-girl's room."

"Ahem! Perhaps I better show you our new patent alarm made specially for that purpose. It is rather expensive but very effectual, being a mechanical compound of a whistling buoy, an engine bell, and a fog-horn.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

UNFAILING SPECIFIC FOR LIVER DISEASE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

An effectual specific for Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or Kidney Affections, seek relief in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp in red on front of WRAPPER.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Proprietors. Price, $1.00.

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P.P.P. CURES ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

Physicians endorse P. P. P. as a wonderful health giver, and prescribe it with great satisfaction for the cure of all

P.P.P. CURES SCROFULA

DISEASES, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores, Obstinate Swellings, Rheumatism, Malaria, old Chronic Ulcers that have resisted all treatment, Catarrh.

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[oc 4-3m]

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100 IN ORCHARDS.

100 IN SMALL FRUITS.

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TIRED STOMACH

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OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. Manifest closed one hour before sailing time.

Steamers leave New York from Pier 26, North River, for Richmond every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., arriving in Richmond MONDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.

Cabin fare to New York (including meals and berth) via James-river route.....$ 9 00
Round-trip tickets, limited to thirty days after date of issue..... 14 00
Steerage fare, with subsistence..... 6 00
Steerage fare, without subsistence..... 5 00
Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Ohio railway and Richmond and Petersburg railroad (tickets limited to four days).. 9 00
Round-trip tickets (limited to thirty days) 14 00

Tickets can be obtained at Richmond Transfer Company's, 901 east Main street; Chesapeake and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and at the company's office, 1301 Main street, and wharf, Rocketts.

Freight forwarded and through bills of lading issued for points beyond New York.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M.

Passengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway (via Newport News) at 3:35 and by the Richmond and Petersburg railroad (same days) at 2:00 P. M. will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, No. 1301 Main street, and company's wharf, Rocketts.

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VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JAMES-RIVER LINE for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News, Claremont, and James-River landings, and connecting at Old Point and Norfolk for Washington, Baltimore, and the North.

STEAMER ARIEL LEAVES RICHMOND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AT 7 A. M.

Electric-cars direct to wharf. Fare $1.50 and $1 to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, and Newport News. Music by a Grand Orchestrion.

Freight received daily for above-named places and all points in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

EDWARD E. BARNEY, President. IRVIN WEISIGER, Superintendent.

General Offices: Planters' Bank Building.

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Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 P. M. and every SUNDAY at 3 A. M.

Freight for Tuesdays and Fridays' steamers received till sailing hour; for Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily until 5 P. M.

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J. W. MCCARRICK, General Southern Agent, Office Rocketts.

W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Philadelphia.

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RAILROAD LINES.

C&O ROUTE WORLD'S-FAIR SCENIC ROUTE.

In effect Oct. 8, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

8:30 A. M. Daily, with Pullman for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News and local stations.
3:00 P. M. Daily, with Pullman, for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Portsmouth.
6:45 A. M. Local train, except Sunday, with Parlor Car, for Clifton Forge. Connects at Gordonsville for Washington, at Virginia Midland Junction for Lynchburg, and at Staunton for Winchester.
2.00 P. M. World's-Fair special daily, with Pullman and Vestibule coaches to Chicago. Also Coaches on Nos. 1 and 7 for Staunton and local stations. Meals served on Dining-Cars.
5:30 P. M. Local train, except Sunday. Accommodation for Charlottesville.
10:00 P. M. P. F. V. Daily, for Cincinnati and Chicago, with Pullman for Cincinnati and Louisville and dining-car Clifton Forge to Cincinnati. Connects at Covington, Va., for Virginia Hot Springs daily. Meals served on dining-cars.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION

9:00 A.M. Daily, with Palace Car for Lynchburg, Lexington, Va., and Clifton Forge. Connects, except Sunday for Rooney, and Craig City.
4:30 P. M. Except Sunday. Local accommodation for Columbia, Va.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.

8:15 A. M. Daily, from Cincinnati.
1:30 P. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point.
2:00 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnati and Louisville.
7:30 P. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point.
7:45 P. M. Except Sunday, from Gordonsville.

TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

8:45 A. M. Except Sunday, from Columbia.
6:10 P. M. Daily, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge.

JOHN D. POTTS, Division Passenger Agent.

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S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SUNDAY JULY 2, 1893.

S. A. L.	No. 23. Daily except Sunday.	No. 27, Daily.
Lv. Richmond	9:15 A.M.	3:10 P.M.
Lv. Petersburg (Union Station)	10:00 A.M.	3:43 P.M.
Lv. Petersburg (Washington street)	10.05P.M.	3:51 P.M.
Lv. Weldon	12:15 A.M	5:35 P.M.
Ar. Henderson.....D	2:15 P.M.	6:50 P.M.
Ar. Durham	6:10 P.M	8:30 P.M.
Ar. Raleigh.....S	4:15 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Lv. Raleigh	4:30 P.M.	8:15 P.M.
Ar. Southern Pines	6:54 P.M.	10:08 P.M.
Ar. Hamlet	7:50 P.M	10:55 P.M.
Ar. Wadesboro'	8:24 A.M.	11:49 P.M.
Ar. Monroe	9:45 A.M.	12:40 A.M.
Ar. Charlotte	5:00 A.M	5:00 A.M.
Lv. Monroe	10:15 A.M.	12:50 A.M.
Lv. Chester	11:45 A.M.	2:00 A.M.
Lv. Clinton.....D	1:45 P.M.	3:14 A.M.
Lv. Greenwood	2:41 P.M.	3:57 A.M.