THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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SATURDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

Richmond and Atlanta Expositions.

At the Atlanta Exposition, which will be opened September 15, 1895, there will be a tobacco building, and Virginia, and Richmond particularly, should prepare to make a good showing therein. We did not distinguish ourselves at Chicago; let us redeem ourselves at Atlanta.

On Monday next representatives of the exposition will appear before our Tobacco Trade to urge favorable action looking to a grand Virginia exhibit, and we bespeak for them a cordial reception and careful attention to their propositions.

Richmond and Virginia cannot afford to be excelled in tobacco exhibits at Atlanta. If we do our duty to ourselves we can't be excelled; but unless we are watchful of our interests, we shall surely find that we appear to as much disadvantage at Atlanta as we did at Chicago.

Atlanta has her exposition in 1895; Baltimore has hers in 1896. Why shouldn't Richmond have one in 1900? Why, indeed?

We already have excellent Exposition-Grounds, and with $50,000 or $100,000 we could add to our buildings so as to make them very imposing. We could count on an appropriation from Congress for a government exhibit. No doubt Congress would do as well for Richmond as it has done for Atlanta.

Yes, why shouldn't there be an interstate exposition here; an exposition to which all of the States of this Union should be invited? Richmond has hitherto been known chiefly as an historical city, and little attention has been paid to the fact that we have been making rapid strides in population, in industries, and in wealth.

One reason why we do not have our proper rank amongst the cities of this country is that many other cities, in anticipation of the census of 1890, extended their limits, while we did not; but this is a thing we ought to do by 1900. Then we might make the exposition signalize that event and advertise our greatness to the world.

Richmond and Manchester, and their suburbs, if now united, would have nearly 110,000 population, and by the year 1900 we should, doubtless, be up to the 125,000 mark.

So, while we are thinking about our tobacco exhibit at Atlanta, let us give some thought to the propriety of Richmond's launching forth in the exposition business. Can't we rise equal to the occasion; if not, why not? Haven't we the population and the wealth, the energy and the intelligence to succeed in such an enterprise? The Dispatch thinks so. What do our people say about it?

"Indestructible Strength."

The paragraphs subjoined are from the St. Louis Republic, and have in them the ring of the genuine metal. That paper finds in the results of the elections just held "an impressive demonstration of indestructible strength." We can concede that this is such an impression as might well be made when we look at the thousands and tens of thousands of voters who cast their ballots for the Democratic party last Tuesday and then look at the list of other thousands and tens of thousands of voters who stayed away from the ballot-box. We quote the Republic:

"Democracy is strong enough at any time to assert victoriously its inherited right to control the government it founded. Yesterday it was at its lowest ebb. It cannot again be as near to weakness and exhaustion. Yet it lost nothing that it cannot easily regain, and that it will not regain with its revived powers in 1896. So much is retained, such an impressive demonstration of indestructible strength has been made, that the future is more our own than it was in 1892.

"For 1896 we must understand that New York will settle its own quarrels and wash its own linen. It is the West that naturally belongs to us and that we must have. The motto for the next great campaign is: A western man or bust."

We commend this striking language to the consideration of our readers. Are not those utterances, or at any rate the most of them, true? There is no boasting in them, but an honest attempt to state the situation as it appears to our St. Louis contemporary.

The Income-Tax.

The Chicago Tribune says that lack of employment, low wages, Coxeyism, and Debsism have had their effect on the people.

"So many men, so many opinions."

But here is a Philadelphia paper which finds in the income-tax a taxing of the industry of the country which the people have determined not to submit to.

The income-tax of reconstruction days was abolished in a sort of underhand way, but we doubt whether even the Republicans of the next Congress will consider it good policy to abolish the present income-tax unless there shall be a surplus of revenue.

The same paper says that the Democrats have attempted to cripple the industries and the development of the Northern States of the Union by means of the admission of foreign goods free of duty.

And so it goes. When we read of the "infinite variety" of the things which have conspired to turn Congress over to the Republicans, we cannot but wonder how the Democrats kept their heads above water so long.

North Carolina.

Our Democratic friends in North Carolina seem to have been caught napping. Years ago we in Virginia had the same experience, and we paid dearly for it. But our people have been fairly wide-awake ever since. So it will be hereafter with the North Carolinians.

The Republicans and Populists have captured the Old North State, but they can't hold it long. In good time the Democratic line will reform, and when the signal is given will rush forward and expel the Republicans, even as of old North Carolina bayonets cleared Lee's works of intruding blue-coats.

The Democrats of North Carolina have our sympathy in their distress. We know how they feel; we have suffered as they are suffering now, but they will emerge from their trials triumphant and stronger than ever. And it will be a long time before they will again be persuaded that the negro is "out of politics," and that his vote is not to be feared, especially when the whites divide.

Silver Under a Cloud.

We do not understand how anybody can see in the election of a Republican Congress anything but a deadly blow at silver. As the Philadelphia Inquirer says, "it is a victory against free silver, as well as against free trade." Again: the silverites are dismissed by the same paper in the words following:

"The Republican party cannot afford longer to listen to the mouthings of silver cranks. The Joneses and the Cameron cranks go. Let them flock by themselves. They are powerless. Let the Republican party stand firmly by protection to home industries and honest money, and it will maintain its triumphant grip won on Tuesday last. But let it listen to the cajolings and the threats of the silver cranks and it will go down as surely as there is a sun in the heavens."

Not Enough Booths.

In some of our counties and cities complaint is heard that their vote was not polled with rapidity on Tuesday last because there were "not enough booths." That was not the fault of the law, but was because of the stinginess of the local authorities in providing booths.

Our experience here in Richmond is that the vote can be polled as quickly under the existing system as formerly, and Richmonders are delighted at the privacy which the booth affords them in preparing their ballots.

But the forty-foot line and the booths have thrown a great many "workers" out of work, and they don't like the Walton law at all.

General Mahone is engaged in denouncing the Walton law. He charges that it is but a shield for Democratic fraud. If he knows of frauds anywhere he should point them out. What he really means is that thousands of illiterate negroes who rejected the help of the constables and marked their own ballots, marked them faultily, and so lost their votes. Whites who pursued the same foolish course fared just the same, and this the General well knows. The election was a fair one, and the law is as fair to the blacks as to the whites.

As yet Mr. Cleveland has not acquainted the public with his explanation of our defeat. He is one of the few men who have not spoken on the subject. Doubtless we shall have his views in his annual message to Congress; but by that time the people—many of them, at least—will have forgotten that there has been an election. We feel satisfied now that Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate for a third term.

Mr. Whitney indulges the observation that a "great many who have loyally supported the Democratic party this time will rather rejoice at the thoroughness of the whipping." That is the New York view. Here in Virginia we take pleasure in recalling the fact that the Democrats won a very great victory and are in good trim to carry the legislative elections in 1895.

One of the greatest of our misfortunes in losing control of the United States House of Representatives is that Tom Reed will probably be made Speaker again, and will thus be enabled to inflict his objectionable personality upon the public for two years. And, by the way, what a mistake Mr. Crisp made in not taking the senatorship when it was within his grasp.

It is hardly possible for those Virginia Democrats who did not vote last Tuesday to rejoice over our victory in this State as do those who went to the polls and performed their duty.

The splendor of our victory is lighted and made more conspicuous by the fact that Virginia is encircled by States where the Democracy received very, very hard blows.

Now the Republicans are beginning to talk about their presidential nominee. McKinley, Harrison, and Tom Reed are candidates; but they would do well to keep their eyes on old man Levi P. Morton. This "venerable" patriot did not open his barrel merely to be elected Governor of New York. His ambition has a higher range than that.

In view of the recent occurrences we are afraid that the United States post-office authorities—Messrs. Bissell, Maxwell & Co.—will discover that there is a peculiar appropriateness in the name of "Surrender" and will not give Appomattox its own again.

The coming session of Congress will be a business-session. The Democrats will not have much to say, and will not care to listen to any of the observations of the Republicans.

Virginia is one of the few oases in the desert of Democratic defeat. The more we think about the election in this State, the better we are satisfied with the results of it.

Republican control of the House cannot be laid at the door of the Virginia Democrats.—Washington Post.

True for you! Dinna ye hear the slogan, "Old Virginia never tire."

In proportion to the vote cast on last Tuesday the Democratic majority in Virginia is as large as usual.

The Rockbridge News, M. W. Paxton, Esq., editor, has just celebrated its tenth anniversary.

The Walton Law.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to ascertain the opinion entertained by the voters of our State relative to the new ballot system under which yesterday's election was conducted, but if the law created as favorable an impression in other portions of the Commonwealth as in this city, then it has come to stay. For the first time in the history of elections in Norfolk the voters were not annoyed by crowds about the polls, and there were no evidences that the use of money cut any figure whatever in determining the result.

General Bethune, 92 years old, who has been voting for seventy-one years, was driven to Warrenton by his daughter, and voted once more for his first and only political love—the Democratic party.

The Past Guarantees The Future

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of others is certainly sufficient reason for belief that it will cure you. It makes pure, rich, healthy blood, tones and strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to get HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S.

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WASHINGTON CITY.

Federal Officials and Congressmen Giving in Experience.

RADS NOT ALTOGETHER PLEASED.

Their Victory as to the House an Embarrassment of Riches—Talk About Contests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9.—(Special.)—Many of the Federal officials have returned from the States in which they cast their ballots, and a few congressmen have also put in an appearance since the landslide which swept away the Democratic strength in the House and gave the Republicans pretty much everything in sight, when it came to choosing State, municipal, and county officers in the Northern and Western States. A Wisconsin Democrat, who has just gotten back, says that he was making a speech while away, and just as he touched upon the tariff some one yelled out that barley had been slaughtered, and as he happened to be talking to a large number of farmers who produce that grain, they hooted at him vociferously, and evidently on election-day they voted solidly against the Democratic congressman in the district. The official is more than ever convinced that the late General Hancock was right when he declared the tariff question was a local issue.

Much stress is laid also on the fact here that the chairman of the Democratic State Committee in North Carolina attributes the defeat of the party in that State to the low price of cotton. On every hand you can hear explanations, but on the whole the politicians figure it out that this was after all decidedly not a Democratic year, and the returns from every section of the country show that the Democrats either refrained from voting or else helped the Republicans. It is just one of those "flare-ups" similar to the slump from the Republican party in 1890, when the country determined to show its disapproval of the McKinley tariff bill.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Republican leaders are not highly pleased over the prospect of having such an overwhelming majority in the next House. It will be very unwieldly, and already the talk is that Boss Reed is about the only man who can handle the brethren. It is universally conceded that he will be the Speaker, and rigid rules will be adopted at the opening of the session. He will be more autocratic than before, but he will have to rule his own party with an iron hand. A close friend of Reed's says that he will, undoubtedly, favor very little legislation during the Fifty-fourth Congress, and his views are so well known that it is even predicted he will be against any tariff legislation. It would be useless to attempt it on Republican lines unless the party were in possession of all the branches of the government.

PROBABLE CONTESTS.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the probable number of contests to be filed before the next House. Word comes today that many of the defeated Republican candidates in the South will make contests, and the news from Virginia that Colonel J. Hampton Hoge will possibly show up on the list attracts some attention. He is regarded in Washington as a picturesque figure since the sensational publications regarding his wonderful trip across the continent just after he was appointed consul to Amoy. The Republican leaders dread the outlook on contests. They would rather few be filed, and the prospect of so many renders it certain that not one third will ever be taken up.

In the last Republican House there were eighteen contests, and not one half of them were finally acted on. When the Republicans got a comfortable working majority they quit turning out Democrats. The four Mississippi contests were all actually decided in favor of the Democrats, regardless of the fact that the Republicans love to call the Democrats of the State the "Shotgun" Democracy.

It is too early to say who will be chairman of the Elections Committee in the House. Judge Daniels, of New York, is the ranking Republican member.

NO POP ESCAPED.

A Loudoun-county Democrat, who was in the city to-day, said that several weeks ago a Populist meeting was held at Leesburg, and that General James G. Field and others addressed the meeting. By actual count there were just exactly twelve people at the gathering, and at the election held last Tuesday the Leesburg Precinct gave the Hon. "Steeny" Mason, the Populist candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, twelve votes. The matter is one that not only causes considerable talk in Loudoun, but shows that the Populist managers in that portion of the county did not let one of their men escape.

There is another precinct in Loudoun county at which seven votes were cast for Mason. The leader of the party at that polling-place said in advance that Mason would get six votes, and he named the men. When the returns were in it was found that Mason got only six votes, so an investigation was started, and it was found that one of the voters, in his eagerness to scratch off the name of Meredith, had forgotten also to erase that of McCaull, and, under the provisions of the law, his ballot could not be counted for any one.

Mason got only eighty-nine votes in Loudoun county. It was predicted by his followers he would receive at least 600, and they thought it might go to 1,000, and the sorry figure he cut is proof positive to the Loudoun Democrats that their grand old county is true, even though she did not roll up her usual Democratic majority. The people were not in favor of Populist principles.

DR. BROWN, OF LEXINGTON.

He Is Appointed First Assistant Chemist, Federal Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9.—Secretary Morton has appointed Dr. W. G. Brown, Professor of Chemistry in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., first assistant chemist of the Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, vice Dr. G. L. Spencer, resigned.

Dr. Brown received his early education at the University of Virginia. He was Professor of Chemistry at the University of Tennessee for some years, and afterwards studied at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1884 he held a fellowship in chemistry at Harvard University, and was elected director of the technical school of Newark, N. J. Then he went to South Carolina.

Dr. Brown will enter immediately upon the duties of his new position. In the absence of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the division, he will be the acting chief and executive officer.

FEDERAL ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Mr. Olney Tired of It—Wm. L. Wilson May Succeed the New Englander.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9.—Attorney-General Olney, in conversation with friends during the past few months, has expressed himself anxious to return to private life, stating that the drudgery and responsibilities of his position are wearing on him. His private law practice, it is said, is even now worth from $30,000 to $40,000 a year, and would be largely increased if he were free from official trammels. It is also asserted that Mr. Olney, when he accepted the office of Attorney-General, which he did with reluctance, made it a condition that he might resign before the expiration of his term if he found the duties distasteful. That time, it is said, is near at hand. Mr. Olney's relations with the President are of the closest character, and his intimate friends believe that he has remained in the Cabinet thus far at the President's solicitation.

In the event of Attorney-General Olney's tendering his resignation the possibility is suggested that William L. Wilson might be tendered his seat in the Cabinet. This, however, is a matter upon which no intimation has been had, directly or indirectly, from the President.

A NEW BOND ISSUE.

Agitation Therefor in New York Financial Circles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9.—Treasury officials have been aware for some days of an agitation in New York financial circles in favor of a new bond issue. It has not escaped their notice that the financial papers that voice Wall-street sentiment daily call attention to the Treasury gold reserve, and suggest that it should be built up to strengthen public confidence in the Treasury's condition. Letters have been sent to Secretary Carlisle by financiers, all having the same end in view. The surplus money in the New York banks is very great, and Treasury officials here who watch the course of money matters do not hesitate to express the opinion that the solicitude expressed by Wall-street magnates for the Treasury is not entirely unselfish, but that a new bond issue is desired by Wall street simply as a means of providing an investment for their surplus and accumulating funds. Intimations of gold exports to force the Treasury to issue bonds have reached here through broker sources and others who keep in close touch with New York financiers. That they can do this by presenting United States notes for gold and thus reducing the gold reserve is only too true, as proved by past transactions of the kind.

The opinion, however, is expressed in Treasury circles that Secretary Carlisle will permit the gold reserve to reach a much lower point than it now touches ($61,000,000) before he will feel justified, in the present good condition of the Treasury, in making another issue of United States bonds.

AN ISSUE ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK, November 9.—It was stated on Wall street to-day that there would be an issue of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 5 per cent. government bonds before Congress again reassembles. When the last issue of $50,000,000 was made, and the public declined to take the bonds, a syndicate of bankers, headed by John A. Stevens, president of the United States Trust Company, and Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company, made the sale. A banker, who was actively interested in that movement, makes the following statement:

"There will be an issue of bonds shortly. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury have determined that the gold reserves shall not be further impaired. They have been advised that an export movement of gold will begin in a few weeks, and they, accordingly, have determined to take prompt measures.

When asked whether a syndicate would be formed which would be guaranteed a commission to float the bonds, he replied: "I do not know. That lies in the discretion of the authorities in Washington. This much is certain—the 5 per cent. bonds will be issued probably upon a 3 per cent. basis, as before. They will be offered to the public, but the same gentlemen who made the last issue a success have assured the President that they will carry through the forthcoming issue."

The banker added that if $50,000,000 bonds was insufficient, $50,000,000 more would be issued.

Immigration Agent, Southern Railway.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—Mr. M. V. Richards has been appointed land and immigration agent of the Southern Railway Company, with office at 1300 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Deputy United States Marshall Chewning arrested yesterday in Roanoke county two negroes, Robert Bracket and John Moorman, on the charge of selling whiskey without license. In default of $200 bail each they were committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

BALTIMORE BUNCO.

HOW FARMER DAVID M. YEARKEY, OF VIRGINIA, WAS SWINDLED.

The Steerers Arrested and Convicted in the Criminal Court—An Accomplice Escapes—Sentence Deferred.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 9.—(Special.)—James Annandale and Robert Murphy were convicted in the Criminal Court to-day of defrauding David M. Yearkey, a Virginia farmer, of several hundred dollars by means of a "bunco" game. John T. Broderick, an accomplice of the other men, was convicted of assault upon the farmer. When the cases were called this morning Murphy, who was on bail, failed to respond, but Judge Harlan ordered the case against the man to be proceeded with. Murphy's bondsmen have been making strenuous efforts to find him, but he has not as yet been located, though he is known to have been in court a half hour before he was wanted. Sentence of the men was deferred, but it is more than probable they will get the full extent of the law.

A FUNNY GAME.

Farmer Yearkey came to Baltimore with a large shipment of cattle October 26th. After being paid for the stock he went to O'Neal's saloon with a nice-looking stranger, who claimed acquaintanceship with him. Yearkey did not remember ever meeting the man before, but thought it was all right, and became quite fond of his friend. A man who said he was from Kentucky, and knew a funny game with cards joined them in the saloon, and soon had all hands betting on his game. When all of Yearkey's money had gone he began to "smell a mouse." A pistol was stuck under his nose and he bolted for the street. There Broderick met him and assaulted him. The three "bunco" men are believed to be old hands.

THE JUSTICE'S BUSY DAY.

The Tillar Case Continued—Gregory Sent On for Stealing.

The docket in the Police Court yesterday morning was one of the most trying the Justice has had to contend with for the past two years. It was largely composed of felony charges.

J. B. Tillar, the insurance agent arrested on the charge of forging the name of D. J. Buckley to a receipt for $38, will be given a preliminary hearing on the 14th. He was bailed in the sum of $1,000, with Major Sol. Cutchins as surety.

Edward Gregory (colored) was charged with the larceny of $20 from the person of Robert Wilkinson. Edward was sent to the grand jury of the Hustings Court. He was also sent to jail for twelve months as a suspicious character.

Willie Spencer and Willie Radford, two little white boys, were up for feloniously breaking into freight-car No. 2624 of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and stealing a lot of wheat. The evidence against the lads was not convicting, and on account of their extreme youth they were allowed to go free.

Charles Meekins (colored), charged with breaking into the trunk of Alice Massie and stealing a diamond ring and $11 in money, was discharged. The trunk had been left in the room, and the latter was never locked.

The cases of Elijah Stevens and Robert Holmes (colored), charged with feloniously breaking into the storehouse of M. R. Savage and stealing a lot of wheat, were continued until the 14th instant.

H. S. Winston was fined $10 for creating a nuisance by allowing the use of shavings in his engine at the corner of Canal and Foushee streets. They were also directed to abate the nuisance at once.

Acts of the Executive.

The Governor yesterday commuted the sentence in the case of Samuel M. Laline, of Franklin county, from seventeen years in the penitentiary to ten years and three months, on condition that he leave Virginia at the expiration of his term and never return again. Laline was convicted of house-breaking and robbery.

Pardon was refused Henry Jones, who is serving a term in the penitentiary from Rockbridge for house-breaking.

Hon. Frank S. Blair, of Wytheville; Delegate W. A. Fentress, of Portsmouth; Judge Portlock, of Norfolk county; W. E. Anderson, of Accomac, and R. R. Hughes, Sheriff of Washington county, visited the Capitol yesterday.

Donations Were Not Many.

Thursday was regular donation-day at the Protestant Episcopal Church Home, No. 517 north Fourth street, but the number of contributions was much smaller than usual. Any gifts sent to the institution later, however, will be gratefully received. There are now twenty-one in the family at the home—eighteen inmates, the matron, and two servants. At the most moderate calculation, it takes a barrel of flour a year for the maintenance of each person. So far, only eight barrels have been received. Last year $200 in money was contributed, as against $175 this year.

WOMEN ALWAYS TIRED.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher Says She Has Known

But Half a Dozen Women Who Were Thoroughly Well.

The Routine of Domestic Tasks Overdrains Their Nervous Force.

"Among all my friends—and the number of my acquaintances has necessarily been rather large," says Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, "I can recall but half a dozen thoroughly well women."

So many, in order to obtain the reputation of being good housewives, work from morning till night, cooking, sweeping, and overhauling.

"What would the house look like," they ask, "if I were not constantly looking after it?"

It would certainly look a good deal more homelike if the wife and the mother kept her health and high spirits instead of growing old and careworn from the struggle with dust and the neglect of their tired, aching nerves, and pale, watery blood that daily becomes more and more badly nourished.

It is not the healthy weariness of muscle and brain, so easily forgotten after a good night's sleep; but it is the weariness that remains till morning, and follows

MRS. E. L. WING.

one through the day, that should cause anxiety and a desire for prompt relief.

When the nerves and the blood have thus become so badly nourished and the strength thus reduced, food—food appropriate for building up the nervous tissue—and rest are the plain and simple means—in fact, the only means—of restoring vigor and health. All the material so urgently needed by the million of exhausted nerve-cells and by the thin, depleted blood are found in that remarkable invigorator, that food for the brain and nerves, Paine's celery compound. It nils the nervous and muscular tissues all over the body with the means of rapid growth, the blood gains new red corpuscles, and grows ruddy, and capable of thoroughly feeding the body. The strength returns, and headaches, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and nervous debility disappear when the tone of the system has been thus raised, and the body abundantly supplied with fresh, life-giving blood.

The very first week in which this perfect nerve-food, Paine's celery compound, is conscientiously employed, it will declare its tonic effect by the feeling of returning strength, a marked increase in the appetite, freedom from pain and depression.

Paine's celery compound cures radically and permanently rheumatism, heart weakness, diseases of the liver and the kidneys, and encourages the excretory organs to expel whatever impure humors there may be in the blood. This is evident by the healthier, clearer condition of the skin that physicians say invariably follows when they prescribe Paine's celery compound, as they so commonly do where the body needs building up, and when recovery is slow after acute diseases.

Here is the experience of Mrs. E. L. Wing, of Putney, Vt., told in her own words:

"I had been afflicted with rheumatism and neuralgia for many years. In a year and a half I had taken eight bottles of Paine's celery compound, and have not been so free from these troubles in fifteen years as I am now. I advise all who are afflicted in any way with rheumatism or neuralgia to use Paine's celery compound.

"For the nerves and tired feelings I think it is the best dose of ambition that I have ever found. Before I had taken one bottle I felt almost like another person. Other medicines have given me only temporary relief. But the compound has done me more permanent good than the doctors or any other medicine, and I can hardly feel grateful enough for the benefit that I have derived from its use."

Miss Maria Parloa

is admitted to be a leading American authority on cooking; she

Says "Use LeibigCompany's Extract of Beef."

a good stock for the foundation of soups, sauces, and many other things, and the best stock is

100 of Miss Parloa's recipes sent gratis by Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York. [mh 21-W&Sa]

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WILL ERADICATE WORMS FROM THE HUMAN BODY. PRICE 25 cts PER VIAL [ja 3-W&Sa1y]

PURE GROUND ANIMAL BONE, MANUFACTURED BY JOSEPH L. BICKERSTAFF & CO., Factory, Henrico county, Va. For sale by J. A. RENNOLDS & BROTHER, 1709 Franklin street, Richmond. no 4-Su,Tu&Sa-3t*

Don't make two bites at a cherry. What's the use of taking one thing for coarse, and another for fine, washing. Pearline will do it all. For washing wood-work, tinware, silver, marble, glass, dishes, carpets, or anything you can think of, Pearline is the best. It saves not only work, but wear. Let it help you in all these ways. You mustn't think that the easy washing of clothes is all that Pearline is made for.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 423 JAMES PYLE, New York. [Tu Sa&1u]

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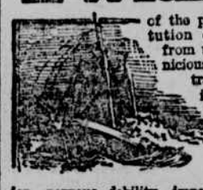
A WRECK



of the physical constitution often comes from unnatural, pernicious habits, contracted through ignorance or from excesses. Such habits result in loss of manly power, nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

LATEST FAD Pure Food Exposition!

MASONIC TEMPLE, BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

ALL KINDS OF PURE FOOD ON EXHIBITION AND PREPARED FOR VISITORS BY PRETTY YOUNG LADIES AT COSTLY AND ARTISTICALLY-DECORATED BOOTHS.

ENDORSED BY THE BEST PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.

Illustrated lectures on Domestic Economy in Cooking from 4 to 5 o'clock every afternoon.

Subject for this afternoon: Desserts and Ices, Lemon Snowballs, Queen Pudding, Sicilian Sorosetts.

Doors open from 9 to 4 and from 7:30 to 10 o'clock P. M. Elevator runs to the Exposition Hall. Admission 10c. Children 15c.

"A Souvenir Box of Candy will be given to every lady who purchases a ticket at the box-office for this afternoon's Exposition."

Music afternoon and night by Stein's Orchestra. no 10

STYLISH CART FOR SALE.

For sale, a VERY STYLISH LADY'S ROAD-CART, in perfect order.

Will sell at a great sacrifice—one third of its cost. The owner has no sort of use for it, and wishes to sell at once. Apply No. 1206 east Main street. no 10-1t

JAMES W. MARTIN'S ARTISTIC FURNITURE,

as stylish as can be found, thoroughly constructed, exclusive, novel, and original in design, and at very low cost.

New designs in PARLOR, LIBRARY, BEDROOM, and DINING-ROOM SUITS just opened.

We offer the advantage of a very large stock (twelve floors) to select from, and think our styles and prices will please. Our long experience in the business makes our guarantee of value to you.

1214 AND 1216 MAIN STREET, Extending through to No. 2 Governor Street. [no 8-Th,Sa&TuUJa1]

$3.00. $5.00. WEAR HOME AND MADE SHOES.

Buy Direct From the Makers.

ONE PROFIT. NO MIDDLE MAN.

We carry in stock a fine line of MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES of our own make.

W. E. DREW & CO., Shoe Manufacturers, 737 MAIN STREET, CORNER EIGHTH. $3.00. [no 27-3u,Sa&W] $5.00.

Office of LEVY & DAVIS, November 10, 1894.

To our Friends and Patrons: Owing to the death of our Mr. ABRAHAM LEVY the store will not be open for business until next MONDAY.

We ask your indulgence for any inconvenience it may cause you in having your work done, out-of-town orders filled, or in any other way.

Very respectfully, LEVY & DAVIS. [no 10-2t]

A SPECIAL TALK ABOUT BOYS' CLOTHING.

50 BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, from 5 to 14 years, stylish patterns, well made, worth $5 all the time, **Price Just Now, $2.48.**

BOYS' NEAT CHECKED CASSIMERE SUITS, 5 to 14 years, real value $2. **Price Just Now, 98c.**

BOYS' BLACK and NAVY-BLUE ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUITS, 5 to 14 years, real value $3. **Price Just Now, $1.50.**

BOYS, BLACK, NAVY, and FANCY MIXTURES of CASSIMERE SUITS, 5 to 14 years, real value $4. **Price Just Now, $1.98.**

BOYS' EXTRA-QUALITY SUITS, in a variety designs, and solid colors, real value $5. **Price Just Now, $2.48.**

100 BOYS' SUITS, all sizes—some worth $2.50, some worth $3, some worth $3.50. **Price of Any, $1.63.**

BOYS' ALL-WOOL KNEE PANTS, all sizes, **25c. Pair.**

BOYS' CASSIMERE KNEE PANTS, all sizes, **39c. Pair.**

BOYS' CORDUROY KNEE PANTS, all sizes, **59c. Pair.**

ISAAC SYCLE & Co., 103 East Broad Street (KNOWN ALL OVER THE STATE), Next Corner Third. [no 10-1t]

RICHMOND, VA., November 9, 1894.

GRAND OPENING OF ALBERT STEIN'S NEW SHOE STORE.

Having withdrawn from the Stein Shoe Company, I take this opportunity of announcing to my friends and the public in general that I have opened at 418 east Broad street (two doors above the old stand) with a full and complete line of MEN'S, LADIES', BOYS', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S SHOES. I guarantee each and every pair of my shoes. Money will be refunded if not satisfactory, and goods will be exchanged at any time when returned. Call and see me, and be convinced. no 10-1t ALBERT STEIN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

DRUGSTORE FOR SALE. Established 1855 in one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing cities in Virginia. Address DRUGGIST, St. Claire Hotel, Richmond, Va. no 4-Su,W,&Sa3t*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

ASSETS OVER $50,000,000.

Liability of Shareholders Unlimited.

Office temporarily over the First National Bank, No. 1104 Main street. Will reoccupy Company's building December 1st.

DAVENPORT & CO., 10.2. 2m General Agents.

Organized 1832 **Tested for 60 Years.**

ASSETS, $650,000.

VIRGINIA FIRE & MARINE Insurance Company. RICHMOND

This old Virginia institution issues a short and comprehensive Policy, free of petty restrictions, and liberal in its terms and conditions.

INSURES AGAINST FIRE and LIGHTNING

All Descriptions of Property, in Country and Town, Private or Public, insured at fair rates, on accommodating terms.

AGENCIES IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY.

WM. H. PALMER, President. W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary. S. McG. FISHER, Ass't Sec'y.

Those **BOYS' SUITS** AT **Meyer's**

$3.75 BUYS TO-DAY a BLACK ALL-WOOL WORSTED SUIT, either smooth finished or undressed worsted, perfect.

$3.25 BUYS TO-DAY an ALL-WOOL UNFINISHED BLACK WORSTED SUIT. The pants are warranted to wear like a sound horse.

$2.50 BUYS TO-DAY an ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUIT in many designs.

$1.69 BUYS TO-DAY a BLACK WOOL CHEVIOT SUIT, cannot be duplicated for less than $2.50.

$1.49 BUYS TO-DAY a CHEVIOT SUIT OF CLOTHING, such as cannot be bought anywhere else no less than $2.50.

50c. BUYS TO-DAY a pair of PANTS, in solid colors and all-wool cheviot.

39c. BUYS TO-DAY a pair of ALL-WOOL PANTS.

17c. BUYS TO-DAY a pair of WOOL-MIXED PANTS.

Gentlemen's Furnishings.

Don't forget that we keep the very latest and nobbiest things in Gentlemen's Ties, Four-in-hands, Club Ties, Made-Up Bows and Gentlemen's Collars and Cuffs, Linen and Unlaundered Shirts, Night Robes, Bath Robes, Smoking Jackets, Dress Robes and Umbrellas.

Gentlemen's Underwear.

We have a full assortment of the best makes of Gentlemen's Underwear. Don't imagine because it is a clothing store that we do not keep the best of underwear.

At our Underwear counter you can find full lines of numbers and qualities ranging from $1 to $3 per garment, at prices lower than you can get them anywhere else in the city.

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co. 7 and 9 west Broad street. Don't Forget the Number. [no 10-1t]

THE TOWER

JULIUS SYCLE & SONS 201 and 203 EAST BROAD ST.

Those Wonderfully **LOW PRICES** WILL CONTINUE The Balance of the Week.

☞ Refer to last Sunday's advertisement.

RICHMOND RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

Main Office and Light Department, foot of Seventh street. Telephone 814.

City Division, office Main and Ninth streets. Telephone 814.

Union Division, office Twenty-third and P streets. Telephone 814.

Manchester Office, Semmes avenue. Telephone 2321.

Arc and Incandescent Lights and Electric Power at reasonable rates.

Electric-Light Wiring a specialty.

Parties desiring Electric Light or Power by notifying the main office by mail or telephone, will be waited upon by a representative of the company. [mh 20-tf]

STANDARD DAIRY CHOP

is a properly balanced ration, composed of the toasted meal, linseed meal, and meal, mixed in such proportion as to produce the results at the smallest cost. Price $1.00 per 100 pounds.

WOODLAWN DAIRY, August 28, 1894.

Messrs. Thomas S. Winn & Co.:

Gentlemen,—I have been feeding a herd of forty head of dairy cattle on your Standard Dairy Chop, and find that it produces a good milk, and of as good quality, as any food I get much more. I expect to use a large quantity during the winter months. Hoping you success, because of the interest you take in the dairy people, I am

Yours truly, T. E. CLARKE.

(Signed.) For sale by THOMAS S. WINN & CO., No. 509 east Marshall street. Telephone 596. [jy21tu]

HORSES, MUL