THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at $6 per annum; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50c. for one month.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at $1 per annum.

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at $1.50 per annum, or 75c. for six months.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money-order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS.

1 time	50
2 times	$1 00
3 times	1 50
6 times	2 70
12 times	5 20
1 month	10 00
3 months	25 00
Business wants	50
(Wanted Situations (25 words or less).	25

Above rates are for "every-day" or advertisements running consecutively.

Reading notices in reading-matter type, five lines or less, $1; in nonpariel leaded, 15c.

Card of rates for more space furnished on application.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, 422 EAST BROAD STREET.

WEST-END OFFICE, PARK-PLACE PHARMACY, Belvidere and Main streets.

MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY.....MAY 19, 1895.

Veterans and Richmond.

The delegations to the Grand Encampment at Houston from the Confederate camps of Virginia expect to secure the selection of Richmond as the meeting-place of the United Confederate Veterans next year.

If they should succeed, as they hope to, in May next the corner-stone of the Jefferson Davis monument here would be laid in the presence of a crowd of veterans, and sons and daughters of veterans, and others of southern blood, equal to that never-to-be-forgotten crowd which in May, 1890, witnessed the unveiling of the Lee statue here.

The invitation to be extended to the veterans to meet at Richmond will be presented on behalf of Lee and Pickett camps, the Chamber of Commerce, and the City Council of Richmond, and was to have been seconded by Governor O'Ferrall on the part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, but we suppose the Governor will not be able to attend. For the present he is compelled to keep an eye on Pocahontas, and that cannot be so well done from the Houston as the Richmond standpoint. But, though unable to go, the Governor will doubtless send a letter stating substantially what he would say if he were present.

The claims of Richmond will be also supported by many veterans from other States; men who see in the proposed meeting here in 1896 an opportunity to bestow upon Richmond an honor which she deserves, and who also wish to forward the Davis monument enterprise as much as possible. And, by the way, it is to be hoped that the Houston meeting will endorse and support the movement of the Davis Monument Association to celebrate the next anniversary of Mr. Davis's birth, June 3, 1895, by a collection in every city, town, and hamlet of the South in behalf of the monument fund.

The monument is to be erected at Richmond; not over Mr. Davis's grave in Hollywood Cemetery, but in some more public place—in Monroe Park, or at the Soldiers' Home, possibly. As yet, no design for the monument has been adopted, but we take it for granted—indeed, it follows almost necessarily—that one will be adopted before the corner-stone is laid.

Richmond will be in superb condition next year to entertain a great crowd. Our hotel accommodations will be greater and better than ever before. And by that time we shall probably have an electric street railway running along Broad street to the Exposition-Grounds, so that we could use those buildings and grounds as barracks and camp-grounds for ten thousand veterans and volunteers.

So we hope that the veterans will decide to hold their next annual meeting here. It would be well for them, well for the Davis monument enterprise, and well for us.

Cleveland and the Office-Holders.

We wish to add a few words to our recent comments on that part of the President's letter to Governor Stone, which touches upon the subject of civil-service reform. Mr. Cleveland surrenders the whole question when he says that there are some officials who devote themselves so industriously to vilification and abuse of those under whom they hold office as to indicate that their fidelity cannot be trusted for the performance of their duties in a manner creditable to the administration. Here the President assumes, what good old-fashioned Democrats will not deny, that inasmuch as the administration is responsible for the shortcomings of the men whom it keeps in office, the same administration must not only select able, capable, and faithful men, but must keep an eye upon them as long as they remain in office.

Civil-service reform means a civil pension-list. The moment you fill the offices of the government with appointees for life, you lose that influence over the subordinate officials which the President assumes is "in the interest of good government." And what he intimates as to the duty of a Democratic President to have sound Democrats to aid him in making his administration a success, applies with double force to his duty to remove Republican subordinates and appoint Democratic subordinates. Who has not seen Republicans holding office under a Democratic administration who were offensively severe upon some, at least, of the men whose assistance kept them in paying positions?

Certainly if the President has decided upon "summarily dealing with" Democrats who differ with him on a single question, but spend too much of their time in "doing political mischief," he will apply the same rule to the thousands of "offensive partisans" of the Republican party who apparently assume that they may spend their time under a Democratic President governed by civil-service regulations in saying all the hard things they can think of concerning the President and each Democrat to whom they are immediately accountable for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The President says he has tried to be "Democratic and not proscriptive." This is an admirable rule for the government of the President in dealing with questions upon which all the members of the party of which he is the head are not of one opinion. We here in Virginia can see for ourselves that in appointing Fitz Lee to office the President was "Democratic and not proscriptive." He asked General Lee for no credo. He was satisfied that he would fill the office with credit to the administration and to the Democratic party, and proceeded at once to give it to him.

The President says what nobody will be surprised to learn when he says that he has never had an idea of "building up or fostering a personal following." We know that there are many persons who suspect him of a desire to fill the office of President for a third term, but these persons wrong him. If General Grant, surrounded by favorable circumstances, and representing the triumph of the Union armies in the war between the States, nevertheless was slain in a Republican national convention, how could Mr. Cleveland, who never drew a sword, expect to override the precedent set by George Washington? To ask this question is to answer it. Mr. Cleveland has no occasion to "foster a personal following." Nevertheless, we trust that he will continue to be "Democratic and not proscriptive" in making his appointments.

Broad Street and Its Future.

There are a number of propositions before the City Council from persons who wish to build a street railway from Chimborazo to the boulevard. The one most favored by the Street Committee is that proposing to use the underground trolley system; but it is urged against this system that it is new and untried. Therefore, it is said that we ought not to adopt it.

That it is untried is good reason why we should surround the franchise with guards and penalties—not forgetting our tunnel experience—but it will not do for Richmond to "sit down" too heavily upon experiments. Why, the overhead trolley system was untried for city use—we say city use in contradistinction to suburban use—when it was introduced here.

But, pending the settlement of this matter in the City Council, we have a proposition from the existing street-car management to extend, and at once, their Main-street and Clay-street lines to the Exposition-Grounds.

They would construct their Main-street line from Main street up Strawberry street (a straight line), to the front of the main building of the Exposition-Grounds. They would extend their Clay-street line to the Exposition-Grounds. And all of this they would do, without detriment to that great undertaking which is so dear to us, an electric-street railway from Chimborazo to the boulevard.

The Chimborazo-boulevard line would serve the public better if it crossed the valley of Shockoe creek on a viaduct, but if the money to build a viaduct cannot be raised now, let a surface road be built, and let the future bring the viaduct.

There should have been electric cars on Broad street years and years ago. That they are not there shows what a patient and forbearing set of men the Broad-street merchants are. The reason electric cars are not there is that the City Council would not allow the company to put them there without the company's surrendering some of the privileges contained in its charter (which expires in 1900), and this the company would not consent to. But if the Broad-street merchants had had such an organization as fought against the presence of locomotives on that great thoroughfare (and finally won a victory), they would have had electric-cars on Broad street long ago. Now from several directions propositions are coming, offering to put electric-cars on Broad street. Let the Broad-street merchants and real estate owners bestir themselves, and see to it that these schemes, if meritorious, are not "downed" one after another. Let them organize and examine the question, and press the City Council to take prompt and favorable action.

Broad street has a great future before it; though too little has been done for its development. The people most interested in it have never given its welfare due attention. We hope before long to see the sidewalks of Broad street paved with granolithic material, and large, handsome, electric-cars running along it from Chimborazo to the boulevard. And it would seem from the action of the Board of Aldermen that the ugly little triangle at the intersection of Broad street and Brook avenue, is to be transformed into a park. This would be a great improvement. The Board is clearly of the opinion that the city cannot retreat from its understanding with Mr. Raab, without a breach of faith.

The Stuart Monument Association object to placing the monument on the triangular lot, but possibly might not object to putting it in the middle of Broad street opposite the lot. And, inasmuch as the city is under peculiarly strong obligations to see that this monument is built, why should it not give the monument association a sum equal to that paid for the lot?

Cities' Part of the Tax Burden.

It seems that while reductions in land-assessments are so general throughout the Commonwealth as to threaten a serious decrease in the State and county revenues, values here in Richmond are holding up wonderfully well. The assessors are about half way through with their work, and while they will give no statement for publication, it is understood that what reductions in assessments are necessitated in some sections of the city will be offset by increases in other sections.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that by far the greatest amount of revenue for the support of our State Government comes not from the agricultural districts of the State, but from our cities and towns. And of the cities and towns, Richmond furnishes by long odds the greatest contribution.

The total amount of real estate assessed for taxation in Virginia last year was $310,201,514, of which sum Richmond's share was $42,887,825. The total amount of license-taxes levied for the same period was $662,715.82, of which Richmond's share was $138,237.92. And so on as to all other taxes assessed by this Commonwealth.

Canada and Newfoundland.

It seems that the scheme for confederation between Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada is about to fall through. Although Newfoundland is hopelessly involved financially—is, indeed, confessedly bankrupt—she will not, it is said, accept the very liberal terms offered her by Canada. It is, therefore, very difficult to predict with any degree of certainty what will be the solution of the Newfoundland problem.

The present Newfoundland Ministry have issued a programme of retrenchment and reform, but as this is the administration that some twelve months ago was upset by the courts for bribery, corruption, and reckless extravagance, it has no financial standing anywhere. Its promises of reform and conservative financiering are regarded as farcical. Nor could the opposition succeed any better in commanding confidence, seeing that the names of its recognized leaders were prominently connected with the fraudulent bank failures of last December.

"The weak spots in the jury system" is a subject now being discussed by many writers. The weakest spot of all is to be found in the fact that the men who have the greatest stake in the community (in cities certainly) almost invariably arrange to escape jury service. This evil has come to be stupendous. A man who fails or declines or otherwise manages not to do his part of the jury service of his community ought to be very modest in complaining of the verdicts of juries.

And the same sort of rule ought to hold as to politics. He who takes no interest in party affairs has very little right to grumble about how his city, county, or State, is governed.

"Instruction in Cooking: With Selected Receipts. By Mrs. John W. Cringan, Teacher of Cooking in the High School of Richmond, Va., and in the Miller Manual-Labor School of Albemarle County, Va.," is the title of a book of 227 pages, which has just been issued from the presses of the J. L. Hill Printing Company, and a copy of which we have received. Mrs. Cringan is intelligent, practical, and experienced, and housekeepers will find her book not only a great help but a great comfort in the matter of "keeping a good table" without extravagant expenditures therefor.

Russia's New Sensation.

Russia is continually breaking out with a fresh sensation. The latest is that owing to her strained relations with Great Britain she is preparing to build a system of railways by which she will be able to connect with the railway system of India and throw troops into the very heart of that country.

The plans of the Russian engineers doubtless look very pretty upon paper, but it will probably be many a day before they materialize. Considering that the proposed route of Russia's Indo-Siberian system is in large part through territory dominated by British influences, it would seem probable that Great Britain may claim the privilege of having something to say about the right of way.

Even, however, should Russia succeed in her new railway project, the system would not advantage her much in respect of the matter of threatening India. There are already some 18,000 miles of railway in India, and it may be said that the entire network has been constructed with a view to its strategic as well as to its commercial importance. All the lines converge to natural defensive and offensive points at which troops and supplies could be rapidly concentrated. In fact, in the matter of railway construction, as in most other things, Great Britain has anticipated any movement Russia might make that would endanger her Indian possessions. Furthermore, she has outwitted Russia on every occasion in dealing with the eastern peoples and tribes whose friendship would serve her materially in case of a clash of arms on the Indian border.

Germany and Silver.

The following part of a cablegram of Friday is highly encouraging:

BERLIN, May 17.—The Bundesrath is now considering the resolution calling upon the German Government to take the initiative in a conference for the international use of both gold and silver, which was passed by the upper house of the Prussian Diet yesterday. It is expected that the Bundesrath will coincide with the motion, and will ask France and America, or either of them, to join a call for a conference within a month. Next week the Reichstag will also pass a similar resolution. The bimetallists have already received 206 signatures in the Reichstag, which will give them an absolute majority in that body.

Again: Count Von Mirbach said on Thursday last:

"The entire agricultural interest, those engaged in industries dealing with the silver countries, and the whole of the Centrists, are bimetallists. Our principal opponents are the Disconto Gesellschaft and Herr Koch, director of the Reichsbank. Germany expects England's support. Our leading statesmen will not proceed without England, who will, therefore, have the deciding voice in the matter."

The following words we are sorry to see:

"Our leading statesmen will not proceed without England."

Possibly England may be won over to the cause of establishing a coinage ratio between gold and silver. The recent vote in Parliament on the subject may be repeated.

The Indians.

We have never had a doubt as to how the Indians ought to be disposed of, and have repeatedly, in years past, advocated for them the sort of American citizenship described in President Cleveland's recent letter to Secretary Hoke Smith, on this interesting subject. The President said:

"I still believe, as I have always believed, that the best interests of the Indians will be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition. The approach to this relation should be carefully made, and at every step the good and welfare of the Indian should constantly be kept in view, so that when the end is reached citizenship may be to them a real advantage, instead of an empty name."

The present condition of things is a sort of burlesque upon government. The negro is born a citizen of the United States. The Indian is a quasi citizen of the United States. Let us deal justly by him, and treat him as the President of the United States says he should be treated.

Austria's New Premier.

The appointment of Count Goluchowski to succeed Count Kalnoky as Austro-Hungarian Premier is not well received in Berlin, for the reason that the new Premier is suspected of being a Francophile, and therefore inimical to the Triple Alliance. It is easy to understand how the weakening of the Dreibund would prove advantageous to France, but what Austria-Hungary could gain by it is not very clear.

It is true that a Franco-Austrian alliance would probably mean a rupture of the relations between France and Russia; but the question is whether Austria-Hungary as a member of the Dreibund is not safer from Russia and France combined than she would be in combination with France, as against Russia single-handed.

Benj. H. Hill, of Atlanta, son of the late Senator B. H. Hill, is out in a letter to the Journal of that city in which he takes issue with Henry Watterson and Captain Evan Howell as to the allegation that at the Hampton Roads conference Lincoln told Stephens that if the Southern States would return to the Union he would recommend that they be paid for their slaves, etc.—in other words, that the Confederate commissioners could have obtained peace, with pay for the slaves, but for the instructions of Mr. Davis. Mr. Hill quotes Stephens's and Davis's books to show that Stephens could not have made any such statement. Further, Mr. Hill quotes from a letter addressed to his father by Stephens, and published in 1874, in which Stephens uses the following very emphatic language:

"I have never, in private or public, said anything on this subject different from what is published in the 'War Between the States.' I have told everybody with whom I conversed on this subject from the time I returned from Fortress Monroe that it was no peace commission at all, and that there were no instructions whatever given by Mr. Davis to the commissioners as to the terms on which they should agree to treat upon the subject of peace."

Can it be possible, asks Mr. Hill, that after this positive declaration, in which Mr. Stephens evidently intends to put at rest such untrue and sensational "rumors," that he should, eight years afterwards, in a private conversation, repudiate his solemn statements and assert that the commissioners did have instructions which prevented the acceptance of President Lincoln's terms and the restoration of peace and payment for our slaves? If so, adds Mr. Hill, "it is the most striking instance of self-contradiction on record, and cannot be reconciled with Mr. Stephens's established reputation for accuracy of statements."

According to Colonel John A. Cockerill, the soldier of Japan adapts himself to all the features of modern military equipment and discipline cheerfully and docilely, but he cannot be made to love his brogans. The cavalry are provided with the short top boot of the French Hussar, and the infantryman carries an extra pair of heavy-soled shoes on his knapsack, and he prefers them there rather than on his feet. A gentleman from the army tells Cockerill that last winter he saw in the coldest weather at Wei-Hai-Wei Japanese soldiers pull off their shoes and go about on their straw sandals. It is said that they can move one third faster and much easier on these soft sandals than in their brogans.

The memoirs of the Compte de Barras, who was the Dictator who sent Napoleon to Italy, where Napoleon won his first great renown, and who encouraged the marriage between Napoleon and Josephine, are now appearing. Barras and Napoleon started out as friends and ended as enemies. Barras died in 1829, and these memoirs have heretofore been in the hands of persons who would not permit their publication. Now they are to issue from the Harpers' presses. The advance sheets show many of Barras's statements to be unspeakably vile. Revolting charges are made against Josephine, and Barras avers that these charges were true, to his own personal knowledge. Moreover, he declares that Napoleon knew Josephine's true character before he married her.

In our judgment a man who would write such a book as Barras's is absolutely unworthy of belief, and quite capable of traducing the memory of the most virtuous woman that ever lived.

Tit for Tat.

A Memphis telegram states that the Central Bimetallic League, of that city, has, through the chairman of its Executive Committee, issued a call for a bimetallic convention to be held in Memphis on the 12th and 13th of June. This convention is expected to do away with the evil results of the Sound-Money Convention to be held this week in the same city. Turn on the light. As we have again and again said, there cannot be too much discussion of knotty financial problems.

Here is the case in a nutshell: The Governor believed, as many others believed, that unless a strong display of military force were made at Pocahontas, there would be destruction of property and loss of life.

Now, was it his duty to send the military there or not?

The conclusion reached by Secretary Herbert in the case of Admiral Meade seems to be that a naval officer can swear at the court with impunity, provided that, upon being hauled up, he declines to confirm his reported words.

That the smelters (silverites) are invading New York in force is plain. They have already captured three newspapers, at least.—Brooklyn Standard.

Name them.

The Washington Post dubs our recent puff of that excellent paper "a compliment with fangs." Oh, no. We think that what we said was literally true.

The Washington Post says that Mr. Thurston is not an advocate of the restoration of Queen Lilluokalani. We are glad to hear it.

Not a Hit.

"I've just composed a base-ball song,"
He said, with sanguine flavor;
"And rather think that you'll agree
'Twill meet with public favor."

"'Twill hardly go," the critic said,
His look with verdict matching,
"For, while it lacks the proper pitch,
The melody's not catching."

Conducive Proof.

She said that she was Scotch, and I
Have little cause to doubt her,
For when the fruit is ripe she has
Such canny ways about her.

As Usual.

'Tis now the college seniors pore—
With zeal each day increases—
O'er divers books of essays for
Their graduating pieces.

Accounted For.

Jester: It's strange about Miss Paynter. I had accredited her with being possessed of great decision of character.

Quester: Well; isn't she?

Jester: Why, no; she doesn't appear to be able to make up her mind about anything.

Quester: Oh! that's easily accounted for; she's so busy making up her face that she doesn't have time to attend to making up her mind.

Won His Bet.

Doctor (after examining patient's pulse and looking at tongue): Well, my friend, what ails you to-day?

Patient: Thank you, Doctor, I've won my bet.

Doctor: What do you mean?

Patient: I made a bet with a friend this morning that you couldn't tell what was the matter with me, and you have just endorsed my conclusion.

A Rare Relief.

Barber: Excuse me, sir, but you seem to be troubled with irritation of the scalp.

Customer: I am painfully aware of that, sir.

Barber: Have you ever found any relief for it?

Customer: Once only; that was when I happened to be shaved by a dumb barber.

Common Sense.

Lawyer: Are you guilty of this offence, Pat?

Pat: Haven't Oi paid ye tin dollars?

Lawyer: You have.

Pat: An' do ye t'ink Oi'd gone to that expense ef there'd be'n any doubt about it?

Good Grounds for Doubt.

Mrs. Faker: Do you drink coffee, Mr. Border?

Mr. Border: It is in line with my intentions to do so, Mrs. Faker, but experience teaches me that conditions do not always facilitate the indulgence.

A Snap-Shot.

Flat: What would you say, my dear boy, if I should tell you that I had been thinking—

Sharp: I should say that you were out of your head.

"I will soon lie with my forefathers," exclaimed a blatant orator. "Yes," interposed a knowing auditor, "and give them points at it, too."

Whatever else may be said of her, the ballet-girl can never be accused of having no visible means of support.

Paradoxical—that some business-men obtain a temporary financial standing by lying.

Restaurant waiters are consistent exemplars of the practice of fare-dealing.

There is no art in a crow's singing—it is a matter of caws.

Successful alliances are sometimes the result of a ma-plot.

The favorite gem of diplomacy—stratagem.

Literary Notes.

Sarah Bernhardt is writing her memoirs. We suspect that what the "divine Sarah" does not tell would prove to be more interesting than what she does relate.

Chambers's Journal is authority for the statement that the average production of new novels in Great Britain is three for every day of the year, besides 200 reprints a day.

Mr. Frederick Harrison says, in an essay in the Forum, that Anthony Trollope once told him that he began his literary work at half-past 5 o'clock every morning, and "for three hours I regularly produced 250 words every quarter of an hour." The New York Sun, commenting on this, says that he "must have written with surprising rapidity if he wrote long-hand; and he must have thought in haste if he wrote shorthand." The Sun thinks that "a writer and thinker who can think and write daily as many as 2,000 words worth reading must be one who knows a good deal, thinks easily, and writes fully as fast as any thinker ought ever to write." We should think that no hard and fast rule applies at all. Doubtless there are numerous writers who produce more good "copy" than the Sun's limit, and keep it up. Whether what they write is "worth reading" is a question of taste, and is, therefore, out of the question.

May 13th was the 100th anniversary of the birth of James Harper, the founder of the house of Harper & Brothers. Mr. Harper died in 1869, and the last of the three brothers who constituted the original firm survived him only eight years.

Macmillan & Co., announces a series of "Royal Naval Handbooks," to be edited by Commander C. N. Robinson, author of "The British Fleet." The following volumes are in preparation: "Naval Administration and Organization," by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton; "Naval Strategy," by Professor Loughton; "The Internal Economy of a Warship," by Captain C. Campbell; "Naval Gunnery," by Captain H. G. Garbett; "The Entry and Training of Officers and Men," by Lieutenant J. Allen; "Torpedoes," Torpedo-Boats, and Torpedo Warfare," by Lieutenant J. Armstrong; "Steam in the Navy, the Machinery Used on Board a Warship," by Fleet-Engineer R. C. Oldknow; "Naval Architecture," the Designing and construction of a Warship, by Mr. J. J. Welch. The same firm will publish shortly George Moore's new book, "Celibates."

The demand for Hall Caine's "Manxman," is aid to show no signs of abating. In the United States the novel reached a tenth edition some time since.

"Tenement Tales of New York," by J. W. Sullivan, a companion volume to Henry W. Nevinson's "Slum Stories of London," will soon be published by Henry Holt & Co. The same firm will publish Johnson's "Rasselas," edited by Professor Emerson, of Cornell, and Balzac's "Eugene Grandet," edited by Professor Bergeron, of the University of Chicago.

D. Appleton & Co.'s announcements include "An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon: Memoirs of General Count de Segur"; "European and American Cuisine," by Mrs. Gesine Lemcke, and "The Zeitgeist," a novel, by L. Dougall.

D. Appleton & Co. announce Count Tolstoi's new book, "Master and Man," for the American edition of which Mr. W. D. Howells has written an introduction.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announcements of new fiction iclude "An Idyllic Romance," by Miss Tompkins, in the Hudson library; "Every Day's News," "A Gender in Satin," by Rita—a cynical story, dealing with marriage without love—and "The Countess Bettina," a "realistic romance."

The Open-Court Publishing Company has just issued a second edition of the authorized translation of Th. Ribot's "Disease of Personality," the first having been exhausted in three years. The translation has been revised throughout, and embodies all the corrections and additions of the new fourth French edition. An analytical index has been added.

The eleventh volume of Dr. Horace Howard Furnace's Variorum edition of Shakespeare has just been issued by J. B. Lippincott Company. It contains "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The name of Harper's Young People has been changed to Harper's Round Table.

Mr. Robert Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, has been appointed managing editor of the Fourth Estate, in place of Mr. F. H. Lancaster, resigned. The Journalist, a paper of the same sort, recently suspended.

The May Atlantic Monthly contains the first of Percival Lowell's series of papers on Mars.

The Department of Jewish Studies of the Chautauqua System of Education has just issued the new syllabus of a special course in Jewish history and literature for young people.

"Dr. Robertson Nicoll, writing of the "Vacant Places in the Literary World," points out a great opportunity for the woman who can write the domestic and religious story in an interesting way, and also for a writer who can take the place left vacant by Wilkie Collins. Miss Mulock, he cites as an example of the first type. He thinks there is also a wide opening for the literary medical man, not to write stories, but "to act as interpreter between the profession and the general public." Dr. Nicoll's judgment in matters of this kind is sound, as he has repeatedly proved. Several of the newest and brightest literary lights were "discovered" by him.

NEWPORT NEWS.

Open Lodge K. of P.—The Churches—Y. M. C. A. Notes—Quick Trip.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., May 18.—(Special.)—Warwick Lodge, No. 72, Knights of Pythias, of this city, is preparing to hold an open lodge session after the order of the one that took place here several months ago.

Dr. C. F. Gilliam, of this lodge, has been appointed assistant surgeon-general of the Knights of Pythias for the State of Virginia.

In the absence of Rev. E. T. Wellford, who is in Dallas, Tex., attending the Presbyterian General Assembly, Rev. W. R. Motley, pastor of the Thirtieth-Street Christian church, will preach at the First Presbyterian church to-morrow morning and evening. Rev. C. P. Williamson, of Atlanta, Ga., will occupy Rev. Mr. Motley's pulpit at the morning and evening services.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

C. C. Kent, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Newport News, will return home to-morrow from Springfield, Mass., where he has been attending the international convention. He will be accompanied by H. C. Snead, general secretary of the Lynchburg association, who will speak here to-morrow afternoon.

QUICK TIME.

The schooner Walker Armington, which sailed from this port to-day for Providence, R. I., with a cargo of coal, recently made the voyage from Providence to Newport News and return in seven days—remarkably quick time for a sailing vessel.

Electric clocks connected with the Observatory at Wasnington by special wire were placed in several establishments here this week by Mr. Cliff. Doughty, of Richmond.

PAY-CAR ARRIVES.

The Chesapeake and Ohio employees at this point are rejoicing over the arrival of the pay-car, which reached here this morning.

The bark Olga, which has been loading staves at this port for several weeks, sailed to-day for Cadiz, Spain.

The British steamship Gardenia sailed to-day for Tralee, Ireland, with a large cargo of grain.

The last hop of the season in Newport News will take place at the Casino next Tuesday evening.

Captain John F. Mayer, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, at Richmond, spent yesterday in this city with his sister, Mrs. George W. Nelms.

Yellow-Fever Investigations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has returned from a tour in the South as far as Havana, Cuba. He reports yellow-fever quite prevalent on the island, especially about Santiago.

Dr. Wyman personally visited several United States quarantine stations along the Gulf of Mexico and along the Atlantic coast north of Florida. Arrangements have been perfected all along the seaboard, as far as possible, for the enforcement of United States quarantine regulations, and he reports that yellow-fever may be kept out of the States this spring and summer.

W. G. Skinner is one of the best known men in Wakefield, Mass. He is a war veteran and everybody's friend. He says:

"I had rheumatism and was in poor health a long time. Indications pointed towards the accumulation of impurities in the blood and germs of disease. I was constipated and had no appetite. I evidently needed a good blood purifier and decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It made a change all through my system, gave me an appetite and worked effectively on my blood. I am now perfectly well, my blood has been put in good order, thanks to Hood's." W. G. SKINNER.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

IF a woman is not attractive, there is something wrong. Any woman can be attractive if she will make the effort. It isn't altogether a question of beauty. It's largely a matter of health. The bloom and glow of health go far toward bringing beauty. A clear skin, bright eyes, red lips and the vivacity which bodily good feeling brings, will make even a homely woman handsome.

The satisfaction of attracting the attention of men is no more to most women than the gratification afforded by feeling equal to other women. Leaving out all considerations of comfort and looking only at the matter on the side of beauty, a woman's health should be the object of greatest care and thought.

Half of the women one meets are semi-invalids. Carelessness and ignorance and neglect have made it so. Failure to heed the warnings of outraged nature—failure to give the help needed by the most delicate and sensitive organs—little troubles ignored until they have become dominant—disease allowed every chance to spread and gain a settled seat—these things bring about the sunken, circled eyes, the hollow cheeks, the pale and sallow skin, the flabby, strengthless flesh, which characterize the appearance of the woman who suffers from "female weakness."

There is no reason, save that of carelessness, why the human female should not be as strongly healthy as the human male. There is no reason in nature for it—there is no excuse in the world for "female weakness." If proper care be taken, it need never exist. If proper care be taken, its existence can be stopped.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has cured thousands of suffering women. It is a perfected specific for the troubles peculiar to them. It eradicates the disease, stops the dragging, life-sapping drain, and in a perfectly rational, natural way, builds up the wasted strength. It will bring buoyant health. It will put roses into anæmic faces—solid flesh in sunken places. It does away with the humiliating examinations and "local treatment" so much dreaded by modestly sensitive women. For thirty years, it has been successfully prescribed by Dr. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y.

COUPON.

The above brief talk on Woman's peculiar ailments is continued in a treatise of 168 pages, containing scores of testimonials and reproduced photographs with names and addresses of those cured. Ten cents (stamps will bring this book **sealed in plain envelope**; or, better still, the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, bound in stong paper covers, containing all the foregoing treatise, **and several hundred pages besides, will be MAILED FREE** to any one sending 25 cents in one-cent stamps to pay for packing and posage only; contains over 1,000 pages and 300 illustrations. Over 680,000 copies sold in cloth covers at regular price of $1.50. Address (with stamps and this Coupon) for either book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Few Dollars

spent with us will work wonders toward attiring yourself for the summer.

$10 will buy a Clay Diagonal Suit; all wool.

$10 will buy an All-Wool Blue Uniform Suit.

$12 will buy an All-Wool Serge Suit for which you have paid $18 heretofore, and have to do it now elsewhere. It's true.

$5 will buy a handsome Bicycle Suit. From that figure to $10.

$2.50 will buy the best pair of All-Wool Pants ever sold in Richmond at that price.

In Our Children's Department we have bargains heretofore unheard of in this city.

75c. will buy a Nobby Washable Sailor Suit.

Bathing Suits, Bicycle Suits, Stockings, Sweaters, Dressing-Gowns, Light-Weight Underwear—all at popular prices.

O. H. BERRY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO McAdams & Berry.

$12.50 FOR A Clay Diagonal Coat and Vest TO ORDER FROM FINE Dress Material, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED and LINED, and made Cutaway or Sack.

Neat STRIPED TROUSERS to match at $5, making a Suit for the best dress occasions for

$17.50.

Come where everybody is coming for your SPRING SUIT.

Suits to order, $15, $16, $18, $20, and $25.

Trousers $3, $3.50, $4, $5, and $6.

Guarantee Tailoring Co., 830 east Main street.

[my 19-Sa,Tu&Th]

Washable Button Crown Hats, 57c

OUR LEADER, 25c for mailing. 15c.

CORDED $1.25.

Illustrated Descriptive Lists Free.

SCHULZ & CO., 36 Washington-st., Chicago.

Formerly Dorn Schulz Mfg. Co.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED.

Don't only look at this "ad," but come and examine our stock of

Men's, Boys', and Children's Suits.

FREE! FREE!

A Regulation College Foot-Ball TO EVERY PURCHASER OF A BOY'S OR YOUTH'S SUIT.

MEN'S SUITS.	Fine All-Wool Scotch Cheviots and Cassimeres, in all colors and sizes, no odds and ends, all fresh, new stock, worth $12 to $15 a Suit, at.....	$8.50
MEN'S SUITS.		$8.50
MEN'S SUITS.		$8.50
MEN'S SUITS.		$8.50
MEN'S SUITS.		$8.50
BOYS' SUITS.	This week is your LAST CHANCE of getting one of our $8.00 Boys' Long-Pants Suits, handsomely made, cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $8.00.....	$4.75
BOYS' SUITS.		$4.75
BOYS' SUITS.		$4.75
BOYS' SUITS.		$4.75
BOYS' SUITS.		$4.75
BOYS' SUITS.		$4.75
CHILD'S SUITS.	ONE MORE CHANCE for you to buy a $6.00 Child's Suit, ages 5 to 15, all colors, Strictly All-Wool Suit, at.....	$3.48
CHILD'S SUITS.		$3.48
CHILD'S SUITS.		$3.48
CHILD'S SUITS.		$3.48

MEN'S PANTS.

Men's Pants, sold for $3, now....$1.75

Boys' Long Pants.

We have too many of those $2.50 grades. Now.....$1.25

Men's Fine Fedora Hats.

$3.00 grade.....$1.48

Men's Stiff Hats.

Latest Shape Hat—this season's $3 Hat, at.....$1.75

A. GREENTREE, PALACE CLOTHING HALL, 829 EAST BROAD STREET, CORNER NINTH.

(my 19-1t)

BARTLETT, GARVENS & CO., 18 NORTH NINTH STREET, Surgical Instruments, &c.

We keep a very large assortment of the BEST IMPORTED ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, which are unsurpassed in construction and fit, light, durable, and at reasonable prices. A private department is reserved for fitting and selecting, with a lady always in attendance.

TRUSS FITTING is our specialty. We guarantee a perfect fit, and to hold the rupture comfortably in every case we undertake to fit. We find it impossible to hold the various forms of hernia with any one style of Truss, as unbearable pressure would be necessary to hold some forms of rupture, wherein another style would hold comfortably with very little pressure. We carry the largest assortment of Trusses of any house in the country. We have had long experience in truss fitting, and always have given entire satisfaction.

We confine ourselves strictly to the SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT LINE and its various appliances, paying close attention to this special line of business to the advantage of our customers, giving them the benefit of a large stock of superior goods to select from, never before seen in the city.

Full selection of RUBBER GOODS at very reasonable prices. Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot-Water Bottles, Ice-Caps, Nasal and Throat Sprays, Air Pillows, Invalid Cushions, Bed-Pans, Urinals, &c., of Soft Rubber. Crutches, Shoulder Braces, and Orthopedical Appliances, Elastic Anklets, Knee Caps, and Stockings for Varicose Veins, &c.; Hearing Domes and Conversation Tubes for the deaf. Medical Batteries for home treatment, and all modern Surgical Appliances. ap 14-3uts

THE S. GALESKI

OPTICAL CO.

Office, 915 E. MAIN ST. Factory, 512 10th St

Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Artificial Eyes, accurately fitted. Lowest charge and satisfaction guaranteed.—Examination free.

(ja 18-F,Su&W)

WHEN YOU READ this advertisement you will not find it illuminated with elaborate word-paintings that might catch the eye and sound pleasant to the ear, but you will find it pervaded with a solid statement of facts, and prices which hold good during the entire week, at

KAUFMANN & CO.'S

ANOTHER WEEK OF

Millinery Bargains.

25 Per Cent. Discount on Any and All COLORED TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS in our store this week.

We are compelled to have space to display our White Hats next week, and have made this liberal discount right in the midst of the season, which means a saving to you of 25 cents on every dollar spent here for Colored Hats.

Untrimmed Hats.

There are six Hats here to every one shown elsewhere for you to pick form; not at prices sold last week, but an entire change in all our Untrimmed Colored Straw Shapes.

Here is a line of Ladies' and Children's Shapes, with fancy straw braid inserted in brim, that are worth 38c. Price now, 19c.

The