QUERIES & ANSWERS.

Origin and Status of the Literary Fund in Virginia.

WHICH IS THE SABBATH DAY?

Fate of the Sussex Murderer, Kidley—Power of a Court in the Matter of Providing Counsel for Prisoners.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Has a Virginia court any power to compel an attorney to defend a prisoner, if he refuse to do so. This is apropos of the Lunenburg murders, as such a point is made of the women not having counsel.

L.

No

Value of Coal Ashes.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please say in your next issue whether coal-ashes are of any value for enriching the soil. Very truly, WM. S.

Coal-ashes have no appreciable value for enriching the soil. This is, of course, due to the small amount of potash and phosphoric acid present.

An Old Button.

CRAIGSVILLE, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

While plowing in a back field for wheat, I found an old copper button, about the size of a silver dollar. In the centre is engraved the letters G. W., and around them is stamped "Long Live the President," and around the outside is a chain of thirteen links, and in them are engraved the initials of the thirteen original States. Can you tell me anything of its history—whether there were many of them in use, and, if not, who were they made for?

Respectfully yours, O. S. W.

We have no information on the subject.

The Sussex Murderer.

FOREST HILL.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please tell me the fate of the notorious negro, Robert Ridley, who went to the door of a Mr. Williams, in Sussex county, Va., and shot him dead. Many questions have been asked about this case, but no one seems to know the result of the trial.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ridley took an appeal to the Circuit Court. A new trial was refused him, and on the 9th of this month he was resentenced to death in the County Court of Sussex, the 18th of October next being fixed as the date of his execution.

Cure for Wind-Galls.

CAPRON, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please answer in your Query column if there is a cure for wind-gall on a mule's leg. R. D. A.

What are commonly known as wind-galls are an enlargement in the region of the fetlock joints, and, as a rule, are harmless, and require no attention; but occasionally one may become so dilated with fluid, the result of inflammation, as to cause decided lameness.

The proper remedy is an operation, which involves opening the enlargement, to allow the evacuation of its contents, curetting the walls of the cavity, and thorough aseptic precautions to insure a speedy recovery. This operation should only be attempted by a competent veterinarian.

A Virginia Pensioner.

BOTETOURT COUNTY, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I am a poor Confederate soldier, wrestling in the toils of the Pension Bureau at Richmond.

My pension claim, which I consider just and good for its full amount, was paid in half without a satisfactory explanation. I have made repeated protests against the rulings of the Auditor of Public Accounts, but my letters—one in July and one in August—were treated with silent contempt.

Have I no appeal from the decision of the Auditor? Is there no court of redress where I can at least get a satisfactory explanation as to why my claim was paid in half? A PENSIONER.

Oh, yes; the courts are open to you, and will make the Auditor do his duty, if he has failed therein. The Auditor being a one-legged ex-Confederate and a man of rare goodness of heart has not, we feel sure, done you any intentional injustice. And with his ability and experience, we should say that he is better able than you are to construe the law. Further, we feel sure that the Auditor never neglects to answer any civilly-worded letter addressed him on public business.

How to Make a Good Cup of Coffee.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please publish the following in your Query and Answer column:

A writer in the London Lancet deplores the fact that a good cup of coffee is so seldom found, and declares that there should be no difficulty in making it, and recommends that the simplest way is the best. There is no better stimulant in the morning than a delicious cup of coffee, and there is no better way of preparing it than according to the following recipe: Do not buy the coffee already ground, for it loses its fine flavor more rapidly when in the ground form than when whole. Have a small coffee-mill and grind it yourself. A mixture of two or more kinds of coffee will give the most satisfactory result. Two thirds Java with one third Mocha will make a rich, smooth coffee. Now, for the recipe: Put one cupful of roasted coffee into a small frying-pan and stir it over the fire until hot, being careful not to burn it. Grind the coffee rather coarse and put it in a common coffee-pot. Beat one egg well, and add three tablespoonfuls of cold water to it. Stir this mixture into the coffee. Pour one quart of boiling water on the coffee, and place the pot on the fire. Stir the coffee until it boils, being careful not to let it boil over; then place on the back of the stove, where it will just bubble for ten minutes. Pour a little of the coffee into a cup and return it to the pot. Do this several times. This is to free the nozzle of the particles of coffee and egg which may have lodged there. Place the coffee-pot where it will keep warm, but not yet so hot that the contents will bubble. After it has stood for five minutes, strain it into a hot coffee-pot, and send to the table at once.

State Literary Fund.

RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you kindly inform me through your column of queries and answers what was the origin and status of the "Literary Fund" in Virginia, and what, if any, provision for public schools was there in Virginia before the war?

Was there not a sum furnished from the "Literary Fund," or some other source, to pay for the schooling of poor children at the "old-field schools" and other private institutions? Any information on these points will greatly oblige A READER.

We believe that the following extract from a special report made by Second Auditor Asa Rogers in 1871 will answer the inquiry of our correspondent:

"The commencement of the (Literary) fund was in February, 1810, when it was enacted by the Legislature thatall escheats, confiscations, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and all rights in personal property accruing to the Commonwealth as derelict and having no rightful proprietor should be appropriated to the encouragement of learning, and the Auditor was directed to open an account to be designated 'The Literary Fund.' By an act of February, 1816, an addition was made to the fund of the war debt due to the State from the United States.

"By an act of February, 1818, the first appropriation was made to education out of the revenue of the fund. It consisted of $55,000, increased by the year 1861 to $80,000, for the education of free white children, and $15,000 annually for founding and sustaining the University of Virginia. Afterwards, by an act of March 8, 1842, an annuity of $15,000 was allowed to the Virginia Military Institute. Whatever there was in excess of the appropriation was invested, as required by a act of Assembly, in certificates of or guaranteed by this State, or in stocks of banks incorporated by it.

"By the Constitution of the State of 1851, one equal moiety of the capitation tax upon white persons was required to be apportioned to purposes of education in primary and free schools; and by an act passed at the session of 1852-'53, the whole of the capitation tax was so applied.

"The Constitution of the State, adopted at Alexandria, has the same provision in relation to the capitation tax as the Constitution of 1851.

"By an ordinance of the Convention of the State, passed on the 26th of June, 1861, the revenues of the fund were appropriated to the military defence of the State.

"The present Constitution requires (Article 10, section 5) that a capitation tax shall be laid and applied exclusively in aid of public free schools. In Article 8, sections 7 and 8, it sets apart the present literary funds of the State as a permanent and perpetual literary fund, and requires the General Assembly to apply the annual interest on the Literary Fund to public free schools."

Is the First Day the Day of the Lord?

RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

If Sunday is the first day of the week, what day should we keep as the seventh as we are commanded?

For it is written: "Six days thou shalt labor and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, etc."

Your opinion is anxiously looked for by many readers of your valuable paper.

ANXIOUS FOR THE TRUTH.

It cannot be questioned that the seventh day of the week was the Sabbath under the old dispensation. And yet, as a matter of fact, all who compose what is called the Christian world, with few exceptions, observe not the seventh, but the first day of the week, as its Sabbath. With singular unity of belief and practice, those who profess and call themselves Christians set apart the first day of the week as the day to be kept holy and devoted to religious services. The first thing then that arrests our attention is this world-wide consensus to the change of day, and so we discover that wherever Christianity is found, in Japan, in China, in the far off isles of the Pacific, along all the parallels of latitude and longitude, in Asia, in Africa, in Europe, and in all the great divisions of the Christian Church, Greek, Latin, or Protestant, irrespective of language, race or nationality, all are one in regarding the first day of the week as the proper time for rendering religious homage to their common Lord.

All that can be expected of us in answer to the query of our correspondent, is to give a summary of the arguments which Christian commentators and theologians employ in vindication of the change from the seventh to the first day of the week, and this we will attempt to do fairly, leaving it to our readers to judge whether the reasoning is conclusive or not.

1. The ancient Sabbath was a memorial of God's rest from the work of creation. That creation was the most wonderful display of wisdom and power which the Old World could contemplate. The Heavens declared the glory of God, the firmament showed his handiwork. But the Old Testament Scriptures contained the promise and the prophecy of another and nobler creation: "Behold I create a new Heaven and a new earth, and the former shall not be remembered nor come into mind." What this new creation is, specifically, is not declared, nor the period of its birth. It is only an assurance of better things to come. It is like the prediction in Deuteronomy, that the Lord God could raise up a prophet like unto Moses and put words into his mouth to which the people should hearken—an indefinite prediction until Stephen quoted it and applied it to Christ. The new creation, as all Christians believe, is the spiritual kingdom established by the death and resurrection of Christ—one which makes a more glorious display of the perfections of the Godhead than was possible by the material creation; not a temporal display either, such as was made by the perishable creation, destined to destruction, but one which will be the eternal monument of God's love and mercy, and, therefore, must be worthy of the greatest distinction which can be given to it.

Redemption is the crowning glory of all dispensations; not only the supreme event in human history, but the greatest event that could occur in the annals of any world. So thought the Christian bard when he wrote:

"'Twas great to call a world from naught,
But greater to redeem."

If then the old Sabbath commemorated the completion of the work of creation, it can only give it new dignity, if it also commemorates a complete redemption, and becomes the emblem of the rest which remains to the people of God in his consummated Kingdom in Heaven.

2. Writers on this theme in discussing the ground on which the Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, tell us that the historical proof divides itself into two branches, the inspired and the uninspired. No explicit command to change the day was given, because none was needed. The example of Christ to all who recognize him as the head of the Church is as binding as any precept could be. That example, uniformly followed by the inspired Apostles, in observing the first day of the week as the Sabbath, is equivalent to the most pronounced command.

The first day of the week, now called the Lord's-Day, or Sunday, or by its original name, the Sabbath, was the day so distinguished both by Christ and his Apostles, because, it was entitled to perpetual remembrance by His own resurrection from the dead on the first day of the week. He put honor upon it by appearing to His disciples on the very day of His resurrection, and then on the first day of the following week, and then again on the first day of the week succeeding.

It is also certain that the Apostles observed the Lord's-Day after His resurrection as a day for religious worship, and it was while they were thus engaged that they received the divine sanction by the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Then the first public proclamation of the Gospel under the new dispensation began, and the new Christian Sabbath was consecrated by the preaching of the Word and by the celebration of the two sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper.

It also deserves consideration that the churches which the Apostles planted uniformly hallowed the Lord's Day, and finally it was on the Lord's Day, the Christian Sabbath, that the venerable Apostle John, while in banishment in the Isle of Patmos, enjoyed the greatest spiritual blessing ever vouchsafed to him, when his glorified Redeemer came down to commune with him, and to give him the beatific visions which are recorded in the Book of Revelation.

3. We might add to these proofs the uninspired testimony of the early historians and fathers, as they are called, of the primitive Church, showing that from the time of the resurrection the first day of the week was hallowed in all the lands where the Gospel made converts as the Christian Sabbath. We cite these men only as historical witnesses. Their evidence is valuable only as showing how the teaching and precedents of the Apostles, who were inspired men, were observed by the churches during the early centuries. To quote these testimonies would fill columns of this paper, and there is scarcely room for the bare mention of the names of some of the most eminent of these witnesses—such as Ignatius, Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Eusebius, and lastly, the most interesting letter of an educated and accomplished pagan—the younger Pliny—addressed to the Emperor Trajan, with regard to the religious practices of the persecuted Christians.

4. The great principle involved in the observance whether of the seventh or the first day of the week is that a certain proportion of our time shall be devoted to religious uses. The sacredness does not belong to the literal day, as a portion of time, but is to be looked for in the heart of the worshipper. All that can promote spiritual life in the souls of men is to be found in the first as well as in the seventh day of the week—communion with God, brotherhood, anticipation of the Heavenly rest, all that holy worship can do to give preparation for that eternal rest; all that is sacred in the permanent relations of men, either to God or their fellow men, has been transferred to the Christian Sabbath. All else is circumstantial, variable, and temporary. What is essential to the sanctity of any day in the seven is eternal. The setting forward of consecrated time by one day does not impair the obligation to keep one seventh of the week holy to the Lord. It only gives a new sanction to it by the remembrance, not only of God's rest from His work, but by the additional remembrance of the new creation emerging from the old, and of the affecting methods by which the redemption of the race was effected. That the essence of the command to keep one day holy cannot belong to the day itself, numerically considered, is evident from the fact that no one day can be observed as the Sabbath at one time all over the earth. Owing to the diurnal revolution of the earth and the inequality in the length of the days as we travel from the equator toward the Poles, it is utterly impossible for all the inhabitants of the earth to observe the same periods of time. While it is day in one half of the world it is night in the other half.

What is a sacred day in Oriental lands is a secular day in Occidental lands. It is, therefore, in the very nature of the case a physical impossibility for all the world to observe the same period of time for religious uses, and no single day can be called holy or devoted to holy uses in every part of the globe simultaneously. It is evident, therefore, that what the commandment requires is the keeping of one seventh of our time holy, and that in each part of the world the worshipper must observe that portion of the week in the latitude or longitude where his lot is cast, in the way most in harmony with the requirements of God's Word, and therefore most conducive to his temporal and eternal welfare.

The celebrated boast that the drum-beat of England salutes the rising sun all over the world finds its most beautiful parallel in the fact that the psalms and hymns of holy worship salute the earliest light of the successive Sabbath mornings as the earth revolves on its axis, until the chorus of praise encircles the earth.

"This is the day that the Lord hath made, let us be glad and rejoice in it."

Notice to Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot publish copyrighted songs and poems without the permission of the owner of the copyright.

This column is not an advertising medium. No query will receive attention the answer to which would necessitate the advertising of any person's business or wares.

Nor will any attention be given to long "strings" of questions. Every week numbers of correspondents ignore this rule of ours, and afterwards wonder why their queries are not answered.

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."

N. B. We do not read unsigned letters.

New Books.

Frank Leslie's Poular Monthly for October, is a striking number, pictorially, without any sacrifice of its other well-known features. The opening article is a description, by Mrs. Leicester-Addis of a summer holiday visit to England's loveliest county, Surrey, with a pen picture of the stately manor of Deepdene, upon which the present American Duchess of Marlborough has spent large sums of money to good purpose. Apropos of this year's tercentennial Tasso celebration, there is a sympathetic and elaborately illustrated paper on "The Last Days of Torquato Tasso," by Marie Walsh. Another Italian contribution of artistic interest is Miss E. C. Vansittart's description of Monte Oliveto Maggiore, to which are appended some "Souvenirs of Siena," by the late John Addington Symonds. Othe picturesque features are: "Women as Athletes," by W. de Wagstaffe; "Burmese Women," by H. Fielding; "Light-Givers," by Mary Titcomb; "Town and Cloth Halls of Flanders," by Alexander Anstead; "Widowed Sovereigns," by A. Oakey Hall, and "Alpine Soldiers," by Henry Tyrrell. This number also contains some unusually interesting short stories and poems.

FORTY YEARS IN CHINA; OR CHINA IN TRANSITION. By Rev. R. H. Graves, D. D. Illustrated. Baltimore: R. H. Woodward Company. 316 pages. Price, $1.50.

This volume is not altogether what one would be apt to conclude it is from its authorship. It is not a narrative of the personal experience of a missionary in the Celestial empire, simply as a missionary. It embraces, indeed, very little personal incident. Dr. Graves thinks that the necessary forces for the reconstruction of China are education, mission work, and book distribution, but before proceeding to argue this out he gives us a vast deal of valuable information touching the later history of the empire, its government, the vices of the people, and their methods of thought. He holds that the accepted estimate of the population of China is much too large, and, in referring to the lack of homogeneity, says: "China is to be compared to Europe rather than to France or Spain, or any other State of Europe, for it is an assemblage of people differing in their languages, habits, and customs." "While," he adds the Chinese "are united by their adhesion to the Imperial rule and their reverance for the Confucian classics, they are divided as to many of their ancestral traditions, geographical and climatic environments, local attachments, and provincial customs." Dr. Graves warns the reader of a book on China to beware of the many hasty generalizations, and bids him to be careful to take into consideration the local standpoint of the writer and the people by whom he is surrounded.

Dr. Graves's description of the government of China is exceedingly interesting, and contains much information on that subject which will prove new to the average reader. He says that "no one can understand China who regards its government as a pure despotism—an autocrat imposing his own will on subservient subjects. The popular element must also be considered in estimating the forces that bind Chinese society together." China to-day, he asserts, is governed by two forces—the Imperial authority, as represented by the mandarins, high and low, with the underlings and police runners connected with the various official courts, and the popular will represented by the village elders.

Dr. Graves gives concrete expression to his observations regarding the cruelty of the Chinese, their duplicity, and their general viciousness, when he declares that the Chineman has a "dislocated conscience." Yet he has hopes for the Celestials, and contends that their regeneration can be accomplished without subjecting the empire to the domination of a foreign power. The appearance of Dr. Graves's book is very timely, considering the unusual interest that at present centres in China, and it is unquestionably very instructive. There is a good deal of pious deduction that hardly seems warranted by the premises, but none the less, we are impressed with the author's sincerity. The illustrations are thirty-two in number and quite handsome.

THE MILLER OF GLANMERE. An Irish story. By Con. T. Murphy, author of several plays. Chicago: George W. Baker. 1895. Pp. 227. Price, 50c.; cloth, $1.

This is a very readable book, with a good deal of Irish repartee and some Irish freedom, fun, and frolic.

A DAY WITH THE PROFESSOR AND HIS FRIENDS. Familiar Chats on Free Coinage. Copyright, 1895, by S. A. Ashe. Published by Edwards & Broughton; Raleigh, N. C.

This is a book of 163 pages. Price, 25 cents.

LEXINGTON LOCALS.

Personal Points—The New Athletic Grounds—Fine Marble.

LEXINGTON, VA., September 21.—(Special.)—Miss Reynolds, of Baltimore, has been visiting Miss Carmichael.

Mrs. G. H. Pouder, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gorrell.

Misses Gertrude and Nellie Irvine have returned from a visit to Mrs. J. Van Walton, of Spottswood.

Dr. and Mrs. John Estill, who spent the summer visiting at their old home, in Tazewell county, have returned to Lexington.

Mrs. Robert K. Dunlap, of Monmouth, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Christian Bear, at Churchville, Augusta county.

The Rev. J. M. Wells, of Buena Vista, has been granted leave of absence by his church. He will visit Scotland during the month of October.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cohen, of Monterey, Va., have been visiting Mr. David Kyle, near Lexington.

Mr. N. T. Johnston, who has been in bad health for some time, left Tuesday for the Soldiers' Home, in Richmond, of which he expects to be an inmate until his health is restored. During the war he served with gallantry in the Fifth Virginia Regiment, Stonewall Brigade.

Edmund P. Coles, son of the late Dr. Walter Coles, of St. Louis, a grandson of Colonel Edmund Pendleton, an alumnus of the Washington and Lee University, and who is also a graduate of the Manual Training School of Washington University, of St. Louis, and also a graduate of the Edison Electric School, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been selected to superintend the erection in the city of Caraccas, in Venezuela, of an electric plant for the lighting of that city.

Mr. Parry Laird, of the Virginia Supply Company, will leave shortly for Florida in the interest of his company.

THE NEW ATHLETIC-GROUNDS.

The new athletic-grounds of the Washington and Lee University are about completed, and are viewed with much satisfaction by the students. The university foot-ball team is practicing daily, and the promise of a first-class team for this year is good. The new material is first class. A great many dates have been made for games with other colleges.

The Virginia Military Institute foot-ball team is hard at work, and expects to sustain fully the reputation gained by the former teams, the record of these being during the past four years seventeen games won out of nineteen played. One of the two remaining was a tie game. The new cadets furnish, as I am told, some excellent material, and the selection of the playing team will be made shortly. Then for a repetition of former years' victories.

The will of Mr. John A. R. Varner, which has been admitted to record in the Circuit Court, bequeathed his private library to Washington and Lee University. The library contains several hundred volumes, and, aside from the works of general literature, which are well selected, it also embraces a valuable collection of rare books and newspapers.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The Lexington public school is patronized to an unusual extent this year. In the high school and grammar grades the increase has been particularly great. The school trustees have employed Mr. H. W. McNeel to assist in mathematics, and Mr. H. V. Canter in languages.

Miss Annie R. White, the new librarian of the Washington and Lee University, has entered upon her duties as librarian. She spent the summer at Amherst College, Mass., studying library management there. She is prepared to make a card catalogue of the library.

The firm of Messrs. Sypers & McBryde, of Indianapolis, who bought a cave near Rapp's Mill, this county, at the foot of Lamp mountain, have a force of hands engaged in making a tunnel into the cave, preparatory to getting out marble. They got out some large specimens of the marble and shipped it off to have it tested and examined. It proved to be of fine quality. They intend to erect machinery and prepare the marble for market. They will ship from Buchanan.

Miss Josephine McLeod, of Collierstown, has entered Randolph-Macon Woman's College, at Lynchburg.

Mrs. Margaret Montgomery, her son, Edward, and granddaughter, Miss Dove Showalter, all of Collierstown, left yesterday for California, where they contemplate remaining for twelve months, visiting Mrs. Montgomery's four sons, who have made that State their home for several years past.

Colonel R. E. Boykin.

(Suffolk Herald.)

Colonel R. E. Boykin, of Smithfield, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the senatorial nomination from the Thirty-second District, is in nowise a candidate for that office, but is a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates from Isle of Wight county. Colonel Boykin could, perhaps, get the nomination for the Senate, as matters seem now, with ease, and assurance, and practically without opposition, but he prefers to serve his own people in the House, as he thinks he can accomplish more for them there than he could in the Senate. Colonel Boykin's popularity and prestige, which were evinced in no uncertain way in the last session of the General Assembly, will serve him well at the next session, and, being an experienced member, he will have a far greater advantage than before, and will prove to be one of the best leaders of that body.

I Was an Invalid

So long I did not expect ever to be well again. I was confined to the house the whole winter with nervous debility and female weakness, having no strength, appetite or energy. A friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and I was soon able to do my own work and feel that life is worth living. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all afflicted in like manner." MRS. M. E. HOSKINS, Manard, Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THE EVILS OF CREDIT

Some Economic Views of Our Afton Correspondent.

A FARMER MAKES A SUGGESTION.

When Silver and When Sound Money Is Wanted—The Card-Table. An Enjoyable Pedestrian Tour—Personal Notes.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

AFTON, VA., September 21.—It is said the French suffer less from panics and depressions than any other people on the globe. Our volatile friends across the big pond know how to enjoy life, but they also work hard, and every person saves something for a rainy day. We might take a lesson from them. Here we fume and fret and cry "hard times" and "more money," when the amount of metallic and paper currency—not including the amount held by the Treasury of the United Staes—is more, per capita, than in any of the leading countries of Europe, except France. There is more money in circulation in this country than the general public has any idea of, and yet we are wofully in debt—nationally and individually in debt. Nobody knows exactly how much, as a nation, we owe; no one counts it up, and the less said about it, the better we are pleased. We pay annually to foreigners over $200,000,000. We pay it in gold—i. e., when we pay it at all, but we keep on borrowing and paying the interest on the back debt with what we borrow, and adding up the interest on that, for all the world like couplets in the "House that Jack Built." We have been doing this for a long while, and rest easy in the hope that we can keep it on forever. But we are mistaken. Pay-day must come; just the same to nations as to individuals. In fact, we already feel the weight of Shylock's hand, for we can no longer dictate our own financial policy. Where it will end, if all this borrowing business goes on, no man can tell. But the money comes back. Millionaires, Dukes, Lords, and Counts are purchasing in the South and West immense tracts of land, equal in some surveys to whole counties, while the number of native landowners is decreasing year after year. It may be only a question of time when we will drift to feudal bondage. We need more thrift and less debt, and a national policy for this great, grand, powerful nation to pay what we can of what we owe and borrow no more. Individually, the temptation and inducements to buy are at present greater than ever owing to low prices; but however cheap an article if bought on credit, it may in the end prove very dear. Long standing contracts bear uncertainty on their face.

TAKE NO THOUGHT.

The Christian exhortation, "Take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself," is also a good business motto. Besides, a man doesn't always know that strength will be given him or a position whereby to meet his obligations. When he cannot do so, he borrows, and one need not always step from his own door to learn the result—property depreciating, fences down, and Sheriff sales. Each one forced thus to settle up takes from others what they can ill afford to lose—the shelter, perhaps, from an helpless family. A little more trust in Providence and a little less trust in national loans, real estate, wholesale city houses, and the cross-roads grocery store would be better for us all. Certainly nothing has been more injurious to the farming class than this general credit system.

Said a very thrifty old farmer the other day when interviewed on the money question:

"It all depends on how much a man owes."

"How do you make that?"

"Well, if he's been a free liver and wild speculator, he wants plenty of "free silver" to pay off his debts, and if he's kept paid up as he goes, sound money, and a little of it, is good enough for him."

GOOD ROADS.

The average farmer is, perhaps, most exercised on roads, and to find out if General Stone, of the Road Division, and the Virginia State Good Roads Association will get the blockade open up here this winter in time for the spring traffic. Self-registering dynamos, traction-powers, and such things are mighty good aids to get killed with; but deep gullies and big rocks will do the business for ordinary mortals, and we pray for a few ploughed ditches and a road-bed of dirt, pending.

At the hotels the week has not been signalized by special galeties. The exhilaration of driving parties, germans, and small teas have given way to quiet rambles and parlor cards. Of course, this last amusement, which has been pretty freely indulged in the present season, has its dual sides. For one thing, card-playing is a godsend to elderly people and wall-flowers—and some of the most charming people in the world come under either class—and it is a great promoter of good-fellowship. In whist parties, mamma and the chaperons lead; in euchre, the younger set excel as players, probably because the prizes are desirable stakes. For, be it whispered, women are natural gamblers. They adore anything like chance, and one has only to watch their eager faces at a race or around the card-table to know its wonderful fascination to femininity. As a rule, women are luckier than men, and, of course, more emotional. It is an old chestnut that she "trumps her partner's ace," for, as a general thing, she can hold her own, if solely for the interest of the game. If betting is permitted, as with some of the ultra set in New York and Washington, women show a positive preference for 13, 31, 17, 3, and 7. They care nothing for the double zero, and unlike men, never risk a stake on the color. There has been a tendency this season at hotels here, as elsewhere in Virginia, to simplify the prizes, and it was a wise step. Card-playing ceases to be a pleasure when the thought of profit creeps in.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION.

A party of the Valley young people, with some visiting tourists, made a pedestrian excursion last week to the old Signal-Service Station, on Deby's mountain. The party were well equipped and chaperoned, and have evidence of their trip in the way of sketches and specimens of flora and fauna of the mountains. There were good walkers in the party, but no runners. Despite the fact that there was once a lightning-footed Atalanta, running is not woman's forte. She can swim like a fish and ride like Diana, but to run nature surely did not construct her.

The entertainment given by the ladies of the Afton chapel for a deserved charity was in every respect a success. Ices and cake and many fancy articles were disposed of by lovely vendors, and little girls and boys with flowers and the "grab-bag" made pretty and successful merchants.

Miss Janie White, of Staunton, is visiting friends near Tye river.

The Misses Harland, of Buchanan, who have been guests of Mr. Ed. Hall, left Tuesday evening for Stuart's Draft.

Miss Josephine Kilburn and Mrs. Kate Hall will spend a week with Mrs. Gophendrover, of Augusta.

Miss Bettie Lipscomb, of "Redlands," returned last week from Lyndhurst.

Mrs. John J. McHenry has gone home to Hartford, Ky., after a delightful summer among old friends.

Mrs. Willie Lipscomb, of Charlottesville, is a guest at "Locust Dale."

Among all-around visitors for the season at "The Mountain Top" are Judge Heath and family and Captain C. V. Meredith and family and Mrs. and Miss Page.

Mrs. E. D. Hotchkiss and daughter, Miss Alice, reached "The Afton" from White Sulphur Springs Wednesday.

Sportsmen are coming in with guns and dogs. There is no scarcity of wild turkeys or of partridges.

ONE DAY ONLY, **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,**

Lee Monumental Park, Broad and Lombardy streets.

En route to the Atlanta Exposition, under contract to reproduce an exact duplicate of the performances given at the World's Fair, Chicago. Absolutely the same performances in every detail, man for man and horse for horse, will be given here in Richmond and throughout this southern tour. The same prices charged here as in the North. It is the only tented exhibition now advertised that does not discriminate against the Southern people and charge double its prices of admission North.

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MORE MEN! More Horses! MORE CARS! THAN ANY TWO Exhibitions.

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NEW IN DETAILS, NEW IN PRIMITIVE MEN.

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100 INDIAN WARRIORS

Ogallalla, Brule, Uncapappas, Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Tribes.

50 American Cowboys. 30 Mexican Vaqueros and Ruralies. 25 Bedouin Arabs. 30 South American Gauchos. 50 Western Frontiersmen, Marksmen, Etc. 20 Russian Cossacks of the Caucasus.

DETACHMENT OF UNITED STATES CAVALRY,

Royal Irish-English Lancers, French Chasseurs, German Cuirassiers, Petit Corps d'Armee of Mounted Military,

ALL UNDER COMMAND OF

Col. W. F. CODY--BUFFALO BILL.

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JOHNNY BAKER, THE SKILLED SHOOTING EXPERT.

Only Herd of Buffalo on Exhibition.

A Covered Grandstand, Seating 20,000 Persons, Assuring Perfect Protection from SUN OR RAIN, and so organized and arranged as to camp close to the city in an easily accessible location. On the first day of arrival there will be given

A FREE STREET CAVALCADE

At 9 A. M. by Detailed Detachments from each Division (Wild Horses, Buffalo, Cattle, etc., being necessarily guarded in camp), "So that He Who Runs May Read. The march will be enlivened by

Three Magnificent Bands of Music,

LED BY THE FAMED WORLD-TRAVELLED BUFFALO BILL'S COWBOY BAND.

At Night a Brilliant Electric Display by the Largest Portable Double Electric Plant of 250,000 Candle Power yet constructed for any similar purpose. Two Circuits, ensuring a Perfectly Reliable Illumination, making NIGHT AS LIGHT AS DAY.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE.

Every Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Every Night at 8 o'clock. Doors Open One Hour Earlier.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

CHILDREN UNDER 9 YEARS, 25 CENTS.

Seats will be sold on day of Exhibition at the Music House of Walter D. Moses & Co., 1005 Main St. (se 22-Su2t)

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A Mighty Collection of Bargains

at prices that tell—that win the trade. Our steady increase—our constant gain of new trade—is the result of giving at all times the best values for the least money. ROYAL WILTON VELVET, BODY BRUSSELS, VELVETS, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. TWO- AND THREE-PLY INGRAIN CARPETS.

A nice yard-wide CARPET, small Brussels effects, only 30c.

Every Carpet warranted as represented. RUGS OF ALL KINDS AND AT ALL PRICES. Strange to say it, but it is the truth—we are selling more Parlor Suits than ever, notwithstanding the hot weather of the present season. The reason is plain. We have sold them close, and we have given full value for the money. Each day brings us a new supply.

SILK PLUSH SUITS FROM $25 UP.

A large selection of HAIR-CLOTH, SILK, TAPESTRY, AND BROCATELLE PARLOR SUITS in stock. FANCY ROCKERS IN LEATHER, PLUSH, AND RATTAN; COUCHES IN CORDUROY, BROCATELLE, AND PLUSHES. LACE CURTAINS, CHENILLE PORTIERES, AND TABLE-COVERS. WALNUT, OAK CURLY BIRCH, AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITS.

OUR $25 OAK SUIT IS REALLY A $30 VALUE,

and consists of four Chairs, one Rocker, one Bedstead, one Dresser, one Washstand, one Table, and Towel Rack. WARDROBES, CHIFFONIERES, DRESSING TABLES, FOLDING BEDS, IRON BEDS, BRASS BEDS, AND CRIBS.

CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.

A 56-PIECE CHINA TEA SET ONLY $4.75. A 100-PIECE ENGLISH CHINA TEA SET ONLY $8.50. EXTENSION-TABLES, CHINA PRESSES, PLAIN AND FANCY DINING CHAIRS. SIDEBOARDS FROM $8.50 UPWARDS. Over 75 Sideboards to select from; all new and pretty designs. FANCY HANGING LAMPS, BANQUET LAMPS with Shades and Onyx-Top Tables. A large assortment of SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, BUTTER, FRUIT, AND CAKE DISHES, KNIVES, FORKS, AND SPOONS of the very best makes. CLOCKS AND BRONZES, GOLD AND GOLD-FILLED WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. A SOLID GOLD LADIES' WATCH FOR $25. B. W. RAYMOND'S MOVEMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK; in fact, we can furnish any standard movement.

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