THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

TUESDAY.....MAY 25, 1897.

THURSDAY'S ELECTION.

Upon each ballot to be voted on Thursday will appear the words—

Convention.

No Convention.

If you wish to vote to require the Legislature to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to revise and amend the State Constitution, strike out the words "No Convention." If you wish to vote against a convention, strike out the word "Convention."

The line left untouched by your pen or pencil will be taken to be expressive of your wish in the premises, and your vote will be counted accordingly.

Most of our people will, we think, strike out the word "Convention," and will therefore go upon record as opposed to the calling of a constitutional convention at this time.

RESTRICTED SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. Camm Patteson, of Buckingham, is one of the most ardent of the advocates of a constitutional convention. He gives his views on this subject in a letter to the State newspaper of yesterday, and among other things, he favors a change in our Constitution which will put a restriction upon suffrage.

The plan that he suggests is much the same as that heretofore discussed by the Dispatch. Indeed, we believe we were the first to suggest that from any restrictions Virginia might impose we should exempt all veterans who have served this State in the army or navy in time of war.

But if a constitutional convention were called at this time, it is more than doubtful if a restricted suffrage would be adopted. This is a matter upon which our own people are not agreed. Not long ago we published an interview, or letter, in which Congressman William A. Jones opposed the calling of such a convention, and in doing so he expressed his disapproval of all plans so far suggested for restricting suffrage. He argued that an educational restriction would disfranchise the old negroes and continue the right of suffrage to the young negroes—the latter having had the advantage of public school education, while the former have not. For his part, he said, if there was to be any disfranchising, he would prefer that the effect stated should be reversed.

We are not quite sure that Mr. Jones's position is altogether correct, because there are many young negro illiterates, as well as old negro illiterates; but he is a man of great influence and earnestness of purpose, and we doubt not speaks for hundreds of white voters. At any rate, when we find a Democrat of his distinction and ability on the other side of this question, we have to consider whether it would be possible to get through such an amendment as has been proposed. We think not—not now.

If a constitutional convention were held now, and Mr. Patteson should be a member of it, we doubt not that he would present his cause enthusiastically and well, but we fear he would find many to oppose his proposition. But later on, possibly, the State's duty may appear clearer than it does now to the majority of our fellow-citizens.

But while there is no hope of lopping off the objectionables from our electorate, we see little use of having a convention. So far as cutting down State or county expenses is concerned, the Legislature, if elected for that purpose, may be safely entrusted with the work. If a Legislature could readjust, it may retrench also. Where it finds its way blocked by a constitutional provision, it may submit an amendment to the people in the manner provided for by the existing Constitution.

There was a time when the Dispatch heartily hoped that a constitutional convention would be called, but our chief ambition then was to have the suffrage question disposed of. We see no prospect of that now; hence we must advise the people to vote "no" on the proposition to be submitted Thursday.

Building in Chicago is apparently in a condition of complete stagnation. It is said that 75,000 people are dependent upon building operations, and that for a long time not one-tenth of them have on the average been employed. The fact is, says the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Chicago has not yet recovered from the effects of the World's Fair. There is, he says, not a business-man in Chicago, but will assert it was a positive disadvantage. "The stimulus which it gave to all enterprises—substantial or visionary—was dangerously intoxicating in its scope, and caused to be done in a few months more than could be needed in twice that number of years, even for such a wideawake community."

COTTON-MILLS.

What is it that is taking the cotton-spinning business from New England to the South? This is a question that is answered by three New England experts in the business who have been in the South. The reports of the three gentlemen who were sent practically agree, and that of President Sandford, of the Sandford Spinning Company, is especially interesting. He says:

"While the northern manufacturer has been arguing and speculating as to what his southern competitor would be able to accomplish, and while many people felt no fear of any danger that the South would be able to compete, much to my astonishment I find, from a personal inspection during the last ten days among some of the mills of the South, that they have successfully solved the problem of cotton manufacturing, and are now making, and have been making for some time, fabrics and yarns equal to our New England mills, and for less cost.

"They are selling them to our customers, supplanting our productions to an alarming extent, and from figures obtained of cost of same, I find that they are enabled, in their finely equipped and well organized mills, by good and cheaper labor, to make a profit, even on present depressed market prices, while our own New England mills cannot manufacture without loss.

"While this is a hard fact to face, nevertheless the condition confronts us, and is no longer 'theory' or speculation, but fact. On certain fabrics and yarns, such as made in Fall River, New Bedford, Lowell, and in New England generally, embracing goods and yarns up to and including 40's, they are masters of the situation, and claim they will soon make fabrics calling for 50's and 60's yarn.

"There has been a great deal said during the last five years about the inefficiency of the southern operative, that he is not able to do as much work and as well as his northern competitor. I find the operatives are good native American whites. They very quickly adapt themselves to the work, are eager to learn, happy, contented, with no tendency to strike or to join labor organizations. They want work, are industrious, and are proud of the mills they work in.

"Wood is used largely; two cords of wood, against one ton of coal, costing for same $1.15 per cord, or at the rate of $2.30 per ton of coal. Coal also can be had cheap, costing, according to location, $1.50 to $2.50 per ton. Some mills located on fine water-powers are making great saving. Alabama exempts from taxation for ten years all corporations locating within her borders.

"In North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia taxes are very low. One mill which I visited, having $250,000 investment, pays a tax of only $240 per annum. Such a mill in Fall River will pay $5,000 tax. All the large mills are paying almost no tax to speak of.

* * * "It is very clear we cannot stand in Massachusetts any more adverse legislation against our industries, for the southern mills can make dividends, while their northern competitors are selling goods at cost. And, in proof of this, many of the southern corporations have been paying steady and continuous dividends during the hard times of the last twelve months."

It would appear that the reasons the southern cotton mills are succeeding are that they are near the cotton fields; that they are in sections where labor, especially female labor, is cheap; that they can procure fuel at low prices, or that they have cheap water-power, and finally, that they have to pay very light taxes. Indeed, in Alabama, they are exempt from taxation for ten years. And it is conceded that if present trade conditions continue, ultimately almost all of the cotton manufacturing business will be done in the South.

The New York Herald, which is usually very reliable as regards its news, and is nearly always, if not always, the first paper in this country to report any fresh discovery abroad in science, medicine, or what not, has been grossly imposed upon. In its issue of yesterday, it announces that M. Winternitz, a Vienna physician, has discovered that the birch has great medical virtues. We respectfully submit that this is no discovery at all. The potentiality of the birch as a medicine has been known from time immemorial. We have, in days agone, frequently known the mere suggestion of the birch, or its equivalent, to cure almost instantaneously a stay-away-from-school pain, and the application of the remedy for stupidity was at one time very common, and 'most always successful. Indeed, in the better days of the republic, the birch, or its equivalent, was a household remedy, and in some schools broken doses of it were administered with great regularity and irregularity on general remedial or preventive principles. The Herald needs to shake up its Vienna correspondent.

The Dispatch expresses the hope "that our city and county committees and our next State convention will do everything possible to make it easy for the gold Democrats to return to their places in our party"—that is to say, do everything to "make it easy" except to leave the Chicago declaration out of the State platform.—The Richmond Times.

This is a matter as to which the wishes of the many rather than those of the few ought to control.

Our information is that the great majority of the gold Democrats of this State are going to follow the advice of the Danville Register, and take pot-luck in the coming campaign with the Democrats rather than with the Republicans.

West Virginia correspondents report that Judge Goff will be elevated to the United States Supreme Court bench in less than six months. In proof of this, they refer to the fact that he is disposing of some of his business interests in West Virginia and is consolidating others. Also, that Governor Atkinson has announced his purpose to become a candidate for the United States Senate, which is taken to mean that Judge Goff has withdrawn from the senatorial race.

John T. McGraw, of Grafton, has also announced himself a candidate for the senatorship, but he is working along Democratic lines.

"Californians are preparing to start a new steamship line to catch the South American trade." If they open the Golden Gate to all who propose to engage in the trade referred to, they will succeed in their catch, without doubt.

Mark Hanna is said to have some sort of heart trouble. Is it remorse that his methods in the last presidential campaign should have been what they were?

DEPLETING THE GOLD RESERVE.

The depletion of the gold reserve in the Treasury to any great extent always carries with it more or less financial disturbance and business disquiet; and the speculators are quick to raise the cry of "want of confidence," with the result that one side or the other makes a turn in the market.

Since the recent gold drain began, nearly $14,000,000 of the yellow metal has gone out of the country, and all of this the banks have forced the Treasury to supply, although the former have considerably more gold than the latter. The gold that has been exported was in demand for legitimate commercial purposes, yet the banks, which are presumably chartered to carry the commerce and the business of the country, not only utterly fail, as respects this matter, to fulfil that function, but contribute to bring about conditions tending to increase business uneasiness. It is true that this action on the part of the banks is rendered legitimate by a serious defect in our currency system, and that aside from its bearing upon the evil immediately under discussion that defect calls for a remedy. Currency reform is essential to the restoration of normal business conditions for more reasons than that the present system enables the banks to drain the Treasury at will of gold. It is also true that under the laws governing the national banks—the banks almost exclusively in question as regards gold exports—these have theoretically some excuse for their policy. None the less, it does not follow that the policy is a wise one. Many of our contemporaries think it unwise, not only on account of its effects on trade, but on account of the loss it involves to the banks themselves. The Boston Herald is one of these contemporaries, and in stating the case, dwells especially upon the fact that the banks stand in their own light by draining gold for export from the Treasury, instead of furnishing it from their own vaults. After noting that the national banks have plenty of gold to supply the export demand, the Herald says that it is confident that such a course would count to their profit, not only in popularity, but in dollars and cents. The prosperity of the banks, adds our contemporary, depends upon the prosperity of business, and anything that tends to tranquilize the minds of business-men is distinctly advantageous to our great financial institutions. No business reasoning could be sounder than that.

GOOD READING.

"A Glance at Current American History," by an ex-Confederate—Cussons, May & Co., Glen Allen, Va., publishers—is good reading, and it would, we think, be easy from the vigorous style to spot the author without the suggestion as to his identity the imprint of the publishers affords.

The publication is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages the greater part of which is devoted to Professor Goldwin Smith and his "History of the United States," and to say that that critic and maligner of the South and his screed of vilification of the southern people, miscalled history, are handled without gloves expresses it mildly. The History Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and their plan for a "history" that will teach that all Confederates were traitors also come in for interesting and marked attention, and there is included in the pamphlet a vindication of the right of secession out of the mouths of northern public men, such as Timothy Dwight, George Cabot, Senator Pickering, Josiah Quincy, and others.

It has just transpired that during the Cleveland administration Consul-General Lee suggested the propriety of this country's attempting to secure Cuban independence by means of a monetary indemnity to Spain. It is said that in that report General Lee pointed out that the great difficulty in the way of Spain, and one of the reasons for her stubborn resistance to the revolution, is the enormous debt contracted in Cuba since the war of 1868, and for which Spain, in case Cuba becomes independent, is herself responsible. The indemnity would solve, in great part, this perplexing problem. The debt, which amounts now to over $400,000,000, would not be such a heavy burden upon Spain if $200,000,000 were paid to the mother country by Cuba. It should be remembered that the actual price of Spanish-Cuban bonds is very much below par, and that the Spanish Government, possessing $200,000,000, might easily make an arrangement with the shareholders. Besides, the indemnity would relieve Spain of a much large monetary sacrifice which the continuance of the war imposes upon her.

General Lee also gives figures to show the total inability of the island to be a further source of revenue for Spain, and the fact that Spain must depend upon her own impoverished treasury for the means to continue the war.

Of course, the United States would have to guarantee the indemnity, but it is argued in some of the papers that we could collect and administer the customs and so safeguard ourselves. The Spanish Minister at Washington is reported to be very hostile to this project, which is now being urged by some prominent New York business-men.

"A woman riding astride and two horseless hansoms attracted attention on the road" in New York Sunday. All were new things.

The Convention Question.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The matter of amending the State Constitution is surrounded by difficult questions, which have perplexed the best minds. The predominence of the negroes in some counties, and of the whites in others has rendered legislation difficult and restricted. At present the relations are so adjusted that the whites are, to some extent, protected by the County Court judges, elected by the Legislature. The negro majorities can control the county and district offices, and thus the condition is made tolerable, and the peace and safety of both races have been preserved. Equality before the law is the controlling rule. Those in the white counties who have not carefully gone over this subject have not seen the great difficulties to be encountered in making changes which they may desire.

There are many other considerations which should be discussed before action is taken. In the interest of economy, a revision is desired now, but it should be remembered that a convention and a new constitution will bring with them a train of incidents, and a period of uncertainty and expense. An extra session of the Legislature to conform the laws, a revision of the Code, decisions of the courts construing the amended Constitution, and laws made thereunder, will follow. Business modes and transactions must conform to the new order. Litigation would increase until the people became acquainted with the changes.

The popular mind is sufficiently strained with current questions, impatient of solution. For the present, let well enough alone. The expenses of the courts can be reduced by judicious legislation. Under favoring conditions the people can consider amendments with better results, or amendments made singly, propounded by the Legislature, can be passed on separately by the people without being coupled with objectionable changes in a revision of the whole Constitution at one vote. COUNTRY.

Judge Lee Endorsed.

At a meeting of the Phoebus Democratic Silver Club, of Phoebus, Va., on Friday, May 21, 1897, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, 1. That as a State Democratic convention is soon to be held, the Phoebus Democratic Silver Club thinks this a proper time to give expression to its views in connection with that convention.

2. That this club favors conservatism, harmony, and brotherly feeling in the Democratic party of the State, and cordially invites the co-operation of all those favorable to good government.

3. That this club calls upon all Virginia Democrats to consider the claim of our section to the right to name the next Governor, to remember how our gallant party has been fighting against tremendous odds for more than twenty years without recognition on our State ticket, and we call upon them, in justice to themselves as well as to us, to give us this right.

4. That we endorse that patriot, statesman, soldier and gentleman, Judge Baker P. Lee, of Hampton, for our next Governor.

5. That we recognize in Major Lee an original pro-silver man, and so far as we know, the first in Virginia to declare publicly for independent free coinage.

6. That a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, and Hampton papers, and also to Judge Lee.

JAMES MITCHELL, President.
H. W. Booker, Secretary Phoebus Silver Club.

She Wanted It.

(Truth.)

The Heiress: Papa, buy that Watteau for me.

The Hundred-Millionaire: But, my dear, this is the Louvre. It belongs to the government!

The Heiress: Then buy the government, pop.

The Hundred-Millionaire: But, my child, the government represents the whole of France.

The Heiress: I say, pop, I want that picture—buy France!

One Qualification.

(Tit-Bits.)

First Nighter: The man who writes the dramatic criticisms for your paper does not know a good play from a bad one.

Editor: I know it, but what can we do? He is the only man on the staff who is tall enough to see over the bonnets!

In Doubt.

(Washington Star.)

"I have strong suspicions," said the very susceptible young woman, "that he is a nobleman." "Where's his title?" asked her father, in accents of suspicion. "He is travelling incognito." "Perhaps so. It's either a case of 'incognito' or 'alias,' I can't quite make out which."

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Chance for the People.

We have just been authorized to sell, subject to supply on hand, the Spalding 1896, brand-new, $100 Bicycles, at the ASTONISHING price of $50 each.

HARRIS, FLIPPEN & CO.,

distributing agents for bicycle sundries, 1323 EAST MAIN STREET,
my 16-Su,Tu&Th Richmond, Va.

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

Street-Car Tickets

6 for 25 Cents.

25 for $1.00.

Good on all cars of

THIS COMPANY

except cars crossing Mayo Bridge.

For sale by conductors in large or small amounts.

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Those Germs

YOU HEAR SO MUCH ABOUT nowadays are minute bodies invisible to the unaided eye. They float in the air and we take them into our lungs. But they are harmless unless they find a proper soil. They cannot live and grow in perfectly healthy throat and lungs. Scott's Emulsion may be said to act as a reinforcement to the body; it nourishes it, supplies it with the right kind of fat, and puts it in so healthy a condition that it is well-nigh germ-proof.

EDUCATIONAL.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES.
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
July 1 to August 31 1897. Course includes thirty-six lectures by Mr. Justice Harlan, of United States Supreme Court. For catalogue address
R. C. MINOR, Secretary,
my 11-Th,Th&Sa1t Charlottesville, Va.

Then? Or Now?

(Harper's Bazar.)

"When I am dead, Sweetheart," you say,
"Think of me always at my best:
When o'er my head tall grasses sway,
And to my deep and dreamless rest
Nor sob, nor call, nor sneer can pierce;
And laud of tongue and stab of pen—
Though love be leal and hate be fierce—
Are less than nothing to me then.

"My poor, pale lips no more can ask
Your gentler thought for fancied wrong,
Nor love devise atoning task,
And labor in it, glad and strong.
Ignore, then, faults that now you chide,
The hasty word, the careless mien,
And causeless heat and foolish pride
Forget, as if they never had been.

"If mem'ry from our Past evoke
One moment of divine surprise,
When all the angel in me woke
And you glimpsed Eden in my eyes;
If I, surcease of care and pain
And fulness to heart-famine brought,
In reverie live that time again,
And thus enshrine me in your thought."

And I make answer, Love, of mine,
"Think of me at my best, to-day.
This hour renew surprise divine,
Let Eden's light and fragrance play
Into our lives while they are one.
Why should I wait to be forgiven
Till follies and till faults are done,
And I am out of reach in Heaven?

"What chrism has Death? the grave what art
To right all wrong? Do tears make sweet
The Marah of the human heart?
Beloved! while our pulses beat
With very joy of living—while
I lay my head upon your breast
And drink your words and feel your smile—
Thus—now—think of me at my best!"

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

The first in the field and still unrivalled

Invented by the great chemist JUSTUS VON LIEBIG, whose signature is on every jar, and made by the Liebig COMPANY for over 30 years.

For improved and economic cookery
For delicious, refreshing beef tea

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On a red hot day Hires Rootbeer stands between you and the distressing effects of the heat.

HIRES Rootbeer

cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. A delicious, sparkling, temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD AT PLEASANT COUNTRY home; half hour's ride from Richmond; ten minutes' walk from railroad station. Large, green lawn. Rooms large and airy. Address COUNTRY HOME, care Postmaster, Hanover Courthouse, Va.
my 25-1t*

THE FITZHUGH COTTAGE,
AT VIRGINIA BEACH,
will be open for boarders JUNE 1st. Apply to Mrs. H. B. FITZHUGH, Virginia Beach, Va. my 25-1t*

RAWLEY SPRINGS,
VIRGINIA.
Summer Health Resort. Two thousand feet above sea level.

THE TONIC WATER OF THE WORLD.

OPEN FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER. Cool and dry summer climate. Address
JONES & CHRISTIAN,
my 23-1m Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN TOP HOTEL AND SPRINGS,
over Rockfish Gap, Blue Ridge Mountains, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Fine views, a delightful summer resort; cheap board; strong iron springs; many attractions to the invalid, pleasure-seekers, and families; of easy access. Address Messrs. MASSIE & CO., Afton, Va. my 23-3m

PRIVATE HOUSE IN COUNTRY wishes a limited number of Boarders for the summer. Plenty shade, nice sulphur spring, and other mineral waters. For further particulars apply to Mrs. FRANK P. DAVIS, Goshen, Rockbridge county, Va. my 21-4t*

OTTERBURN LITHIA SPRINGS.

HOTEL AND COTTAGES, AMELIA COURTHOUSE, VA., opens JUNE 1ST. Lithia water for drinking, cooking, and bathing, free to guests. my 21-2w*

SUMMER BOARD.

IN THE CHARMING LITTLE CITY of Staunton Board can be obtained in a refined German-American family, with all the comforts of a home. Apply early. Address Professor F. W. WALTER, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, Va.
my 19-1w

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS,
on the great North Mountain. Alkaline Lithia Springs. 1,000 to 1,500 guests annually; elite of North and South. Largest and socially most pleasant company at any mountain resort in this country. For rates, circulars, etc., address
WILLIAM H. SALE,
my 15-26t Capon Springs, W. Va.

Warm Sulphur Springs,

BATH COUNTY, VA.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
my 4-Tu,Th&Su1m Proprietors.

COLD SULPHUR SPRINGS,

OPEN JUNE 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST.
For circulars and information, address
J. S. CRAIG, Proprietor,
my 21-F&Tu8w Goshen Bridge, Va.

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CONGRESS HALL.
SEASON 1897 OPENS JUNE 29TH.
POPULAR PRICES, $3.00 PER DAY,
Six hundred rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests.
H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.
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Long Branch,

WEST-END HOTEL AND COTTAGES. COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12. HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24. A number of bath-room suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office: 115 Broadway (Room 75).
W. E. HILDRETH,
my 4-Tu8t Proprietor.

THE ROCKINGHAM (VA.) SPRINGS ARE HEALTH-GIVING, RESTFUL, picturesque, desirable family home. Now open at $15 per month. For particulars address
G. T. HOPKINS,
feb 9-Tu2m McGaheysville, Va.

BEFORE long my throat was filled with sores, large lumps formed on my neck, and a horrible ulcer broke out on my jaw,—says Mr. O. H. Elbert, who resides at cor. 22d St. and Avenue N., Galveston, Texas. He was three times pronounced cured by prominent physicians, but the dreadful disease always returned; he was then told that **HOT SPRINGS** was the only cure. His hair had all fallen out, and he was in a sad plight. After taking one bottle of S. S. S. he began to improve and two dozen bottles cured him completely, so that for more than six years he has had no sign of the disease. **SSS**

Book on the disease and its treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND REORDAIN SECTION 55 OF CHAPTER XXXVIII OF THE CITY ORDINANCES CONCERNING STREETS.
(Approved May 17, 1897.)

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond that section 55 of Chapter XXXVIII. of the ordinances of the city concerning streets, be amended and reordained so as to read as follows:

55. Whenever the Board of Health shall deem it important to the health of any neighborhood or to the cleanliness of any lot that the said lot should be connected with a public sewer, the President of the board shall notify the owner of the lot, in writing, to make such connection, and shall give such information as will enable the owner to make the connection in the most economical manner consistent with the requirements of the ordinances of the city; and within thirty days after the receipt of this written notice the owner shall make such connections and such arrangements and details of construction within the premises as may be prescribed by the Board of Health. Whenever any lot shall have been connected with a sewer, and shall be subdivided, each subdivision shall be separately connected with a sewer as soon as such subdivision shall be built upon; any person failing to connect his lot with a public sewer in the manner that may be prescribed by the Board of Health within thirty days after said notice to do so from said board, or shall fail to connect with a public sewer any subdivision of a lot with sewer connection as soon as such subdivision is built upon, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100; each day of continuance of either of such failures to constitute a separate offence. Pipe connections with the public sewers hereafter to be constructed, shall be made by the city, at the time of building the sewer, at such points extending from the sewer to the inner side of the proposed curb line of the street as may be determined by the City Engineer and approved by the Committee on Streets, at which points the connections from the premises, heretofore provided for, shall be joined; and all pipe connections hereafter made with public sewers, although not made at the time of building the same, shall be made by the city in the manner above stated, and the cost of the same, estimated from the curb to the centre of the street, shall be charged to the owner by the City Engineer, who shall certify the same to the Assessment Clerk, and he shall make out and deliver bills for the same to the City Auditor, who shall make proper entry thereof on his books, and place them in the hands of the Collector of Taxes, to be collected and accounted for in the manner prescribed for the collection of city taxes.

But it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Special Assessments, as soon as the bills have been made out, and before they are delivered to the Auditor, to notify the owner of each lot liable for one of the bills, or his or her agent, by mail, that the bill is in the hands of the Collector of Taxes for collection, and the notice shall state the location of the lot, the kind of work done, the amount of the bill, and that the bill will be delinquent and subject to penalty on and after the 1st day of February next ensuing. And whenever a new sewer is to be run, it shall be placed in the centre of the street; provided, that in case a water-pipe or gas-pipe has already been placed in the centre of the street, the sewer may be placed on either side, at the option of the City Engineer. It is further provided, that in cases of indigent persons, or from other circumstances satisfactory to the Committee on Streets, said committee may cause said work to be done and charge the same against the property, to be charged by the Engineer, as hereinbefore provided; and the Engineer shall certify the same to the Assessment Clerk, who shall make out and deliver bills for the same in four annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum to the Auditor, who shall make proper entry thereof on his books, and place the bills in the hands of the City Collector, to be collected and accounted for in the manner prescribed for the collection of city taxes. BEN. T. AUGUST,
my 23-5t City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE TO ALLOW THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE A SPUR-TRACK FROM A POINT ON ITS PRESENT TRACK, IN DOCK OR WATER STREET, EAST OF ASH STREET, ALONG SAID DOCK OR WATER STREET, AND ACROSS ASH STREET, INTO THE PROPERTY OF THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
(Approved May 17, 1897.)

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond—

1. That permission is hereby granted the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company to construct and operate until January 1, 1898, with all necessary cars and engines, under the conditions and upon the terms herein set forth, a track beginning at a point on its present track, in Dock or Water street, east of Ash street, along said Dock or Water street, and across Ash street into the property of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

2. No car shall stand loaded or unloaded) in either of said streets.

3. The said company shall replace and repair so much of said streets as may be injured by the laying of said track, and keep the same in proper repair, and repave whenever the city shall repave, and with the same material, and shall reimburse the city for any sum or sums which the city may have to pay by reason of the laying of said track, in putting said streets in proper condition, in the opinion of the City Engineer.

4. The said track, as to location, grade, manner, and materials of construction, shall be laid subject to the approval of the City Engineer.

5. The permission hereby granted shall, at all times, be subject to any amendment or revocation by the City Council, and shall be subject to all ordinances now in force, or that may hereafter be adopted, as to the streets of the city of Richmond.

6. Upon the expiration of this permission, or upon the revocation of the permission hereby granted, it shall be the duty of said company, at its own expense, to immediately have the said entire track removed, and that part of the alley and streets affected by said removal put into a condition similar to the remainder of said streets at the time of said removal.

7. For a failure to conform fully to the provisions of this ordinance, or any requirement made thereunder, or any amendment or revocation thereof, the said company shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100, to be imposed by the Police Justice of Richmond; each day's failure to be a separate offence.

This ordinance shall be in force from its passage. BEN. T. AUGUST,
my 23-5t City Clerk.

DISSOLUTIONS & COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership between D. C. MAYO and H. G. WHITTET, doing business at 2823 Main street, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said D. C. MAYO will continue the business at same place, receipt for all payments due, and assume all liabilities of the late firm.
D. C. MAYO & CO.
May 21, 1897. my 25-1t*

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Residence: Petersburg, Va.;
GEORGE B. ELLIOTT,
Residence: Richmond, Va.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of HAMILTON & ELLIOTT, with their office at Room 5, first floor of Merchants' National Bank Building, in the city of Richmond, Va.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
GEORGE B. ELLIOTT.
May 8, 1897. my 12-2w

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

F. W. DABNEY,
AGENT,
301 east Broad, Corner Third.

HARD-TIME PRICES.

SHOES AND TRUNKS at less than they have ever been offered before.

Children's Tan Strap Slippers Buckle and Bow, sizes 2 to 5, at 35c.

Children's Tan, Black, and Patent-Leather Slippers, buckles and bows, 5 to 8, 50c.

Misses' Tan, Black and Patent-Leather Slippers, buckle and bow, 50 to 75c.

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, patent-leather tip and well finished, for this week only 50c.

Ladies' Genuine Patent-Leather Slippers, buckle and bow, nicely finished, for this week only 75c.

Men's Lawn Tennis, 6 to 11, 29c.

Men's Genuine Hand-Sewed Welt Tan Shoes, in all of the latest styles, the $3.50 and $4 grade, for this week $2.50.

Trunks at wholesale prices. See our stock before buying.

F. W. DABNEY.
(my 23-Sa,Tu&F)

ESTABLISHED 1874.
THE F. COHEN ART STORE,
Successor of A. Cohen & Co.,
827 EAST BROAD STREET,
Second Door from Ninth Street.

Wholesale and Retail.

Some of my competitors are misinforming the public as to my place of business, but I can still be found at the same old stand,
827 EAST BROAD STREET,
with the largest stock of Picture and Room Moulding, Pictures, Picture Frames, in oval, round, and square; Mirrors, large and small, and everything pertaining to a FIRST-CLASS ART STORE IN THE SOUTH.

20 per cent. discount to the art teachers and pupils.

Show-Cases always on hand.

A. COHEN,
MANAGER.
(my 20-Th,Su&Tu)

H. W. MOESTA,
Baker and Confectioner,
111 East Main Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices.
CATERING
in All Its Branches.
Old 'Phone 287. - New 'Phone 756.
Special attention given to out-of-town orders.
(ap 10-Sa,Su&Tu3m)

THE HIGH STANDARD
of the IMPROVED WELSBACH Gaslight is acknowledged when infringements are claimed to be its EQUAL.
We have a large stock in various styles and have reduced the price on renewals.
Our line of PORCELAIN BATHS AND SANITARY WATER-FIXTURES is the most complete and modern in the city, and we give our patrons the benefit of entirely new styles at greatly reduced prices.
OUR LEADER.
5-foot Porcelain-Lined Bath, guaranteed first quality.....$17
We have other surprises, and invite the public to examine our stock.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to REMODELLING DEFECTIVE PLUMBING. We can REPAIR ANY RANGE, FURNACE, or STOVE.
Morgan R. Mills,
No. 28 North Ninth Street.
'Phones (old and new) No. 1110.
(my 16-Su,Tu&Th1t,Je11)

Summer Millinery.
I AM SELLING
FINE $3 LEGHORN HATS FOR $1.
A NEW SAILOR, JUST THE SHAPE OF THE KNOX SAILOR, FOR 62c.
EVERY COLORED STRAW HAT AT AND BELOW COST TO CLOSE THEM OUT.
ONE LOT OF WHITE BATAVIA SAILORS, 38c.; REDUCED FROM 75c.
Mrs. L. B. MORRIS,
my 23-2t 206 north Fifth street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Hereafter conveyances to Greendale Park will meet every car on the Seven Pines road at New avenue, Highland Springs, on Sundays, and, by notice, on picnic-days. Good mineral water. Fare, 5 cents. my 22-3t*

PROPOSALS.

Office of City Water-Works,
Room 3, City Hall,
Richmond, Va., May 23, 1897.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 4 P. M. THURSDAY, April 27, 1897, for furnishing this department with ICE, as follows:

200 pounds weekly at New Pump-House.
165 pounds weekly at New Reservoir.
15 pounds daily at Marshall Reservoir.
25 pounds daily at Old Pump-House.
20 pounds daily to Foreman of Pipe-Laying and Tapping Forces.

The right to reject any or all bids reserved.

For further information apply at this office. CHARLES E. BOLLING,
my 23-Su,Tu&Th3t Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST-IRON PROJECTILES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, April 27, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, May 27, 1897, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, United States army, with 1,264 (more or less) cast-iron projectiles for siege and seacoast cannon. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brigadier-General D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.
ap 30-4t&then My 25&28