

QUERIES & ANSWERS.

THE STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO DELINQUENT LANDS.

CRUSTACEANS DESCRIBED BY SAY.

The Smithsonian Institution Wishes Specimens of Them—How to Treat Warts on Cows—Chicken Cholera and Its Cure, Etc.



To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please answer in the Query column what time the partridge law comes in in King and Queen, and oblige a reader. Shackleford, Va. B. F. B. It is unlawful to kill partridges in this county from February 15th to October 15th.

Abraham Lincoln

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Was Abraham Lincoln ever defeated for President? By answering this you will settle a wager, and oblige. Yours, Gilesville, Va. J. W. B. No. He was nominated as the Republican candidate in 1860, and owing to the disunion of the Democratic party, secured an easy victory. He received 180 electoral votes, against 72 for John C. Breckinridge (Democrat); 39 for John Bell, Constitutional Union candidate, and 12 for Stephen A. Douglas, candidate of the northern Democrats.

An Interesting Inquiry.

Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Washington, D. C., November 2, 1898. Dear Sir: I have received a request for information as to the type specimens of Crustaceans, described by Thomas Say, in 1817, and said to have been deposited in the "Richmond Museum." It has occurred to me that this may be the museum of Richmond College, and if my surmise proves correct, I shall be very gratified if you will kindly inform me whether the specimens are still extant. Yours respectfully, F. W. TRUE, Executive Curator.

The foregoing letter comes to Richmond College, and is handed to your public inquiry. The curator of the College Museum, Dr. C. H. Ryland, would be glad of any information on the subject, sent to him direct, or through these columns.

Wilson Cary Nicholas.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please tell me through your Query column, in Sunday's issue, if Wilson Cary Nicholas, of Albemarle county, was ever Governor of Virginia, or not, and if so, when? You will greatly oblige a subscriber by answering this. E. T. G. Hardware Post-Office, Va. Wilson Cary Nicholas was elected Governor of Virginia, in 1814. He was born in Hanover county, in 1767, and died in Milton, Va., October 10, 1850. He was graduated at William and Mary College; was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and commanded Washington's Life Guard until it was disbanded, in 1783. He was a member of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States, and was elected a United States Senator, in place of Henry Tazewell, as a Democrat, serving from January 3, 1800, till his resignation, December 17, 1800. His father was the famous Robert Carter Nicholas, of Colonial times.

Warts on Cows.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Will you please tell me what will take warts or knots off of cows' teats? I have a very fine Jersey cow whose teats are lined with warts as large as beads. I have tried lard, but it does no good. Toano, Va. J. T. F. It is often very difficult to remove warts from cow's teats when the warts are small and have a broad base. It is sometimes beneficial to smear the teats with pure olive oil after each milking. A small quantity of spirits of camphor may be added to the oil with advantage. If this method is not successful, it may be necessary to cut off the warts with a pair of scissors and touch the sore with a stick of lunar caustic. If there are many warts this treatment should only be adopted when the cow is dry. Nitric acid applied carefully with a solid brass rod to each wart may be used in some cases.

Meaning of the Word "Meat."

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please tell us whether or not fishes and oysters are spoken of as "meat." L. P. The word meat primarily signifies the flesh of vertebrate animals used as food; sometimes limited colloquially to the flesh of mammals, as opposed to poultry, fish, frogs, turtles, and the like, as "butcher's meat." Secondly, the word signifies anything eaten for nourishment; solid food of any kind, victuals; hence that which sustains or comforts, as "meat and drink." "Meat" also signifies the edible part of anything, especially of food that has to be picked out or detached, as from a shell. It is sometimes used in the plural, as "the meat of an oyster," "walnut meat," "the meat of an egg." We quote principally from the Standard Dictionary. The Century follows pretty much the same classification, though it defines meat as the flesh of warm-blooded animals killed for food, and contrasts this with fish, as "to abstain from meat, but eat fish on Friday." From these definitions we should judge that the word "meat" should never be applied to the flesh of fish, rarely to that of oysters, and never at all, except in the restricted sense noted above.

Sick Chickens.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Can you, or some one of your readers, tell me what can be the trouble with fowls when they become limber in their legs, drop their heads, and die, and if there is any cure? J. A. P. Powcan, Va. We are unable, without further information on the subject, to state the disease from which the fowls are dying. It is possible the disease may be the so-called "fowl-cholera."

The "Poplar Forest" Home.

Helia, Va., October 28, 1898. To the Editor of the Dispatch: I read Mr. Coleman's letter, in which he asks an interesting question of "Poplar Forest," Bedford county, Va., the former home of Thomas Jefferson. "Poplar Forest" was bought from Mr. Jefferson

Disease is a great and treacherous ocean. Man ever stands upon its shore and gazes out over its calm surface without a thought of danger. It licks his feet—it advances and recedes almost playfully—but all the same it will crack his bones and eat him, and wipe the crimson foam from his jaws as if nothing had happened, as it has been doing ever since the world began. A man who carelessly saunters along the shore of the insatiate sea of disease, will soon be encountered a great storm in the form of some fatal malady and will be engulfed. Because a man does not have to go to bed when he suffers from a trivial indisposition, because he does not have to give up work when he gets nervous and cannot sleep at night, because he can still force down an unsatisfactory meal when he is suffering from loss of appetite, because by strong effort he can add a column of figures with aching head—it is no reason that these disorders are trifling or to be neglected. They are the warnings of serious sickness. A man who promptly heeds them, and resorts to the right remedy, will speedily recover his usual health. The man who neglects them will find that he is in the grip of consumption, some nervous disorder, or some other dread malady, due to improper or insufficient nutrition. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite, facilitates the flow of digestive juices, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and tones and builds up the nerves. It cures 98 percent of all chronic bronchial, throat and lung affections, and is an unfailing remedy for nervous prostration. Medicine dealers sell it.

son by Mr. William Cobbs. He had an only child—Emily Shuter, became the wife of Edward Stuart Hutter, a naval officer in the United States navy, who resigned when he married, and lived at Poplar Forest. The original house was burned down, but the solid, heavy walls were unimpaired, and Mr. Hutter had them filled in with woodwork, not altering the original plan of the house. The rooms are octagon-shaped, and all have two fireplaces—one in each end. They open into a large, square centre room, which used to be lighted by a skylight.

One conspicuous and picturesque thing about the place is the high mounds of earth, on each side of the house, and some little distance from it. Mr. Jefferson planted poplars on the mounds, and they are noble trees now. The earth has been removed from the wine-cellars, and terraces around the house.

The present owner of the property, Mr. Christian S. Hutter, of Lynchburg, inherited it from his father, and spends his summers there. He keeps up its beauty, and has greatly improved the farm.

Mr. Hutter's oldest brother, William C. Hutter, graduated at Annapolis just before the war between the North and South commenced. He was a midshipman in the Confederate navy, was assigned to the Confederate States ship Raleigh, and was killed at the battle of Hampton Roads, on the 8th of March, 1862. He volunteered, with others on his vessel, to go aboard the sinking United States ship Congress, and remove the wounded, and was shot by the Federals from Fort Monroe, while trying to save their wounded, and after the ship had raised the white flag. His remains were brought home to the Forest, and he sleeps his last sleep by his gallant father, in St. Steven's old church-yard. There is another son—George Hutter—who is on the retired list in the United States navy. A. H. L.

Law With Regard to Delinquent Lands.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: A sold a farm to a corporation, say twenty years ago. The corporation held it three years, and then gave it up to the previous owner. Can the previous owner (now the present owner) be made to pay taxes on the farm for the three years when it was in possession of the corporation? What is the latest law in regard to delinquent taxes? R. C. G. Toano, Va. It is not said how the corporation held the land, whether by deed or otherwise, or whether as purchaser or renter. If it held as purchaser in any way, without stipulation to the contrary, the corporation should have paid the tax for those years.

But it was not paid, and the tax is a lien upon the land, and it does not avail A that it ought to have been paid. It was not, and so A must pay it, or redeem the land if it has been sold to another, or bought in the name of the Auditor for the State.

It is true that the corporation, if it ought to have paid the tax, is debtor to A, but the statute of limitation probably bars his recovery. The land is liable to the State, and the present owner must pay the tax. We presume that it has been returned delinquent. The Code of 1887, section 60, provides for the redemption of real estate returned delinquent and sold for taxes. Section 66 provides for the redemption by the owner, his heirs, &c., &c., of real estate sold for taxes, and purchased for the State in the name of the Auditor. At its last session the General Assembly (see Acts 1897-'98, page 343) amended and re-enacted this section of the Code as amended and re-enacted in Acts of Assembly, March 5, 1894. This last act makes important changes in the mode of proceeding to purchase delinquent lands from the Commonwealth. The provision is too long to publish here, but will be found at page 243 of Acts of 1897-'98, and put in very plain terms.

On page 673 of the same session Acts is the latest provision for redeeming lands sold by the County Treasurer then and bought in the name of the Auditor. This act amends and re-enacts section 66 of the Code as amended in 1890. It provides that "the previous owner of any such real estate, his heirs, or assigns, or any person having the right to charge the same with a debt, may, until further sale thereof, redeem such real estate by paying the Clerk of the county or corporation in which such real estate is situated the amount for which the sale was made, together with such additional sums as would have accrued from taxes and levies if the same had not been purchased by the Commonwealth, with interest on the amount for which the sale was made, at the rate of 6 percentum from the day of sale, and on the additional sum from the 15th day of December in the year in which the same would have accrued. The Clerk shall endorse the fact of such payment on the delinquent-land book, opposite the entry of the tract or lot."

When real estate is redeemed, as provided in this section, the Clerk shall certify the fact to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the county or city wherein such real estate lies. It will be seen that the provision made for the redemption of lands forfeited to

the State is simple, and the Clerk of any court by referring to the land-book can tell the applicant at once what he is to pay, and notify the Commissioner of the Revenue, and the former owner will be restored to his right in the land. In the case of a purchaser more and to be done. The notices, the survey, &c., &c., fully shown, as said above, at page 243 of session Acts of 1897-'98.

Notice to Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. In answering queries our first attention will be given to the letters of those correspondents who ask but one question each. We cannot publish copyright songs and poems without the permission of the owner or 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.

We are frequently called upon to republish poems and songs, but we will not undertake to do so, except where the production called for has some historical or peculiar literary merit, and is not of easy access to the average reader.

Address "Query Editor, Dispatch Office, Richmond, Va." N. B.—We do not read unsigned letters.

Notices of New Books.

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN VIRGINIA. By Hermann Schuricht. Volume I. 168 pages, octavo. Theo. Kroh & Sons, Printers, Baltimore, Md. 1888. We do wish that our people were more appreciative of, and would do more to encourage and stimulate, studies and investigations akin to those made by the author of this publication. He is not the least worthy of those Virginia German settlers, who have contributed so much to the material progress of their adopted State. A gallant Confederate officer, serving in Company D, Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, and with Von Borcke, he is author of an essay on German educational efforts in America, published at Leipzig in 1884 under the title "Geschichte der Deutschen Schulbestrebungen in Amerika," and edited the German paper Der Suden, published at Richmond in 1891. He resides now on his farm in Louisa county, Va.

This volume contains an introductory chapter on "The Participation of Germans in the Discovery of America," and covers thereafter in ten chapters the period from the Colonial time to the end of the eighteenth century. A second volume will, we presume, cover the nineteenth century period. While much of his matter of the earliest Colonial period is not history, in the modern scientific sense, but rather speculation, and while we notice some minor inaccuracies—the author having misapprehended, and sometimes, we think, been misled by the German appearance of family names well known to have been English for generations before their settlement in Virginia—this work is one for which the student of Virginia history will be grateful, and it should be widely read. Typographical errors are rather numerous, and of a character justifying the inference that the compositors were Germans unacquainted with the English language. Too little attention has been heretofore paid to the German element in our civilization, and we hope that this work, and one of somewhat similar character, upon which we have heard that General John E. Roller, of Harrisonburg, is engaged, may enable us to better understand and appreciate the extent to which we are indebted to it in our growth as a Colony and as a State. We have a fancy that when the Baptists of this State come to look carefully into the true history of their beginnings in Virginia, which they have never thoroughly done, they will be much gratified by the German element and influence therein than they now conceive. To a German artist, Nicolaus Lockner, is attributed the original portrait of Pocahontas, still preserved in Norfolk, Eng. Johannes Lederer was the first explorer of the Allegheny mountains. Jacob Reubensamen, who married into a prominent Virginia family and resided in Manchester, erected in Virginia, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the first powder-mill in America. Many explorers of the Allegheny mountains are called to the fact that an edition of the Laws of Virginia were printed in the German language in 1735, by order of the State Legislature.

The following extracts are from Mr. Schuricht's comments on the influence and effects of slavery in Virginia: "There certainly would have been tenfold more commerce and manufacture in Virginia and the other Southern States if there had been intelligent, industrious, and patriotic free laborers, receiving pay for their work and spending their money for the necessities and luxuries of life. But for slavery Virginia would be today, as it was in 1790, the most populous State of the Union, as well as the most wealthy and influential. Slavery still has another disastrous effect—it has a tendency to degrade free labor and to render the free laborer worthless. The habit of giving preference to slave labor has operated to the prejudice of free labor. It has caused the population of little means to grow up in idleness, to think labor degrading, to be incapable of earnest regular work, and it kept away immigration of white workmen, because they disliked to be looked down upon and treated as negroes." "The German settlers, whose number was much larger than is generally conceded, were with very few exceptions opposed to slavery. Convicts and a great many indentured white servants, Irish and Scotch prisoners of war, were sent over from England in and after the year 1621—but after a generation or two all these elements became blended into a homogeneous mass of 'cavaliers,' aristocratic because they had an inferior race beneath them. It is proven by facts that the German farmers in the Valley and the Alleghenies, with few exceptions, owned no slaves. The number of negroes has always been smaller there than in other parts of the State. According to statistics the population of the Allegheny District amounted to only 7 per cent, in the Valley to 16 per cent, but in the Piedmont

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and Coast districts from 47 to 51 per cent. of the total population. SHORT STORIES BY GEORGE MEREDITH. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

For sale by the Bell Book and Stationery Company. Price, \$1.50, post paid. The Scribner's here present in pleasing form for the delight of the reader four short stories by this noted English author.

"The Tale of Chloë" is not alone the tale of Chloë, but also concerns the aged Duke of Dewlop, who, in a caprice, marries a pretty milkmaid and take her to the seclusion of his castle. This trollop-society makes a merry with the Duke in many ways for her amusement, pulling his whiskers, pitching yarn balls at him, etc., and finally trying of this sport, begs to be allowed to visit a fashionable watering place. The Duke's exasperation being unbearable by reason of the yarn balls, etc., he consents, and places his charming wife under the care of an old friend, Beau Beamish, and Chloë, a pretty young woman who is in love with one Freddy. Duchess Susan, such is her name, enters upon a wild career in which she is only checked on the eve of elopement with faithless Casely by the dead body of Chloë, who, broken hearted by the treachery of Casely, determines to fill the Duke's life with misery, and she milkmaid Duchess, who is the one to the door of Duchess Susan's chamber.

The other stories are "Farina," "The House on the Beach," and "The Case of the Opal and the Lady Camper." All of these stories are told in a style original in the extreme. The last is more than a story, it is a high-class comedy, worthy of rank along with Sheridan's masterpieces.

Months.

VIRGINIA LAW REGISTER. November Number. Volume IV. Edited by W. M. Lile. Published by the J. P. Company, Richmond and Lynchburg. Price, 50 cents. Contents: Littleton, Walter Tazewell, II. Analysis of Chapter 103 of the Virginia Code. III. Anti-Football Legislation. IV. Virginia Decision Reported in Fuller's Digest. V. Upton; 2 Liberty Savings Bank vs. Otter's Executors and Company; 3 Stern Brothers vs. Frenkel (Circuit Court). VI. Editorial. VII. Notes of Cases. VIII. Correspondence. IX. Book Reviews.

The Register of this month appears to be consecrated to married women, or rather to their rights and duties in the eyes of the law. This is a fertile subject among lawyers, and they never tire of discussing the status of our noble Virginia dames. Professor Lile publishes a masterly analysis of Chapter 103 of the Code, which treats of legal regulation on the subject of women in the Old Dominion. No lawyer should be without this article, for every line shows the ability and careful research of the author. True, he has his own opinions on certain disputed points, and does not hesitate to advance them in his forcible, persuasive style, but he accords ample justice to the views of his opponents, and supplies the reader with references which will enable him to take his choice in the disputed matters.

One of the Virginia cases reported in full involves a question of dower and another deals with the contractual powers, etc., of married women, so altogether the ladies have no right to complain that they have been forgotten by the legal profession. "W. R. A., Jr.," contributes a valuable and sensible article on anti-football legislation, in which he maintains that the Legislature has no right to stand "in the way of a man's muscular youth." The writer will have the sympathies of all college students, we imagine, and doubtless the support of a large element which favors outdoor sports.

He says football legislation, or rather anti-football legislation, is due to the nationalistic tendencies of the people. First, a few mothers who have become alarmed and horrified at some accident, more or less serious, that has come under their notice; second, a few persons who have never, perhaps, even seen the game, but who know nothing about it, and who are yet the loudest in their denunciation and demands for prohibition; and, third, a few others who are familiar with the game, who have considered the question, and who, after thoughtful deliberation, are of opinion that the game is too dangerous.

According to the writer, the second-class "trust to newspaper reporters for their data, although they must know that a reporter delights in giving his papers a sensational headline, and in an accident, and that his conscience will easily permit him to strain a bruise into a fracture, a sprain into a dislocation, or even to see 'blood pouring from the ear,' caused by a slight scratch behind it." The journalist's conscience, doubtless promulgated by one who has not investigated their mode of doing business with the same care which he would bestow upon a question of adverse possession, is hardly calculated to give us any reliable information, and is likewise a backhanded slap at the medical fraternity, inasmuch as all reporters who understand their business obtain their data as to accidents from the attending physicians. It is to be hoped that the public will at least commend the bloodthirsty reporters for suppressing their sanguinary proclivities when gratuitous slurs are launched against them.

THE LEDGER MONTHLY FOR NOVEMBER.

The initial number of the Ledger Monthly comes to us in an autumn mood of very great beauty. A wistful, dreamy, beautiful woman looks out of a network of leaves in the brilliant colors of the October landscape. It is a symbolical picture of the American autumn, characteristic in color, form, and expression. The artist, anything more beautiful appeared in the popular art of today. The contents of the Ledger Monthly embrace a rich matter of fresh and interesting reading matter and many illustrations to attract the eye. The frontispiece of Joan Paul Selinger's paintings, entitled "The Prayer"—a picture of exquisite refinement and sentiment, which was purchased for \$60. The principal serial is a new story by Sir Walter Besant, entitled "The Orange Girl," the prologue and first chapter of which appear in this number, with illustrations by Warren B. Davis. Eben E. Rexford contributes an old-fashioned story, entitled "The Poorhouse Folks Thanksgiving," a story in which the frontispiece is in perfect harmony, and embellished by a picture representing the poorhouse folks eating their Thanksgiving dinner. Julia Magruder contributes a thrilling novelette of the experience of a young American in the "Lost Chord" and Sir Arthur Sullivan's reproduction of a hillside from the charm of pictorial art it is impossible to describe here. There are nine pictures from Reynolds, and they include "The Lost Chord" and Sir Arthur Sullivan's

van make an interesting page, biographical and critical, combined with an artistic illustration of the subject of the poem. Articles on "Seasonable Fashions," with illustrations of "Positive Embroideries," on the "Kitchen and Cooking," on "Common Sense for Mothers and Nurses," stories for the young, fables for the nursery, poetry, miscellany, anecdotes, sketches, editorials, and recipes complete a magazine of uncommon interest.

"The Solemnization of Matrimony."

(From the Monumental Messenger.) The Catholics put marriage among the sacraments of the Church of Christ. St. Paul pronounces it a "great mystery." The Prayer Book speaks of it as a "Holy Estate." And the form of entering into that "Holy Estate" is called "The Solemnization of Matrimony."

Whether or not it be accurate and orthodox to hold marriage as a sacrament may be left to Theologians and Controversialists to determine: But we set down the ceremony as an ancient rite, and the "Holy Estate," and the Apostle call it a "great mystery," we may, about as well, let those who term it a sacrament have their way; only it is odd that their priesthood avoid the sacrament.

Our liturgy in using the words "The Solemnization of Matrimony" means to make the ceremony solemn and sacred. It is not to be entered into unadvisedly or lightly, but reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly, and in the fear of God. The Book of Tobit is good reading in this connection.

The first record of human history is the marriage of our first parents by the Great Creator. All the Sons of God, shouting for joy, sang the Epithalamium. The Grand Circumlocution in the marriage feast of the Lamb. The last call to the Son of Man in glory is: "The Church and the bride say come!" The words that tell of man's creation are: So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him: Male and female created He them. The creation of man was the last and most glorious of the works of God. And the beautiful pair were complete in one another. Man was strangely made up of pairs; of eyes, ears, hands, feet, and throughout his structure, and he himself is but one of a pair; not made to be alone; utterly incomplete by himself. So it is not surprising that the ceremony that completes his being, should by some be called in sacrament—a most high, holy, and mysterious sacrament, inasmuch as it is to the other of God's appointment—and by others known as "the solemnization of matrimony." It is a "Holy Estate" to live the life that God has ordained.

All throughout Scripture, marriage is treated as the sacrament of devotion to be wished and the very emblem and figure and promise of Heaven. The entrance of the redeemed into the Holy Estate of Heaven is represented as a marriage feast. And the New Jerusalem descends from Heaven as a bride adorned for her husband.

The elevation of woman is as positively a purpose of the Holy Scripture as the redemption of man and his restoration to the love and worship of God. They are mutually supplementary. The virtues and powers of the one and the graces and gentleness of the other make up the Royal Robe of Righteousness of Man—made after the image of God.

It is the office of our liturgy to solemnize matrimony—to impress its high dignity and responsibility—and announce the divine blessings that belong to it as a Holy Estate. A happy marriage, a pious and loving household—a Heaven-blessed home—are after the image of Heaven. An ill-assorted couple and a roof under which pride, selfishness, and irreligion, the world, the flesh, and the devil, prevail, are quite the reverse. The worldly and unloving mother has her part in Great Babylon; and the selfish and ambitious husband may well stand for the Prince of darkness.

A cultivation of the virtues and graces that are necessary to a happy home are quite on the way to Heaven. The solemnization of matrimony in Carolina, in the hearts of all men and women is a very practical way of making Heaven on earth. Just as the rainbow is a testimony to God's loving kindness, so is the religious and happy home the witness of His presence. In the well-ordered household the father is the representative of God; the mother of the Church; and the offspring are children of the Kingdom. And the prayer that our Lord has given to His people is: Our Father, and hallowed be Thy name. And as the name and character of God are to be honored, so is the word and name of father. Our Lord did in giving His prayer solemnize matrimony—fatherhood, and motherhood.

A Correction.

Henderson, N. C., November 3, 1898. To the Editor of the Dispatch: The list of Confederate naval officers for Virginia and North Carolina, published in your late Sunday issue, if designed to include the names of native-born officers of these States, notwithstanding the fact that their appointments may have been made from other States, must contain many omissions.

The undersigned belongs to this class. I was born in Virginia; was appointed in 1861 an assistant surgeon from Mississippi, and was assigned to duty on the Confederate States steamer Poe De, in South Carolina. Later, when the South Carolina coast was abandoned, I was assigned duty at Drewry's Bluff, with the naval forces at that station. Respectfully, J. H. TUCKER, Late Assistant Surgeon P. N. C. S.

We desire to say to our distinguished friend that the list in question was not made up by the Dispatch, but by the War Records office at Washington. Our publication was made from advance sheets, sent out to challenge criticism in regard to errors and omissions. Corrections of the list should be sent to the War Records office, so that they may be made in the book itself.

He is Alive.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: I see in your issue of October 9th, in the record of the officers of the Confederate navy, that you report me as having been born in Virginia; also, that I was killed on May 13, 1861. Both statements are errors. First, I was born in Scotland; second, the report of my death by Colonel Draper, United States Army, was an error. There is no report of my death in the Navy Department. If you refer to the proceedings of the Alabama Commission in regard to the case of W. W. Webster, for damages I did to his vessel, the Eliolis, which I captured, you will find I proved that I was the original John Maxwell. I have also a number of newspaper clippings to prove my identity. The error in the above error you will confer a favor on.

Yours respectfully, JOHN MAXWELL

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