THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTY CENTS per month, payable to the carrier weekly or monthly. Mailed at $5 per annum, payable in advance; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50 cents for one month. Price per copy, 3 cents.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH issued and mailed in two parts at $1 per annum.

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

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FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1899.

DEMOCRATIC DUTY.

Under the caption, "A Word to Democrats," the Lynchburg News treats the independent movement in a calm, conservative, but none the less forcible, way. Its article is pregnant with suggestions to which all Democrats should give thoughtful consideration.

First addressing itself to the necessity for party vigilance and discipline, the News notes that there is little or no excitement in the present campaign, and that as a rule the people seem to be indifferent about the approaching election, and then says:

"The apparent indifference arises from the general conviction that Democratic ascendency in the State is not in danger. This may be true enough. But in politics, as in war, it is not well to be too confident. A relaxation of vigilance always furnishes the enemy an opportunity to gain some advantage. If Democrats stay at home on election day, believing that their votes are not needed, they may wake up the next morning to find that the enemy has stolen a march upon them."

No argument is necessary to establish the truth of this contention. Aforetime seats in the General Assembly have been lost to the Democrats owing to the existence of just the conditions the News describes. And a little advantage gained by the enemy here, and a little there, may develop into a big advantage, before we know it. The Republicans are ceaselessly on the watch to turn these little advantages to account.

Next, in continuing the discussion of this branch of its subject, the News calls attention to the number of independent and Republican candidates in the field, and adds:

"The individual voter may say to himself, 'Oh, there is no danger of such a result; my vote cannot be missed. Other Democrats will save the State.' Now, if one Democrat can act this way, why cannot others? Why cannot all others?"

Precisely. What is the privilege of the individual Democrat in the matter of disregarding his obligation to his party and the best interests of the Commonwealth is the privilege of the mass of Democrats. And, obviously, what is the obligation of the mass of Democrats is the obligation of the individual Democrat.

Other points made by our Lynchburg contemporary are these:

"The only safe rule is for every man to do his patriotic duty and go to the polls on election day and deposit his ballot for the regular nominees, because no independent has a right to claim Democratic support. By becoming an independent candidate, he is doing what he can to break down the Democratic organization and aiding to build up the Republican party."

Precisely, again. Independentism is, in its practical operation, nothing more nor less than Republicanism in disguise. The mission of the independent is to prepare the ground for the sowing of Republican seed. And if, as the News claims—and we hold that experience has established the claim beyond question—the continued ascendency of the Democratic party is essential to the best interests of Virginia—the rule of Democratic duty laid down by our contemporary is the only rule by which any Democrat can walk without stultifying himself. In conclusion, the News says:

"It is true that every citizen has the legal right to stay at home on election day or to bolt his party nominations. But every Democrat should seriously consider whether he has the moral right to do that which will tend to break down the party to which Virginia owes her present domestic peace and prosperity."

There is no doubt as to the soundness of both of these propositions. But there is also no doubt that the moral issue presented in the second should determine the course of every Democrat. And, notwithstanding the lack of excitement in the campaign, if the moral obligation shall have the weight it should have, all will be well.

ITCH OR NOT?

Here and there in this State a disease has appeared which by some is supposed to be the small-pox in mild form, and by others is believed to be Cuban itch.

It is not for us to say that the Cuban itch does not prevail anywhere in Virginia, but it is a fact that many cases of itch, so called, have within the past twelve months been identified as small-pox. So, too, in respect of a number of cases which were taken for German measles.

In matters of this kind it is better to know the truth at once, and where the local physicians are in doubt specialists ought to be summoned. While it is a fact that the new fangled small-pox is very mild, indeed, in its effects, that it is small-pox still cannot be denied—unless, indeed, inexpert persons are prepared to stand up and put their judgment against the judgment of men who have made life-long study of small-pox.

We see, too, that quarantines are being established in some neighborhoods. There are quarantines and quarantines. No community can be blamed for keeping a sharp outlook for small-pox suspects, but to make a hard and fast rule against persons going from one county to another would work grievous hardship in many instances. Where a community gets "wild" upon this subject it is pretty good proof that it has neglected the duty of vaccination. Where there has been general vaccination, it is impossible to throw the community into a panic. But, alas! there are counties in Virginia where but a small fraction of the inhabitants ever have been vaccinated! Well may their people dread the appearance of small-pox. As for Richmond and the other cities of this Commonwealth, they have done the work of vaccination so thoroughly that the mention of small-pox in the country excites little or no attention. They sympathize with the distress of their country friends, and are ready to give them help, but as for themselves they feel comparatively safe.

SURELY.

In noticing the return of General Fitzhugh Lee to this country on leave of absence, the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Independent Republican) expresses the opinion that in dealing with the Cuban situation the administration has not made the fullest use of the General's abilities and practical experience. It was popularly supposed, says the Telegraph, that by a process of natural selection, General Lee would be made Governor-General of the island, seeing that he was the one man who, up to the outbreak of the war with Spain had shown himself competent to fill that difficult and responsible office, and that in his care of American affairs in Cuba he had developed remarkable powers of control, and had attained a degree of influence with the people of the island greater than that exercised by any other American. Our contemporary then argues that as Governor-General of Cuba General Lee would have been welcomed by the people with universal enthusiasm, and his word would have been law with them to an extent which would have saved many embarrassing and troublesome complications.

The Telegram next calls attention to the fact that in the territory of which General Lee has charge, he has so managed matters that the American Government and the American public have had very little occasion to be troubled about the welfare of the people or their wants and wishes. No complaints, it notes further, have been heard and no demands have been made upon the charity or upon the patience of this country, the Cubans in General Lee's immediate department being enabled to take care of themselves, to reconstruct their system of industry, and to re-establish their commerce, so that the machinery of civilized order has been restored and kept going there with very little outside help. Then, in closing its article, the Telegraph remarks that while General Lee has fully and fairly earned the vacation he is now enjoying, the people of both Cuba and America will feel safer and better satisfied when he returns to the post of duty which he has filled so ably.

All that the Telegraph says about General Lee's admirable management of his department and the hold he has upon the Cuban people, is fully justified by the record. Moreover, our contemporary but voices the sentiment of thousands all over the country, irrespective of party, when it suggests that a grave mistake was made in not appointing General Lee Governor-General of Cuba. He has proved conclusively that of all men he was, and is, the right man for that place.

And now Sherlock Holmes, Dr. A. Conan Doyle's wonderful detective and "sleuth-hound," is to appear before the footlights; in fact, a dramatized form of the fiction, prepared by Doyle and William Gillette, already has been completed, and the play was produced with great success in Buffalo on Tuesday night. There are four acts, and in each the scenes and situations are "intense." Incidentally, Sherlock falls in love with a Miss Faulkner, but it appears that the playwrights do not definitely settle this difficulty for him. In other words, he is still loving the girl when the curtain goes down on the final scene.

That Dr. Doyle has produced an exceedingly readable book in the Adventures of Sherlock Holmes no one can deny, nor is its attractiveness lessened by any comments on the improbability of the events therein chronicled, but the ideas of the work are not original. Years before Edgar Allan Poe had written such stories as "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" and "The Mystery of Marie Roget." In these we make the acquaintance of a detective whose analytical powers, wonderful perception, and splendid reasoning capacity far surpass those of Sherlock Holmes, though the methods he used were very similar to those of Doyle's hero.

Whether Poe obtained his ideas along this line from French writers we cannot say, though possibly he did. Indeed, we see the unravelling process in many of his stories, though they do not always involve crime. "The Gold-Bug" gives a splendid illustration of the means by which a cipher was interpreted.

De Quincy, in his "Murder As a Fine Art," also describes, with that marvellous skill which none has ever surpassed, the detection of a criminal who hoped to enjoy immunity from the law. But this last-mentioned work is in nowise similar in its general scope and style to the stories of Poe and Doyle.

The centrepiece of the current number of the Ladies' Home Journal is devoted to a group of exquisite pictures representing "Stately Homes of Old Virginia." The illustrations are from photographs from the collections of Mrs. Thaddeus Horton and Mr. R. A. Lancaster, Jr., and beneath each picture is a brief description and history of the mansion. The homes depicted are "Mount Vernon," "Monticello," "Montpelier," in Orange; "Arlington House," on the Potomac; "Westover," on the James; "Brandon," in Prince George county; "Mount Airy," in Richmond county; "Shirley," on the James; "Estonteville," in Albemarle; "Berry Hill," in Halifax; "The Fairfax House," at Alexandria; "The Nelson House," at Yorktown; "Oatlands" and "Oak Hill," in Loudoun; "Sabin Hall," in Richmond county; "The White House of the Confederacy," in Richmond; "The Garnett House," in Mathews county, and "Morven Park," in Loudoun.

FLOGGING AT THE PENITENTIARY.

The discharged convict who recently went forth telling those with whom he talked that flogging is practiced in the Virginia penitentiary disclosed nothing new. Prisoners who disobey the rules of that institution know very well that they are liable to be punished by strapping. A legislative committee made a full and open investigation of this matter a few years ago, and came to the conclusion that some sort of bodily punishment was needed to preserve discipline there, and they found it impossible to suggest any good substitute for flogging. However, as a result of that inquiry, reports as to punishment are now made to the directors monthly, and all floggings are administered by a guard, in the presence of an officer.

A great many of the breaches of discipline are traceable to the crowded condition of the cells, and are the result of quarrels and fights among the men. If Virginia had anything like a modern cell-house, the number of floggings necessary would be diminished largely. The men would not be brought into such close contact with one another; there would be fewer feuds and less disorder.

We understand that the conditional pardons act has had a good influence in preserving order and obedience. Nearly every convict hopes to secure a conditional pardon, sooner or later, and that, he knows, will be impossible, unless he can show a good prison record. Hence the pardons act is an incentive to obedience and industry.

We have no idea that the Virginia Legislature will make any change with respect to corporal punishment in the penitentiary. Experience with the class of criminals with whom the penitentiary officers have to deal shows that there is no other way to control disobedient, disorderly, and idle convicts. But it must not be supposed that all convicts are offenders against the rules. No, indeed. The great majority of them have clean prison records, and the fact that a number of them are released each month under the conditional pardons act, is proof that encouragement is given those who show a disposition to reform.

A new system of street-car passenger transfers has been inaugurated in Washington. It is certainly ingenious, and is described as effective. It does away with the tiresome punching of month, and day, and hour, and direction of travel. The new transfer tickets are issued twice daily, and bear in print the day and month, with the addition of the letters "A. M." for the morning transfers, and "P. M." for the afternoon and evening slips of exchange. The direction in which the transfer is accepted for passage is denoted by the color of the slip. The idea looks as if it had come to stay.

The Council Committee charged with the consideration of the street-railway franchises should and we suppose will, thoughtfully weigh all the proposals made. It cannot but wish to make the best terms possible for the city and for street-car patrons. We do not propose—certainly not at this time—to speak for or against any offer that has been made, but we think, without impropriety, we may refer all our readers to the communication in our columns to-day setting forth the proposition of the Traction Company.

The steel-rail pool has received an order for 1,500,000 tons or rails, it is stated—the largest order ever given, and one which, it is further said, will tie up the steel market for a year.

The Original Colonel Dames.

(Puck.)

They planted, hoed, and tended unaristocratic roots,
Potatoes, carrots, cabbages, and peas;
They helped to guard the orchard, and they harvested its fruits—
Their skill is their descendants' now, in pruning family trees.

They scrubbed their blue-slate hearthstones, and they polished their clean pots;
They swept, washed, scoured, and labored without end—
Their eyes are their descendants' now, to seek out any blots
That may be on the 'scutcheon of their dearest social friend.

They had no great-grandparents, and their blood was common red,
Yet they were undiscouraged none the less;
They persevered in living till the day that they were dead—
And that is why our bluebloods are so proud of them, I guess.

Wherefore, O farmers' wives who tend the western garden rows,
Scrub, wash, sweep, polish, labor, bake, and brew,
Do not despair of honor yet, for time may yet disclose
That you have been some blueblood's forebears, too!

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Traction Company's Offer of at Least $50,000 for the Street Railway Franchise.

(Communicated.)

It appears that the offer of the Traction Company to bid at least $50,000 for certain street railway franchises has not only caused wide discussion in our midst, but has aroused more than a local interest. The Baltimore Sun on Wednesday last, under the heading, "A New Departure," noticed the offer in its editorial columns. It said:

"For the first time in the history of Richmond, Va, an offer of a large sum has been made for a street-railway franchise. At a meeing of the City Council Friday evening a petition was presented from the Traction Company, asking that the Main-street, the Laurel-street, and the Eighth- and Ninth-street franchises should be offered by the city to the highest bidder, and stated that they would make a bid of at least $50,000. It accompanied its offer with elaborate reasons why it would be to the interest of the city to sell her franchise to the highest bidder, instead of granting a privilege which would only redound to individual benefit."

The Sun is, undoubtedly, right in describing the offer as "A New Departure." We think it is a matter deserving of the gravest and fullest consideration. The opportunity for the city to obtain a cash consideration for the people's property demands that the Council should seek the fullest and most accurate light upon which is the wisest course for it to pursue in the matter. It ought to seek all information it can obtain from any reliable course upon the subject. The people have a right to expect, and do expect, that the Council will do its fullest duty in this respect. No offer to furnish light upon the subject should be rejected, or silently ignored, but should be unhesitatingly accepted, and used.

In order that the people may accurately understand the offer which the Traction Company makes, we state it, as we understand it. It is—

That the Council should prepare an ordinance setting forth the terms upon which it will sell the franchises for Main street, Laurel street, and Eighth and Ninth streets; that, if it shall contain, substantially, the terms contained in the present ordinance of the Traction Company, that company will make an offer of at least $50,000 for those franchises; that company, further, offers to pay any sum which may be determined that the city ought to pay for the property of the present company, under the terms of section 12 of Chapter 45 of the City Ordinances. It, also, agrees that it will deal with the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, now or in the future, as that company may desire, for all the other routes owned or controlled by that company, and purchase the same upon fair and reasonable terms; and it further offers that, when it shall have so purchased said routes, it will bring in the franchises of those routes, and accept in lieu of them franchises substantially similar to the terms of the present franchise of the Traction Comapny.

Gentlemen of the Street Committee, proceed cautiously before you refuse this offer. Demand and use every scrap of information that you can obtain which will shed any light upon what is the wisest course to pursue, both as to the petition of the other parties seeking those franchises, as well as to this offer.

MATHEWS.

The Campaign—Public Speaking—Religious Notes.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.)

PORT HAYWOOD, MATHEWS COUNTY, VA., October 25.—A full house greeted the Hon. George Y. Hunley, Democratic nominee for the House of Delegates from this (Gloucester-Mathews) district, at Laban, on Monday night. For an hour or more, Mr. Hunley, in a masterly speech, reviewed the issues engaging the special consideration of our Tidewater people in the contest now being waged, and held throughout the undivided attention, and received the enthusiastic approval, of those assembled. Speeches were also made by Messrs. J. B. Sears, R. L. McCready, and G. E. T. Lane. The Republican nominee, Mr. Marchant, was not present, nor was he on last night at Blakes, where Messrs. Hunley and Lane addressed a large gathering of the voters of that locality. Appointments for speaking by the Democrats at various points in the two counties covering every night until election-day are already announced.

The Rev. C. Rosser James, of the Lancaster Circuit, who recently conducted a series of revival services in St. Paul's Methodist church, of this neighborhood, has returned to his home. Mr. James is easily the most attractive pulpit orator that our people have heard for many a day, and we feel justly proud of the deserved prominence which he has already achieved in the Virginia Conference. His grandparents were formerly honored citizens of this community.

THE CAUSE OF LYNCHINGS.

Governor Candler Says the North is to Blame.

(New York World.)

ATLANTA, GA., October 25.—Governor A. D. Candler in his annual message to the State Legislature, says:

"The unusual amount of crime committed by negroes, and in consequence thereof, the unprecedented amount of mob violence, is mainly due to the intermeddling of irresponsible fanatics and fools, who do not know anything of the situation at the South, nor of the real relations of the people of the two races.

"These miserable intermeddlers, hating the southern white man more than they do the crimes of the most abandoned of the southern negroes, have through their newspapers and by means of incendiary and inflammatory letters, many of which have been sent to negroes in Georgia, ignoring or justifying the crimes which have provoked the mob, advised and urged the negroes to retaliation.

"Full of malice and hatred, they forget the cordial relations which always prevailed between the whites and blacks at the South before they began to sow seeds of discord. If there is any solution of the race problem it must and can be found by the intelligent southern white man, and the intelligent southern negro, and not by non-resident agitators, who are, in truth, the enemies of both races.

"To prevent mob violence and bring offenders to trial before the lawfully constituted tribunals I have brought to bear all of the powers of the executive department."

HENTZ'S COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Havemeyers Successful in the Suit Brought Against Sugar Trust.

(New York Times, 26th.)

Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in Henry Hentz's suit for $225,000 against H. O. Havemeyer, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Frederick H. Havemeyer, and Charles H. Senff. Mr. Hentz's claim was for services in bringing about a consolidation of the different sugar refining companies. He said the Havemeyers had agreed to give him 1 per cent. of the amount they would receive in the new organization.

He was cross-examined at some length yesterday by Austin G. Fox. His case was concluded with the introduction of a mass of documentary evidence.

Mr. Fox then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that no c[illegible] of action had been shown, that Mr He[illegible] has assisted only in the formation of trust which had been pronounced illega[illegible] by the courts, and that he had taken no part in organizing the America Sugar Refining Company.

Penitentiary Chaplain.

(The Central Presbyterian.)

We are sincerely glad to hear that the Governor of Virginia is taking up for consideration a proposed recommendation to the Legislature that provision be made for a chaplain at the State Penitentiary. We have had observation of the great need of such an officer, as we have for several years preached onc[illegible] a month to the unhappy convicts. There is need for religious instruction and for faithful and constant personal ministry in the throng of men and women, white and black, who are confined in those walls. There is a large field for usefulness, and one we heartily believe of great promise of the best results. It is impossible for the volunteer preacher to spend the week in personal effort in the hospital and among the convicts. A chaplain, wisely selected for his prudence, his ability to teach the Scriptures, and his zeal for the salvation of souls, is the greatest need of the penitentiary, and the State of Virginia owes it to her good name, to the future of her criminals, and the welfare of their families, that provision be made for a minister of religion and morals within the walls. The expense to the State, if it must be estimated, would be many times returned in the improved character of men released.

Mr. M'Kinley's Trip to Richmond.

(Washington Post.)

The citizens of Virginia know no politics when a chief magistrate appears as guest within their hospitable domain. Accordingly President McKinley's promised visit to Richmond Tuesday, when the torpedo-boat Shubrick will be launched, is certain to be a signal for a most notable welcome. The business-men of Richmond who called at the White House yesterday made this plain in presenting the cordial invitation. Mr. McKinley only increased their enthusiasm by the gracious manner in which he received them.

The visit to Richmond will emphasize the industrial development of the South, for the great parade of iron-workers and the launching of a steel vessel will be renewed evidences of the ability of Virginians to construct fast-going ships of war in competition with the great plants of States farther north. Richmond, however, will hardly be allowed to monopolize the credit for the cordial greeting to be given the President. Virginians from all sections of the State and many Carolinians will be present to vie in expressions of esteem to the highest official of the land.

The All-Pervading Smith Family.

(Chicago Post.)

Between Harrismith and Ladysmith the Smith family seems to be pretty well represented in the Transvaal.

Joseph Stockford, Hodgdon, Me., healed a sore running for seventeen years and cured his piles of long standing by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures all skin diseases. Bodeker Bros., T. A. Miller.

FOURQUREAN, TEMPLE & CO.,

429 EAST BROAD STREET.

Our Costume Parlors

claim the attention of Fashion's devotees. Here the seeker after the elegant finds her journey's end. Correct materials, exact modelling, and the best tailoring possible cannot fail to produce perfect gowns. We have them here to fit any figure and any purse. Also detached Skirts and Silk Waists in every new cut that is good.

BLACK CHEVIOT SUIT, all wool, box coat, silk lined, habit skirt; special worth, at..... $10.00

BLACK SUIT, English Cheviot, all wool, box coat, silk lined, plaid back skirt, a natty costume, perfectly made; price..... $15.00

Other sorts of Suits, every wantable kind, colors and Black, at prices, each, from $10 to..... $65.00

SEPARATE SKIRTS, of fine All-Wool Black Cheviot, pleated backs, full cuts, excellent material, each..... $5.00

GRAY CHEVIOT SKIRTS, full cuts, plaited backs, very stylish, just in, prices, each..... $6.00

RAINY-DAY SKIRTS, any length, all the new materials, in Satin or Double-Faced; prices range from $7.50 to..... $12.00

WAISTS—A thoroughly complete assortment, fine materials, good colorings, best styles, silks or worsteds, full range of prices to $12 each. Those two as specials:

WORSTED WAISTS, best French Flannel, in Black and colors, splendidly made, tucked back and front, detached collars; price..... $3.75

SILK WAISTS, the popular corded taffeta, elaborately tucked, a beautiful waist, perfectly made; price..... $6.00

Fourqurean, Temple & Co., 429 East Broad Street.

Shoe Remnants.

To-Day is Odd and End Day.

Tables set aside for this purpose. Nothing but desirable Shoes sold--our own regular stock in broken lots, at less than regular prices.

3 TABLES $1.25

Ladies' Pure Kidskin, button and lace, kid and patent tips, 2½ to 8—$1.75 stock value.

2 TABLES $1

Large Size Springheel, patent tip, lace and button, $1.50 stock value—2½ to 6.

1 TABLE BOYS' $1

Velour Calf Springheel, 10 to 13½, all solid—warranted to wear.

$1.25 MISSES'.

One table $1.50 Stock Shoes, $1.25—11½ to 2.

44c. BASKET.

Infants' and Children's Springheels—75c. stock values.

HOFHEIMER'S Economy

311 East Broad.

(oc 27-1t)

A Runaway Match.

$5.00! $5.00!

On Sale Friday and Saturday,

150 FANCY WORSTED SUITS,

nicely tailored, well trimmed, beautiful designs—plaids and checks. They were made up to sell for $8.25, but will be on the RUN Friday and Saturday at

$5.00!

All sizes.

POSITIVELY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

HARRY MARKS,

1403 EAST MAIN ST.

(oc 27-2t)

ASK FOR THE WALK-OVER

SHOE FOR MEN $3.50

Sold only by

MOSES MAY,

607 E. Broad St.

SIXTY STYLES, ALL WIDTHS.

From A to EE.

(so 15-F,Sun&W)

SHUMAN'S SPECIALS:

200 pairs Ladies' Plain Toe Dongola Shoes reduced from $1.50 to $1.

500 pairs Ladies' Button and Lace, reduced from $1.75 to $1.25.

250 pairs Misses' Crack-Proof School Shoes, reduced from $1.50 to $1.

Our Hand-Turned and Welt Shoes, button and lace, at $2.50 and $3, are especially attractive, and have few equals at $3.50 and $4.

Chas. J. Shuman,

218 East Broad,

Sorry Side Street

[oc 8-Sun,Tu&F]

New Goods by Every Steamer

SUITABLE FOR

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AT

MILLER CHINA CO.'S,

109 EAST BROAD STREET,

Between First and Second.

Rich Cut-Glass,

IN ALL THE LATEST CUTTINGS.

LIMOGES CHINA

of every variety, in all the new decorations.

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of every description,

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Miller China Co.'s,

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Between First and Second.

[Su,W&F]

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Broadway and 21st St., New York.

Designers and Importers of handsome Table China and Glassware of superior excellence and good style.

Respectfully referring to a refined patronage throughout the country, covering a period of over 50 years.

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McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

is a preparation of the Drug by which its injurious effects are removed, while the valuable medicinal properties are retained. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic powers of opium, but produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physicians.

E. FERRETT, Agent,

372 Pearl St., New York.

au 22-Tu&Fly

CARDEN—HARDY.

A Brilliant Church Wedding in Chase City.

CHASE CITY, VA., October 26.—(Special.)—There was a brilliant assemblage at the Presbyterian church at 9 o'clock to-night, to witness the nuptials of Mr. Robert Clinton Carden, of Richmond, and Miss Hattie Hardy, one of our most popular and attractive young ladies.

The church was elaborately and beautifully decorated with garlands of evergreens, conspicuous with white and pink flowers, and the softening glow of a mellow light made a most harmonious setting for the union of youth and joyousness. The white and pink color-effect had been artistically blended in the adornments.

The ushers were Messrs. Richard T. Russell, C. Haskins, Jr.; Peter H. Maddux, of Chase City; Warrington Wood and William Weight, of Clarksville, and John Reed, of Richmond.

The bridesmaids were Misses Alice Overbey; Mary and Gertrude Hardy, of Chase City; Ella Gibson and Effie Carden, of Richmond, and Helen Allcott of Clarksville.

The best man was Mr. Wellford Frazier, of Richmond, and the maid of honor Miss Mabel Sloan, of Chase City.

In the order of entrance to the church, first came the groomsmen, in pairs, up the middle aisle; then the bridesmaids, singly, up each outer aisle, turning at the pulpit, and coming down the middle aisle, and forming in line on each side, through which formation came the bride and maid of honor, meeting the bridegroom and best man as they entered from the rear room.

Then a most impressive ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Thomas Drew, assisted by Rev. Ashby Jones, of Richmond, declaring the couple man and wife.

The bride looked radiantly lovely in her marriage gown, en traine, the bodice an exquisite creation of satin and lace, the veil caught with a pearl pin, and in her hand a bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor was in white organdie, and carried La France roses. The bridesmaids wore white organdies, and carried white and pink chrysanthemums.

Two little flower-girls—Rachel Gilmore and Mary Berry, one in white and the other in pink organdie—opened the gates for the bridal party. Master Paul Steinforf, attired in a velvet suit, carried the wedding ring. Music was rendered by Mrs. James Hardy on the organ, accompanied by Dr. P. W. Beckham, of Lynchburg, on the mandolin.

After the ceremony and congratulations a delightful reception was given at the home of Mr. James Hardy, brother of the bride, [illegible] the decorations and adornments [illegible] in keeping with the design of pink and [illegible]te, which prevailed at every view, and [illegible]ices, cakes, and all the elegant luxuries so lavishly and tastefully provided.

The presents were numerous, costly, and appropriate.

The bride is a charming and accomplished lady, and of one of the old Virginia families.

The bridegroom is a son of the late Dr. Peter S. Carden, of Halifax, and occupies a responsible position in the offices of the Southern Railway Company in Richmond.

Those attending from a distance were Captain and Mrs. Albright, of Alexandria; Mrs. J. W. Frazier, Captain and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham, of Richmond, and Mr. George Prince, of Washington city.

The bridal party left on the midnight train for a northern tour.

Public Speaking.

Headquarters, Democratic State Committee, Room 82, Chamber of Commerce.

Speakers and times and places of speaking are announced as follows:

HON. F. R. LASSITER.

Sussex Court, November 2d.

HON. JOHN LAMB.

Burkeville, October 28th.

Greensville Court, November 6th.

HON. J. M. QUARLES.

Greenville (Augusta), October 28th.

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Chairman.

Joseph Button, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS, IN WRITING, FOR THE sale or rental of the Gallego Mills will be received up to NOVEMBER 5th, at the First National Bank of Richmond.

VIRGINIUS NEWTON, Chairman of Committee of Purchasers.

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Book and Job Printing neatly executed at the Dispatch Printing-House.

MEETINGS.

Richmond, Va., October 16, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN duly appointed as Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Richmond and Tidewater Railroad Company, and it appearing to the said Commissioners that so much of the Capital Stock of the said company is subscribed as is sufficient to incorporate the subscribers, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THEREOF, and a general meeting of the said subscribers is hereby called for THURSDAY, November 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the offices of MARTIN & AINSLIE, Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the said meeting.

C. E. PICOT,
L. C. CATLETT,
H. N. PRICE,
Commissioners.

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BUSINESS PERSONALS.

I HAVE QUALIFIED AND GIVEN bond as Executor under the will of the late WILLIAM G. STRANGE. All persons owing debts to his estate and all persons having claims against the same will please pay the said debts and present the said claims to me at my office, 923 east Main street, Richmond, Va.

THOMAS N. CARTER, Executor.

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