

ALL RECORDS BROKEN Yesterday a Memorable Day in the Tobacco Market. DARK WRAPPERS \$27.50. Said to Be Highest Price Paid in a Number of Years.

Annual Spectacle of a Tobacco Break by Gaslight Witnessed—Heavy Rail Shipments in the Warehouses Leads to Determination to Have Another Sale on Monday—Gossip on the Breaks.

All records of recent years for sales of dark tobacco were broken yesterday, not only in the aggregate quantity sold, but in the prices for the grades of tobacco sold on this market.

The breaks were so heavy yesterday that it was impossible to make the rounds of the warehouses until 5 o'clock. The annual spectacle of a tobacco break by gaslight was witnessed, it being too late to complete the sale at Shockoe warehouse until darkness came.

The figures for the various warehouses are herewith given, save that at the Shockoe warehouse the force was too busy paying off to make up the exact total and the amount was approximated.

At Shelburne's Warehouse the following sales for John Green were made: One hundred and eighty-five pounds at \$12.75; one hundred and eighty-five pounds at \$12.75; one hundred and eighty-five pounds at \$12.75.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

On Thursday during the sale at Shelburne's Warehouse something of a sensation was caused by a charge made by a buyer that one of the piles had been tested—that is to say, that a fine grade of tobacco had been placed on top of the pile, while underneath short and inferior tobacco was hidden.

A near door, and up to a late hour to-night he had not been captured. In fact, but very little effort to be made to apprehend him. He is an assistant book-keeper for Cole, Crane & Co., of Cincinnati, who are engaged extensively in lumbering in this county. Demon was awaiting the arrival of a train to go to his home to spend the holidays.

ATTORNEY THOS. HEFLIN KILLED BY A CLIENT. Lawyer Who Married a Staunton Lady, Murdered in Silver City, New Mexico.

STAUNTON, Va., December 20.—(Special.)—The body of Mr. Thomas Heflin, who was killed in Silver City, New Mexico, last Saturday afternoon, reached Staunton this morning, where the wife of the deceased has been awaiting at the home of her father, Mr. J. W. Spitzer, the coming of the remains of her young husband.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. Heflin was thrice shot with a pistol by a Silver City desperado named Childers. It appears that Childers, who is a lawyer, as counsel for Childers, succeeded in securing his acquittal of a serious charge in the courts.

Disagreement subsequently ensued between attorney and client, and the encounter Childers first shot Heflin in the arm, shattering that member, and then shot him a second time, dealing his counsel a body wound from which death followed.

Sunday, in charge of Mr. Colin Neblett, a brother Elk and friend of Mr. Heflin, the body was expressed from the far-away southwestern town to Staunton. He was buried at Staunton this morning, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Isaac W. Canter, and the Staunton Lodge of Elks were out in force in official attendance.

He was a Texan, about 38 years of age, and was a law graduate of the University of Virginia. He was a man of force and ability, and this was recognized by President Cleveland, who appointed him one of the United States district attorneys for New Mexico.

Mr. Heflin is survived by one little daughter and a widow, who was the popular Miss Margaret Spitzer, of Staunton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Spitzer.

Mr. Neblett, who came on with the remains, is a Brunswick county (Va.) man, and will spend Christmas in Brunswick.

CAPTAIN PIZZINONE MORE IN FAVOR. Current Report Has It. That He Is Interested in the Proposed Consolidation.

An interesting and significant report in connection with the local street railway situation has it that Captain Andrew Pizzini, Jr., will, about the first of the year, be more in favor of the dominant interest in the Passenger and Power Company.

In fact, there are indications, which point to the probability that at this time there may be on foot certain interesting preliminaries looking towards a re-organization.

For several years during the life of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, and that of the Passenger and Power Company up to a year ago, Captain Pizzini was Mr. Fisher's right-hand man. A year ago there was a time when the break was at no time so irreparable as it is reported.

The suits which Captain Pizzini was reported to be about to institute against Mr. Fisher were never instituted. More than once there have been pleasant interchanges of conversation between the two gentlemen.

CASH FOR NEW YEAR'S. Nearly a Million Dollars to Be Turned Loose Here. DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. They Illustrate Healthy Financial and Trade Conditions.

THE SHOWING IS REMARKABLE. Bank Clearings of Richmond Now Equal Those of Atlanta and Memphis Combined—What the Various Banks Will Do for Their Stockholders at the First of the Year—The Details Are Interesting.

Nearly \$1,000,000 of profits to be divided in dividends at or near the first of the year, bespeaks the successful administration of Richmond's financial institutions and larger business enterprises.

Richmond's expanding trade finds a reflex expression in the healthy financial showing made by the financial institutions of the city. Its bank clearings have about doubled in three years. They now equal those of Memphis and Atlanta combined.

The First National Bank, with a capital and surplus of over \$1,000,000, will on January 1st declare a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend on \$500,000 capital, amounting to \$20,000 in profits earned for its stockholders.

The Merchants' Bank reports capital and surplus of \$700,000 and over. Its 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend on \$300,000 capital will amount to \$7,000.

The National Bank of Virginia, with surplus and capital of about \$600,000, will declare a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend on \$300,000 capital, amounting to \$9,000.

The Virginia Trust Company will declare a dividend of 3 per cent. on a half-million capital.

The Savings Bank of Richmond, which has been paying an annual dividend of 6 per cent. will on the first of the year, declare a 2 1/2 per cent. dividend, covering the past six months. This makes it an 8 per cent. stock.

The Perpetual Building and Loan Association, which has heretofore paid a 4 per cent. dividend, will on the first of the year, declare a semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 per share.

The Youngest Bank, of Richmond, which is in a very prosperous condition, its capital was paid in in October. It has deposits amounting to over \$200,000, and its stock is selling at a premium.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company will declare a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on \$1,200,000 preferred stock, and a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on \$1,000,000 of common.

The dividends to be paid by the city, the State, and the railroad companies at the first of the year will into Richmond pockets and an immense sum into the pockets of non-resident investors.

The Dividends to be paid by the city, the State, and the railroad companies at the first of the year will into Richmond pockets and an immense sum into the pockets of non-resident investors.

The Dividends to be paid by the city, the State, and the railroad companies at the first of the year will into Richmond pockets and an immense sum into the pockets of non-resident investors.

been married to a man named McGoolen to P. H. Messant. She said had gone on the Disa DeBar property was said to be moved that she had served six months in jail in New York, for defrauding Luther C. Marsh, and denied that she had ever been known as Vera P. Ava.

JACKSON A SPELL-BINDER. The female prisoner, in turn, addressed the jury. Drawing her classic robe around her ample form, and raising herself to her full height, she held the court spell-bound for over an hour.

MR. WITHERS' VALUABLE STATISTICS STOLEN. Results of the Studies of Ten Years Gone With the Satchel Which Held Them.

Mr. Eugene Withers, member of the Constitutional Convention from Danville, had stolen from his room at the Lexington Hotel Friday night a satchel, which contained nearly all the papers embodying the results of the studies which he has made in the past ten years of the expenditures for the government of Virginia.

The hotel porter, thinking that this makes certain that Mr. Withers did not leave his key at the office, and it would look as though he had lost it from his pocket. But it is a mystery as to what he did with the papers and left other things of value in the room, including one or more catches, which he might have carried away with ease.

SOME DETAILS. The First National Bank, with a capital and surplus of over \$1,000,000, will on January 1st declare a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend on \$500,000 capital, amounting to \$20,000 in profits earned for its stockholders.

The Merchants' Bank reports capital and surplus of \$700,000 and over. Its 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend on \$300,000 capital will amount to \$7,000.

The National Bank of Virginia, with surplus and capital of about \$600,000, will declare a 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend on \$300,000 capital, amounting to \$9,000.

The Virginia Trust Company will declare a dividend of 3 per cent. on a half-million capital.

The Savings Bank of Richmond, which has been paying an annual dividend of 6 per cent. will on the first of the year, declare a 2 1/2 per cent. dividend, covering the past six months. This makes it an 8 per cent. stock.

The Perpetual Building and Loan Association, which has heretofore paid a 4 per cent. dividend, will on the first of the year, declare a semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 per share.

The Youngest Bank, of Richmond, which is in a very prosperous condition, its capital was paid in in October. It has deposits amounting to over \$200,000, and its stock is selling at a premium.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company will declare a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on \$1,200,000 preferred stock, and a 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on \$1,000,000 of common.

The dividends to be paid by the city, the State, and the railroad companies at the first of the year will into Richmond pockets and an immense sum into the pockets of non-resident investors.

The dividends to be paid by the city, the State, and the railroad companies at the first of the year will into Richmond pockets and an immense sum into the pockets of non-resident investors.

SAMPSON'S REPLY. Formal Statement of Objections to Dewey's Conclusions. REJOINDER TO SCHLEY. Lemly and Hanna Submit Report on Bill of Exceptions.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ARGUMENT. Insistence on the Contention That the First Report is the Unanimous Report of the Court of Inquiry, and That There is Not Sufficient Reason for a Reopening of the Case, as Requested by the Marylander.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20.—The objection of Admiral W. T. Sampson to the part of Admiral Dewey's report in the Schley court of inquiry, where he says Admiral Schley was in command at the battle of Santiago and entitled to the credit for the victory, was filed with Secretary Long today.

The document was brought to the Navy Department by E. S. Theall, counsel for Admiral Sampson, and handed to Secretary Long. It is signed by Stayton and Campbell and E. S. Theall, counsel for Admiral Sampson, and is addressed to Secretary Long. It follows: "Sir,—As counsel for Rear-Admiral Sampson, we have the honor to request that the department, for the reasons before stated, strike out or specifically disapprove that portion of Admiral Dewey's opinion filed in connection with the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry, in which he stated his view to be that Commodore Schley was in absolute command at the naval battle of Santiago."

SCHLEY NOT IN COMMAND. "Commodore Schley was not in command at that battle. (a) The disposition of the forces at the beginning of the battle, according to Commodore Schley's own statement, places Admiral Sampson in command. The Brooklyn and the Vixen were the westernmost ships of the fleet; the Indiana and Gloucester were the easternmost. The New York was nearer both of the latter than was the Brooklyn; and, notably, at the time when the Indiana was heavily engaged at the beginning of the action, and when the Gloucester was engaged with the Furor and Pluton, Commodore Schley says: 'The Indiana and the Gloucester were closer to your flag than to the Brooklyn.' We have, then, the case of a fleet in regular formation, with the commander-in-chief to the right of the line, and a large number of the ships than is the second in command. It is true that the commander-in-chief could not have reached the most distant vessel by signals, except by causing them to be repeated by an intermediate vessel—an entirely unusual course—but it is equally true that the second in command could not have reached the remote vessels of the fleet (namely, the Indiana and the Gloucester) without likewise repeating signals. In this case, therefore, the regulation of the navy and the customs of the sea place the absolute command and the full responsibility in the senior officer."

POSITION OF THE AUTHORITIES. "The President of the United States has decided that Admiral Sampson was in command at that battle, and Commodore Schley second in command. This fact was before the court; for the Secretary's letter to the Senate (dated February 10, 1899) stated that the Spanish squadron was destroyed by our fleet under his (Sampson's) command, and the advancement of Commodore Schley was proposed in recognition of his services as next in rank at the battle of Santiago."

QUESTION OF COMMAND NOT BEFORE THE COURT. "The question as to who commanded at Santiago was not referred to the court for consideration. Evidence in every instance sustained by the court, Admiral Sampson was not, and if the question as to which was in command was to be considered by the court, surely Admiral Sampson became commander-in-chief of the fleet, and under the precept was entitled to the hearing which was repeatedly refused him."

"(b) The language of the precept excludes the question as to who commanded at that battle. It directs the court to inquire into the conduct of Admiral Schley—not into his status, or as to whether or not he was in command, and to report its conclusions upon his 'conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.'"

"(c) The judicial officers of the court maintained that this matter was outside the scope of the inquiry. They expressed a willingness to go into it if their views thereon had been presented to them in every instance sustained by the court. SAMPSON'S WHEREABOUTS. "Thus, at Page 157, the assistant to the Judge-Advocate said: 'One further word as to a suggestion just made, as to the intention to show that Admiral Sampson was not in this battle. I wish to say that we do not understand that the question whether Admiral Sampson was or was not in the battle of Santiago before the court. If it is what we shall be happy to investigate it. . . . Until the case takes that attitude it is improper to spread upon the record arguments and questions which precede upon the views which he is in the case.' Counsel for the applicant withdrew the question."

"At Page 499 of the record, the same matter being under discussion, Mr. Hanna said: 'It is the desire of the court to go into these things. It would go into them. It would not only be proper, but it would be necessary. . . . We are thoroughly prepared to go into any discussion of them, provided the court desires to so enlarge and extend the scope of this inquiry.' Counsel for the applicant again failed to press the point, and the court made no objection to Mr. Hanna's view."

"At Page 153 and 159 there were similar rulings by the Judge-Advocate. In the case of all these declarations there was acquiescence on the part of the court. (d) The court uniformly rejected evidence as to who commanded. On all the pages here cited from the record the court rejected such evidence, and nowhere was it admitted against objection."

"(e) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(f) All proposed questions on this subject were rejected by the court, or withdrawn by the applicant, who finally acquiesced in the decisions of the court, and gave up his efforts in this behalf, saying: 'I bow respectfully to the decision of the court, and I know exactly what it means.'"

"(g) The minority opinion expressed by Admiral Dewey in this matter is at variance with all the evidence in this regard, and directly contradicts the letters wherein Admiral Dewey, for the court, defines Admiral Sampson's status. The Navy Department, in its precept, had justly provided that any person 'interested' might be given an opportunity of appearing before the court in person or by counsel and protecting his interests. As a consequence, it cannot be ignored at times the court's rulings, and spread upon the record arguments reflecting upon Admiral Sampson, as his counsel, three separate times appealed to the court, asking for protection, or for permission to appear and defend Admiral Sampson's rights. Each time our request was denied, and we were assured that Admiral Sampson was not involved, and finally Admiral Dewey, acknowledging the receipt of one of our letters in which we had appealed to him on the same subject, and in which we said to who commanded at Santiago, said: 'I have to state that while the precept convening this court gives it authority to permit any person to appear in regard to any concern in the investigation to be present. . . . the court considers that Admiral Sampson is not an interested party. . . . and you are further informed that if circumstances should arise which, in the opinion of the court render it necessary for Admiral Sampson to be represented, due notice will be sent him.'"

"(h) The notice came only in the form of a minority opinion by Admiral Dewey, discussing matters beyond the scope of the precept, and nowhere included in the facts found by the court."

where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(i) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(j) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(k) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(l) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(m) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(n) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(o) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(p) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(q) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(r) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(s) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(t) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(u) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

"(v) The court more than once specifically ruled that this question was not before it. For example, at page 158, where the question was as to the position of the commander-in-chief and the New York, and as to the part that the New York had in the battle, the court ruled: 'We do not want that. We have ruled that out. The Judge-Advocate then asked if the Court had so ruled, and Admiral Dewey replied: 'We have. We have kept the New York out of the case.'"

MR. GAGE TO RETIRE. Will Relinquish Treasury Portfolio at an Early Date. THE WAKEMAN IMBROGLIO. President Decides to Remove and Move the Appraiser.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20.—It is Secretary Gage's intention to relinquish the Treasury portfolio as soon as President Roosevelt can find a suitable successor, and he has so informed the President. Mr. Gage would like to be relieved before spring. The President has done all he could to dissuade Mr. Gage from resigning. The Secretary's determination to retire was made known to the President some little time ago, just how long is not known.

A long conference between the President and the Secretary was held just before the Cabinet meeting, but it had nothing to do with the question of the Secretary's resignation. It related to the removal of Appraiser Wakeman, whose resignation Secretary Gage requested a few days ago. Appraiser Wakeman wrote a letter to Secretary Gage, declining to resign, and in the course of which he took occasion to reflect upon the Secretary. The President did not approve the spirit of the letter, and at the conference it was decided to summarily remove Mr. Wakeman.

After the Cabinet meeting, Secretary Gage declined to say anything about the rumor of his resignation, beyond the simple statement that he had not "formally" resigned.

RELATIONS CORDIAL. "What I may or may not do, eventually, I am not prepared to say now," said the Secretary. "But I can say that the relations between the President and myself are perfectly cordial. He would do almost anything I ask, and I would do almost anything he might ask."

Later, the official announcement was made at the White House that Mr. Wakeman had been removed, and that George W. Whitehead, late Collector of Customs of Porto Rico, had been appointed to succeed him. No further announcement was made, and at the Treasury Department, Secretary Gage declined to make public Mr. Wakeman's letter. Alfred W. Brown, the appraiser of merchandise at the port of Boston, has been ordered to New York, to take charge of the appraiser's office there, pending the nomination of George W. Whitehead, to succeed Mr. Wakeman, which will be sent to the Senate on its reconvening, January 6th. Mr. Wakeman will vacate his office to-morrow.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

Best Line of Books & Leather Goods. "Says the proverb, 'old and true.' But there'll be no slip, if you come in time. For the bargains we offer you."

An Appropriate Gift. Cut-Flowers, Blooming and Decorative Plants. Large stock at REYNOLDS', Florist, 22 North Ninth street.

D. & E. Mitteldecker's store will open Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. All Holiday Goods and Toys of every kind at reduced prices. A large stock in all departments.

Tower-Binford Electric and Manufacturing Co., Electric Contractors, Manufacturers, and Supply Dealers, are now conducting their business in their temporary quarters, second floor Mayo building, southeast corner Seventh and Main streets. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

For Ladies. Pocket-Books, Perfumes, Atomizers, Fine Perfumery, and Toilet Articles. BRIGGS DRUG COMPANY. First and Broad streets.

If you wish the benefits of the Hot Springs at home, use one of the Celebrated Buckeye Bath Cabinets. Best on earth for vapor baths. Price only \$5. OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.

For Gentlemen. Cigars, Cigar-Cases, Pocket-Books, Card Cases, Razors, &c. BRIGGS DRUG COMPANY. First and Broad streets.

Our Grandmother's Remedy. For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Consumption, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. David's Cough Syrup of Pure Pine Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Price, 25 cents for a large bottle everywhere.

Whitman's Fine Candies, in Fancy Baskets and Boxes. BRIGGS DRUG COMPANY. First and Broad streets.

The Weather. WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday; north to northeast winds becoming variable.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was cold, as might be seen from the thermometer took on a very decided drop. The thermometer ranged as follows: 6 A. M. 21 9 A. M. 21 12 M. 21 3 P. M. 27 6 P. M. 31 12 M. 31 Mean temperature 24.3