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TUESDAY.....FEB. 25, 1902

TILLMAN-MCLAURIN EPISODE.

Save for the Foote-Benton encounter, the Tillman-McLaurin pugilistic "set-to" of Saturday stands, so far as we recall, unique, as a compromise of senatorial dignity. The unfortunate Brooks-Sumner affair has been cited as a "precedent" in discussing Saturday's episode; but that was not an affair growing out of debate between senators. Brooks was a member of the House at the time. He invaded the Senate chamber when the body was not in session, and caned Senator Sumner while the latter was in his seat. Many a time in the heat of partisan and sectional conversy very warm and unparliamentary language has been used on the floor of the Senate, and in the olden days and outside the chamber more or less serious consequences have followed. On several occasions since the close of the war senatorial dignity has been shocked by scenes and words that were by no means suggestive of a peace conference proceeding, and which necessitated the "intervention" of friends to prevent a collision "out of hours." If we have been correctly informed, only a short while before his death Senator Walthall was for several days engaged in composing a difficulty which originated in a misunderstanding on the floor of the Senate between two of the members, and threatended a grave denoument. And less than a month ago a senator asserted that "if" his opponent in debate meant what his charges seemed to imply, he had been guilty of uttering a falsehood.

In the Tillman-McLaurin case, however, the insult was gross, direct, and unqualified. There was no "if" about it. The assaulted senator, McLaurin, had no chance to explain, and he resented the insult as deliberately as it had been given.

Viewing the matter from the standpoint of senatorial canons, McLaurin's language was as reprehensible as his colleague's charge. But considering it from the standpoint of natural impulse, in which senators do not differ materially from other men, he is entitled, as between the two, to the sympathy of the public. He is entitled to discrimination in his favor in whatever punishment the Senate may inflict or discipline it may impose for the offense. It is not going too far to say that favorable discrimination would be due him if he had not paused to resent the insult with words, but had gone to the length that Tillman went in displaying "contempt for the Senate." For in all the circumstances, in harking back to the South Carolina senatorial feud, it would seem that Tillman's attack was cold-blooded and premeditated. The Senate cannot afford to let the matter pass without making an example of both offenders; but if it would illustrate justice, it cannot afford to deal with both alike.

Here in Halifax often an "influential citizen" wants a school near his front yard, and if he works for it he generally gets the school established, regardless of the fact that there is already a school within two miles distance. The evil consequences of this multiplicity of schools have been sadly felt. There should be some fixed law in regard to establishing new schools and the trustees should be forced to obey the law.—South Boston Times.

This but emphasizes the statement made in Governor Montague's message to the General Assembly of Virginia, presented last week.

The Governor's suggestion is that it would be better to have fewer public schools, even if in doing so, it became necessary to pay for the conveyance of children from distant points to the school house. That plan has been tried successfully in some other States. Possibly, it would succeed in Virginia. At any rate, we heartily wish the State Board of Education, or the General Assembly would set apart money to make the experiment in a few school districts.

We make that motion.

PUSH THE INVESTIGATION.

We hope there will be no further delay in pushing the investigation of the Fire Department and our facilities for fighting fires, which was "determined" upon in response to a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce. In saying this the Dispatch has no purpose of posing as an alarmist. From the epidemic of fires which has lately swept over the country Richmond has not suffered more proportionately than many other cities. Nor do we know that, as a rule, we have shown less ability to cope with fires than has the average city that has felt the epidemic. But, running back for some years, we do know that for the last twelve months or a little more our loss has been above the normal, and that the recent abnormal fire losses of other communities is no excuse for our not remedying at the earliest possible date any defects that may exist in our water service and Fire Department. We do know that late losses have compelled the raising of insurance rates, which is a serious matter with our merchants and manufacturers, and that the sooner it shall be demonstrated that the Fire Department will insure better protection, rates will come down again. We do know that more efficient means for conquering fires should be provided—in what specified directions we are not prepared to say—and that the Council will prove grossly neglectful of its duty if it does not address itself diligently to providing them. Whether the remedy lies in larger water-mains in some sections, in reorganization of the department, in increase of apparatus, or in all of these, it should be applied immediately.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

The Baltimore Manufacturer's Record for this week consists of two parts. Part I. is the regular issue and Part II. is the twentieth anniversary feature, which contains a wonderfully attractive compendium of the South's resources, recent growth and future possibilities. Many men of national reputation are among the contributors to it. Ex-Governor Tyler furnishes an article descriptive of Virginia's agricultural and industrial growth. Mr. Ingalls, President of the Big Four railroad system, has one entitled "Ten Years of Railroad Growth." Mr. Edward Ingle discusses the "Realism of Southern Dreams of Mental Progress."

We mention but a few of the many interesting and edifying articles. The editor's resume of the whole exhibit we regard as of special value, and we give two paragraphs as a sample of the whole of it, as follows:

"But the statistics tell the story in cold figures of what has been accomplished, and tell how our pig-iron production has grown from less than 400,000 tons to 2,000,000, our cotton-mill capital from $21,000,000 to $150,000,000, our total manufacturing capital from $250,000,000 to $1,100,000,000, our exports through southern ports from $261,000,000 to $510,000,000, tell us really but a small part of the work which has been accomplished.

"Against the poverty, the inexperience, the discredit and doubt at home and abroad of ourselves and our section of 1880, the South stands to-day recognized by the world as that section which of all others in this country or elsewhere has the greatest potentialities out of which to create wealth, and in the development of which to give employment to people. It has already accumulated capital almost sufficient for its own needs, and it no longer has to seek in vain, as in 1880, for outside aid where outside aid is needed, for the capitalists of the country are "spying out" the land, looking for opportunities for investment."

Senator Martin is in luck. On Sunday a son was born to him and to Mrs. Martin, and yesterday he was invited to join the President and his Cabinet to entertain Prince Henry at dinner at the White House.

NEW YORK FIRE TRAPS.

According to the World, New York has had three fatal hotel fires within ten years, each attended by an appalling loss of life. This is the record:

Hotel Royal, February 7, 1892; eighteen killed.

Windsor Hotel, March 17, 1899; forty-five killed.

Park-Avenue Hotel, February 22, 1902; sixteen killed.

After the fire in the Hotel Royal, which building had no fire-escapes, the World says, there was much talk of amending statutes and multiplying safeguards. All that was accomplished was the discharge of one inspector. The Windsor Hotel horror brought about the passage of a law requiring watchmen to patrol hotels at night, and ordering other safeguards. As to the Park-Avenue Hotel, Chief Croker states that there were in the hotel neither fire buckets nor hose, and "that if there had been the employees could have extinguished the flames unaided. There were no exterior fire-escapes on street or court, nor even ropes in the upper rooms. Over the smoking ruins Proprietor Reed explains that such precautions were thought needless, as the place was 'fireproof.'"

The Philadelphia Times argues that there need not have been any loss of life in the Park-Avenue Hotel if there had been no panic. The rooms that were closed along the corridors where the flames raged most madly were uninjured, even by smoke. "The people who were killed by burns, smoke, shock, or falls to the street could have remained safely in the hotel if they had not opened their doors when they heard the panic-cry. This was so because the building itself, aside from its interior fittings, is absolutely fireproof."

The Park-Avenue Hotel was located near the railroad tunnel on that street, and was built by A. T. Stewart as a hotel for working women. No pains or expense was spared to make it substantial and reasonably fireproof, but the building was not long devoted to the purpose contemplated by him. It was a failure in that respect, and that fact having been ascertained Mr. Stewart's devisees converted the structure into an "absolutely fireproof hotel." However, it seems to have been filled with combustible material, and the flames followed the elevator shaft from floor to floor, eating it up. The hotel fire seems to have been caused by sparks from the Armory fire falling into the hotel air shaft, which shaft ran up and down near the elevator. The hotel being elaborately fitted up with wooden fixtures and furniture, the flames had abundant material upon which to prey, hence the blaze and the smoke and the panic and consequent loss of life.

As to the importance of having plenty of fire-escapes, there can be no question. They ought to be numerous and wisely placed and frequently tested. We hope the Richmond Fire Department is more careful about these matters than the New York officials seem to be. And we also desire to see our department satisfactorily supplied with ladders, and towers from which a man standing on the ground may direct a stream. Good, trusty, effective ladders ought to be bought; ladders which will not endanger the lives of firemen, but which will enable them to do the most valiant and effective service in saving life and property.

"According to a special cable dispatch, a story is going the rounds of Mr. C. M. Schwab's having made a big investment in a European company." At Monte Carlo, we wonder?

THE MAYOR'S POWER.

Under the new Constitution the powers of Mayors of cities and towns will be greatly enlarged and their terms of office will be "four" years. We quote from the section which has been adopted:

Section 6—In every city there shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof one City Treasurer, who shall serve for a term of four years, but who shall not be elected nor serve for more than two consecutive terms, nor act as deputy for his immediate successor.

One City Sergeant, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

A Mayor who shall hold his office for a term of four years, who shall be the chief executive officer of such city, and who shall see that the duties of the various police and city officers, whether elected or appointed in and for such city in pursuance of this Constitution or the general laws, are faithfully performed. He shall have power to investigate their acts, have access to all books and documents in their offices, and may examine them and their subordinates on oath. The evidence given by persons so examined shall not be used against them in any criminal proceedings. He shall also have power to suspend such officers and police, and to remove such officers, and also such police when authorized by the General Assembly, for misconduct in office or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the officer complained of, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in person, or by counsel, and to present testimony in his defence. From such order of suspension or removal, the officer so suspended or removed, shall have an appeal of right to the Corporation or Hustings Court or to the Circuit Court of such city, in which court the case shall be heard de novo by the judge thereof, whose decision shall be final. He shall have all other powers and duties which may be conferred and imposed upon him by the general laws.

It is stated on good authority that W. M. Laffan has succeeded Paul Dana in control of the New York Sun, and as corroborative evidence, Mr. Laffan's name now appears at the head of the Sun's editorial page. Mr. Laffan has been prominently identified with the paper for several years, but has not heretofore, it is understood, held a controlling interest.

Current Comment.

The Navy Department is advised that the health of Major L. W. T. Waller, Captain David D. Porter, and First-Lieutenant A. S. Williams, Marine Corps, who recently underwent hardships in the march of the marines across Samar, is steadily improving, and that there is no cause for anxiety.

Major Waller is a Virginian, who has several times distinguished himself for gallantry.

The Irvington Citizen says that, while, theoretically, there are many beautiful features to the Corporation Commission measure, which has gone a 'kiting through the Constitutional Convention, it will probably cause unending trouble in practice; and then it adds: While corporations should be restricted in proper moderation we very much fear that placing their interests in the hands of three men, chosen from factional politics and on a platform inimical to industrial enterprises, will result in keeping Virginia in the backward rank as to material advancement.

There's a lot of sound sense in that.

The Wu's are becoming more like us every year. Formerly Minister Wu received, and his wife was poked back in a corner. Now she receives, and he merely wanders around and looks lonesome, all the same like American man when his wife gives a party.—Washington Letter.

There couldn't be stronger evidence that the Wu's have become Americanized.

A contemporary says that upon Browning's being asked if he did not think the portrayal of the evil existing in the world had the effect of making people fear and avoid it, he replied: "Not in the very least; the exact contrary is the truth. It tends to make people who sin occasionally consider themselves admirably virtuous as compared with those who commit sins every day and hour."

Generally, Browning got things pretty badly muddled when he dropped into poetry, but in the field of prose, as the above shows, he could be as clear as daylight.

Says the Williamsburg Gazette:

"The message of Governor Montague's to the General Assembly is really an able paper. The direct and positive way the young Governor handles a subject indicates a vigorous mind, well informed of the needs of the people at the hands of the law-making body."

The Governor is getting bouquets of that kind from all around.

Caught.

(Chicago News.)

Hojax: What became of that girl you had the flirtation with last summer?

Tomdix. You mean the girl I thought I had a flirtation with. She married me.

The Wear and Tear of It.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

"You must find it wearing to be the wife of a genius."

"Yes, so many fools want to know how I am able to get along with him."

Pearls.

(Philadelphia Record.)

"Pearls," remarked the Wise Guy, "are emblematic of tears."

"I guess that's right," agreed the Simple Mug. "My wife cries because I can't afford to buy her any."

Exciting Sport.

(Brooklyn Life.)

Algy: Poor Cholly nearly fainted dead away after his automobile broke the record for a mile, yesterday.

Gussie: You don't mean to tell me the reckless fellow rode in it?

Algy: Oh dear, no; but, on my honor, he never once took his field-glasses off it from start to finish!

Meaning of "Peace."

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Can you tell me the meaning of the word peace?" asked Miss Gray of a little boy who had just recited a patriotic poem in which the word occurred.

"Peace means when you ain't got no children," answered the child.

"How is that?" asked Miss Gray.

"When my mother has washed and dressed her six children for school in the morning, she says: 'Now I'll have peace.'"

Pointed Paragraphs.

(Chicago News.)

Every girl imagines she can sing—and so does every frog.

—

It's a wise mother-in-law who knows her own daughter's husband.

—

A man seldom knows what he doesn't want, until after he gets it.

—

Some men are so mean they won't even pay back borrowed trouble.

—

It is said that more wives are disappointed in love than spinsters.

—

A fool often encourages a fool man for the purpose of bouncing him.

—

After Eve ate the apple and found out what happened, she probably sampled all the other fruit in the garden just to see what else would happen.

—

Men grow old before they know it, but women always grow old before they let any one else know it.

—

Sympathy is all right in its proper place, but there are times when a kick would be far more effective.

—

Popular songs would be less objectionable if sung only in the hearing of those with whom they are popular.

PROGRESS IN OUR STATE.

Extracts from a Letter Written by Ex-Governor Hoge Tyler.

(Baltimore Manufacturer's Record.)

Virginia offers inducements for manufacturing industries that are surpassed by but few States in the Union. She has the raw materials at her hand and the power to convert them into the manufactured product. There are vast forests of timber in which the woodsman's axe has never sounded. In the bowels of the earth are rich deposits of copper, iron, zinc, lead, and even gold. The pits of her coal-fields seem inexhaustible, and from her quarries are taken the finest building stones, including granite.

The manufacture of tobacco is one of the most important industries of the State. The tobacco factories at Richmond, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Danville, and Farmville furnish no small part of the world's supply of the fragrant weed in its manufactured form. Thousands of men, women, and half-grown girls and boys are employed in these factories.

Virginia is not one of the cotton States, though the product is grown to some extent in the southside counties, but the Old Dominion has within her borders many cotton-mills, among these being one of the largest in the country. In this mill, which is located at Danville, 68,000 spindles are operated.

Richmond, with a population, including its suburbs, of 120,000, is naturally the manufacturing centre of the State. Here are employed in manufacturing enterprises more men, women, and children, in proportion to its size, than any other place in the United States, save one. There are five plants in Richmond that ran among the greatest in the world, while those of less importance than these giant concerns are too numerous to mention. The Richmond Locomotive-Works constructs some of the largest locomotives in the world, and the output of these shops averages one of these mighty machines a day. The works employ about 1,800 men. Last year 165 of the largest-sized locomotives were built there, and in July twenty "iron horses," each weighing 187,000 pounds, exclusive of tender, were constructed.

The Trigg Ship-Building Company is one of the new industries of Richmond. One thousand men are employed at the yards of the company. Several torpedo-boats have been built there for the United States Government.

The largest wood works in the world are located in Virginia's capital, they being the Richmond Cedar-Works, the product of which is exported to England, France, Germany, South Africa, and Australia. Twelve hundred hands are employed at these works.

The Tredegar-Works furnishes steel horseshoes to the British army, while the Old Dominion Iron- and Nail-Works ships its product throughout the length and breadth of this country.

The most gigantic of all Virginia's enterprises, however, is the Newport News Ship-Building Company. This plant, which is the best equipped in the United States and among the finest in the world, employs 8,000 men. Four great battleships of the United States have been built there—the Texas, the Illinois, the Kentucky, and the Kearsarge. At the present time these ship-yards are employed in building the two largest steamships ever constructed in America.

Petersburg is a manufacturing city of considerable importance. It claims to have the largest trunk factory in the world, while there are also three other similar plants of smaller size in that city. A large silk factory is also one of the principal enterprises of Petersburg. In the city of Lynchburg 5,000 men are employed in her various mills and factories, the total output of which is estimated at $9,000,000 per annum. Roanoke, a railroad centre of importance, and known as the Magic City, because of its rapid growth, has extensive manufacturing enterprises, among which are its great car and engine works.

However it is not alone at the large cities that industrial enterprises flourish. Nearly every town in the State is identified with some manufacturing plant. In Fredericksburg, which is just half-way between Richmond and Washington, there is a silk factory, and also a woollen mill, flouring mill, and a large shoe factory. Charlottesville has a woollen factory that weaves the very finest of cloth, which has been awarded premiums at every competitive test.

It is a fact not generally known even to Virginians that in the historic town of Winchester is located one of the most successful glove factories in the United States. So great has been the success of this factory that two others have been established in the town. Winchester, however, has enterprises other than her three glove factories. She has a knitting factory, a paper mill, a flour mill with an output of 300 barrels per day, a sumac mill, and a sash, door, and blind factory. Staunton, the largest town in the famous Valley of Virginia, has its flourishing mills, with a capacity of 600 barrels per day; an iron foundry and machine shops, extensive wagon-works, and what is probably not known to many of our own people, an organ factory, from which instruments are shipped to all parts of this country, as well as to Europe.

Radford, one of the towns of Southwest Virginia, has a large pipe and foundry works. To enumerate the many important manufacturing enterprises of the State, however, would be almost an endless task, and quite beyond the scope of this article. I have merely attempted to give some idea of the variety of industries in Virginia and the magnitude of some of them.

The Old Dominion is fully alive to the spirit of the age, and her vast resources are now being developed as they never were before.

Mamie's Raglan.

(Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.)

Mamie wears a raglan—oh, dear me!
Mamie in her raglan is a sight to see!
For the way that Mamie wears it, and
the way she twists and bends
Make it hard to tell just where the raglan starts and Mamie ends!

Mamie wouldn't wear a coffee-sack, of
that I'm sure.
Mamie likes to be in style, and Mamie is
demure.
Yet Mamie doesn't hesitate to amble up
the street
Looking like a bale of hay that's grown
a pair of feet!

And sometimes when you see her, you
take another peep,
She looks so much as if she were a-walking in her sleep!

One of Captain Lamb's Stories.

(Washington Post.)

Representative Lamb, of Virginia, tells a good story about a little girl and her prayer. She lives in Petersburg, and is just 4 1-2 years old. Like all other good little girls, she kneels every night at her mother's knee and, after reciting the Lord's Prayer, silently adds a little prayer of her own.

One night her mother, rather curious, asked her daughter what she had told the Lord.

"Mamma," said the youngster, "I asked the Lord to please remove that mole on your face, but," added the little one, "I also told the Lord that I thought the mole had come to stay."

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

NEW DISTRICT LINES.

DRAFT OF BILL REAPPORTIONING COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

MANY STRIKING CHANGES ARE MADE

The Most Radical, However, is That Which Would Put Congressmen Flood and Otey in the Same District—But Every District is Made to Undergo Great Transformations—In Detail.

Senator Barksdale, at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has drafted a bill reapportioining the counties of the State for the election of members of Congress. He makes many changes, which are, of course, entirely tentative. His object is to provide the committee with a basis for work which has been committed to it by the Senate.

A great many changes are made. The most striking of all is that which puts Congressman Flood and Congressman Otey in the same district. All the counties of the Tenth District east of the Blue Ridge are put off of the Tenth and most of the counties of the Ninth, all the counties of the Sixth west of Bedford, and three of the counties of the district as at present constituted, are made to form the new Tenth District.

This is the most striking change made, or proposed. But every district is made to undergo great transformations. It is well assured that there will be a great fight over the apportionment as Mr. Barksdale suggests. Indeed, it is just as certain that there will be a fight over any plan proposed.

The following is the manner in which Mr. Barksdale would have the committee divide the counties up into ten districts:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Newport News city	19,635
Warwick county	4,888
York county	7,482
Elizabeth City county	19,460
Isle of Wight	13,102
James City county	3,688
Gloucester county	12,832
Mathews county	8,239
Middlesex county	8,220
Essex county	9,701
King and Queen county	9,265
King William county	8,380
Richmond county	7,088
Surry	8,469
Lancaster county	8,949
Northumberland county	9,846
Westmoreland county	9,243
King George county	6,918
Total	175,465

SECOND DISTRICT.

Nansemond county	23,078
Norfolk county	50,789
Norfolk city	46,624
Princess Anne county	11,192
Portsmouth city	17,427
Accomac county	32,570
Northampton county	13,779
Total	195,443

THIRD DISTRICT.

Richmond city	85,050
Manchester city	9,715
Henrico county	30,082
Chesterfield county	18,804
Goochland county	9,519
Powhatan county	6,824
New Kent county	4,865
Charles City county	5,040
Total	169,879

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Petersburg city	21,810
Charlotte county	15,343
Mecklenburg county	26,551
Lunenburg county	11,705
Nottoway county	12,366
Amelia county	9,037
Dinwiddie county	15,374
Brunswick county	18,217
Greenesville county	9,758
Prince George county	7,752
Sussex county	12,082
Southampton county	22,848
Total	182,772

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Danville city	16,520
Patrick county	15,403
Henry county	19,265
Franklin county	25,953
Bedford county	30,356
Pittsylvania county	46,894
Halifax county	37,197
Total	191,588

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Lynchburg city	18,891
Staunton city	7,289
Campbell county	23,236
Appomattox county	9,632
Amherst county	17,864
Nelson county	16,075
Buckingham county	15,266
Cumberland county	8,996
Fluvanna county	9,050
Prince Edward county	15,045
Augusta county	32,370
Total	173,764

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Charlottesville city	6,449
Winchester city	5,161
Frederick county	13,233
Clarke county	7,927
Warren county	8,837
Shenandoah county	20,253
Page county	13,794
Madison county	10,216
Greene county	6,214
Rockingham county	33,527
Albemarle county	28,473
Orange county	12,571
Rappahannock county	8 883
Total	175,544

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Fredericksburg city	5,063
Alexandria city	14,528
Alexandria county	6,439
Stafford county	8,097
Fauquier county	23,374
Prince William county	11,112
Loudoun county	21,948
Fairfax county	18,580
Culpeper county	14,123
Louisa county	16,617
Caroline county	16,709
Hanover county	17,618
Spotsylvania county	9,239
Total	183,343

NINTH DISTRICT.

Bristol city	4,579
Giles county	10,793
Grayson county	16,853
Smyth county	10,793
Bland county	5,497
Lee county	19,856
Scott county	22,694
Wise county	19,653
Dickinson county	7,947
Russell county	18,031
Buchanan county	9,692
Tazewell county	23,384
Washington county	28,995
Total	184,277

TENTH DISTRICT.

Roanoke city	21,495
Wythe county	20,437
Bath county	5,595
Carroll county	19,303
Floyd county	15,338
Pulaski county	14,609
Highland county	5,647
Montgomery county	15,852
Craig county	4,293
Roanoke county	15,837
Botetourt county	17,161
Alleghany county	16,330
Rockbridge county	21,899
Total	193,505

THEIR PEOPLE STAND BY THEM.

Resolution of Employees of Cordes & Mosby.

The safe in the burned building of Messrs. Cordes & Mosby was reached and opened yesterday morning. The books were found soaked with water, but in fairly good condition, and there will be no trouble in deciphering their contents.

An army of workmen is busy to-day at the Masonic Temple store getting things in readiness for the firm. All the buyers will leave for the North to-day, and their business will soon be in full swing again.

A called meeting of the employees of Messrs. Cordes & Mosby was held yesterday morning to express themselves regarding the recent unfortunate loss sustained in the total burning of the building and complete stock by fire on the night of February 20, 1902. Unanimously, the following was adopted:

Whereas, the relations between the firm and ourselves for years have been of the most cordial nature, and as the patrons of Messrs. Cordes & Mosby were accorded the fairest treatment, making our trade relations successful and highly satisfactory, we wish to attest our regret at the great loss and our earnest desire for future success: therefore, be it

Resolved, 1, In the sudden calamity of fire and consequent financial loss, including the interruption to business, Messrs. Cordes & Mosby have our deepest and most profound sympathy.

Resolved, 2, In the munificent action of the firm in the consideration of the welfare of their employees by the continuance of the pay-roll for full time during our enforced idleness, they have our highest consideration and gratitude. We assure Messrs. Cordes & Mosby that we stand one and all ready to push forward their interests to the fullest of our several abilities.

The undersigned shall be more than glad to see our friends and acquaintances in our new quarters—the Masonic Temple.

Resolved, 3, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the press and forwarded to Messrs. Cordes & Mosby.

C. C. Bossieux,	T. J. Bagby,
Miss Kracke,	Miss Lucas,
A. G. Lynn,	Peter McIlwaine,
Miss Lucy Brown,	Miss Batkins,
Miss Nellie Chockley,	Miss Anna Clash,
Miss Carney,	Miss Daly,
Miss A. McDonald,	Mr. C. Geo. Deitrich,
Mr. E. A. Deitrich,	Ernest Reford,
J. E. Rowe,	Miss Edna Rouse,
Miss Spitzer,	Miss Smith,
Miss Sweeney,	W. L. Sizemore,
Mr. Grover Seelinger,	W. S. Thompson,
Miss Thomas,	R. L. Van Deventer,
Miss Wingfield,	Mrs. Gaines,
John Eaverly,	Miss Powers,
Miss Morring,	Miss Hart,
Miss Edelblut,	Miss Celia Bowen,
John Bowles,	Miss Mamie Burke,
Miss Katie Boltz,	Mrs. McConnal,
Miss Barker,	Mrs. Mouncastle,
Miss Martin,	Miss Mallory,
Miss May McDonald,	Miss Dugan,
Miss Orsi,	Miss Newheiser,
Miss Ellyson,	Miss P. Edwards,
Miss Irma Elliott,	Miss Eva Elliott,
Mrs. Elliott,	Mr. F. P. Gretter,
Mr. R. J. Godsey,	Mr. E. J. Hulcher,
Miss Tucker,	Miss Celia Hulcher,
Miss Thorpe,	J. R. Weymouth,
Miss Wade,	Miss Kerse,
Herin Clopton,	Miss Payne,
William Powers,	Miss M. Edelblut.

William Buckner, William Jefferson, Arthur, Isham, Price, and Sandy Morgan (porters).

Makes Old Age Vigorous

Paine's Celery Compound the Greatest Nerve Tonic.

Paine's Celery Compound is the greatest nerve tonic ever given to the world. It is particularly effective when the system is gradually wasting away in old age, and when each separate organ is predisposed to degeneration.

Paine's Celery Compound renders a vigorous old age possible. It keeps the nervous system in a normal condition of health; it keeps the digestive organs in perfect condition; it keeps the liver and kidneys active and in perfect health; it nourishes nerve fibres, as well as muscle fibres and other tissues; it keeps the nerve force strong; it aids digestion; it makes rich, pure blood, and gives strength and health to those in whom the energies of the human body have begun to wane.

In the treatment of the infirmities common to old age, Paine's Celery Compound is the world's greatest remedy.

William P. Snowden and his family were the first white settlers of the town that is now the city of Omaha. He has had a long and eventful life. His trade was that of a brickmaker. He fought with the army of the North from 1861 to 1864. He had previously seen service in the Mexican war in the forties. He has held many local offices of trust, and there is no better known man in Nebraska to-day.

"It gives me great pleasure," he wrote in a letter on October 11th last, "to attest the good qualities of Paine's Celery Compound. I have used it for years, and it has never failed to help me. While I am perhaps the oldest resident of this city, I am in good health. I have never found it necessary to take any other medicine."

Nothing has ever approached Paine's Celery Compound in its power of building up weakened nerve tissues and giving strength to the tired body. In severe cases of persistent headaches, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and sleeplessness, due to nervous feebleness, Paine's Celery Compound has a record of rapid and lasting cures that embraces every city and town in the wide sweep of the United States.

Mrs. Emyle Hyde Grimmell, at the age of 99 years, writes to the proprietors of Paine's Celery Compound:

"I can recommend Paine's Celery Compound to every one. It has been my health preserver during the last few years. Few women, even though much younger than I, enjoy as good health, for my appetite is natural, my sleep refreshing, and I can walk quite a distance without feeling tired. People are surprised at my vigorous appearance and activity, which I believe is the result of my using Paine's Celery Compound. It is a great help to me, and I hope every old person will use it and be saved sickness and suffering."

Give the nerves a chance to recover, and the entire body will regain its health and strength. Paine's Celery Compound is nature's food for the nerves.

VIRGINIA AT ST. LOUIS.

Chamber of Commerce Meeting to Be Held Here To-Day.

A meeting of the Committee on Advertising is called for to-day at 12 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of urging the Legislature to make appropriation to Virginia's exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The cities throughout the State have been notified and are asked to be represented.

The exhibits of Virginia at the many expositions recently held in different sections of the country, have been very poor, little or no interest being displayed by the manufacturers, who complain that they are too busy to represent their respective lines; consequently, Virginia has failed to take her deserved place among the other States.

It is hoped that a full meeting can be had that this question may receive careful consideration and that the proper action may be taken.

Lynchburg and Roanoke have both had meetings of their boards of trade and drawn up resolutions, expressing their hearty approval and thorough support of the undertaking. Committees of each board have been appointed, and are expected here this afternoon.

Mr. Henry T. Kent, former Congressman Seth W. Bobb, W. H. Haxton, Colonel Alfred J. Stofer, the well-known Washington correspondent, and Dr. R. C. Atkinson, representing the Virginia Society of Missouri, an organization composed of former residents of the Old Dominion, will reach Richmond this afternoon. They come to appear before a joint committee of the Legislature, with a view of getting an appropriation for a Virginia exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

NOTES FROM THE V. M. I.

New Commandant of Cadets—Three Otters Captured—Y. M. C. A. News.

LEXINGTON, VA., February 24.—(Special.)—Major H. C. Ford, adjunct Professor of Latin and English at the Virginia Military Institute, has assumed the duties of commandant of the corps of cadets at the institute. This place was made vacant by the recent appointment of Major R. C. Marshall, Jr., acting-commandant, to the United States army.

Major Ford will fill the position until the Board of Visitors meet in June.

Colonel E. W. Nichols, of the faculty, will take charge of the classes in Military Science, usually taught by the commandant, as Major Ford has his regular academic classes.

Near the forks of Buffalo and Collier's creek, in Rockbridge county, Messrs. Graham Zollman and James Hart recently caught three unusually large otters. One was caught in a trap, and the others were smoked out of their den, about fifty yards from the water.

This is a new method of taking these lithe and wily animals, but the hunters knew their business.

The citizens of the county residing between Lexington and Whistle creek and Collierstown, to the westward, are actively engaged in working for a free, rural mail delivery in that section.

It is alleged that this section has been deprived of mail facilities ever since the county was organized, and that some of the residents have to go 7 or 8 miles to the nearest post-office for their mail.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Washington and Lee University, have elected the following delegates to the convention of the Students' Volunteer Movement, which meets in Toronto, Canada, February 26th: Messrs. Charles F. Spencer, S. M. Hamilton, LeRoy Thompson, and M. F. McClure.

Rev. W. J. Maybee, of Richmond, the superintendent of the Children's Home Society of Virginia, was in Lexington in the interest of this work recently, and remained several days.

A local board was organized, the ladies of which belong to the various church congregations of Lexington.

Mrs. D. W. Shank, was elected president; Mrs. Robert R. Witt, vice-president; Mrs. James Ed. Heck, secretary; Mrs. A. L. Koones, treasurer; Mr. Paul M. Penick, attorney and counsel. Four destitute children, of Lexington, were recently provided homes by this society.

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BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE extensively used and recommended by Dentists for over forty years. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

"A POPULAR TOOTH POWDER."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY Wednesday, February 26th.

Matinee and Night.

OTIS SKINNER

WILL OFFER

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

Company Numbers Thirty-five Players.

fe 25-1t

The Confederate Museum

TWELFTH AND CLAY STREETS.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Free on Saturdays.

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Popular with the People.

BIJOU, ALL WEEK,

Bijou Musical Comedy Co.

"My Friend From India."

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THE VALENTINE MUSEUM

ELEVENTH AND CLAY STREETS.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Free on Saturdays.

PERSONAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING qualified as administrator of E. M. MOON, deceased, all persons owing debts to the estate of the said E. M. Moon will please pay same to said administrator, and all persons having claims against said estate will please present them, duly authenticated, to

JOHN C. HAGAN,

Administrator E. M. Moon, deceased,
No. 104 south Thirteenth street,
fe 20-6t Richmond, Va.

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MORE STUDENTS WANTED. EIGHT weeks completes; wages Saturdays; tools donated; diplomas awarded. Begin now and graduate in time for a mountain or summer-resort position for the coming season. Positions furnished in city. If preferred. Chance to earn free scholarship before leaving home. Write for free catalogue explaining everything. fe 23-7t