

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL LEADERSHIP.

In discussing the question of Southern men in national politics, the World's Work Magazine, for the current month, asks why there is no great national political leader furnished by the South.

Sectionalism provokes sectionalism. If Southern public men have been sectional since the war between the States, the sectionalism of the North is largely responsible for it.

But that apart. There is much truth in the statement that Southern men have not risen since the war to the national occasion—which is another way of saying that they have not made a record as great leaders on national questions.

But, at last, that question is being in great measure eliminated, and with the process has been opened up the way for Southern men to become leaders in great national issues.

The scholarly, not to say titled, Mr. Cigrand gives three meanings of the motto. He recommends the following, however: "The Declaration of Independence, which bound the many colonies into one nation, put before the world a document setting governmental recognition, and had in a hidden form the present national motto."

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

A great mist has been removed from our eyes, and we have been enlightened upon a subject which has greatly puzzled us. For some decades past the poor have been struck by the bitter irony of the Latin inscription, "E Pluribus Unum," which appears on our silver dollars.

But as we have said, we have been enlightened. B. J. Cigrand, B. S. M. S., D. D. S. (whatever all those letters signify), in the current issue of "The American Boy," undertakes to give the origin and meaning of the epigraph.

What Mr. Cigrand, B. S. M. S., and D. D. S., has to say on the subject is both instructive and interesting, and furthermore he evinces considerable scholarship. Here's the substance of his valuable paper:

Declaration of Independence had been adopted, John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee "to prepare a design for a device for the great seal of the United States of America."

After six weeks the committee selected the design offered by Jefferson. As this design, as well as nineteen others, was subsequently rejected by Congress, we shall not describe it. Suffice it to say that under the shield was the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

Other committees also worked on the design with unsatisfactory results, and finally the entire matter was placed in the hands of the venerable Charles Thompson, secretary of the Continental Congress, and he, with the aid of William Barton, reported a draught which was accepted June 20, 1782. This design stands to-day. It embodies the bald eagle, the eye of Providence, an American shield, the olive branch, arrows, and the constellation of thirteen stars and "E Pluribus Unum."

So much for the history of the seal. Now as to the Latin words and whence they came. B. J. Cigrand, B. S. M. S., and D. D. S., gives his four possible "theoretical origins" from which to choose.

First, an English monthly paper known as the "Gentleman's Magazine," circulated in the colonies as early as 1731, and had on its title page the motto, *Epistimus Unum*, if we may use some very proper Latin. This magazine was popular with the Americans, especially as Dr. Sam Johnson wrote the reports of parliamentary debates for it.

Second, another English magazine, The Spectator, for which Addison and Steele wrote, used words very much like those alluded to. Thus essay No. 148, dated Monday, August 23, 1711, opens with the phrase, "Exempta juvat spinis e pluribus una," followed by "Better one thorn plucked out than all remain."

Horace used the language in 20 B. C., in the "beggars' poet," but Mr. Cigrand does not stop here. He keeps rooting in the archives, so to speak.

And so let us hence to "theoretical origin" No. 4. The poet Virgil, who was born some years before Horace, wrote a short poem entitled "Moretum," which is the name of a kind of salad and vegetables, in combination with cheese. Our old friend Maro pictures the peasant at day dawn swiftly stirring a bowl of many-hued ingredients, until at last the color of the compound becomes from "many, one"—a pluribus unum. Mark what the poet says: We will not insult our reavers by translating it:

It manas in gymum: Paulatim singula vires Dependunt propris; Color est e pluribus unum.

But Mr. Cigrand does not yet give us a rest. After having dragged us through his "four theoretical origins" and shown us how little we know about Latin, he triumphantly snaps his finger and says:

"Now, having traced the migration of our motto to its fountain head, the next matter relative to this phrase rises in the form of a query, namely: 'Who proposed or suggested this matter as one typifying the American colonies?' Although the honor is partially clothed with uncertainties, still sufficient truth manifests itself as to prove evidently that the honor lies between two great Americans, namely, Jefferson and Franklin."

Jefferson, as everybody knows, had a good classical education. Old Ben Franklin didn't. But Franklin, in his autobiography, tells us that he often studied "The Spectator." Query by Mr. Cigrand: Did he see essay No. 148, to which we alluded? We give up; let others fight it out.

The scholarly, not to say titled, Mr. Cigrand gives three meanings of the motto. He recommends the following, however:

"The Declaration of Independence, which bound the many colonies into one nation, put before the world a document setting governmental recognition, and had in a hidden form the present national motto. The 'oneness' of our country from 1776 to 1820 was plainly and constantly present, and consequently when on June 20, 1782, 'E Pluribus Unum' was adopted as a national legend it came to mean colonies in one (many) nation. Devices on currency of that time illustrate."

Mr. Cigrand also calls our attention to the fact that the motto contains thirteen letters—the same number as the number of States. He does not know whether this is due to accident or design.

The whole subject is a fascinating one, and our authority shows no little ingenuity in his manner of handling it. We, for our part, thank him, and we admit, too, that we are glad the inscription on the silver dollar isn't meant as sarcasm.

An out-of-the-way incident was the reunion yesterday at the Warfield country home in Howard county, Maryland, of the faithful old colored men and women who served the Warfield family 'befo' de wah,' and who have remained true to their old "mahstahs and mistresses." The gathering was by invitation of the present heads of the Warfield house, and at the entertainment there were twelve guests of honor, the remaining few of the seventy-odd slaves of the grandfather of the present owner of the Howard county estate, this number being swelled by twenty and forty, probably, by reason of the fact that many of the old people took their children and grandchildren along with them.

But as we have said, we have been enlightened. B. J. Cigrand, B. S. M. S., and D. D. S., has to say on the subject is both instructive and interesting, and furthermore he evinces considerable scholarship. Here's the substance of his valuable paper:

POLICE INITIATIVE.

The Dispatch hopes for many good effects from the inquiries that have been made and those that are soon to be made concerning the Richmond police department and its methods, and one of these refers to what may be called the police initiative.

When it comes to hunting down a murderer, or tracking a burglar, or unearthing crimes of the worst class, the initiative is seldom lacking, whatever may be the result of the efforts made, but with respect to many other offenses that are committed the police hesitate to make any move. They wait to be furnished with evidence.

It is a custom here, old as our streets, if not "old as the hills," for citizens to be required to make complaints in cases where that duty should be performed by the paid officers of the law.

We repeat that this is no new thing; no, it is an ancient custom of ours that would much better be honored in the breach than in the observance. Often-time the result of it is that citizens, rather than incur the displeasure of their neighbors, rather than perform detective duty, let many violations of law—noticeable ordinance violations—pass unreported.

People generally are not willing to do work which they hold should be done by officers of the law. This inherited lack of police initiative is responsible for a good deal of the trouble that is now at hand. Its tendency has not been to create alertness or to develop an investigating disposition, but the contrary.

We have dwelt on this subject at various times, and always earnestly, but never have we had an opportunity affording the promise of success that the present does. We know that the police have complained, in some instances, of the lack of support they have received from the public and the courts, but they may expect improvement in both directions now. In proportion as the masses see the initiative zealously and wisely pursued will the people's disposition increase to stand by honest and fearless officers. "The public conscience" is now awakening and growing keener and keener. Thousands who never before gave a thought to the matter recognize that there is solemn obligation upon them to hold up the hands of officers who are bold, faithful and diligent in the discharge of their duties.

Oberlin Carter may never have fleshed his sword, but he is evidently a fighter, nevertheless.

John W. Gates is a winner at Saratoga, also, whence he takes \$4,000 gathered in on the horse races, it is said.

UNSOPHISTICATED (?) FARMERS.

Certain New York gamblers who opened a pool-room at Sharon Springs during the Saratoga races have discovered to their sorrow that the farmer is not as unsophisticated and slow-witted as they had thought. The professional sports, by using a wire via Albany, got the latest information regarding racing events, and so manipulated it that they were raking in the money of the farmers of the Sharon Springs neighborhood. But at last the farmers became suspicious and sent one of their number to Albany, with instructions to 'phone the racing news ahead of the man the gamblers depended on for their information. By this means the farmers were enabled to get the facts twenty minutes before the gamblers were in possession of them, and place their bets so as to pretty much clean out the latter. Finally the book-makers refused to pay up, a general knock-down-and-drag-out fight occurred and the winners called in the police, who "jugged" the sharpers. Now the farmers are rejoicing over bulging pockets, and the gamblers are nursing sore heads and contemplating ruefully wallets which have the appearance of having been trodden on by an elephant.

It is all very well for Richmond to get into and keep in the papers of the country, but not exactly in the guise in which it is doing so just now.

"The women of Lynbrook, L. I., have organized a fire company." Do they propose to put out the men?

JEWISH MORALITY.

Simultaneously in New York and Manchester, England, is furnished some interesting evidence of the healthfulness and morality of the Jewish race. Dr. Manuel Fishberg, an East Side physician in New York, has made a study of the mortality statistics of the city, with reference to races, and in giving the result, says that the densely populated wards which are largely inhabited by Russian Jews—the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth—had an average death-rate of only 15.2, when that for the whole city was 18.5; while in two, where the population is almost exclusively Jewish, the figures sank to 14.52 and 14.23. Dr. J. M. Rhodes lately read a paper on infant mortality, before the British Medical Association, in which he drew a harrowing picture of the situation in Lancashire generally, and Manchester particularly. In Manchester, infant mortality, he showed, attains the appalling proportions of 118 per thousand, which means that one child in every five is born dies before it is one year old. This is far in excess even of London, where the proportion is only 25. But there is one district, Cheetham, which is largely occupied by Jews, and here the death-rate is less than two-thirds of the average for all the districts.

Dr. Fishberg reports that the Jewish element that is the basis of his calculation, is largely temperate, and Dr. Rhodes lays great stress on the freedom from drunkenness of the Jewish population of Manchester. In both cities the Jewish classes under discussion are, owing to poverty, forced to live amid unsanitary conditions. Largely the heads of the families fled bitter persecution in other countries. This considered, the record, in truth, speaks volumes for the healthfulness and morality of the race, and is also regarded as strong testimony in favor of observing the "Mosaic laws of diet."

We have been sure of it all along. Agulnaldo is coming to this country to lecture. He is studying English with a view to preparing himself for the task. He has evidently an eye to business, as well as to war and politics. Massachusetts seems disposed to become a place of refuge for negro criminals from

with pleasure its stockholding in the "underground railway?"

Newport News—"Richmond prolonged"—is fast taking position among the leading ports of the country. Witness the custom house receipts there last Friday, for that day alone, of \$38,000.

It is hoped that J. Pierpont, when he lands, will be able to haul down the price of coal, by ending the Pennsylvania strike.

A single American firm has contracted for the delivery within a year of \$1,000,000 worth of French automobiles, all of racing type. It appears. The "speed madness" is evidently spreading.

AS IT IS.

(Written for the Dispatch.) The woman we hate and the woman we like And the woman we madly adore Are all of one ilk; whether gingham or silk A rag is a rag, no more.

The world is great and the world is wide And the world moves madly on, And the souls it shakes and the hearts it breaks Are nothing, when they are gone. HOWELL C. FEATHERSTON.

Lost Opportunity.

Miss Wayning—To me there is nothing like originality; nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet an original man.

Mr. Hartles—If you had been born a little sooner, Miss Wayning, you would have experienced that pleasure in the society of Adam.

A Natural Development.

"Hello, Stavers! Haven't met you in some time; still a bachelor, I suppose?" "Not a bit of it. I've branched out in matrimony."

An Impossible Condition.

"You say you can't afford to hire a clerk; why don't you get your wife to do your typewriting?" "Impossible! She wouldn't submit to any dictation."

It is only when a king relinquishes his throne that he is well off.

When the school-boy is bent upon mischief the pin is quite apt to be bent upon the pedagogue's chair.

The man who wears a plug hat is justified in the belief that "there is room at the top."

The egg is quickly poached in hot water, but the average son of Ham will more quickly poach the same in cold deliberation.

She Struck It.

They were standing on one of the capstones of a culvert that took the refuse water of the city into the suburban canal. Suddenly a gurgling sound struck their ears; it seemed to come from the ground beneath their feet, and she excitedly exclaimed:

"Hark, Hector! what sound was that? Seems me it issued from some a-wearied soul whose life's last gasp was being borne into the recesses of the nevermore." "Egad, Euphemia!" responded Hector, "but thy conceit hath struck truth 't the very visor; it was the sewer-sighed."

Traced to Its Source.

"Pa, didn't I hear you say once that the Indians consider smoking the pipe of peace a religious ceremony?" "Yes, my son. According to legend they so considered it."

"Thank you. Then I know where the oath comes from." "The oath? What oath do you mean?" "Holy smoke!"

An Unaccounted Balance.

Mrs. Lusher—There are over a hundred and fifty thousand words in the English language.

Mr. Lusher—Is that all? Where did you get the others you accented me with when I returned from the primary last night?

Peary's Pleasantry.

Peary, the Arctic explorer, is said to encourage the punning habit occasionally. On a recent occasion, when a massive ice-floe revealed itself to the voyagers, one of the officers remarked: "That ice will very much oppose our progress," to which Peary gravely replied: "Ice oppose so."

A Judicial Culprit.

(Written for the Dispatch.) "Stand up there, McCann," said the judge, in a tone "That quite hinted his temper was hot; 'You're charged with beating your wife, do you own it?"

To its truth? Are you guilty, or not?" The prisoner straightened himself at the bar, Quite proudly uplifting his head, And shing a face marked with many a scar, "O! don't 'ink of bate her," he said.

"You don't think you beat her?" His honor, or replied, Almost from sobriety stirred; "Do you dare make that plea, notwithstanding the tide Or positive proofs we have heard?"

"That's the right, Judge," came straightway from Pat's verbal trap, As he eyed the stern man of the law, "Ef 'o'd be meself 'fereen' the shrap, 'Ye'r Honor, old 'd called it a draw."

Loose Thoughts.

(Observations of a Philosophical Friend of Ours.) "Summum cetera nefas, animam preferre pudori, et propter vitam, causas perdere vivendi."—Juvenal.

The man who ordered his pants to be made to fit him like his skin, found a tight and close fit so uncomfortable that he could not set down in them. We may obey the wise order to follow nature so closely as to fall of our purpose and make fools of ourselves. We mean a high compliment when we call the ways and manners of people so natural. At the same when one is so exceedingly undisciplined and untaught as to be against reason, we call that person a "natural" or an idiot. He is the raw material so very nearly in its natural and rough state that we can make no use of it.

The highest achievement of art and cultivation and discipline is to relieve the pure ore and thing itself of its roughness, coverings and mere attachments; so to give it freedom after the mind of the great Creator, that it shall obey law and reach perfection, without



CUTICURA RESOLV-ENT PILLS (Chocolate Coated, 60 doses, 25c.)

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accomplish its full purpose. They say: Ars est celare artem—it is the highest art to conceal art. The true meaning is that the workman has so wisely and reverently followed the teachings and indications of nature that his hand does not appear at all. He has only obeyed the orders of the Master, and modestly kept his own hand concealed; his work has manifested the mind of his Master. And these truths are manifest in all the ways and works of man and womankind. The chief tendency is to create every thing, to supersede the designs and works and ways of nature by the fancies and ambitions of man; to waste life in our efforts to make a living; to do something beyond our reach, or to be something that we were not intended for. So the net proceeds of most lives is fraud, vanity, disappointment and vexation.

On the presumption that money answers all things, and that high life is Heaven, society becomes the supreme burlesque of humanity, a veritable Swiftian or Inquisitory, where its victims are consumed or tortured at stakes to which they fasten themselves, or by machines of their own make; where they feed on disgusts, and indulge themselves in envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. And to be known and advertised in such places, the successful advertiser must be so successful that he makes life worth living, and at last are spectacles and warnings to the general world.

In the world of literature and learning the frauds and disappointments are almost more flagrant and disastrous. Truth and useful knowledge are the food and instruction of mankind. Wisdom is the element of life. Through wisdom is mankind founded and builded; through understanding it is established, and by knowledge shall the chambers thereof be fitted with pleasant and precious riches. Wisdom gives life to them that have it. And how are these ample propositions that hope makes realized?

The common run of book-lovers waste their minds on books on a level with chewing gum and cigarettes. The more highly ambitious grasp for justice in old intellectual buildings, or spend their strength in efforts to understand systems which the authors did not understand themselves, or to construct webs for the admiration of the idle. As to the constructing, establishing and furnishing of well-developed, well-formed, strong and beautiful men and women—that does not enter into their heads. Three-fourths, or nine-tenths of literary people are personally, domestically, and socially—after the standard of happy lives—miserable failures. It would be hard to make a pitiful catalogue of them. Life, health, form, feature, strength, and sense have been thrown away in the hope of leaving something to be admired.

In almost all the common pursuits of life, professions, trades, and chores, people forget what it is to live, while they spend their lives in making a living.

SPRIT OF STATE PRESS.

Comments of Virginia Papers on Various Subjects. Petersburg Index-Appel: Some of our esteemed contemporaries try to kill two birds with one stone by saying that they do not approve the conduct of either Judge Campbell or Rev. Mr. Crawford. They are like the man that says he will ride two horses going in opposite directions. They either split in two or fall between.

Having a Time. Emporia Messenger: Richmond is having a time. With the airing of the bribery scandals and the breaking up of the gambling joints, she shows her intention of living a model life, but now, to cover it all, her Council has voted an appropriation to construct basins to clarify the dirty James river water. She shows a strong determination to get rid of all her vile circumstances. Let the good work go on.

The People Want It. Fredericksburg Star: During the interval which will elapse between now and the fall meeting of the Virginia Legislature, the people of this State should use every effort to persuade members of that body of the urgent necessity of making an appropriation for the St. Louis exposition. Especially should this matter commend itself to the managers and others interested in the Jamestown ter-centenary, because this Virginia affair cannot afford to ask other States for appropriations should this State show an unwillingness to exhibit at St. Louis.

It would not be a moment were this matter were it not for the fact that we believe it will pay, and then we must revere ourselves for the miserable showing made at the Pan-American exposition, when Virginia attending Ex-Ex's fair, were made to feel ashamed of their State's lack of progressiveness. This appropriation is necessary, the people want it, we think, and the Legislature, if it should be, only a servant of the people.

Tidewater Railroad. Orange Observer: Public sentiment in favor of a simple and effective form of anti-trust legislation, which will remove the duties on all articles controlled by the more evil trusts, gains strength and volume day by day. There is a feeling that this is the only practical way in which the trust can be successfully fought. The truth is known that the monopoly trusts could not exist but for the high protective tariff which creates their monopolies. The further truth is known that the American people pay the gigantic tax imposed by such trusts and enriches the trusts. This makes plain the manner in which the trusts are to be overcome. The tariff duties on all articles controlled by the monopolistic corporations must be removed.

A Growing Evil. Fredericksburg Free Lance: The recent upheaval in Richmond, followed by the arrest of several men accused of running gambling dens, has created a stir that is already State-wide in its proportions. Gambling is one of the most growing evils of this country. Old men and young boys are victims of its direful influences. Indeed, the time has come when it is considered perfectly in order to conduct games of chance for the benefit of charity organizations. The wheel of fortune, or the book of chances at a church fair are but gambling devices of an embryonic style and are sure to lead the young into the meshes of real gambling life.

It is high time that a stop be put to the whole business, and it is to be hoped that the movements on foot at the capital may be but the distant thunder of a mighty storm of condemnation that shall engulf gambling of every form throughout the State.

The Thing to Do. Norfolk Landmark: The Democratic party has long been in favor of such reform of the tariff as would make the trusts get along without government help. Just as this long been the case of such reform as would give Cuba no cause of complaint. The thing for the Democratic party to do is to stand by its fundamental principles. The thing for the Republican "insurgents" to do is to come over and help the Democratic party if they really want the reforms for which they clamor. Men who are against tariff protection for trusts and in favor of tariff treatment for Cuba, do not belong in the Republican organization.

A New Phase. The older a man gets the more particularly he is apt to get married. This accounts for the small number of marriages among old bachelors.—Roanoke Times.

How about the explanation that the older men get the more women because of marrying them?—Richmond Dispatch.

Now this is a new phase of the question. However, if it is really true that the women get the older men, it is an advanced age than during the halcyon days of his youth, then he can console himself with the former reflection that it was his own fastidiousness rather than her maiden shyness.—Roanoke Times.

Cannot Make a Mistake.

(Baltimore Sun.) In six of the Congressional districts in Virginia the Democrats have renominated the present members. These are: Hon. W. A. Jones, in the First District; Fifth in the Third; Charles A. Hanson, Seventh District; Hon. James Hay; Eighth District; Hon. John P. Rixey; Ninth District; Hon. W. P. Rhea, and Tenth District; Hon. H. D. Flood. These are all able men, and having served in the House of Representatives on an important committee in the Fourth District Hon. R. G. Southall has been nominated to succeed to Hon. F. R. Lassiter, and in the Sixth District State Senator Carter Glass has been nominated to succeed to Hon. Peter J. Jefferson.

These men will make able representatives, as both have been leaders in the Virginia Legislature. The only nominations yet made are in the Second and Third Districts, which will be decided by Democratic primary elections. In the Second District the candidates are Hon. H. L. Maynard, present member; Hon. Joseph T. Lawless, and Dr. F. Bryant. In the Third District the candidates are Hon. John Lamb, present member, and Mr. Jefferson Wallace, a prominent Richmond man. In making a choice from the gentlemen named, the Democrats of these districts cannot make a mistake.

Prominent among the recent arrivals are the names of Mr. and Mrs. John Hart and family, Mr. and Mrs. Binford, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Davidson, Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Norfolk; Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, Miss Baker, Frankfort, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Williams, and A. B. Williams, Richmond; Miss Brown, Chicago.

IMPROVEMENT IN LURAY.

Modern Bank Building to Replace an Old Residence. LURAY, VA., August 15.—(Special.)—The First National Bank of Luray has purchased of Mrs. Jane Ogden her residence on the northeast corner of Main and Broad streets, including a lot with a frontage of 200 feet on Main street, and a depth of 100 feet along Broad street, for \$150.

The building, one of the oldest in the town, will be torn away and a handsome pressed-brick banking-house will be erected on the lot.

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aging news respecting the proposed electric Richmond and Tidewater railroad. As we go to press, we learn that the route beyond what has been reached, a point less than five miles of this place. This looks very much as if the road will be built some time not very far distant. It is the third time that a survey has been made, although the route seems to have been mapped out differently.

Sunday Newspapers.

Petersburg Progress: Newspapers are great educators, and to many people their only source of information. The Sunday newspaper, as a rule, contains, in addition to the general news, much information on religious subjects, including Sunday school lessons and sermons. Their distribution on Sunday, while not a necessity in the strictest sense, is a great convenience to the people, and, therefore, should not be prohibited.

South Will Settle It.

Rockbridge County News: The people of the South know the negro as no others know him, and if let alone, the negro problem will in time be settled and settled properly.

It is just such insane folly as that exhibited by Professor Sledd which serves to jeer this settlement, and keep up perpetual agitation.

Anti-Trust Sentiment.

Orange Observer: Public sentiment in favor of a simple and effective form of anti-trust legislation, which will remove the duties on all articles controlled by the more evil trusts, gains strength and volume day by day. There is a feeling that this is the only practical way in which the trust can be successfully fought. The truth