The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily, with Sun....	$5.00	$2.50	$1.25	50c
Daily without Sun..	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Sun edition only...	2.00	1.00	.50	25c
Weekly (Wed.)....	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unsigned Communications will be discarded.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1904.

The Threat Against the South.

Two notable deliverances have recently been made by distinguished Southern Democrats. Several days ago Mr. John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives, made a speech at Spartanburg, S. C., in which he said that if the South's representation in Congress should be reduced, as threatened by some of the Republicans, the South should pursue a policy of pacific resistance; that it should continue electing the same number of representatives as before, and sending them to Washington; if they should be refused admission a case should be made up and carried to the Supreme Court; if Congress should undertake in consequence of this action by the South to direct the election of representatives without the authority of the several States; Mr. Williams would have the Southern representatives elected under a pledge not to take their seats in the House or draw their salaries until the question should be determined by the Supreme Court.

"The result," said he, "would be that the several States affected would not be represented at all in the House of Representatives or in the electoral college as long as the Republican political supremacy continued. But the object lesson, which the South would thus present to the North would, in Mr. Williams's view, cause a reaction at some future day against the spectacle of half a dozen States of the Union voluntarily unrepresented in the national councils rather than acknowledge the rightfulness of political serfdom or the inequality of the States within the Union."

More recently Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, published a letter, a synopsis of which was printed in The Times-Dispatch of Sunday and the sum and substance of which is contained in the following paragraph:

"Shall we, above all other things, stand for white supremacy? If there are any who will endeavor to conciliate Georgians in their opposition to the Republican party and to persuade them that their interest lies in the advancement of that party in the State, the issue to be determined will be a very narrow one, if not confused or disguised. It is simply this: Does the Republican party believe in and advocate white supremacy, and is it opposed to negro office holding in the South? If yes, then the Democratic party in the South will ground its arms so far as concerns that issue. But if no, then the argument with us is closed, because if the Republican party is opposed to white supremacy in the South and does favor negro office holding, there are no considerations which should be sufficient to induce the white men of Georgia to support that party."

It is a disgrace to the nation that the South be put into this embarrassing, not to say humiliating, situation. When the ignorant negroes of this section were enfranchised it was imperatively necessary from every point of view that the Southern whites should take drastic action to prevent negro domination. It was simply impossible that the white race should supinely yield to the political domination of the negro race, for such a surrender would have meant ruin to property interests, the overthrow of law, utter demoralization and destruction to civilization itself. All sorts of obstructive methods were resorted to until finally a means was discovered of disfranchising the great body of ignorant and vicious negro voters without violating the express provisions of the Federal Constitution. It is that and that alone which has kept the South "solid," and the South will continue to be "solid" until the fear and threat of negro domination have been removed. President Roosevelt may make all the friendly overtures possible, but as Senator Bacon says, unless the Republican party is in favor of white supremacy, it cannot reasonably expect the affiliation of the Southern whites.

There is but one way to remove this fear, and this threat and that is through the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. For our part, if the fifteenth amendment be repealed, we are entirely willing that the fourteenth amendment shall stand, and that all its provisions, including the penalty, shall be enforced. Let each and every Southern State regulate the suffrage without interference on the part of the Federal government, and we are willing that the representation in Congress and in the electoral college shall be reduced "in the proportion which the number of such male citizens disfranchised shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The repeal of the fifteenth amendment is the only sensible solution of this problem. It has been ably contended by Northern men as well as by Southern men that the fourteenth amendment is practically nullified by the fifteenth amendment, and it must be acknowledged that the fifteenth amendment, so far as the South is concerned, is now practically without force and effect. That being the case, we as a nation are in the absurd position of having two important amendments of the Constitution remaining upon the books as a dead letter. If a Republican Congress should undertake to enforce the penalties of the fourteenth amendment, it would be an admission that any Southern State has the right to disregard the fifteenth amendment, and to disfranchise the negro in spite of it. That being the case, why not do the sensible and honest thing—repeal the fifteenth amendment and enforce the fourteenth?

The reply of the extreme Northern men to this proposal is that it would be an injustice to the negro race. It were a sufficient reply to that reply to say that the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment would be an injustice to the white race. But leaving that question alone and taking the practical view, the negro race in the South would get a much better deal, politically and otherwise, if each and every Southern State were left free to regulate the question of suffrage without interference on the part of the Federal government. The Southern people like the negro, and know how to deal with him. With the fifteenth amendment out of the way, they would undoubtedly admit to suffrage more negroes than are admitted under the present regime. Repeal this amendment and the whole question will regulate itself, and Southern men will be free to split up and vote as they please. The South has been long enough in political bondage and is fairly entitled to an act of emancipation.

Life Insurance Financiering.

Pursuing the discussion of the financial methods of life insurance companies, Mr. Henry Shed Beardsley says in the Era magazine for December that the safeguards which were thrown around the investment of insurance funds have been broken down one by one until the Mutual, the Equitable and the New York Life "are plunged deep into the very excesses which were foreseen by the men who knew that a life insurance company properly conducted should be an institution of great good." With the growth of these companies their field for investment was widened and they were permitted to buy stocks and bonds other than those of the government, State, county or city. But Mr. Beardsley declares that they have not only used this privilege to their advantage and to the injury of the policy holders, but have gone farther and become abettors of some of the most odious of the Wall Street flotation syndicates. He asserts that the "Big Three" with their combined annual income of about $239,000,000, are directly in league with the Wall Street interests; that with their colossal assets, millions of which can be converted at once into cash when necessary, with their enormous surplus and with enormous funds in banks and trust companies, they provide a goodly share of ready money which is the implement in the hands of Wall Street gamblers to prey upon the American public.

"The plan of operation," says he, "is this: The men who control the finances of a member of the insurance 'combine' organize or obtain control of a trust company. On the statement of the assets of the insurance company, there then appears an item showing an investment in the stock of this trust company. This means that the trust company, from the funds of the insurance company (belonging to the policy holders) has been provided with the sinews of business. At the same time the insurance company deposits part of its ready cash with the trust company to give the latter more money to make profits with. With this generous supply, the trust company is able to engage extensively in the enterprises which are organized by the boss gamblers of Wall Street. These enterprises being immensely profitable to the boss gamblers (as they are unprofitable to the public, which is playing the one-sided game), the trust company shows a good increase in earnings. Consequently, its stock rises to an extremely high figure. The men who organized or gained control of the trust company reach the conclusion that the time has come to make one great sweeping profit. They do this by selling stock of the trust company to the insurance company. The difference is usually millions. The insurance company, having a majority of the stock of the trust company, now controls it, but the same individuals as before remain in the management of the trust company, because they handle the money of the insurance company."

He then goes on to show that George W. Perkins, vice-president and chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Life, is partner and personal representative of the finances of the insurance company, and that by reason of this dual position, Mr. Perkins's authority in directing the New York Life is greater than that of President John A. McCall, J. P. Morgan, being the real and supreme power behind the throne. With this explanation he reviews the history of the steamship trust, under which it was proposed to unite several transatlantic steamship lines with a capital stock of $120,000,000 and bonds of $50,000,000, although the combined capital stock of six lines in the deal was only $23,500,000. The firm of J. P. Morgan Company, organized a syndicate which agreed to raise $50,000,000 in cash to assist in the formation of this trust and he asserts that the New York Life contributed to this syndicate the round sum of $3,200,000. Mr. Beardsley also declares that the trust funds of the insurance companies played a prominent part in the organization of the notorious "shipbuilding trust," and in conclusion, he intimates that the Associated Press is "influenced" in its news reports by the insurance combine.

These are all very grave charges. We know nothing of their truthfulness, nor do we know anything about the animus of the article which Mr. Beardsley is writing. But the charges are made in a reputable magazine, they are specific and they should not be ignored. There is no occasion for policy holders in these companies to be at all uneasy. It is not insinuated that the companies are not perfectly solvent, or that their loans are not well secured. The charge is that the surplus is used to "promote" big enterprises, and that the profits instead of going to the policy holders go into the pockets of individuals who control the funds of the companies.

Fundamental Differences.

In a speech in Boston on the tariff question, Vice-President-elect Charles W. Fairbank said that Republican alterations are to be made when necessary along progressive lines, while Democratic revision means the elimination of the protective principle.

That is a candid statement by an avowed protectionist and a truthful statement. If there is any one practical question which differentiates Republicanism from Democracy, it is this. Republicans believe in a tariff for protection, which implies schedules so high as to give the American manufacturer an advantage over the foreign manufacturer and enable him to sell his products to American consumers at a higher price than he would be able to obtain if he were in competition with the manufacturing industries of the world. The tariff, therefore, operates as a means indirectly of permitting him to levy a tax for his own benefit upon home consumers. The purpose of all taxation is, or should be, to raise revenue for the expenses of a government economically administered, and for no other purpose. But a protective tariff tax may be made so high as to exclude foreign importations and to shut out all revenue to the government. In that event the tax is levied not for revenue, but for the benefit and profit of the American manufacturer, and for his benefit solely; while the consumers pay what is the same thing as a tax, but pay it to an individual and not to the government. That sort of thing is a relic of feudalism, and is not to be tolerated in a Democratic government.

Democracy is opposed to all forms of class legislation, and therefore is opposed, as Mr. Fairbanks says, to the protective principle. Democrats believe in a tariff tax, but for the purpose of raising revenue for government, and for that purpose only. Democracy does not tolerate the idea of a tax law whose aim and effect are to enable one class of citizens to profit at the expense of the whole people.

Of course, there is nothing new in what we have said, but it is well enough to keep these plain facts well in mind and upon all occasions to emphasize this distinction between Republicanism and Democracy, as expressed and exemplified in the written law.

It is not unusual to hear in these days that a man or woman has died suddenly from "heart failure," and it is suggested by an expert that headache remedies are largely responsible for such deaths. Most of these remedies are efficacious only in reducing the action of the heart and the constant use of such drugs must result in permanently weakening the heart. Persons who suffer from headache and who use "headache powders" do it at great risk, and they should never resort to the drug except upon prescription of a physician. There are forms of outward application which are entirely innocent, and if they fail to bring relief, it is better to endure the headache than to take a drug which affects the heart.

The Danville Register has treated itself to a new perfecting press, a lot of beautiful new type, and had its Mergenthalers overhauled and brought up to date, thereby making a complete plant that is capable of giving Danville a truly metropolitan sheet, and the Register management shows a disposition to do that very thing if the patrons and all the people of the town want it.

Secretary Taft told those fellows down in Panama that this country has no ulterior motives in the canal zone, and naturally the Panamans are wondering what in the thunderation we are spending so much money down there for, if we have no special motive.

Mrs. Chadwick would make a good campaign manager when a big fund was needed. Maybe she got her points as to how to raise great sums from the managers of the late national fight.

The Abingdon Virginian expresses the opinion that its town "is about old enough to have a public library." Possibly the trouble is it is too old to learn new tricks.

That Chicago man who has asked one of the courts of that city to stop his wife from talking has put the court up against a pretty tough proposition.

It is about three-quarters officially reported that Mr. Fairbanks will not resign the senatorial salary until the vice-presidential salary begins.

There is at last peace between Lynchburg and the Bell Telephone Company, and they didn't go to The Hague to find it, either.

Kuropatkin seems to have settled at least one question, and that is that the Japs will not winter-quarter in Mukden.

If Mr. Lawson wants to write a second volume of his "Frenzied Finance," he might take up Mrs. Chadwick's career.

GET HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters immediately when you notice any of these symptoms. Poor Appetite, Belching, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Costiveness or Sleeplessness and you'll save yourself a lot of unnecessary suffering. Nothing else can take its place so we urge you again to insist on having Hostetter's with a Private Stamp over neck of Bottle. It also cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Chills, Colds and Malaria. Try it and see.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

the reason we advertise "old joe" whiskey is it's worth advertising there's merit behind it buy it and see all good dealers sell it

bluthenthal & bickart "b. & b." atlanta

MINING CASE IN FEDERAL COURT

J. L. Mott Sues Wissler Company—From Circuit Court of Abingdon.

In the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, reconvened yesterday, Circuit Judge Pritchard, presiding, and District Judges Waddill and Boyd on the bench, these cases were argued:

No. 561. J. L. Mott et al, appellants, vs. Wissler Mining Company, appellee; appeal from the Circuit Court of Abingdon, Va. Argued by John C. Blair, of Wytheville, Va., for the appellants, and by A. A. Phlegar, of Christiansburg, Va., and William A. Glasgow, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the appellees, and submitted.

No. 563. Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Avery Yount, defendant in error; from the Circuit Court at Norfolk, Va. Argued by R. T. Thorp, of Norfolk, Va., for the plaintiff in error, and by Ro. H. Talley, of Richmond, Va., and Miller and Coleman, of Norfolk, Va., for the defendant in error, and submitted.

This is an appeal from a judgment entered by the Circuit Court in favor of defendant in error, Yount, for damages sustained while riding on a street car of the plaintiff in error's at Old Point. Yount was riding on the running board of a summer car of the company and was struck by a telegraph pole and injured. He was given $1,500 in the lower court. From this judgment the railway appealed.

Case in the Call To-day.

Cases in the call to-day are:

No. 564. J. G. Busby, plaintiff in error, vs. Anderson Water, Light and Power Company, defendant in error; from the Circuit Court at Greenville, S. C. To be argued by B. F. Martin, of Anderson, S. C., and McCullough and McSwain, of Greenville, S. C., for the plaintiff in error, and by Mordecai and Gadsden, of Charleston, S. C., and Hayneworth, Parker and Patterson, of Greenville, S. C., for the defendants in error.

Judge Boyd arrived in the city this morning to attend the court as a member thereof.

The court is not contented with the accommodations as to office room given it here. The five judges only have one room of about 14 by 16 feet in which to hold their conferences and to perform their office duties, which is totally inadequate.

Ro. H. Talley, of Richmond, Va.; Daniel Coleman, of Norfolk, Va., and William A. Glasgow, of Philadelphia, Pa., were admitted to practice in this court.

MR. E. R. FULLER WAS MADE PRESIDENT

The annual meeting of Dixie Aerie, No. 338, F. O. E., was held last night at Murphy's Annex, and after the business session a social session was engaged in, at which members of the "Beauty Doctor" and local Eagles entertained.

The officers chosen were: President, E. R. Fuller; Vice-President, Robert M. Talley; Chaplain, J. W. Carmody; Secretary, Gus Berliner; Treasurer, Thomas A. Reddin; Conductor, Felix Baschon; Inside Guard, Lonnie Wilson; Outside Guard, A. L. Powell; Physician, C. A. Labenberg; Trustees, G. C. Guvernator, J. H. Campbell, D. Rosendorf.

A number of applications were acted upon, and the secretary reported that the aerie was in a prosperous condition, and was growing rapidly.

Besides the members of the "Beauty Doctor" Company, who entertained, were Manager Pryor, of the company; Brothers, Toler, Wilson, Ryall, Speigle and Wood.

CRYSTAL FOREST.

Capitol Square Presented Picturesque Appearance.

Although the heaviest rainfall in months visited Richmond on yesterday, no trouble was experienced by either the Western Union or Postal lines.

The local telephone did not suffer and the local railroad wires were all in commission. Long distance telephone communication was cut off between Richmond and Lynchburg and Richmond and the North; further than this there was no damage done.

At two o'clock this morning the water at Columbia was but thirteen feet, and this precludes any trouble in the way of a rise in the river.

The rain fell on yesterday reached 1.17 inches.

Sleet covered trees throughout the city, and the Capitol Square seemed to be planted with crystal trees, a sight picturesque to a degree. Director Evans, of the Weather Bureau, predicts rain and sleet for twenty-four hours yet to come.

Dead in Brazil.

Dr. R. J. Willingham, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, received a cablegram that the Rev. J. F. Hamilton, in charge of the Para mission, died there a few days ago of yellow fever. His church in the growing rubber market of Para, near the mouth of the Amazon River, is one of the most successful, and his death at the early age of thirty-seven is greatly regretted. He had been in the Brazil field since 1899, going from his home in Louisiana.

Chimborazo Hospital Board.

Ladies of the Chimborazo Hospital Board will have a social meeting at the residence of Mrs. J. W. Anderson this afternoon at four o'clock.

residence of Mrs. Robert Currie, Twenty-eighth and Grace Streets, next Thursday afternoon at four o'clock.

The monthly meeting will be held at the

VARDAMAN MAKES HOT REJOINDER

Declines to Serve in Convention and Assails President Roosevelt Again.

(By Associated Press.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 5.—The Commercial Appeal to-morrow will publish a letter received from Jackson, Miss., in which Governor Vardaman declines to be permanent chairman of the Boll Weevil Convention, at Shreveport. The letter was given out to-day by the Governor's secretary. It follows in part:

"On my return to Jackson last evening, I was shown a number of clippings from two or three newspapers, published at Shreveport, La., protesting in the most scurrilous terms against the proposition to have me serve as permanent chairman of the National Cotton Convention to be held in that city on the 12th to 15th instant.

"As you are aware that the invitation to serve as chairman came to me unsolicited, you can doubtless imagine my great surprise at this editorial outburst.

"I think it best for me to decline the honor and to leave the convention free to name for its presiding officer whomsoever it may see fit."

"One of the strong (?) arguments made by an editor of your city against 'permitting Governor Vardaman to serve as chairman of the convention,' was based upon the fact that Governor Vardaman has incurred the displeasure of the President of the United States, who would regard to Governor Vardaman as a discourtesy to him, he would with 'delight' punish all the cotton growers of the South by withholding Federal aid from their efforts to stamp out the boll weevil or head it off from its devastating march to the North Pole. I hope the President of the United States is not a bad man as conduct of that character would stamp him. But I am not sure of it.

"You can no more tell by what Mr. Theodore Roosevelt says to-day, what he will do to-morrow, than you can tell the character of the person buried beneath the stone by the epitath engraved on the stone. The people of the South are indeed in a deplorable condition, if in the life of this Republic, it has come to pass that in order to enjoy the privileges of citizenship and exercise their rights under the constitution they must kiss the hand that smites them, must applaud the tongue that maligns them and glorify the contemptible creature who would break down their institutions, dishonor the traditions which distinguish their civilization and in either ignorance or malice place their affairs on a par with the disorganized and discredited of Haiti.

"In the performance of the functions of his office as President, standing as the embodiment of the majesty and power of the laws of this great republic, I, as a citizen thereof, am as loyal to Theodore Roosevelt as any man who lives beneath the stars and stripes. But as for the little individual who saw fit to malign Jefferson Davis and with brutal discourtesy refused to correct a falsehood written about him, after Mr. Davis had called his attention to it; who has insulted the Southern people, violated the laws for the purpose of humiliating Mississippians particularly, I have no more respect for him, though he be President, than I had for this same little individual when he was pursuing his most becoming avocation breaking bronchos on a Western plain.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Special Committee to Select Site for Power Plant.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5.—The official vote for North Carolina, completed to-day, shows a total vote for President of 297,867: Parker gets 121,121; Roosevelt, 82,442; Swallow, 361; Watson, 819; Debs, 124. Majority for Parker is 40,375, with a plurality over Roosevelt of 41,679.

The Independent Publishing Company, of Wilmington, was chartered to-day, with $10,000 authorized capital, $2,000 subscribed, to conduct an independent afternoon newspaper. The principal incorporator is J. H. Gore, Jr.; James W. Sneeden, four shares; George Harris, one share. Eustis Norfleet is named as the party against whom suits may be brought. The company can begin business when $4,000 is subscribed.

D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, and David Clark, of Jonesboro, as a special committee, selected the location for a heating and power plant at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Delightful Patrons' Day.

Yesterday was patrons' day for the Fifth Grammar grade of Central School, and a delightful as well as instructive programme was carried out. Rear-Admiral Harrie Webster, presented by Mr. Arthur D. Clarke, lectured on Japan in an entertaining manner and in such fashion that all the children understood every word he said. Little Miss Ethel Boudar was dressed up as a Japanese girl, and she was used by Rear-Admiral Webster for illustrating parts of his lecture. Compositions prepared by pupils were read, covering many phases of Japanese life. The hour was most enjoyably spent.

Miss Jennette Allen Warren Dead

Miss Jennette Allen Warren died yesterday at 1:45 P. M., at the residence of her father, Mr. E. J. Warren, City Auditor, No. 3 North Third Street.

The funeral notice will be published later.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Waldorf, E. Hunter, Jr., H. W. Andrews; Broadway Central, A. Bauer, W. S. Gordon.

Algonquin, Miss Bayler; New Amsterdam, C. B. Dodson; Marlborough, J. R. Went; Park Avenue, H. E. Price; Victoria, W. S. Burton and wife.

Swayne Papers Recovered.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Boone letters, which were introduced by the prosecution against Judge Charles Swayne and mysteriously disappeared, have been recovered by the House Judiciary Committee through the mail.

It was stated by a member of the committee that the letters had been inadvertently mixed with some other papers and when discovered were returned.

Xmas Gifts.

MERITORIOUS articles of Jewellery and Sterling Silverware advertised in magazines and periodicals can be duplicated from our stock at LOWER PRICES than therein quoted.

All correspondence given careful attention. Goods sent on approval, express prepaid.

Galt & Bro.

Established Over a Century.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers,

1107 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

900 DROPS CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DOSES—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DECEMBER 6TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

342.

St. Nicholas, an eminent Grecian bishop, and the patron of children, died.

1139.

Alphonso I., King of Portugal, died.

1216.

Hertford, in England, taken by the French under Louis the Dauphin.

1852.

Clement VI. (Peter Roger), Pope, died.

1527.

Pope Clement VII. escaped in disguise from prison, although, by a treaty with the Emperor Charles V., he would have been liberated the following day.

1688.

Flight of Mary d'Este, Queen of James II. of England, with her child, afterwards the Pretender.

1776.

The capture of Rhode Island by the British, under General Clinton and Sir Peter Parker.

1790.

Kentucky was erected into an independent State.

1812.

Boston privateer brig Montgomery, of eighteen guns, captured British ship Surinam, twenty guns.

1844.

Nathan Rogers, an artist of much merit, died, aged fifty-seven.

1848.

The King of Prussia dissolved the assembly and promulgated a new Constitution.

1855.

Anselm Rothschild died at Frankfort, Germany; the founder of the great financial house of the Rothschilds.

SUFFERING CAUSED INSANITY AND DEATH

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Pinned between two piles of a pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street so tightly that the combined efforts of a score of firemen and policemen only released him after long and frantic efforts, and with the rising tide threatening death by drowning, a man supposed to be George Fahey became a raving maniac and died to-day, after having been removed from his perilous position. When it was nip and tuck whether the tide or the rescuers would win, the piles gave way, and Fahey was taken out, a raving maniac and resisting efforts to revive him. Shortly afterwards he died in a hospital. No one knows how he came to be in such a plight nor anything about him other than his name.

ORANGE HUNT CLUB.

Ten Riders Brave Bad Weather to Follow the Hounds.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ORANGE, December 5.—The regular weekly meet of the Orange county hounds was held Saturday at 3 P. M. at "Waverly," near Somerset, the beautiful estate of Mr. James N. Andrews. In spite of the inclement weather, ten riders turned out. They were J. P. Woodriff, on Seven Up; James N. Andrews, on Rex; Dr. J. S. Andrews, on Sweetheart; Dr. L. S. Ricketts, on Rawfield; Miss Betty Woodriff, on Calamity Jane; Noel Lynn, on Audrey; H. T. Holladay, Jr., on Cavalier; Edwin Conday, on Virginia; E. Lee Goss, on Trumps; Jack Woodroff, on Shadow.

The hounds were laid on just in front of the house and went away at a killing pace. Though the going was soft and heavy, the horses, being by now in the pink of condition from the previous work of the season, finished in splendid form. The run was fully four miles in length, but the estate lies in such a way that almost every fence was in full view of the house.

Among the spectators were Mrs. James N. Andrews, Miss Gwendoline C. Briscoe, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Armistead Taliaferro, Misses Elsie and Julia Newman, Mr. August Wambercie; Messrs. Robert Newman and W. Graves.

The following is the proposed schedule for December: December 10th, Woodley, Madison Run, 3 P. M.; December 17th, Woodberry Forest, 3 P. M.; December 22d, Somerset House, Somerset, 3 P. M.; December 31st, Orange Courthouse, 3 P. M.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, VA., December 5.—H. L. Cannon, conducting a ship brokerage and tow-boat business at No. 304 Water Street, entered voluntary bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal Court to-day. He states his liabilities $31,545, of which $23,626 are in unsecured claims. He gives $7,620 as due in secured claims, and places his assets at $53,325, of which 27,500 is in partially mortgaged real estate, $20,975 in tugs, barges and $150 due him in open accounts.

Suicide in Henderson.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

HENDERSON, N. C., December 5.—Bisco Bass, a young druggist of the Eagle pharmacy, shot and instantly killed himself at his place of business this morning. He leaves a devoted wife and one child. Mr. Bass had recently returned from the hospital and had not entirely recovered.

Have an Oyster Supper.

Ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church will serve an oyster supper Thursday evening. They will sell fancy articles Thursday and Friday evenings, with many attractive and entertaining features.

Christmas on Exchange.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 5.—The Cotton Exchange will be closed December 24th, 26th and 31st, and January 2d.

Is Getting Better.

Governor Montague's little son, Latane, who is sick at the Mansion, was somewhat better last night.

Saccharine.

The Great Milk-Producing Dairy Food.

If you want your cows to give you more milk feed them with

Saccharine.

We are agents for it. We keep all other kinds of mill feeds. If you have not fed Saccharine to your cows you should give it a trial.

'Phone or come to see us about it.

RUFFIN, FOURQUREAN & CO.

'Phone 2332. Chestnut Hill.

WARNING.

You are hereby notified that if you buy your list of Christmas gifts without first looking at Hunter's, you are sure to be sorry.

Out of the best selected stock of Books, the finest line of stationery, and the numberless pretty novelties we have gotten especially for this season, you are bound to please everybody with a gift appropriately chosen and moderately priced.

We want you particularly to see our leather goods—Bags, Pocketbooks, Portfolios, Cases are simply "scrum," &c.

HUNTER

The Good Shop W... Museum.

Prices ...

No. 629 E. ...AY STREETS.

Richmond ... A. M. to 6 P. M. Free on Saturday.