

# The Free Lance

Devoted to the Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of Fredericksburg and the Tidewater and Piedmont Country.

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FREDERICKSBURG VA. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17 1899.

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Have obtained the highest reputation for purity, cleanliness and germination, causing our business in the same to become one of the largest in the United States. The following are the different sorts of clovers and grasses that we sell, and which we guarantee to give the best results in hay or pasture—care of pastures and meadows, &c., &c. A postal will bring this book to you. Prices and samples of Grass and Clover Seeds sent on application.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

## IN AN EGYPTIAN HAREM.

A Traveler Tells What May Be Seen There.

[From Good Words.]

The harem in which we spent a couple of days stood a few miles out of Cairo, in the center of a large, wall-surrounded garden, planted with date palms, olive trees, orange groves, melons and gourd beds running among them. On arriving at the harem garden, we were admitted into its paradise of shade and rest by a heavy doorway and a venerable old potentate who had headed our procession on an ass, and at this juncture our bodyguard abandoned us, remaining without the walls, while we were left to make our way alone toward the group of women whom we saw approaching by the stone-flagged walk that led to the house. They were evidently the wives of our friend whose invitation to visit his harem had given us an opportunity of satisfying in a slight degree the interest we had long felt as to private life in Eastern countries.

These ladies were dressed in loose, low shoes without heels, and scarfs of all colors. Some of the younger ones were handsome, being not much browner in the face than those of Spanish origin, while their marvellously erect figures gave them an appearance of great dignity. One of the ladies present, Mirza by name (a niece of the Turk's), who had been born in Constantinople, was much more highly educated than the others, and able to talk French, and when preliminary greetings were over, we followed her and our new friends through an archway into a square court, from whence we proceeded on a tour of inspection through many large rooms on the ground floor, all of which were empty except the innermost chamber.

On seeing our interest in their customs, they became friendly, and allowed us to examine their ornaments—generally necklets made of gold sequins strung together and braided with much larger and heavier than it is ordinary to see in our country. Mirza, our interpreter, told us she was engaged to be married to her cousin, Arten, her uncle's son, and showed us a ring that he had given her. It was a large, dull-red stone in the shape of a cartouche, worn by her on the first finger, and it bore the inscription, written in Persian characters, "There is a flower in the garden of Arten, and her name is Mirza."

Some of the other jewels were intended to keep off the influence of demons and night monsters, as a remedy against disease, curses, sorcery and vengeance. A young lady, daughter-in-law of the pasha's, insisted on our retaining an amulet of hers as a present. It was a small piece of shiny ebony, shaped in the form of a first and second finger extended as if to bless, and its special object was to keep off the evil eye. We were sorry by accepting it to expose our friend to any risk in depriving her of the benefit of its protection, although glad to receive so curious an example of a superstition almost too absurd to believe possible. They are a strange mixture of credulity and devoutness, though one would have both to understand their language and live with them before being able to know how far these superstitious emanate from their convictions, or arise simply from long descended habits.

As hour after hour of the afternoon passed in conversation, sight-seeing and undisturbed starvation, our joy may be imagined when, shortly before sundown, we were requested to condescend to wash our hands in preparation for the principal meal of the day. We entered a room with taps round the wall; this whole apartment was the bath-room, for the water fell from the pipes straight to the floor, and the fashionable harem-way of dressing for dinner was to remove all clothes, and sit, stand or lie under a spot of running water. It was a lengthy business, as, in addition to their own ablutions, two or three dozen children had to be caught and scrubbed, though this operation after their capture was attended with less difficulty than at first would be supposed—for there is practically little trouble in dressing and undressing children that have nothing on. These preparations concluded, we followed our hostess into a room on the opposite side of the court, with a long, low table down the middle. We seated ourselves round it on cushions, and each took possession of a first piece of scones, placing the plate of a plate of the meal—those articles not being considered a necessary luxury. In the center of the table stood a large bowl, full of white soup, from which everybody ate, taking as many spoonfuls as they chose from the common tureen which long-handled wooden ladies provided for each guest. When this was re-boiled a large piece of meat was boiled, which was placed in a separate tureen, and each took a portion of it, and then the violent treatment it received from us, each one pulling a lump of meat from the joint with the fingers, and eating it off her own fat scones. We then had a curry of vegetables, fol-

lowed by the zygzag pudding, fruit and rice, called so from a native of that village having brought the recipe to the harem. Our meal was concluded by coffee, made in a corner of the room, over red-hot charcoal, in a copper pot, and poured thick into small glasses fitted in gold filigree cups.

When we had washed our hands in the basin banded round for that purpose, everybody went to bed—some to the roof, others to the courtyard, or house. It was a very hot night, with a glorious full moon, and we asked to have our beds placed outside at a short distance from the harem buildings, the stones of which seemed never too cool dry or night. There was such a luxuriance of growth around; the very shadows were weighted with fruit, and looked, in their immovable blackness, as if glued to the ground. Uncountable varieties of insect life moved on the surface of the earth—fat beetles plodded ponderously along, a scorpion working its tail in rotary motion disappeared behind a broken wall.

We stretched ourselves on the wicker beds, resolved to close our eyes to these fascinating distractions, but were assailed by a whirl of midges, gnats, mosquitoes—goodness knows what—that attacked us from below, above, in every conceivable direction, and angrily drove us to the house. We climbed to the roof of the building, and lay on the wicker beds, but the countless millions of ants creeping over the stonework, round the wicker beds, up their legs and ours, without respect of person, reduced us to a state of mind bordering on distraction, and forced us to descend to the house and the commonplace expedient of sleeping in a room. The chamber which they kindly put at our disposal was a large room, and we slept till Lily in the Desert came to rouse us with the words, "There is no God but one God, and prayer is better than sleep."

SECURED GIRLS TO MAKE CHEROOTS.

Richmond, Va., October 14—An interesting controversy is going on here between an evening paper, which champions labor, and the representatives of the Bureau of Employment for Virginia Girls, established by the Young Men's Business Association. It is charged by the paper that it is a plan to fill the city with cheap labor, and that they are offering girls in cheroot factories only two dollars a week. The president of the association shows that this amount is allowed beginners, and that in a few weeks they earn from six to ten dollars per week. There are thousands of girls employed here in the cheroot factories. The bureau receives no profit from the agency, and claims that it looks after their moral surroundings, as well as their financial welfare; that it is only a question of importing more white girls from the country or employ colored women and girls for the work. Two factories, to employ five hundred girls each, offer to start up at once if the bureau can furnish the girls.

That Trobbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them, only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by M. M. Lewis, Druggist.

An English railway company has recently completed a train for the use of the royal family, the cost of which was \$40,000. There are five cars, and each is lighted by electricity, the dynamo being axle-driven and supplemented by a storage battery in the baggage compartment.

Fires on auto cars are said to be becoming numerous in France with the increase of automobiles. Many of these fires are due to inexperienced, as, for instance, in a recent case, where the attendant foolishly tried to fill the reservoir with petroleum without extinguishing the burners.

Dr. Oady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and restorative. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by M. M. Lewis.

## Richmond and Lancaster Democrats.

NO CANDIDATE HAS BEEN NOMINATED, SO SAYS THE COMMITTEE.

W. McDONALD LEE IS CHAIRMAN OF LANCASTER.

Richmond, Oct. 14, 1899.—The sub-committee of the State Committee appointed to settle party differences in Richmond and Lancaster counties met at the Jefferson last night, and untied the knot by cutting it, deciding that no nomination for the House of Delegates had been made.

It was decided that Mr. W. McDonald Lee is the chairman of the County Committee of Lancaster.

The meeting was held in a private dining-room on the parlor floor at the Jefferson. Three of the five members of the sub-committee were present—Hon. J. Taylor Elyson, chairman; Major Francis R. Lassiter, of Petersburg, and Mr. J. P. Woods, of Roanoke, when it was learned a day or two ago that the other two members of the committee could not be present. Mr. Elyson endeavored to have Hon. B. F. Buchanan, of Marion, and Hon. C. B. Jones, of King and Queen, serve, but they could not do so.

Mr. R. C. Wellford, of Richmond county, who was one of the candidates for the nomination, was present at the hearing; Mr. Thomas Pinkard, who claimed the nomination, was not. He was represented by Mr. W. McDonald Lee and Mr. Frank Newbill, both of Lancaster. Other friends of Mr. Wellford present were Mr. Thomas Downing, Dr. Frank Lewis, C. S. Towles, of Lancaster, and Mr. J. W. Chinn, Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond. Messrs. T. O. Pilcher, of Fauquier; Joseph Sutton, W. F. Reddy, Heth Tyler, Isaac Diggs, S. L. Kelly, and Frank P. Brent, of Richmond, and Addison Maupin and William H. Sands, of Henrico, were at the meeting.

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story of the noted convention at Downing's. "I believe Mr. Wellford has as much claim to the nomination as has Mr. Pinkard," said Mr. Chinn. "Yet Mr. Pinkard does claim it. Mr. Wellford contends nobody was nominated. We are willing to support any man whom you desire regular, provided he be a Democrat, but we solemnly insist that no nomination was made. We will not have put on a candidate who has not been nominated."

Mr. Chinn told his story in a straightforward manner, often growing so humorous that his hearers were forced to break into laughter.

Mr. Lee's statement. Mr. W. McDonald Lee, chairman of the Lancaster County Committee, followed Mr. Chinn. He took up the story of the selection of delegates in Lancaster. He said Senator Martin carried every precinct, save Litwalton—some unanimously, some by two to one. Litwalton was for Tyler, Corrotooman, he thought, was undoubtedly for Mr. Martin, though the delegation was contested. He read the official record of the precinct meeting, showing that the vote, twice counted, was 37 to 37, and that the casting vote of the meeting was given by the chairman, who voted for the Martin delegates. Mr. Lee said he and his friends, as politicians, knew the contest was for a purpose.

Mr. Lee's story of the Downing's convention, to a certain point, was practically the same as that of Mr. Chinn. He said that while he knew the Richmond delegation had been put under the unit rule when chosen, yet it was known that the delegation had met that morning and decided to vote together upon everything. Therefore, the Lancaster delegates held a caucus and decided to do the same thing. The Litwalton delegates protested. They were released. The latter voted as they chose.

Mr. Lee insisted that the convention made a nomination. He said things were somewhat chaotic, and in a hubbub during the session, but that a selection was made. There was a spurious contest for a purpose. Mr. Wellford here interrupted Mr. Lee to say that his name had not gone before the convention with his wish, and that he had insisted always that no nomination was made.

Mr. Lee said he had had no intention of casting any aspersions upon Mr. Wellford. He then read the minutes of the proceedings of the Downing's meeting. The record shows that it was Mr. Saunders, of the Litwalton Precinct, of Richmond, who nominated Mr. Thomas A. Pinkard, a Martin man. The record says Mr. Pinkard was unanimously chosen.

Dr. P. W. Lewis, of Richmond county, arose, and said emphatically: "I wish the committee to know that Mr. Saunders is not a delegate to that convention."

Mr. Lee said he was regarded as much prior to his having nominated Mr. Pinkard. Mr. Lee then stated that Mr. Newbill, after the nomination of Mr. Pinkard, moved that it be made unanimously. Pinkard was again nominated.

Mr. Lee concluded by saying that a spurious contest was at the bottom of the whole trouble. The people in Richmond county had been fettered in mass-meeting. The people in Lancaster had expressed themselves in precinct meeting. It was a full, fair, and free expression of opinion. It should be allowed to stand.

AT CORROTOAMAN PRECINCT.

Mr. C. S. Towles then testified as to the contest at Corrotoaman. He said the vote was 37 to 37. This, he said, included the chairman, who voted for Martin instructions. Mr. Towles said he protested against the chairman casting two votes, as he would do if he cast the deciding vote, but in spite of the protest, Mr. Shackelford, the chairman, voted to break the tie. The Chair refused to entertain the appeal from his decision, taken by Mr. Towles. As a result, Mr. Towles, and his friends withdrew, with forty-two others, and the same afternoon held a meeting and chose a delegation. The contest was in no sense spurious; it was bona-fide from beginning to end.

Mr. Chinn then read an affidavit from Mr. Virginia Towles, one of the tellers at the Corrotoaman meeting, and also an affidavit signed by a large number of men present at the meeting. The affidavit confirmed the statement made to the committee by Mr. C. S. Towles.

Mr. Chinn replied with much earnestness and some warmth to the charge that the contesting delegation from Corrotoaman was spurious, declaring that those delegates were as honest and as true men, as loyal and faithful Democrats, as were in this State. Mr. Chinn then said he took it as good party law that a majority of a delegation had no right to bind the minority by a unit rule. This precipitated a discussion, which was right lively, but resulted in nothing.

Mr. Chinn then resumed his argument, his chief point being that Chairman Lee had no right to cast the vote of Corrotoaman Precinct, whose delegation was contested and that therefore no organization was effected, and therefore no nomination was ever made.

Mr. Frank Newbill made a statement in support of the claims of Mr. Pinkard. He maintained that the genuineness of the contest at Corrotoaman Precinct was the only question for the

committee to pass upon. He thought Mr. Wellford, though innocently, had perpetrated an outrage when he sought to prevent the regularly elected delegation from Corrotoaman from voting in the convention. He brought out the new point that the split at Corrotoaman took place over the election of delegates to the senatorial election, and that the Tyler men were not in the hall when the delegates to the House convention at Downing's were chosen. A number of affidavits were read to substantiate this statement.

Mr. C. R. Towles replied to Mr. Newbill. He took up the affidavits as to the meeting at Corrotoaman. He said he would contradict under oath the statement sworn to by Mr. Shackelford that he was standing in the center of the room when the vote was taken. He knew the gentleman was of the highest character, but he was mistaken. He thought there were discrepancies in two of the statements. He said one of the men who made affidavit to the meeting's having been regular told him in his parlor a few days after the meeting that he thought the vote should be taken over again.

Both Mr. Lee and Mr. Chinn made brief statements in conclusion, and then the matter was submitted.

FINDING OF THE COMMITTEE. At 12:05 o'clock the committee retired to an adjoining room to consider the case.

At 12:30 o'clock the committee came in, and Mr. Elyson read the following:

"The committee being of the opinion that there was a bona-fide contest from Corrotoaman, the votes from that precinct could not have lawfully participated in the organization of the convention until it was first determined which delegation was entitled to be seated, and that therefore the Downing's convention was not legally organized, and in consequence no one has been regularly nominated to represent Richmond and Lancaster counties in the House of Delegates."

J. Taylor Elyson, Chairman. Francis R. Lassiter, Secretary. James P. Woods.

LET SAME DELEGATES MEET.

Mr. Chinn at once arose and said that he would then renew a proposition made some time ago, that the delegates originally chosen to the Downing's convention be called to meet again for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Delegates from Richmond and Lancaster, Corrotoaman Precinct to hold a meeting and choose delegates.

Dr. Lewis suggested that Mr. Pinkard and Mr. Wellford each file their notices of candidacy, and that the one nominated should withdraw, thus making it certain that there would be a Democratic candidate in the field. Mr. Lee, after some consideration, said he could not now say whether he could accept the proposition. Mr. Chinn with drew it.

QUESTION AS TO COMMITTEE.

The committee then undertook to decide which of two was the regular county committee in Lancaster, and Mr. Thomas Downing, a member of the committee—one of them—made a statement. He said he had been a member of the County Committee for ten years—ever since he was 21 years of age. At a recent meeting it was unanimously agreed that the committee should be reorganized at a mass-meeting to be held at September court.

The meeting was held. There was a large attendance. After temporary organization was effected a motion was made that the v. ters, from each district retire and select their committees. This was defeated. But a portion of the Democrats assembled retired and a portion remained. Those who remained selected committees. When the men who retired came back it seems those who stayed had done their work and retired; at least, all save maybe the secretary. These facts were agreed upon by both sides.

Mr. Downing contended that it was not just that all the voters should select committees from one district, but that the voters of a district should select their own committees.

Mr. Newbill, who followed him, contended that the County Committee represented the entire county, and could justly be chosen by the entire county.

TWO CHAIRMEN CHOSEN.

The committee which was chosen in the mass-meeting organized by electing Mr. W. McDonald Lee chairman. The committee chosen by those who retired organized by electing Mr. A. A. Moody chairman. Dr. Lewis spoke very briefly in support of the action of those who retired. He stated that one of the three districts of the county had more voters than the other two combined. A majority of the Democrats in each of the two smaller districts were present at the mass-meeting, and a majority of each voted that committees be selected by districts. A majority of the big district voted to select by mass meeting.

After several other statements had been made the committee retired, and in a very few minutes returned, and Chairman Elyson announced that it had been decided that the mass meeting to choose a county committee had been regularly called, regularly organized, and that the reorganization could take place in the manner it had voted to adopt.

Old fashions in dress may be revived but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by M. M. Lewis, Druggist.

## GETTING TO FAT.

Statistics Show That the American Figure is Changing.

The anthropological department of the United States government has recently noted with some alarm a great increase in the size of the American citizen. Figures collected from makers of "store clothes" show, says the New York Journal, that within the last ten years there has been an average increase in the girth of Americans of one inch and a quarter. It has been necessary to introduce a new size in the ready-made tailoring business. Waistcoats and trousers are now made to contain an American with a circumference of 47 1/4 inches, whereas the limit in 1889 was 46 inches. That size, the leading tailors then believed, would never be exceeded.

An increase in ten years of an inch and a quarter in the equatorial measurements of the residents of this country, if maintained continually at that ratio, means an increase in 100 years of 12 inches, and in 1,000 years of 125 inches. In other words, in the year 2,800 there will be Americans at large who will be 16 feet around.

These figures are not official, the anthropological department not having brought the calculation to its legitimate conclusion, but anyone with the slightest knowledge of mathematics can verify them for himself.

A reasonable reason is given by the anthropological department for this added avoirdupois. It is said to be due to the increase in consumption of farinaceous foods. The dairy lunch counters which have sprung up in thousands during the past few years are to blame. They feed the public on things which go to make up adipose tissue. The average citizen a few years ago used to lunch upon a slice of roasted beef, but he now takes a bowl of milk full of crackers, a saucer of cornstarch pudding and a hunk of pie. These articles are exceedingly fattening.

"Our customers are certainly getting very much stouter," said the manager of a Park Row dairy lunch when the matter was called to his attention. "I had never thought of it before, but now it is mentioned, I remember that the last fifty chairs we had made were much wider than any we have ever ordered before."

"You see, our customers come in here and help themselves to the dishes upon the sideboard, subsequently paying for as many of them as they like. They plant themselves in front of a counter crowded with cornstarch pudding and that sort of thing."

"As this pudding is the cheapest thing we make, and gives us the most profit, we place more of it about. The customer, finding it so easily within reach, takes it. I have no doubt it is cornstarch pudding that is making them so fat. The discovery of the anthropological department is entirely in line with our experience, and the statement of the department that Americans eat more farinaceous food than they used to eat is perfectly correct."

"The favorite food of New York bankers for lunch is crackers, broken up in milk, and cornstarch pudding. It is simply amazing how the cornstarch pudding mania has grown in the last few years."

"The fact of the matter is, that a person who wishes to diet himself and become thin has no business to live in New York and try to eat at restaurants. Every dish served makes fat. Americans eat more greasy food, more butter and sweets, than the people of any other country, and the result is that the American is getting to be the fattest man on earth."

"A restaurant was started a few years ago in the Wall street district that especially catered to fat men who wished to train down. Nothing was served of a fattening character. The proprietor knew that every fat man would eat adipose-making nourishment if he could get it. The only way to make him live up to his good resolutions, the proprietor thought, was to deprive him of the chance."

"The restaurant was hailed with delight by a large crowd of 'banting' fat men. They patronized it. One hundred ate there on the first day, ninety on the second, eighty on the third, and so on until finally the place died, there a single customer, and the sheriff seized it. The logic of the matter is that any man who wishes to feed New Yorkers must feed them on fattening food or they won't come around."

"The bulletin of the anthropological department, dealing with these facts, should be read by every thoughtful fat man in America. If, as you seem to think, the government officially announces that within a thousand years the average American will be 16 feet around, something ought to be done about it right away. It certainly fills me with alarm. There is no question that we are all getting stouter and more indolent."

"And there are many more reasons for it besides diet. The invention of the elevator tends towards the accumulation of weight. I suppose before the elevator assumed its present efficient condition, at least twenty tons of fat were walked off by New Yorkers every day when they toiled upstairs. These twenty tons of fat are now preserved, making a total of 7,900 tons of additional fat to be distributed among the community every year."

"Besides that the cars are more convenient, and a man does not have to

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Liquor Dealers. P. McCracken, Bro. & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers. Offer Ten Thousand Gallons PURE RYE and BOURBON WHISKIES, from the following well known distilleries: Graft & Co. of Ohio, Boone County Distilling Co. of Kentucky, Monticello Distillery of Maryland, and W. F. Gray of Pennsylvania. Agents for Berger & Engle's Lager Beer. They also offer Superior Fancy Groceries, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, and Cement.

MRS JENCIE MONROE, DEALER IN Liquors and Groceries, Commerce St., FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Robbed the Grave. A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia was the subject is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well-man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c., guaranteed, at M. M. Lewis' Drug Store.

Grain Exports. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregating 5,265,634 bushels, against 5,183,398 bushels last week, 4,729,995 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,959,720 bushels in 1897, 4,156,817 bushels in 1896, and 2,490,416 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season the exports of wheat aggregate 60,965,947 bushels against 57,228,116 bushels last year, and 66,920,132 bushels in 1897-98.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,835,793 bushels, against 4,235,748 bushels last week, 2,706,292 bushels in the week ending August 22, 2,224,116 bushels in 1897, 1,711,610 bushels in 1896, and 1,680,572 bushels in 1895. Since July 1, this season, corn exports aggregate 64,744,159 bushels, against 62,366,240 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 45,842,818 bushels in 1897-98.

In Tasmania the trade in axes and saws has been almost entirely monopolized by Americans. It is now the intention to carry on international competitions between teams of axmen and sawyers, using British and American tools, with the object of proving which country manufactures the best implements.

The number of visitors to the London Zoological Gardens last year was 710,981. The number of animals living in the gardens at the end of the year was 2,656, of which 818 were mammals, 1,363 birds and 475 reptiles and batrachians.

It is likely that the Russian expedition to Spitzbergen will have to be postponed a year on account of unusual accumulation of ice around the islands.

Does YOUR Back Ache? In constant pain when on your feet? Is that dragging, pulling sensation with you from morn till night? Why not put the medicine exactly on the disease? Why not apply the cure right to the spot itself? You can do it with Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster.

Immediately after the Plaster is applied, you feel its warming, soothing influence. Its healing remedies quickly penetrate down deep into the inflamed tissues. Pain is quieted, soreness is relieved and strength imparted. No plaster ever made like it. No plaster ever acted so quickly and thoroughly. No plaster ever had such complete control over all kinds of pain.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; relieving congestion and drawing out all inflammation.

Besides that the cars are more convenient, and a man does not have to

CHAS. WALLACE & BRO., JOHN N. GRIPPIN, 40 WATER STREET, Fredericksburg, Va.

At greatly reduced prices, we have secured a special lot of choice flowers, including Carnations, Pinks, and all the latest varieties. Early Vegetable Plants cheap. Cut Flowers and Floral Designs. Call on S. G. WOOD'S STORE and get a catalogue. J. PALMER GORDON, Florist, Ashland, Va.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.