E RICHMOND DISPATCH.

Y THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

e DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to scribers at FIFTY CENTS per month, able to the carrier weekly or monthly. led at $5 per annum, payable in ad- ce; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three ths; 50 cents for one month. Price copy, 3 cents.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 519 EAST BROAD STREET.

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TUESDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1900.

THE NATAL CAMPAIGN.

When Lord Roberts was assigned to the supreme command of the British forces in South Africa it was pretty generally assumed that, except in the matter of sorties and reconnoitring dashes, the British would pursue a "waiting policy" until his arrival at the seat of war. In the last few days, however, this assumption has been discredited, at least so far as is concerned the campaign in Natal—a field of operation, by the way, that must not be confounded with that from which a success by Colonel French was reported yesterday, the latter's fight having occurred in North Central Cape Colony. Several telegrams were printed last week from correspondents with Buller's column, which hinted that he was preparing for another and early onward movement, and now comes a special to the New York Herald, dated Camp Frere, December 31st, in which it is confidently foreshadowed that an attempt to retrieve Ladysmith may be made any day.

And the Herald's correspondent makes statements which go to show that he well knows whereof he telegraphs. He tells us of most significant signs that would seem to justify the faith that is in him. He says, in effect, that Buller is now fully conversant with the disposition of the Boer troops; that he holds the situation well in hand all along the Boer front, and that he has in hail and eager to be led to the attack a force of all arms equal to that of the enemy. Moreover, the correspondent practically asserts that a plan of co-operation between Buller and White for fighting "the biggest and fiercest battle of the war" so far, has been arranged. "For not many days more," he says, "will Ladysmith's gallant troops be required to lie behind works," for "the relief column will surely free them and enable them to put in upon the retreating commandos." Nor is the Herald's correspondent alone in foreshadowing that a well-defined co-operative movement is in the wind. A special to the London Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, says that it is reported that the British at Ladysmith are destroying their heavy guns preparatory to a final sortie.

And if not another British advance in Natal at an early day, why not? If the situation is what the correspondents represent it as to the men and equipment of the Boers and the British, respectively, there would seem every reason why Buller should strike again and strike quickly. A British victory in Natal and the relief of Ladysmith would in no wise interfere with any general plan of advance—any plan of final co-operative offensive campaign—Lord Roberts might have, provided Buller allowed it to rest at that. But it would have a tremendous moral effect in checking Dutch disaffection and stopping Boer recruiting in Cape Colony. It would also create a diversion in favor of the other British columns, for although it is not to be supposed that Buller would press his advantage to the point of invading the enemy's territory until the word was given by Roberts that all was ready, it is not to be doubted that large Boer commands would be concentrated in front of him and around the Transvaal and the Free State capitals. The Boers would hardly offer him the temptation to push on. And all this being so, a success by Buller would make Lord Roberts's task much easier than otherwise. On the whole, therefore, Buller may be expected to take the chances, and we may look for stirring news from him at any time.

William E. Curtis, in a recent letter to the Chicago Record, gives a most interesting description of the Jewish Farm School, at Doylestown, Pa. The institution was founded through the efforts of Rabbi Krauskoph, of Philadelphia, who, during a recent visit to Russia, discovered a strong proof that the Jew was capable of being a successful farmer. The Rabbi had long been perplexed with the monstrous problem that is daily growing more serious—the congestion of city wage earners in our cities. The school at Doylestown, though at present attended entirely by students of Jewish parentage, is open to every sect and race. Before a boy is admitted into it his parents are required to relinquish all control of him for four years, or as long as the directors of the institution consider it necessary.

A number of Hebrew philanthropists have equipped the institution with buildings, green-houses, nursery, machinery, etc. Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, who has just visited the school, says it marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Jewish race. He believes they can be just as successful as farmers as they have been as merchants.

TOBACCO, PIPES, AND ARROWS.

In the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, which is just to hand in book form (over one thousand pages), we find an article on "Pipes and Smoking Customs of the Aborigines, Based on Material in the United States National Museum," by Joseph D. McGuire, and another on "Arrow-Points, Spear-Heads, and Knives of Prehistoric Times," by Thomas Wilson. The first-named article covers ninety-six pages and the second sixty-four pages. Both are copiously illustrated and both we are sure will command the attention of students of American archaeology. Another article, entitled "The Man's Knife Among the North American Indians," by Otis Tufton, is also of great interest.

In the article on pipes we find the statement made that there is no doubt "tobacco-smoking in pipes (such as we are now familiar with), is an invention of the European. Using the plant for snuffing appears to have been a peculiarity of the Southern Continent, while of the habit of chewing there seems to be but meagre reference by early writers, "consequently, little is known of the extent to which the practice prevailed."

Many of the early American peoples, including the Aztecs, are described as inhaling smoke "for the purpose of intoxicating themselves." And even more ancient peoples, in other parts of the earth, seem to have indulged in the same practice, using other material than tobacco.

Our author believes the use of tobacco first became general through its cultivation by the Spanish and their trade in it with the natives. The most ancient and at the same time the most reliable evidence of the early employment of the pipe on the American Continent, is the bas relief of the Alta Casa, or Adoratio, at the entrance of the Temple of the Cross, one of the so-called palaces of Palenque, to which attention was called by John L. Stevens, it being deservedly considered one of the most remarkable, as well as one of the best known, of American antiquities. Among other things, it shows the priest with a tubular pipe in his hands blowing the smoke to the four winds. This appears to be the type of the most primitive pipe found in America, and the one which is distributed over a greater geographical area than any other found on the Continent, "and is, in fact, the only type which is common to the whole country."

The smoker in this case seems to be of pre-Columbian origin, and the location appears to be "that of the extreme southern limit of the pipe in America, so far as we know from records or reliable antiquities."

While the writer whom we quote is convinced that the tube is the primitive form of the pipe, both in Palenque and in the City of Mexico, pipes have been found having their bowl at right angles to the stem. The latter, however, "are made from a glazed red or gray pottery which there is reason to suspect are of Spanish origin and manufacture."

Among the vast deposits of shells on the Chesapeake Bay shores in Maryland and Virginia, where thousands and tens of thousands of acres in the aggregate are covered with shell village sites, the pipe is almost the rarest object found. The shells of these heaps vary in depth up to five feet, yet the writer "only knows of two primitive pipes ever being found, while the English trade pipe is not uncommon." Mr. McGuire, therefore, indulges the belief that "while smoking was probably indulged in, it was done only to a limited extent until the whites, by the cultivation of tobacco, popularized its use." Here the Dispatch would remark that the earliest Virginia colonists found the natives "cultivating" tobacco. Indeed, not being an indigenous plant, probably it would not grow in any other way. But in course of time the colonists produced so much better tobacco than the Indians could, or would, the latter got in the habit of buying their supplies from the whites; the purchases being paid for in fish, game, etc.

The most primitive pipe of all was a straight tube, "many of which have been found in aboriginal burial places from Mexico to the Great Lakes and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans." The materials employed were reeds, hollow bones, or wood, but through a process of evolution it came in time to be stone or earthenware. An endless variety of leaves, twigs, bark, and even the roots of plants "have been smoked by American Indians. Sumac and willow have been used by them to nearly as great an extent as tobacco."

Columbus, on his first voyage, mentions the people of Hispaniola as "smoking," though the reference appears to relate to "something in the nature of a cigar or cigarette, rather than a tobacco pipe." It would appear, thus, that the cigarette is of ancient and honorable origin, but we must suppose the cigarettes in question, were "all tobacco." Paper was not in use among the natives, and the aborigine probably used tobacco leaf as a wrapper.

As for the other two articles mentioned, we have no space further to refer to them here and now. Indeed, we have barely "glimpsed" the report on pipes and tobacco, but we trust we have done enough to call public attention to the value of the book in question.

It is said that many of the Washington people are offended with Mrs. Dewey because she did not return the social calls made upon her and the Admiral just after their marriage. As a matter of fact, the hero worshippers who thus hoped to gain a glimpse of the distinguished lady were, in most cases, disappointed. She was "at home" to her old friends only, and even these did not have the pleasure of a return visit from her. She simply enclosed her card to them.

For our part, we cordially sympathize with the Admiral's wife in this matter and condone the "short cut" she took to relieve her perplexity. The average man cannot understand or appreciate the rigid debit and credit system which prevails among our fair friends in the matter of social calls. All courtesies, of course, should be acknowledged, but we do not believe in striking monthly balances and in allowing enmities to arise from possible oversights or departures from conventionality.

Yesterday's New York Sun welcomes 1900 in an editorial which fills nearly six columns.

THE FILIPINO PLOT.

Press cablegrams say that on Saturday the provost marshal and native police of Manila nipped in the bud a conspiracy which, if successful, would have resulted in great loss of life.

The story is that a number of irreconcilable "rebels" had determined to take advantage of the funeral of General Lawton to kill all the Americans they could, and at the same time try to involve the United States in international difficulties. Their plan is said to have been to throw bombs at the carriages of the officials as the procession passed along the Escolta, and to kill many army officers and foreign consuls. By attacking the consuls they imagined that the governments they represented would intervene, upon the ground that the Americans could not protect foreigners even in Manila.

Several arrests were made and a few bombs were found. The route of the procession was changed, and no trouble occurred. A report was current that General Ricarti had been in Manila, and had been organizing an uprising of his countrymen.

We have no reason to doubt the dispatches which contain this news, but one of two things is certain—the conspirators were a gang of dare-devils who were ready to sacrifice their lives in a foolish venture, or they were men who had reason to believe the populace would rise and overwhelm the Americans and enable them to make good their escape. In either event, and supposing there really was such a plot, it is lucky that our people were forewarned. Coming at a time when the "insurrection" was believed to be well-nigh ended, the plot cannot but be viewed as significant.

At Washington it is said the Filipinos are so thoroughly whipped that General Otis will be allowed to return home soon, and will receive signal evidence of presidential approval and favor. Yet Aguinaldo has not been captured, and we hear of this horrible conspiracy! The conclusion of most people will be that, though the Filipinos' army is routed and dispersed and their chieftain a fugitive, there still will be plenty of sneaking opposition and treacherous fighting to occupy our troops for a good while to come. But this being the year for our presidential election, it will suit the Republicans to talk as if the whole Philippine country were pacified and the natives were becoming civilized rapidly.

COLD CARS.

The letters that have been published in the Dispatch calling attention to the negligence of some street-car conductors in the matter of keeping car doors closed, have been productive of some good. More attention than formerly is now being paid to the comfort of passengers. A few conductors, however, seem never to have heard that there were any complaints on the subject.

It is bad enough to have to travel on a street-car which is not heated, but when, in addition to absence of heat, the car doors are kept wide open most of the time, patience is apt to change into red-hot indignation.

The Newport News Evening Telegram says:

"Some merchants seem to think that the only time to advertise is when business is on a flood-tide of prosperity. Experience does not bear out the wisdom of this idea. It is usually the man who uses advertising space year in and year out who reaps the most beneficial results from the use of this most important factor in the end-of-the-century business methods."

Certainly the experience of some of the more successful merchants in the country justifies this contention. A large advertiser was once asked, in our presence, why he advertised so heavily "out of season," and replied, "To make a season."

The New York Herald of Sunday asks its readers what three greater era-inaugurating events during the last century can be found than the building and running of the first railway passenger train, the laying of the first submarine cable, and the opening of the Suez canal.

Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, of Princeton, has accepted the unanimous call of the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian church of New York to become its pastor. He is to have a salary of $12,000 a year, a parsonage free of rent, and an assistant to help him in his work.

The year 1899 was a great one in the history of Richmond. Let all Richmonders work together for the purpose of making 1900 a greater year still—not only greater in itself, as it is anyhow, of course, but greater in what it shall mean for Richmond.

Georgia was surprised Sunday by a six-inch snow. It rejoices, however, in the assurance that the visitation will aid its wheat crop greatly.

Now resolve to keep the New-Year resolution.

Good morning; did you write it 1900?

A Message from the South.

(N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 26th.)

Nowadays no public dinner of an important society goes off well without intellectual variety in the speeches. The occasion is still more interesting if there is variety in the historic point of view, and a note of reconciliation comes from an old enemy. In this respect, the New England Society dinner last Friday night satisfied exacting requirements. Nothing could make the speaking at an occasion of this kind more interesting than a friendly confrontation between the New England and the southern attitude, between historic memories, which stood for fierce opposition in strenuous times, but are now merged in common feelings and purposes. The speech of Professor William Gordon McCabe, of Richmond, last Friday night, was of this kind, and it was the first occasion in the history of the New England Society in which facts warranted all the optimism of the speaker.

Southern orators have found it difficult to be completely satisfying on occasions of this kind. It has not been from any lack of eloquence, good will, or of promise of reconciliation, but there was a gap that had not been filled; something was wanting to give final assurance. When Henry W. Grady made his celebrated speech at the society's dinner some years ago, all that could be done by splendid oratory was offered to present a friendly South; the best thought of the new order of things there met and fraternized with the best thought of New England and the North. Still, Mr. Grady hoped for good things that were not then in sight, and had doubts about other things that he could not expect to see settled. His was the voice of the new South, but not the new reunited South of to-day. Such a speech as that of Professor McCabe could not have been made at that time. There was needed a touch of patriotism to lift both southern and northern speech-making on a broader plane. The Spanish war has made a new point of view for both.

It would be interesting to review the newspaper files of America and Great Britain since the Spanish war and observe the changed tone of speakers at all gatherings like that of the dinner of the New England Society. For, call them festive occasions if you will, they could not be truly so as long as distinctive reasons for the existence of such societies were harped on, if never so little; they largely concerned a fight, and the jubilation of some meant the irritation of others. And this had been a drawback to good feeling between different sections of this country as well as between this country and Great Britain. The after-dinner speaker could seldom avoid a political reference with a sting in it. Professor McCabe's speech was chiefly remarkable for its extraction of poison from historic stings. It ran from the Spanish war and our civil war memories through generations of fighting Anglo-Saxons, back to the English civil war, and strung them all on a thread of reconcilement. It seems as if the after-dinner speech on occasions of this kind were to have a new character. The note sounded by Professor McCabe was more than southern it was national and racial as well.

War Losses Then and Now.

(Baltimore American.)

There is a disposition to compare the losses of the British in South Africa with those which occurred in previous wars, and to draw conclusions uncomplimentary to the British soldiers. These critics ignore the teachings of warfare from Julius Caesar to the present time. Every improvement in the means and methods of making war has reduced the fatalities. It is quite common when a new invention of great destructiveness is announced to hear the assertion that war is to be made more terrible, but precisely the opposite occurs. It may be easily illustrated by the operations forty years ago and those of to-day. When the Union and Confederate armies lined up against each other, each of them was two deep, with the men shoulder to shoulder. When they got within two or three hundred yards of each other their fire began to tell, and a short time thereafter one or the other gave way.

But in the few moments when they were face to face the destruction was tremendous. It could not otherwise, with a solid line of battle. When men face each other with guns that shoot a mile or more, the line of battle is a skirmish line, with intervals of ten, twenty, or thirty yards. Taking advantage of every obstacle, there is scarcely any front presented to an adversary, and volley firing is a waste of ammunition. The shooting is by individuals at individuals, and the losses of a given number of men are necessarily less than the losses of the same number under the old system. There is another reason. There is usually a time in a battle when the fire becomes too hot for human endurance. When men are shoulder to shoulder they are energized by each other's support, or those who would flunk are ashamed to do so until all give way; but when men are a number of yards apart this comradeship, or this shame, is materially reduced, and the fire may seem hotter than it really is.

Nothing has occurred so far in the South African campaign to show any deterioration in British valor, unless it be the number of prisoners captured by the Boers. This, however, may be susceptible of explanation. The few killed and wounded simply shows that modern guns have made war less destructive. They are frightful when turned on the helpless Arabs, who have none, and no training or discipline, but when modern armies of disciplined troops fight each other, fewer men are killed and wounded than with the old weapons and the old formations. The British are not lacking in courage, but they are confronting a race of people as courageous as themselves, and who are better strategists. The Boers are inspired by the highest and noblest impulse on earth—the defence of their homes from wanton aggression. It is the same principle which inspired the men of 1776, and it looks now as if the struggle would end as the Revolution ended.

Equitable Assessing.

(Petersburg Index-Appeal.)

One of the most important measures now pending before the Virginia Legislature is Senator Lupton's bill providing for the appointment of a tax commission to investigate subjects of taxation for the purpose of ascertaining what would be an equitable and just manner of assessing values. This is a very intricate and difficult subject, and it should be in the hands of the ablest members of the Legislature. Our present system of assessment is confessedly crude, inequitable, and unscientific, depending often quite much upon the caprice and prejudice of the assessor as upon his judgment. It frequently happens that the assessing powers deliberately practice deception upon themselves in the futile hope of deceiving others. It was not so long ago that here in Petersburg it was accepted as good policy to rate the assessment high in order to keep the levy rate low. It was assumed that this would put us before the world as a city of low-tax rate, and make our real estate desirable for investments. The trick deluded no one but its authors, because the shrewd business-man considered not only the levy rate, but the assessment rate also, and easily penetrated the subterfuge.

It is to be hoped that the commission will seek light on this subject from outside sources, examining systems in operation in other States, and getting suggestions from men recognized as experts and authority on the subject. The present Legislature would deserve the highest praise if it did nothing else than solve this problem.

Joke on the Other Fellow.

(Boston Transcript.)

His Mother (to wife going through the pockets of her husband's clothing): I wouldn't do that, Irene. Come, now, do you think it is right?

Wife: That depends upon the motive. My object is not mercenary. I only want to play a practical joke upon any pickpocket who may happen to operate upon dear George.

Comes Home to Him.

(Philadelphia North American.)

"It is sad," said the man who follows the news closely, "that the new year should begin amid war and turmoil."

"Yes," replied Hardhit, "but these bill collectors ought to understand that a man can't settle so soon after Christmas."

Just One Experience.

(Philadelphia North American.)

"This beautiful pipe was given me for Christmas," said the grave-looking man to the department store clerk. "I believe it was purchased here. May I exchange it for a badly-needed pair of shoes?"

New at the Game.

(Philadelphia Press.)

She—I don't like her; she has a bad habit of calling a spade a spade.

He—You'd think differently if you had ever attempted to teach her euchre, as I did.

Professional Jealousy.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"You don't seem to have much faith in homoeopaths, Dr. Oleskule."

"No, I don't consider them orthos-docs."

Every citizen of Richmond should insure a portion of his property (real or personal) in the Virginia State Insurance Company.

W. W. HARDWICK, Agent.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

POPE LEO NAMES HIS SUCCESSOR.

Said to Have Designated Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti.

(New York Times.)

ROME, December 31.—It is asserted that the Pope, after the recent ceremony of opening the holy door at St. Peter's Cathedral, addressed his intimate entourage and said:

"I thank Divine Providence for granting me the grace of being able to celebrate this great function, and I wish for my successor grandeur and a long reign, to the greater glory of God.

"My successor will be young, as compared with my own age, and will have time to see many glories of the Papacy and the Church."

Later the Pope clearly designated Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, as his successor. Cardinal Gotti, the famous Genoese monk, is a man of great piety and modesty. Now about 64 years of age, he has always lived the life of an ascetic, and despite the dignity of a Prince of the Church, he always sleeps in a cell and on a hard mattress.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Call wrote as follows about Cardinal Gotti in August last:

It is hard to tell how the candidature of Cardinal Gotti sprang into existence. He is a monk of the barefooted Carmelite order, and is as Ligurian as Pope Julius II. But he knows how to put on an humble attitude, holding himself apart from the miseries of this world like Sextus V. before he threw away his crutches. He displayed diplomatic qualities of the highest order in the mission to Brazil, confided to him by Leo XIII.

In that country, in addition to the conflict going on between the civil and religious authorities, the Church was in considerable danger on account of the lack of discipline and of the dissolute morals which prevailed among the clergy and the episcopate. To the great astonishment of every one, the Pope selected the superior of the barefooted Carmelites, who happened to be Father Gotti, to put an end to disorder and re-establish harmony between the religious and civil powers.

Father Gotti in two or three years triumphed over all difficulties, and his success was so complete that on his return the Holy Father decreed him a cardinal's hat. He has already a small court, formed of those who believe his success probable, who honor him as though he were already elected. But he does not take much notice of these flatterers. Greatness appears to have no temptations for him, for, though clothed in purple, he occupies a very modest room—I was about to say a cell—at the Forum of Trajan, and sleeps on a monk's bed. He is only 64 years of age. His political tendencies are unknown, and, should he be called on to succeed the present Pontiff, he may be either a conciliatory Pope or a fighting Pope, according to his personal inclination and to the character of the majority which placed him in St. Peter's chair. It is said that Leo XIII. has often jestingly spoken of him as "my successor," which tends to show that there is some consistency in his candidature.

FILIPINOS PLANNED OUTBREAK.

Proposed to Throw Bombs During General Lawton's Funeral.

(New York Times.)

MANILA, December 31.—Four explosive bombs, a few firearms, and 500 rounds of ammunition were discovered in a house in the centre of Manila this morning, while the police were seeking Recarte, the insurgent leader, who was said to have come to Manila in the hope of effecting an outbreak yesterday by taking advantage of the mobilization of the American troops at General Lawton's funeral.

To-day it developed that the plot included the throwing of bombs among the foreign consuls attending the ceremony, in order to bring about international complications. These, it seems, were to have been thrown from the Escolta's high buildings, but the avoidance of the Escolta by the funeral procession spoiled the plan.

The populace, it is thought, had been prepared for the attempt by a rumor, circulated widely among the natives yesterday, that Aguinaldo was in Manila, and would personally lead the outbreak. The American authorities, having been advised of what was brewing, prepared for all contingencies.

Captain Morrison, who commands the troops in the most turbulent district of the city, says he does not believe an actual uprising will ever occur, as the natives lack the resolution to take the first steps in a movement that would entail fighting at close quarters with the American troops.

THE DANISH WEST INDIA DEAL.

Report That Negotiations With United States Are Nearly Complete.

LONDON, January 1.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States bids fair to be accomplished. The Danish Captain Christmas, who has influential connections in the United States, and who has secured the support of President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, and a number of influential American senators, is acting as intermediary between the two governments, direct official communication being impossible for Denmark after repeated failures in previous attempts.

"For several days an attache of one of the principal United States embassies has been here, having long interviews with the Danish Minister of Finance, Dr. Hoerring, and this week Captain Christmas will go to Washington to assist the publication of America's official offer. No opposition is expected from King Christian. The price has been fixed at $4,000,000."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The Modus Vivendi Has Expired—Complications Feared.

(New York Times.)

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., December 31.—Grave complications are feared between Great Britain and France over the expiration of the Newfoundland fisheries modus vivendi to-day.

The Colonial Legislature cannot meet for several weeks, and the British Parliament is also closed, so that there is no possibility of prompt legislation to remedy the defect. France thus is made able to provoke much trouble with the Colonial Office, and it is feared she will do so.

Midnight—1899—1900.

(For the Disptch.)

An echo of bells in the solemn air,
That was fraught with silence, deep, calm, and rare.

A soft farewell breathed over the snow,
Through the waving pines, comes faint and low.

With lingering tread, as oft of yore,
My friend, the old year, departs once more.

A musical chime to the coming year,
Whose footfalls pause on the threshold near.

A turn from the warmth of the firelight's glow
To greet the stranger. Is he friend or foe? E. M. K.

Elmwood, Va.

Cuticura SOAP

For Sanative Uses.

Its remarkable, emollient, cleansing, and purifying properties, derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, warrant the use of CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, for free or offensive perspiration, and also in the form of internal washes and injections for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers. The use of CUTICURA SOAP with CUTICURA SOAP will suggest itself in the severer cases.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. CUTICURA BOOK, how to cure skin diseases, free.

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be sure to please you.

A Card.

Richmond, Va., January, 1900.

TO OUR MANY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL:

We desire to express our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon our establishment in the past, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same in the future. Our

OPTICAL

establishment is among the most extensive in the country, provided with every facility for the execution of all optical work, essential for the improvement and preservation of the eyesight. We do not merely sell optical goods. Our skill, conscience, and guarantee is behind every order and prescription filled. Our

PHOTOGRAPHIC

department, with dark room on the premises and free instruction in photography, is daily gaining in patronage, and its most efficient standard will be maintained.

Respectfully,

THE S. GALESKI OPTICAL CO.,
Corner Ninth and Main.

(de 31-Sun,Tu&Th)

Diamond Mounted JEWELRY

WE have made great preparations for the large holiday demand for High-Grade Gold Jewelry of all descriptions, mounted in precious and semi-precious stones.

Notwithstanding the Rise in the Prices of Diamonds

We Have Not Advanced Our Selling Figures.

Prices remain as usual, consistently low.

D. Buchanan & Son,
Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, and Silversmiths,
111 East Broad Street.

[de 12-Tu,F&Suntf]

With the Compliments of the Season

we extend to you an invitation to stop in at all times during the year and examine the most exclusive line of

FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY, STERLING SILVERWARE AND CUT GLASS

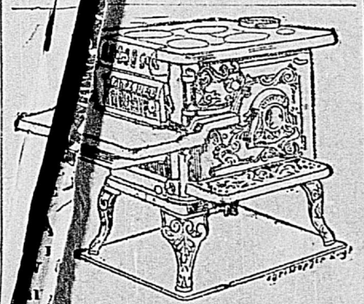
to be seen in the city. We will display for your selection and approval the very latest productions of the

Gold and Silversmith's Art

during the season of 1900.

Linden's

[de 31-Sun,Tu&Th]



People Now Realize It.

A little over a year ago we advertised that we would sell one Stove of our make to anybody as low as a dealer could buy a car-load; then our trade was limited to Virginia and North Carolina. Since we advertised this we have shipped them to every State from New York to Florida, and as far West as Ohio, right in the heart of other stove manufacturers. Nothing but praise comes from these States for their baking qualities and excellent finish. The celebrated Fitz Lee Cook Stove is destined to be in more homes in more States than any other Stove ever made. Write for information. Samples can be seen at the E. B. Taylor Company's, 1011 east Main; M. Rosenbloom's, 1536 east Main street; Harris Hardware Company's, 409 east Broad street.

Southern Stove-Works,
615 to 617 North Seventeenth Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
(de 23-F,Tu&w)

FOR THE BEST RESULTS TRY

Mountcastle's HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

For Coughs, Colds, Worms, Etc.

KING OF OILS

For Sores of All Kinds.

LINIMENT

For Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Etc.

HEALING SALVE

For Cuts, Burns, Galls.

COLIC CURE

Insures Immediate Relief to Horses Only.

Mountcastle Manuf'g Co.,
RICHMOND, VA.

Send for testimonials.

(de 29-w&F &Tu)

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

VIRGINIA BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY.—The directors of this company have declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

CHARLES T. LOEHR, Secretary.

de 31-3t

Old Dominion Steamship Company,
Richmond, December 30, 1899.

DIVIDEND.

A THREE-PER-CENT. DIVIDEND will be paid to the Virginia stockholders out of the earnings for the past six months, at the company's office, 1212 east Main street, on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

JOHN F. MAYES, Agent.

de 30-3t

Merchants & Mechanics' Build'g Fund Co.,
No. 11-north Eleventh street,
Richmond, Va., December 29, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT (3 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

SPENCER CORNICK, Secretary and Treasurer.

de 30-3t

Virginia State Insurance Company,
Richmond, Va., December 28, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (free of tax), payable to the stockholders on and after JANUARY 2, 1900. Checks will be mailed.

CHARLES K. WILLIS, Treasurer.

de 29-10t

First National Bank,
Richmond, Va., December 27, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., out of earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable to shareholders on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

H. C. BURNETT, Cashier.

de 29-1w

Union Bank of Richmond,
Richmond, Va., December 28, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (free of tax), payable to the stockholders on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

J. B. BEASLEY, Cashier.

de 29-td in

National Bank of Virginia,
United States and State Depository,
Consolidated September 27, 1899.
National Bank of Virginia:
Citizens' Exchange Bank.
Richmond, Va., December 27, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have to-day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

T. K. SANDS, Cashier.

de 28-10t

United Banking & Trust Company,
Richmond, Va., December 27, 1899.

CHECKS FOR THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS on the preferred and full-paid stock of this company will be mailed to stockholders on JANUARY 1, 1900.

SAMUEL S. ELAM, Secretary and Treasurer.

de 28-5t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Richmond, Va., December 23, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK have this day declared their usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., of the net profits of the last six months, payable (free of tax) on and after the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1900.

JOHN F. GLENN, Cashier.

de 24-td

The Planters' National Bank,
Richmond, Va., December 22, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have to-day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after TUESDAY, January 2, 1900.

RICHARD H. SMITH, Cashier.

de 23-tJa2

Security Bank,
December 19, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT (free of taxes), payable to the stockholders on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

A. B. BLAIR, Cashier.

de 23-tJa2inc

The Savings Bank of Richmond,
Richmond, Va., December 21, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (free of tax), out of the earnings for the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

JAMES M. BALL, Cashier.

de 22-td

Title and Trust Company,
1112 east Main street,
Richmond, Va., December 21, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. on its capital stock free of tax, payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

JOHN TYLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

de 22-td

The State Bank of Virginia,
Richmond, Va., December 7, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

WILLIAM M. HILL, Cashier.

de 22tJa4

Richmond Perpetual Building, Loan and Trust Company,
1004 east Main street,
Richmond, Va., December 19, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared (from the net earnings of the past six months) a DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the paid-up stock, and ratably on the running stock, payable at the office of the company on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

HENRY S. KUTZLER, Cashier.

de 21-td

Virginia Trust Company,
Richmond Va., December 13, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY has this day declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.), free of tax, on its paid-up capital stock of $500,000, payable out of the net earnings of the past six months, ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2, 1900.

JOHN MORTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

de 20-td

Metropolitan Bank,
Richmond, Va., December 20, 1899.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after JANUARY 2, 1900.

H. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

de 21-tJa2

Office of
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,
Richmond, Va., December 26, 1899.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared the REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company for quarter ending December 31, 1899, payable quarterly dividend No. 17, payable on and after JANUARY 15, 1900, to all stockholders of record December 31, 1899. The books will be closed January 1st to 15th, both inclusive.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

de 27,29,31-2,7,14-6t

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT PER HUNDRED AT THE DISPATCH OFFICE