GOTHAM ON SUNDAY.

TRANSFORMATION FROM A CITY TO A VILLAGE.

Streets Deserted Except in Italian and Chinese Colonies—The Home of Clubs—A Mammoth Garden—Town Topics and Sporting News.

NEW YORK BUREAU
RICHMOND DAILY TIMES,
May 3, 1890.

Broadway Sunday and Broadway on the other days of the week, is not by any means the same street. On week days the sidewalks on either side are thronged with a hurrying, pushing mass of humanity, and the street is full of carts, carriages, trucks and street cars. The services of the Broadway squad are needed to help women kind across this great stream of the life and energy of the town. Sunday, though a more than Sabbath quiet pervades the place; and the lower part especially is a deserted village, though signs of life are the policemen, who [illegible] themselves by exchanging pleasantries with the janitors' daughters.

Park Row wears also a Sunday air, and the [illegible] of Italians who have just arrived on these shores, and are being taken to [illegible] on Mulberry street, seem rather [illegible]. This stillness, though, pervades a very restricted area. A few minutes walk brings you into the [illegible] district, which [illegible] Pandemonium itself. In contrast, Children crowd the streets [illegible], and Cherry street has a [illegible] of babies. The boys are already in training for championship honors, the [illegible] of the street being their diamond. Despite the heat [illegible] and the great crowd, the population seems to be enjoying its day of rest. The Bowery, though suffers no diminution of its trade. [illegible] museums gather in even more [illegible] that day, for the visiting [illegible] seems to like that kind of amusement. The fat woman, the human [illegible], the bald boxers, the five man-eating cannibals, seem to acquire an added fascination from the day. It is at night, though, that the Bowery puts on its full glory.

Mott street is lined with Chinamen, but the greatest crowd is congregated before a building that is decorated with Chinese emblems. There is a meeting going on of the Chinese Masons, and above all the din can be heard the music of a real Chinese band. Chinamen in their [illegible] garb are enjoying the discordant sounds immensely, probably thinking they are in China, as anybody else would, for all the signs on the shops are in Chinese characters. Up town Sunday is as noisy with carriages as on any other day.

GOTHAM'S CLUBS.

The Down Town Club exists solely that its members may have a place to get good luncheon. It is open only during the day, and the receipts from both restaurant and bar are much larger than those of the day and night clubs. Mr. Cleveland can be seen here very often.

Among the members of the Exchange and business men generally down town, the practice of giving club-rate lunches in the [illegible] has grown up within the last few years. Several men form a club, [illegible] every day at noon, or [illegible] and then spend an hour or more in [illegible] the viands [illegible] them. As a consequence [illegible] has to be [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] year a [illegible] which [illegible] the chief [illegible].

[illegible]

A MAMMOTH GARDEN.

The [illegible] of the Madison Square Garden [illegible] between [illegible] and Madison avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ROUND TOWN.

The [illegible] feast of the big butchers of the New York markets is a [illegible] affair. When a butcher gives [illegible] a dinner [illegible] thick [illegible]. They are broiled over charcoal and served by [illegible] in thin [illegible]. While [illegible] the meat is well basted with butter, and bread and celery with champagne to accompany it [illegible]. But it is at [illegible] in spite of its simplicity.

Colonel W. P. Thompson, president of the [illegible] Company, was formerly vice-president of the Standard Oil Company. He was bred to the profession of law, and is a Virginian by birth and ancestry. In West Virginia there is an old and leading family with which he is connected by blood or marriage. He is a tall, dignified man of perhaps fifty, who is frequently to be seen in the Windsor Hotel lobby any evening.

William M. Evarts, the lawyer-politician, has a number of treasures in his new house on West Eighty-sixth street. He would not part with two articles of the collection for the house itself. One is an old painting of Napoleon Bonaparte at sixteen, just after he left the military school in Paris. It is a face of a fascinating, handsome lad, with a determined and impassioned expression of the eyes. The other is [illegible] casts taken from the [illegible] immediately after the death of the exiled Emperor at St. Helena. Fifty-two years had completed one of the most stormy lives of ancient or modern history, and this cast shows stern, [illegible] expansive forehead and lips tightly closed.

SPORTING NOTES.

[illegible] millions of dollars have been invested in trotting stock during the last [illegible].

[illegible] have signified their intention of attending the Elwell [illegible] which leaves New York on [illegible].

In the meeting of the New York State [illegible] Association, held at [illegible], there will be twenty-three events. The date extends from September 2 to 5.

During the coming summer a number of English [illegible] are expected. Charley Mitchell [illegible] to go to Mississippi [illegible] will not come over.

[illegible], by his recent time, has [illegible] while a license for an exhibition in his own town has been denied to [illegible] John L. Sullivan. Imported talent [illegible] to prosper here.

On the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston, will be held the tournament for the United States lawn tennis championship. The [illegible] is June 30th. Several [illegible] English players have signified to [illegible] Mr. H. W. Slocum, the present champion, their intention of entering.

Charles Marvin left California for the East with the Palo Alto trotters on May 1st. Sunol, 2:10½, and Palo Alto, 2:12¾, will be the star performers of his stable, and it is likely he will do the grand circuit.

The programmes for the American Sportsman's Association's tournament, which will be held in Philadelphia, May 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, are out. Three days will be devoted to target and the fourth to live birds. Nine hundred dollars in cash is guaranteed.

The Connecticut streams are said to be well filled with trout by reason of extensive restocking. Near Norwich the streams have had over 200,000 young fish placed in them.

The Messrs. Ingeman propose racing thirty days at Brighton Beach during the summer. The features of the sport will be steeple-chasing, and hurdling; care being taken to have the jumps of sufficient height, to be safe.

Brooklynites and New Yorkers are getting more base ball than they can keep up with.

Frank Curley, trainer of El Rio Rey, says: "So far as I can see, the colt is as good as ever he was. He is galloping here every morning, and is as full of run as at any time in his career."

This year the feature of 'cycling will be the long-distance tours. In August a party will ride from Detroit to Niagara Falls; in September another will ride from Scranton to Syracuse, and one from Boston to Niagara Falls, also in August.

The Riversides and the Central Gun Club of Long Branch, will have a live pigeon match on May 6th, on the grounds of the latter club. Each club will be represented by five of its best shots, and each man will shoot at ten birds.

At Gravesend there are over one hundred and fifty horses now in training, comprising the Dwyer Brothers, Excelsior Stables, Empire Stables, J. E. McDonald, C. H. Pettingill, Hough Brothers, Green B. Morris, Greenwich Stable, Frank Taylor, R. Porter Ashe, D. A. Cooper, Barrick and Withrow, A. W. Wingarit and R. Lewis.

Tubal has been declared out of both the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps.

Jockey Clayton has engaged to ride this season for Wither's Brookdale stable.

Hanover is looking well, and his leg gives him no bother. He has not been asked to do much work, but enjoys his daily outing on the boulevard, and on the track, when the condition of the latter permits. Hanover is the special favorite of all in the Dwyer stable.

The Dwyer horse for the Brooklyn handicap will probably be Sir Dixon.

It is hinted that Raceland may not start in the Brooklyn handicap. If he does not, Hamilton may ride Badge in that race.

The report that Dave Pulsifer and his trainer, P. S. Donovan, had disagreed and severed their connection is denied.

The San Francisco newspapers say that Los Angeles will be sent on to New York for the Brooklyn handicap, and that Lucky Baldwin is quite confident his mare will win.

The Puritan Athletic Club, of New York, has decided to offer a purse of $1,800 for a battle between Jack Dempsey and Toff Wall, the middle-weight champion of England. Wall is to be allowed $250 for expenses. At the next meeting, the club will offer, probably, $1,000 for a contest between George Dixon and Cal McCarthy.

The programme for the visit of the American Riflemen, who will go abroad in the latter part of June, is published. The entrees for the contest far exceed the expectations of the Central Committee.

Senator Stanford's colt, Flambeau, by Wildidle, will race in the East this year. Flambeau has developed so that the Californians believe him to be almost invincible, and expect to see him beat all the horses of his age, three years, in the East. The rest of the lot will not come East.

Senator Hearst's horses, which have been wintering at Sheepshead Bay under the care of Matt Allen, form the most important string now at the Coney Island track. Mr. Allen has them in good shape, and the California legislator bids fair to make up in success this year what he suffered through bad luck in 1888. Gorgo, the queen of the lot, will be saved for the Suburban handicap.

The billiard match between Jake Schaefer and McCleery of San Francisco, has been postponed until May 22. The forfeit money of $1,000 a side is deposited, and the final stake money will be put up on May 4. The match is for $12,000 a side at straight billiards, Schaefer to discount McCleery. The contest will last three nights, 1,000 points played each night.

Mr. Greener, a son of the famous English gunmaker of that name, who is touring this country, now claims his firm sells one hundred guns in America to one in England.

It begins to look as though the base-ball managers and players have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. People who followed the games last year were able to keep the whole situation of the base-ball struggle before them by a daily glance at the figures in the papers. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed in the presentation of base-ball reports, and the great numbers of people who felt a warm interest in the National game easily kept track of the principal events. No amount of genius and skill in base-ball reporting now, however, can make the situation clear to anybody but an expert. There are too many leagues and clubs, [illegible] and associations, struggling for honors, that the said honors must be of large number, and hence of second or third class nature.

Right or wrong the opinion was well grounded last year, that the league contained the very best players in the country, and that their contest partook of the nature of a struggle among giants. Now the pigmies are in the field as well, and the public is already growing indifferent. There are too many clubs and too honors of supremacy will not be worth noting until the tail end of the season, when the winners of the different series are pitted against one another. Meanwhile there will be a lapse of interest.

PEGRAM, MAURY AND THOMAS

Some of Their Thoughts Twenty-Nine Years Ago.

A question which has long been discussed in military and historical circles, is the position that General George H. Thomas took at the commencement of the war between the States. The following letter unearthed by Raleigh Colston, Esq., who is preparing the valuable papers known as the "Calendar of Virginia State papers" settles this. The letter reads:

"NEW YORK HOTEL, March 12, 1861.

"His Excellency Governor John Letcher, Richmond, Va.:

"Dear Sir, I received yesterday a letter from Major Gilham, of the Virginia Military Institute, dated the 9th instant, in reference to the position of Chief of Ordinance of the State, in which he informs me that you had requested him 'to ask me if I would resign from the service, and if so, whether that post would be acceptable to me.' As he requested me to make my reply to you direct, I have the honor to state, after expressing my most sincere thanks for your very kind offer, that it is not my wish to leave the service of the United States as long as it is honorable for me to remain in it; and therefore as long as my native State, Virginia, remains in the Union it is my purpose to remain in the army, unless required to perform duties alike repulsive to honor and humanity. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE H. THOMAS,
"Major U. S. Army."

The Major at that time wrote a smooth, flowing hand, almost effeminate in appearance, but distinctly legible. The paper used was of fine quality, without printing of any kind on it.

GENERAL JOHN PEGRAM.

Col. Colston also came across the following letter from General John Pegram, dated Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 21, 1861:

"My Dear Mr. Robertson,—I write to say that I leave here next week for Fort Leavenworth, where I expect to resign at once, as I presume to hear there of the secession of Virginia. I have written several letters to Adjutant-General Richardson, and have received replies to none; therefore I feel some diffidence in again offering him my services, and thus write to ask you please to have me appointed in the Adjutant-General's department, or else in the cavalry. Yet, I need not tell you how willingly I will serve Virginia in any capacity. I have directed to be sent to your address four copies of the new "skirmish drill for mounted troops," by Captain Dabney H. Maury. Please keep them until I arrive at home, which I presume will be early in May. The author of this little work is from Fredericksburg," [he is in Richmond today] "and is now adjutant-general in this department. He expects to leave for Virginia a month hence, and desires to serve his State to the utmost, I assure you. You would be doing Virginia a great service by getting Captain Maury a high position in her army, as he is a thorough gentleman and soldier. He has energy, ability, fine judgment, and is eminently practicable. There are few of our young officers who I believe would contribute more to the success of our cause, than would Captain Maury, in a high position of trust. * * * * I cannot but regard it my imperative duty to resign the moment Virginia secedes. I expect to be at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, about the last of April. Please let me find a letter there from you, giving me your views and advice. With best regards to Mrs. Robertson, I am, your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN PEGRAM."

THE PICTURES.

These are the representative pictures of three of Virginia's sons, with the light of subsequent events reflected upon them. John Pegram did resign his commission as Lieutenant in the United States army, entered the Confederate States army, fought his way to the rank of Brigadier-General, and was killed the last year of the war in a fight near Dinwiddie Court House.

Major John H. Thomas remained in the Union army, and never served his State. He became one of the most skillful and distinguished generals of an army, that succeeded in crushing his native state, after it seceded from the Union. Major Dabney H. Maury, alone of the three officers, lives. He became a major-general in the Confederate army, and fully justified the prophetic praise, so liberally bestowed upon him, by his gallant comrade in arms, John Pegram. His military figure is a familiar one up n our streets to-day, and he still preserves his loyalty to everything, genuinely Virginian.

BURTON.

THE GRAND ROQUETTE.

LIFE OF FRENCH CONVICTS IN THE GREAT PARIS PRISON.

Privileges Granted to Those Who Are Well Behaved—Luxuries That Are Purchasable—Rewards of Merit—Unwillingness to Leave When Declared Free.

It rests with the public prosecutor and not with the judge to determine in what prison a delinquent sentenced by the courts shall be confined. Prisoners condemned for crimes of comparatively minor importance may obtain permission to pass the time of their sentences in the Grand Roquette prison on condition of paying twelve cents a day, or a little over $43 a year, to the state. But owing to the limited number of trades pursued in the establishment few of the prisoners there are set to the trade they have been brought up to, so that they are generally obliged to learn a new one. Nor is there always work sufficient for all the inmates, as that depends upon the demand in the markets; owing to this circumstance, there are often upward of 250 men without work, who lounge in the yard, or crowd in winter to the chauffoir, a large heated room on the ground floor. A prisoner of the lower classes, having no respectable connections, will seldom get the option of serving his time in solitary confinement, and thereby earning a remittance, as the cells are scarcely ever vacant; and he is removed elsewhere.

RULES OF THE PRISON.

It is a strange sight to see the men shuffle and shamble with slouching gait round the exercise yard. One has only to look at them to be persuaded that the system of promiscuous repression is not calculated to deter men from crime, and that there is some virtue in solitary confinement from the first.

Four hundred men come out at a time. Speaking is strictly prohibited, but it would seem as though nothing could prevent this rule from being infringed. As the prisoners walk round and round there is a buzzing murmuring sound, like the humming of a top, arising from the whispering exchanged, in defiance of the warders, who walk round in an opposite direction to that taken by their charges.

Close to the chapel are two stalls or booths, one of which communicates with the kitchen, under the management of a prisoner who holds the post of cantinier or sutler, while the other is used by a marchand de coco, who sells cocoa or licorice juice to his customers, each of whom, on payment of the sum stipulated in the tariff, can also purchase a demisetier or the fifth of a liter of wine. The prisoner is not permitted to buy more than that quantity, as drunkenness makes the men dangerous.

The things to be bought at the prison canteen, besides wine, are cafe au lait, chocolate, butter, cheese, ham, sausages, eggs, salad, fruit, tinned meat, biscuits, stationery, tobacco and snuff.

The Cafe Riche and the Palais Royal, as these two booths are called, play an important part in the life of the inmates. Prisoners are allowed to smoke in Parisian jails, and a very sensible provision this is, for it prevents that illicit traffic in tobacco which brings so many prisoners and warders to trouble in foreign prisons, and it also supplies a ready means of punishing a refractory jailbird. Order cannot be kept in a prison without corporal punishment. As a rule the prisoners behave exceedingly well, because they know that they can greatly alleviate the hardships of their position by so doing. For a first offense a man's tobacco and wine will be cut off for a week, for a second he may be forbidden to purchase anything at the canteen for a month; if he perseveres in his folly he will be prohibited from working—that is, from earning money, and will be locked up in a cell, to endure the misery of utter solitude and idleness.

THE DARK PADDED CELL.

If this severe measure fails and the man becomes obstreperous, he will be strait-waistcoated and put into a dark padded cell, where he may scream and kick at the wall to his heart's content. To these rational methods of coercion the most stubborn natures generally yield. It must be confessed, however, that there are certain desperate characters who delight in giving trouble, and who, untamed by repeated punishments, will often commit murderous assaults upon the warders. But in most instances, as I say, the lighter means of restraint are sufficient to bring the prisoners to their senses. They cannot endure the idea of being debarred from presenting themselves at the canteen, or from paying a visit to the vendor of licorice juice, and the incentive thus provided for industry and good behavior has a salutary effect even upon the most hardened among the criminals. Now and then some revolt breaks out in the locksmith's shop, where the prisoners have sharp tools confided to them; and there is more than one instance where a prisoner has attempted the life of a warder, in order that a sentence of five or ten years may be increased into one of transportation for life to New Caledonia, the land of promise for the criminal anxious to break away from old associations.

The cells, capable of holding over six hundred prisoners, are above the workshops and occupy three whole floors. Each compartment has its bed, with a paillasse, a good mattress, sheets changed once a week and a blanket such as many an honest workingman would be glad to get, and far better than the shakedown of the Limousin and the Auvergnat who have come to Paris to seek a fortune. The door of each cell contains a spy hole through which the warden on duty can see what his charge is doing at certain intervals of the day and night. Separate and narrow cells are provided for those whose demeanor and general conduct give rise to the impression that they are meditating suicide.

The criminals at La Grande Roquette have no complaints to make. They are treated with fraternal solicitude, and legend says that those who have grown old in houses of detention and have made the round of every prison in France have shown the greatest unwillingness to leave this place when the law has declared them free. There are several old men about the place without family ties who, forgetting the world and forgotten by it, have managed to obtain some kind of employment, so as not to be compelled to leave the prison, and to warrant their being fed and lodged at the expense of the country. The name of one of them is mentioned as a terror to any who might be tempted to betray the secrets of the prison—a certain liberated criminal who had some small duties assigned him, so that he might not be thrown on the streets with his gray hairs and infirmity. He made a good living by giving items of information to journalists when any special criminal occupied the condemned cell. He announced the appearance of the mounted municipal guard, who is always deputed to bring from the ministry of justice and the public prosecutor that sealed notice which leads to the guillotine being put up on the Place de La Roquette.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

An editor in Georgia has this notice pasted in his office: "Strangers calling on the editor during his absence from the office will please leave their cards. Candidates for the legislature must leave their cash."

Blood Drinking in Paris.

Blood drinking is rather an unsavory medication. Every morning, however, fashionable ladies suffering from anaemia go to the monumental slaughter house of La Villette, just as if it were a drinking room at Aix or Vichy. They there drink bullock's blood at thirty centimes [illegible] a glass, and observers say that the blood cure is often efficacious. Raspail, the real precursor of Pasteur, noticed that the butchers and even the women bookkeepers in butchers' shops are singularly healthy and that their blood is, as a rule, purer than that of people plying other trades. Mlle. Rosita Mauri, the famous opera danseuse, once sprained her foot upon the stage. The doctor ordered her to go to La Villette every morning early and to bathe her dainty ankle in hot bullock's blood. The habit of blood drinking, like hot water drinking, is nauseous at first, but the patients think no more of it after a time than they would of gulping down an oyster or a glass of absinthe. The animals ought, naturally, to be healthy; but this can easily be tested by experts. Although the practice appears to have spread in France, the "blood cure" was really invented by an English doctor.—Paris Letter.

The first German Catholic church to be lighted electrically is the grand old cathedral at Strasburg. Arc lights have been used outside with fine effect, and it is stated that many of the noble lines of the architecture are accentuated by night as they never have been by day.

AFRICAN PROSPECTS.

What Will be the Results of European Nations There?

There are few better proofs of general annoyance than a loud chorus of "It does not matter." That is a fact which it is well to remember, while we listen to some, at least, of the remarks made on Emin Pasha's decision to remain in Africa with his own countrymen, since he has not been permitted to remain in his province. For our part, we shall not join in the chorus, for it is our opinion, that to some extent at least it does matter. We neither blame nor have blamed Emin for doing what he had a perfect right to do. If there are Englishmen, as we suspect there are, who secretly feel that they have been defrauded of a show at Exeter Hall by his obstinacy, their annoyance deserves no sort of sympathy. It is, on the contrary, to the honor of Emin that he does decline to come to make a holiday for an intelligent audience possessed of sixpence. To be shown on a platform and lectured on as the poor creature who was saved by the heroical, and almost heaven-inspired, effort of another can be agreeable to no man of spirit. If he thinks that his friends have made it quits between them by recording their own merits at length, we do not know that he is so very far wrong. Enough, however, has been said here, for the present at least, about the famous relief expedition. It is more to the purpose to take stock of the actual situation.

The important fact in that situation is, that our friends, the Germans, having now secured a firm basis of operation on the east coast of Africa, are about to strike inland in great force under the leadership of two men who, if they can continue to work together in harmony, are excellently qualified to neutralize one another's defects, and double each the other man's force. Emin has an unparalleled knowledge of that Equatorial region towards which the Germans are now pushing. Major Wissman, again, is a fighter who will doubtless not allow dreams and sympathies to stand in the way of practical work. If, then, the two can work in harmony, the Pasha may supply brains and the Major backbone. Under such guidance, with the road behind them open, a basis of supply, and a large territory expressly reserved to them, the Germans ought to tap the Lake District with good success. More than that, they may push north along the Nile unchecked by any competing sovereign right. There is nothing we know of in the shape of a counter claim on the part of any European State to prevent the reoccupation of Wadelai—or, for that matter, an advance to Khartoum. It is, no doubt, one thing to be at liberty to go so far, and another thing to be able to do it. If by any chance the Major and his colleague, with their black soldiers, do come into collision with the very remarkable fighting men whom we learned to respect at Tamai and Abu Klea, they will find them very different adversaries from the coast Arabs and their slaves.

But though that is true, it equally remains a fact that we shall have to count with the presence of a formidable European rival in the Lake District. This rival, too, has a frontier running from the sea to the lakes, and he bars for us one route to the North. His presence makes it infinitely more difficult, if not impossible, for us to establish that unbroken chain of posts from Natal to Egypt, which it should have been our aim to set up years ago. The aggravating feature of the whole story is that we might so easily have done then what we shall be put to do in a much inferior fashion now. As Sir Samuel Baker points out in the Times, we had, when we were forced to lay hands on Egypt, a series of stations going right up to the Lakes ready provided for us. They may have been set up at an extravagant cost, and have been under the control of a very bad administration; but there they were, and it was a further extravagance to throw them away. It was in our power to have improved the administration with ease.

The things done, however, are done. We have left the Mahdi to become master from Khartoum to the Lakes. We have been compelled to see the Germans drive a solid wedge into Africa right across a country which might so easily have been ours; and now it only remains for us to make the best use of what is left. It is a consoling reflection that what remains is not little. In some quarters we notice a tendency to find consolation in the reflection that after all there is very little to be got in Central Africa. To our mind this discovery comes somewhat late. There is a ring about it of a not unknown old story of a fox and a bunch of grapes. We should have found out before that there is nothing worth seeking in Central Africa, and not have waited to learn it till some one else was competing with us for that nothing. But the evidence is rather that there is something worth seeking in that great region, and there is proof in abundance that if it is once well under control it can be made well worth possessing.

Moreover, it is equally certain that some of the regions best worth tapping are not barred to us either by the Germans or the Mahdi. The long report lately given in the Standard of the expedition into Masailand, led by Count Teleki and Lieutenant von Hohnel, may teach us that there is a great field open to commercial enterprise, which is more accessible by us than by any other people. The expedition, we may note, is one of the most honorable conducted into Africa for years past. It has been free from violence, and has not been made an excuse for swagger. It is in our power to imitate it. The Count and his fellow-explorer point out that they have shown the way to Arab caravans. Where the Arabs can go we can go—and not the less because it appears to be possible to use beasts of burden in this district. What can be done here can also be done in the Lakes. We cannot be debarred from reaching them, and it is always in our power to compete with the German. It may have been an act of folly to allow him to be there as our competitor; but since he is there we have nothing for it, but to accept the situation we have made for ourselves, and do the best we can with it.—St. James Gazette.

To Encourage Bulldozing.
[Lynn (Mass.) Bee.]

H. Cabot Lodge has the honor of first proposing a federal election law, that would render the citizens in any congressional district powerless to prevent their being bulldozed by government officials, who would be placed in charge of the balloting to the exclusion of local authority. The country will have the satisfaction of seeing this and other similar designs of Republican conjurors, defeated by an overwhelming vote, as even many of the heretofore truculent Republicans will not consent to be manacled and placed in servility. The long-heeled Republicans are rapidly evolving one part of their anatomy, and developing cloven extremities, and our favorite son is serving as delineator in this grand transformation act.

Blair's Pre-Division Threat.
[Times-Democrat.]

We have not heard any more, to be sure, from Senator Henry Blair about that pre-division threat of his, that he would never again act with the Republican party in the event of their defeating his bill; but the decision arrived at by the negroes of the South will cause quite enough loss to the party for its folly over one bill, even if that loss be not accentuated by the withdrawal according to promise of the lugubrious Senator from New Hampshire.

When Grease Meets Grease.
[New York Telegram.]

The attempt of the "Big Four" to secure Congressional aid in their business through the taxation of "compound lard" is stirring up the Southern people. "Compound lard" is made from hogs' lard and cotton seed oil, and Armour and his crowd are warring on that part of the compound which is never affected with trichinæ, measles or cholera. They wish to see its sale restricted, as that of oleomargarine has been.

In retaliation, the Southern people threaten to boycott hogs' lard and use the limpid oil of their cotton seed instead. If they do they may "build wiser than they know." Hogs' lard could not stand a long contest with the more wholesome culinary agent in the opinion of many writers on hygiene.

Do Away With Atmosphere.
[Philadelphia Record.]

Lieutenant Finley, of the United States army, in an article on tornadoes, argues that these storms will come while the earth has an atmosphere, but believes that when navigation of the air shall have been made practicable important researches might be made into the conditions which give rise to the tornado. Science, however, has so far offered little hope of solving the problem of aerial navigation.

Protection and Inspection.
[Courier-Journal.]

As the Courier-Journal has heretofore remarked, the duty on wheat, corn and similar agricultural productions is not for protection, but only for inspection. The farmer is expected to look at them in the tariff schedules and humbly thank the Republican party that his interests have not been forgotten.

A Lonely Bachelor.

An exchange reports that the new Sultan of Zanzibar has only twenty-three wives. He is considered practically a bachelor in that country.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, VA., May 3.—No offerings of tobaccos at auction on 'change to-day.

Private sales reported to the Secretary to-day: Wrappers, 2 hogsheads; fillers, 3 hogsheads; smokers, 36 hogsheads; scrap, 2 hogsheads; dark tobaccos, 16 hogsheads. Total, 59 hogsheads.

Private sales reported to the secretary for the week ending Saturday, May 3, 1890: Wrappers, 112 hogsheads; fillers, 126 hogsheads; cutters, 45 hogsheads; smokers, 48 hogsheads; scrap, 13 hogsheads; West Virginia bright tobaccos, 4 hogsheads; dark tobaccos, 50 hogsheads; berleys, 10 hogsheads stems, 12 hogsheads. Total, 420 hogsheads.

Office of the tobacco inspector reports to-day: Inspections bright, 6 hogsheads. Re-inspections bright, 25 hogsheads; dark, 1 hogshead.

Inspections and re-inspections for the week ending May 3, 1890: Inspections—Bright, 73 hogsheads; dark, 58 hogsheads; western, 20 hogsheads. Re-inspections—Bright, 161 hogsheads; dark, 59 hogsheads. Total inspections and re-inspections, 371 hogsheads.

Virginia, Farmer's, Wilson's Alleghany, Myer's, Old Dominion, Shockoe, Blanchard's, Davenport's, Seabrook's and Planter's and Merchant's warehouses report to-day: Receipts, 21 hogsheads; 1 tierce; deliveries, 44 hogsheads.

For the week ending Saturday, May 3, 1890: Receipts, 354 hogsheads; 1 tierce; 3 boxes; deliveries, 149 hogsheads; 8 tierces; 12 boxes.

Office of the collector of the United States internal revenue reports collections for the city of Richmond to-day as follows: Tax paid, cigars and cigarettes, $287.10; tobaccos, $2,115.80; special, $408.00. Total, $3,110.90.

For the week: Tax paid on cigars and cigarettes, $7,838.30; tobaccos, $21,595.67; special, $9,943.20. Total, $39,377.77.

Registered at the Tobacco Exchange today: O. Goldstein, Boston, Mass.; John E. Taylor, Manchester.

Messrs. Vaughan & Sarvay in their weekly report of the tobacco market give the following comparative statement of stocks of tobaccos: Stock April 30, 1889, 20,191 hogsheads. Stock April 30, 1890, 18,194, and add: "We have to report again small transactions for the week, while for the month just ended, we have had fair business in all desirable grades, and stocks show a decrease for the month of April of 1,306 hogsheads, and the smallest stock we have carried since 1880."

The Richmond tobacco market was rather quiet to-day, though there were some fifty odd hogsheads sold; principally smokers. Sales for the week were fairly good, especially of bright wrappers and fillers. Inspections and reinspections to-day and for the week were light. Receipts and deliveries to-day were light, (deliveries exceeding receipts) and the same is true for the week. Internal revenue collections were fairly good to-day, and for the week heavy.

C. McL.

South Boston, Va.

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., May 2.—The offerings during the week were larger than the past week, and a very decided improvement in quality, with higher prices than at any time since the 1st October. With a good season the balance in the hands of the farmers would be brought in very rapidly, as they are all anxious to avail themselves of the present high prices to sell.

A. B. WILLINGHAM.

Durham, N. C.

DURHAM, N. C., May 2.—Receipts of leaf in this market have been heavier the past week than for a month past. Fillers of the mahogany type as well as wrappers of the same class were very scarce and high. All medium lines of bright leaf were plentiful, but the demand for any class of leaf was so strong that full prices were paid.

WEBB & KRAMER.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., May 1.—Offerings this week were almost entirely low in grade and undesirable in quality, and were mostly in unsafe order. There was no material change in the strength of the market, and prices ruled much the same as last reported. There are the usual complaints from some sections of loss of plants by the fly, but there will doubtless be a sufficiency for the intended planting, though there will be only a small proportion large enough for a May planting, and so the extent of the planting will depend largely upon the weather conditions in June.

M. H. CLARK & BRO.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

New York Stock Market.

Reported by C. W. Branch & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 1111 Main street.

NEW YORK, May 3.

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Petroleum	85½	....
Am'n Cotton Seed Oil Trusts	28	....
Atchison	42⅞	....
Canada Southern	57⅝	....
Ches. and Ohio, common	24⅛	24½
Ches. and Ohio, 1st preferred	63⅞	64¼
Ches. and Ohio, 2d preferred	43⅞	44
Chicago Gas Trusts	50⅞	....
C. B and Q	108⅝	....
Delaware L. and Western	143⅞	....
Delaware and Hudson	169¾	....
Erie	27⅝	....
E Tennessee, 1st preferred	76	77½
E Tennessee, 2d preferred	23¾	24
E Tennessee common	9	9½
Fort Worth and Denver	36½	....
Jersey Central	121¾	....
Lake Shore	110⅞	....
L., E. & W. preferred	63⅞	....
Lead Trusts	20⅞	....
Louisville and Nashville	91⅞	....
Manhattan	114	....
Missouri Pacific	75⅝	....
N Y and N E	48⅞	....
Northwestern	114⅞	....
N Pacific	33⅞	....
N Pacific, preferred	80⅞	....
New York Central	109⅝	....
Or Trans	46⅞	....
Pacific Mail	44⅞	....
Reading	42⅞	....
R Terminal	23⅞	....
Rock Island	94⅞	....
Sugar Trusts	75⅞	....
St. Paul	75⅞	....
Tennessee Coal and Iron	52⅞	....
Texas Pacific	21⅞	....
Union Pacific	66⅞	....
Wabash preferred	28⅞	....
W U Telegraph	84⅞	....
Wis. Cen	31⅞	....

Richmond Stock Market.

Reported by John L. Williams & Son bankers and brokers, No 1111 Main street.

RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1890.

FIRST BOARD.

100 Virginia consols at 45.
2,300 Richmond city 5's at 101½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½'s, R. & C., 1891	103	....
U. S. 4's, R. & C., 1907	123	....
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's C, 1910	97½	98
North Carolina 6's C, 1919	124	127
Virginia 6's, Consols, 1905	45	46
Virginia 3-4-5 Ten-Forties, 1919	56	59
Virginia 3's New, 1932	66½	66⅞
Virginia consol coupons, fundable	33	....
Virginia consol coupons, nonfundable	24	26
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond 8's, 1904-1909	136	....
Richmond 6's, 1904-1910	118	120
Richmond 5's, 1890-1890	101¼	101½
Richmond 5's, 1921 and later	112	114
Richmond 4's, 1921	....	101
RAILROAD BONDS.		
A. & C. 1st 7's R., 1907	122	123
A. & C. guar. income 6's 1900	104	105
Cape Fear & Yadkin V., 1916	105½	105½
C C & A. 1st. 7's, C., 1895	109½	....
C., C. & Aug. 2d 7's C, 1910	117	....
C., C. & Aug. 2'd 6's	109½	110½
C. & G. 1st 6's, C., 1916	107	....
C. & G. 2d 6's, C., 1926	81	....
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's, R. C.	113	114½
Georgia Pacific 5 per ct., 1925	79½	80½
Georgia Pacific incomes	....	51
Jackson, Tam. & K. West 1917	102	105
Petersburg Class A, 5's, R. C.	105½	....
Petersburg Class B, 6's, R. C.	105	108
Rich. & Dan. gold 6's, C 1915	116½	....
R., Y. R. & C. 1st 8's, 1894	109	....
Rich. & Mecklenburg 1st 6's	104	108
Rich. & Alleghany, 1st mort.	71½	72½
Virginia Midland, G M 5's	84	....
Wstern N. C. 1st 7's, C. 1890	101¾	....
Western N. C. 1st 6's, C. 1914	100	102
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta & Charlotte	92½	93½
Georgia Pacific	10	13½
Petersburg	67½	68
R., F. & P. div. obligation	109	110
Richmond and Petersburg	103	107
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Virginia Fire and Marine	....	38

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Reserve, decrease, $204,500; loans, increase, $159,400; specie, decrease, $621,800; legal tenders, increase, $416,000; deposits, increase, $782,800.

Grain and Cotton Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1890.

OFFERINGS.

Wheat—630 bushels.
Oats—1,000 bushels.
Rye—200 bushels.
Screenings—600 bushels.
Mill offal, 27 tons.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat—Mixed, 600 bushels very good on private terms; Shortberry, 30 bushels very good at 98. Total sales of wheat 630 bushels.

COTTON REPORT.

Market firm.

Quotations. — Middling, 11c.; low middling, 10⅝c.; good ordinary, 10c.

Chicago Market.

Messrs. Baldwin and Farnum telegraph to Thomas Branch & Co., as follows:

CHICAGO, May 3.—Wheat: We have had another active and excited day. Every man has kept an eye on the Northwest, and the chief factor in our market has been rain or no rain. The reports coming from the Northwest are of really a sensational character. High, dry winds, wheat blown out of the ground, and other statements of similar character. This has kept steam on in this market, although the close was a cent below highest price. If dry weather should continue over Sunday and into next week, prices are likely to run still higher. Another thing that has helped the advance was the light offering of May and June, and anxiety of purchasers for these months. May sold quite freely at $1; June at 99c. Shall not be surprised if June proves to be fully as hard to buy as May is. Outside markets advanced nearly as much as we did. Liverpool ¾d. higher. Receipts, 265,000; shipments, 225,000; exports, 88,000, and 6,000 packages flour. Corn was strong early; in fact, ruled strong until very near close. We have had quite an advance, and ought to have some setback, although same feeling prevailed in wheat at 87c. add 88c.; the same may occur in corn around 38c. and 31c, advice taking profits on strong places, as you have some good ones. This corn sold at 5c. lower than it ought, and we have only gained that 5c. now, and the next 5c. may go easier than the last. If strong Monday, it may be policy to sell out long, but will keep you posted as well as we can. Receipts, 517,000; shipments, 1,126,000; exports, 601,000. Oats: Yesterday's inspection received amounted to 495 cars. Receipts are exceeding shipments, and market showed effect of this to-day, being easier than yesterday, and during last two hours was tame and inactive. Provisions weak from opening to close. They have cut away from wheat. They are talking 150,000 hogs for next week, 30,000 for Monday and good selling element is in market. Would rather have sold ribs than bought to-day, and believe they will sell lower next week. Cash trade very dull. It is estimated that we will get 500,000 to 600,000 hogs for May, and if we get them it's too many for the trade. Lard dull; the only support was from Mr. Hutchinson. Think this will ease off when it will do to buy.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, MD., May 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 11⅞@12c. Flour active; Howard street and Western superfine, $2.10@$2.75; do. extra, $3@$3.75; do. family, $4@$4.75; city mills, Rio brands extra, $4.75@$5; winter wheat patent, $5@$5.75; spring do. do., $5.25@$5.75; do. do. straight, $4.60@$5; do. do. extra, $4.10@$4.50. Wheat—Southern scarce and strong; Fultz, 95@98c.; Longberry, 96@$1; No. 2, 97c.; steamer No. 2 red, 95c.; Western strong; No. 2 winter red spot, 96c.; May, 95⅞c. Corn—Southern scarce and higher; white, 40@45c.; yellow, 43c.; Western strong; mixed spot, 43½@43⅞c.; May, 42c. Oats strong; Southern and Pennsylvania, 31@33c.; Western white, 37@38c.; do. mixed, 33@35c.; graded No. 2 white, 37c. Rye easier; prime to choice, 61@63c. Provisions fairly active and unchanged. Coffee unchanged; Rio cargoes fair, 19½c. Sugar unchanged; A soft, 6⅛c.; copper-refined quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.09@$1.10.

Baltimore Stock Market.

[By Telegraph.]

BALTIMORE, MD., May 3.—Virginia threes, 66½.

New York Cotton Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-night say: "Our morning cables from Liverpool report that market quiet at about last night's closing prices. In this market the trading has favored the bulls, buying being based upon a reported improvement in the American dry goods market, and the probability that American spinners would soon be forced to buy more freely. Under this buying prices were again advanced to within three points of the highest figures thus far reached this season, and though there was a slight reaction at the close, the feeling is decidedly more confident."

Receipts at our ports to-day 2,200 against 2,287 last week. The spot market is steady at unchanged prices; middling uplands 12; sales, 170 bales; transactions in futures, 47,000 bales. Futures closed 3 to 5 points higher, as follows: May, and June, 11.90@11.91; July, 11.94@11.95; August, 11.91@11.92; September, 11.33@11.37; October, 10.86@10.87; November, 10.65@10.66; December, 10.64@10.65; January, 10.66@10.67; February, 10.70@10.72.

In Liverpool spot closed steady, middling uplands 6 7-16d; sales, 7,000 bales.

New York Financial Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—Money closed offered at 3 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 485@487; actual rates, 484⅞ for sixty days, and 486½ for demand. Governments closed steady; currency 6's, 115 bid; 4's, coupon, 122 bid; 4½'s, do. 103½ bid.

The stock market was active to-day, 143,353 shares changing hands to noon. The principal dealings were in Oregon Transcontinental, Richmond and West Point, and Chicago and St. Louis preferred. Prices opened ⅛@⅞ per cent. lower, and further declined fractionally in the first half hour. Richmond and West Point was the weakest point, declining ⅜ to 23½. St. Louis and Pittsburg preferred was specially strong and advanced 1½ per cent. In the hour to noon the tone of the market was firmer and prices in most cases recovered to within a fraction of these current last night, notwithstanding the fact the bank statement was unfavorable, showing a decrease in the revenue of $204,500.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—Flour firm and fairly active; city mill extras, $4.30@$4.55 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, $2.50@$6.25; fine, $2.15@2.55; superfine, $2.10@$2.85. Wheat strong; closed steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.05½ cash; do. May, $1.01⅞. Corn strong and ⅜c. higher; No. 2 mixed, 41⅞c. cash; do. May, 41⅞c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c. cash; do. May, 32⅞c. Pork dull; new mess, $14.00@$14.25. Lard quiet; June, $6.71. Sugar—Refined quiet; cut-leaf and crushed, 7c.; granulated, 6 3-16c.; mould A, 6 5-16c. Coffee steady; fair Rio cargoes, 19¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph.]

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—Pork—regular, $13.25@$13.37½; family, $12.50@$12.75. Lard—Kettle dried, 6¾@7c. Bacon—Short clear sides, $6.25@$6.50. Whisky—Sales, 918 barrels finished goods on the basis of $1.02 per gallon for high wines.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Groceries, Etc.

[Reported by Davenport & Morris.]

Brooms—Two strings, 90c. to $1.15; three strings, $1.40 to $2; four strings, $1.90 to $2.30; five strings, $3.30. Market on all grades has advanced fully 15 per cent.

Baskets—Willow, $1.15 to $1.30 per nest, split, 50 to 75c. per dozen.

Canned Tomatoes—Three pounds, per dozen, 80 to 90c.

Canned Corn—Two pounds, per dozen, 70 to 80c.

Herrings—Roe, half barrel, $2.75 to $3.25; North Carolina cut, per barrel, $4.50 to $5; gross, per barrel, $3.37½ to $3.75. Market bare, with upward tendency.

Rice—Carolina, 5 to 6c.; Rangoon, 4½c.

Salt—Liverpool, from store, $1.35; ground alum from store, per sack, 85c., to $1.00. Market unchanged.

Sugars—Granulated, 6⅞; confectioners' A, 6⅛c.; soft A, 5⅞c. to 6c.; yellow, 5⅜ to 5⅝c. All grades strong and higher.

Teas—Black, 25 to 50c.; Oolong, 25 to 50c.; gunpowder, 20 to 85c.

Coffee—Rio, 16½ to 21c.; Laguayra, 19¾ to 20½c.; Java, 25 to 27c. Receipts very small, as well as available supply in Rio and 30 points higher.

Buckets—Painted, two hoops, $1.15; three hoops, $1.50. Stronger advances.

Tallow—4c.

Lard—Pure, 7¾c.; pressed, 5½c.

Molasses—Extra, hogshead, 13 to 15c.; barrels, 15 to 16c.; genuine golden syrup per gallon, 27 to 32c.; New Orleans prime to choice, 35 to 50c.

Soap—Washing, 3¾ to 4c.; per pound;

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Etc.

Cement—Union, per barrel, $1.35; Rosendale, $1.35 to $1.40; James River, $1.25 to $1.30.

Lime—Rockland, per barrel, $1.10 to $1.15; Anchor, $1.05; Riverton, $1.05; $7; Virginia limes, 95c. to $1.

Plaster—Lump, $4; ground, $6.50 to $7, Calcined plaster, $1.65 to $1.75.

RICHMOND,

FRIDAY, MAY 16th,

BARNUM & BAILEY'S

Greatest Show On Earth.

Imre Kilrafy's Nero, Or the Destruction of Rome.

ENDORSED BY EVERY MEMBER OF GREAT BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY,

The Royal Family's visit to Mr Barnum at "Olympia" London.

The Prince of Wales, Nobility, Press and People. The most colossal enterprise on earth. Triple Circus, Olympia Hippodrome, 2 Menageries, Mystifying Illusions, Museum, Aquarium, 2 Elevated Stages, 400 Horses, 50 Cages, 33 Golden Chariots, 500 Actors, 400 Dancers, 300 Experts—actually 1,200 PERFORMERS and ARTISTS.

P. T. BARNUM and J. A. BAILEY, Equal Owners. Capital Invested, $3,500,000. Daily Expenses, $7,300.

Tremendous Stage, 450 Feet Long.

Required for the presentation of IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO, OR THE DESTRUCTION OF ROME. The Grandest Scenery and Costliest Costumes! Most Magnificent Roman Displays! Truly Wonderful Transformations! Marvelous Living Tableaux! Grand Terpsichorean and Musical Entertainment.

Truthful Representation of Nero's Triumphs. Vestal Maidens. Delightful Dancers, Sacred Ceremonies, Roman Combats, Fearless Charioteers, Religious Fetes, Orgies, Riots, Slaves, Priests, Roman Games, Ancient Sports, Weird, Strange and Wonderful Sights, Great Pageants, Noble Contests, Armed Warriors,

Herds of Elephants, Droves of Camels, Multitudes of People. AN ENTIRE MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS. Everybody delighted and awed by the magnitude and extent of these truly colossal shows.

2 Performances Every Day, 2 & 8 P. M.

Doors open an hour earlier. All tents remain up until 9 o'clock at night.

MONSTER NEW STREET PARADE,

Rain or shine, at 9 A. M. on the day of the Show. Reserved seats can be had at the regular price, and admission tickets at the usual advance at SCHOEN'S CIGAR STORE, 1100 east Main street.

BARNUM'S LOCATION IN RICHMOND, BROAD AND LOMBARDY STS.

Admission, 75 cents. Children under 9 years, 50 cents. Reserved Opera Chairs Extra. my 4,7,11,13,14,15

OTTERBURN

Lithia and Magnesia Water.

SURE CURE FOR

Dyspepsia and Kidney Diseases.

SEE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES.

Dr. Cooper, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Richmond, speaks as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., June 14 1888.—For three months past I have used for a peculiar form of dyspepsia, that troubles me more or less, the Otterburn Lithia Water with great benefit. Its use has done me great good. I tried many others, but none were so beneficial. To those troubled with flatulence of the stomach, rising of food, slow digestion on account of gaseous accumulations, acidity of the stomach, and torpid liver, I would cheerfully recommend a faithful trial of the water.

GEORGE COOPER.

RICHMOND, VA., April 8, 1887.—I have been suffering for years with a complication of Liver and Kidney trouble, suffering great pain in the region of the kidneys, and having my attention called to the Otterburn Lithia and Magnesia Water, I commenced to use it, and never experienced such relief from anything. The very first half gallon increased the flow of urine and cleared it up. My appetite has been restored, and I feel that I cannot commend the water too highly.

R. F. WALKER.

Richmond parties can procure the water from GEORGE SCHOEN, 1100 E. Main street. Parties elsewhere will address OTTERBURN LITHIA SPRINGS COMPANY, P. O. Box 59, Richmond, Va. Special terms to Doctors and Ministers.

W. B. RICE, Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 5 north Tenth street, Richmond, Va.

my 4-8-it

OTTERBURN SPRINGS HOTEL.

This New and Popular Summer Resort will be Open for Visitors on

JUNE 1st.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS have been made on the premises since last season—facilities for putting water in hotel; streets, walks and drives graded, &c., &c.

THE TABLE will be supplied with the best the market affords—fresh milk, butter, spring lamb and chickens of the very best.

TERMS:

$35.00 to $45.00 Per Month; $10.00 Per Week; $2 00 Per Day.
Special Rates for Families.

RAILROAD FARE FROM RICHMOND: Regular ticket, $2 round trip; Saturday ticket, good until Monday evening, $1.50; monthly ticket, good for fifty-two trips, $10; for three months, good for one hundred and fifty-six trips, $24. Parties buying these monthly tickets (or three months) have privilege of putting the names of their family and one servant on them. The Otterburn Springs train leaves Richmond daily (except Sunday) at 6 o'clock P. M., arriving at Otterburn Station at 7:35 P. M., in time for supper; leaving Otterburn Station at 7:10 A. M., giving guests time for breakfast; arriving at Richmond at 8:45 A. M., in time for banking and general business hours. This gives merchants and business men an excellent opportunity to visit their families daily without keeping them away from their business.

ALL PASSENGER TRAINS STOP AT OTTERBURN STATION; so, whether you go on special or regular trains, buy tickets for Otterburn Station.

THE HEALTHFULNESS of Otterburn and the excellence of the water for INDIGESTION, INSOMNIA, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, is too well known to need commendation.

FOR ANY FURTHER PARTICULARS address me at Otterburn Springs, Amelia Courthouse (the postoffice address of the Springs), or call on W. B. RICE, No. 5 north Tenth street, or C. A. ROSE, No. 11 north Tenth street, for circulars and descriptive pamphlet.

my4-8,3t J. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

WANTS

WANTED—STUDENTS TO LEARN to operate the Graphophone in connection with the Type-Writer. These machines are coming rapidly into use, and those first learning their operation will have best opportunity for good positions. Thorough course of training in Stenography. Terms reasonable. McGILVRA COLLEGE OF STENOGRAPHY, 1 0 north Ninth street. oe13-em

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For terms address CENTENNIAL M'F'G CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FURNITURE TO REPAIR. Upholster and Varnish, Mattresses to Renovate, Children's Carriages to Repair and Paint. Estimates free. Prices low. H. F. MOORE, 426 and 428 Brook avenue, near Clay street, Upholsterer and Cabinet-Maker. fe25-tf

WANTED.—CONTRACTORS TO build Eight-room Queen Ann dwelling for River View Improvement Company. Plans, &c., at office of R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. my4-1t

WANTED – AN ACTIVE MAN FOR each section. Salary $75 to $100 to locally represent a successful N. Y. Company incorporated to supply Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, etc., to consumers at cost. Also a Lady of tact, Salary, $40, to enroll members (80,000 now enrolled, 100,000 paid in). Reference exchanged. Empire Co-operative Association (credit well rated). Lock Box 610 N. Y. fe9-Tuly

GRINDER AND POLISHER.—RAZORS, Scissors, Knives, Tailors' Scissors and all kinds of edge tools ground in the best manner. All work warranted. 708 east Broad street. AUG. LEINEWEBER. my-1m

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The members of HENRICO UNION LODGE, No. 130, are requested to attend a stated meeting at their Hall, on twenty-fifth street, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 5TH, at 7:30 o'clock. (Amendment to By-Laws will be acted upon.) Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of the W. M.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

May 4th, A. D., 1890, A. L. 5890. my4-1t*

OFFICE OF
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY COMPANY,
RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1890.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hollywood Cemetery Company will be held at the office of the Virginia State Insurance Company, No. 1003 east Main street, on Tuesday, 13th of May, 1890, at 5 o'clock P. M. R. T. BROOKE, my4-td Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

RICHMOND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION stockholders will please attend a called meeting MONDAY, 5th instant, at 8:30 P. M., at the Club-house, Island Park. Business of great importance. my4-1t

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES on salary, to take charge of my business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable; light; very fascinating and healthful; no talking required; permanent position; wages $10 per week. Good pay for part time. My references include some of the best well known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Address with stamp, MRS. MARION WALKER, Fourth and Chestnut streets, Louisville, Ky. wed,sat,6m