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TWELVE PAGES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

PERVERTED LAWS.

Cavie, the great naturalist, could, it
is said, reconstruct a fossil animal per-
fectly from a single bone. This was a
wonderful feat in science, surely; but
even a track betrays the wolf to a skill-
ful and experienced hunter, and the
expert detective knows a rogue by his
affectations of honesty and innocence.
So, it is no difficult nor doubtful work
of induction to know the end from the
means employed, nor to learn and pre-
dict the good from the direction taken,
the kind of transportation, and other
indications.

Hence, it is not conjecture, but as-
sured knowledge, which enables us to
tell the past and present, and the fu-
ture intentions of the political monster,
or monsters, that now have us in their
power. The act of Congress of 1873 was
tracked from London; and from there
came the first knowledge to our people
that that act demonetized silver and
put gold on top; and we at once under-
stood it, as England was then the only
single gold-basis country, the un-
iversal creditor, with all other nations
and peoples their debtors, and in Lon-
don resided the head of the monetary
and lending world, and the head of the
Rothschild family and all its depend-
ents. The origin and purpose of the act
thus known, it was mysterious only to
the uninformed that a vast contraction
of the currency ensued here, to be fol-
lowed by a like contraction all over the
earth as nation after nation, under the
coercion and influence (synonyms in
this case) of England and the Roths-
childs, followed the American example,
as set by the act (a gross fraud on our
government and people—the silver-
stealing act of 1873. Not a single na-
tion, nor State, nor corporation, nor
even a bank, banker, or broker outside
of England, would have knowingly and
willingly gone into this wholesale de-
struction of half the money of the
world, but for the double pressure of
England and the Rothschilds—all be-
ing in debt to one or the other, or to
both, or looking to them for favors to
come. But, as Holy Writ tells, and as
all experience proves, the debtor is ser-
vant to his creditor, and thus a policy,
injurious to all nations, corporations
and persons, save England and the
Rothschilds (the universal creditors)
was fraudulently or forcibly put upon
mankind,—not only destroying half the
money the debtor could pay with (by
equitable exchange, if not directly, but
doubling the price of what was left
(gold), making it doubly hard to ac-
quire by all debtors, as well as by all
laborers, workmen and producers,—
while, at the same time, proportionally
diminishing the value of all property
(except bonds and other holdings
equivalent to gold) and destroying all
credit that had been based upon it.

Who can calculate the enormous sum
of this loss? A loss, however, that has
been all gain, so far, to England, the
Rothschilds and all other creditors,
lenders and shavers who, in their
sphere, have known how to realize the
swag thus offered them. It is an in-
calculable amount; yet it is a loss, an
inevitable result, as certain, demon-
strable and knowable as anything the
most exact science can prove or pre-
dict. All the laws of trade, finance and
political economy concur in showing
what must be the consequences of this
general demonetization of silver; and

it was with full knowledge of these
consequences, and because of them,
that the prime movers in the great
crime and their accomplices had it per-
petrated, to their immense aggrandize-
ment and to the cruel impoverishment
of the rest of the world.

Of course they deny it, yet they really
prove their guilt, if they do not confess
it, by their efforts to show that the
consequences of the crime have not
been evil, but good! Good, because the
mites of the widows and orphans and
the little of others, too small to make
any show in statistics, though the "ail"
of their poor possessions, make a tre-
mendous show when aggregated in the
hands of the spoilers! Good, because
the spoilers are able under contraction
to pit our people against the pauper
populations of Europe, by obtaining our
labor and products so low that they can
take possession of European markets, to
the increased distress of the European
serfs; the money thus bled and sweat-
ed from the people of two continents,
being paraded here and elsewhere, in
bulk, as PROOF OF OUR PROSPER-
ITY! When it is really the proceeds of
a system almost as damnable as skin-
ning people alive to reduce the price
of leather, and to enable tanners and
shoe-dealers to rejoice in prosperity.

It is said that "the mills of the gods
grind slow, but they grind exceeding
fine." America has a large grist at
these mills, and our people are in sore
distress; particularly as they justly ap-
prehend that this year the European
spoilers will play off on them the same
game played off by the American
spoilers last year on the people of Eu-
rope. The people of both hemispheres,
under stress for money, in a currency
famine, are to be played off against
each other in a gamble for "the bal-
ance of trade," until both are made
more cattle, or beasts of burden and
travail, and to be regarded and treated
as such. And we shall then be told
that this is just: according to irre-
versible laws. Yes; but irreversible
laws that are not impervious, and
that in this case, as in that of money
and currency, have been studiously
perverted to grind and skin the masses.
The same laws, wisely and justly ap-
plied, would enure, as God intended
them, to the general welfare—the good
of all.

A REIGN OF GAMBLERS.

This whole country, government and
all, is in the hands of a set of gam-
blers, and as fully and as damagingly so
as was San Francisco in 1853-4, when
the people formed a Vigilance Commit-
tee for salvation. Everything not "con-
veyed" or "appropriated," is gambled,
and the gamblers who run the games,
not only use their skill, but they cheat
in any way, to any extent, necessary to
win. The methods at Monte Carlo and
the German "bads" are fair and honest
dealing compared with tricks played
at Washington and elsewhere in the
United States by our choppers. Our pol-
itics is cut-throat faro; our elections
are lotteries, with all the prizes affor-
ted beforehand; and every department
of government is in the hands of the
Lobby. Official oaths are dicers' oaths;
the constitution is a joke, and the peo-
ple are but sheep to be fleeced and de-
voured.

What are we going to do about it?
Alas! the spirit of gambling has in-
fected the people. The love of money—
the root of all evil—has blinded the
popular vision, and chance promises all
things. They will not see the stocked
cards, the loaded dice, nor the black-
legs behind these; or, if they see, they
prefer to be cheated and to lose, rather
than not indulge their mania or mad-
ness for gambling. That is so with
some; others are touters of the black-
legs, because they are allowed to win
a little occasionally, as a lure to the
simple; but the majority are more
dupes and victims, to be skinned and
eviscerated. The minority sadly or in-
dignantly look on, powerless to stop the
swindling, which also robs them by its
impoverishment of the community.

This minority is the Democracy. The
sharps, touters, players, dupes and
victims constitute the Republican party,
whose masses are so enthusiastically
contributing to their own undoing
and that of their country, under the
insane delusion that somehow they are
benefited by this reign of gamblers
and sports; and their games. The lunatic
asylums cannot exhibit a madder or
more foolish majority. As the rain falls
upon the just and unjust, so does any
dispensation of evil in public affairs
fall upon us all alike, except those
who design the evil and are prepared to
profit by it? Bad government must af-
flict all alike, consenters or non-con-
senters, Republican or Democrat. And,
in any case, do robbers inquire into
anyone's politics before making him
stand and deliver. Did the thieves who
beat and stripped the man who was go-
ing from Jerusalem to Jericho inquire
into his opinions, or his sect, or his
tribe, or even ask his name? No. And
all of us now on our way to Jericho
may be sure that the thieves who beset
us will strip us all the same, whether
we be silverite or goldite, Democrat or
Republican. Bad governors, like good
ones, are no respecters of persons. Gen-
eral laws, measures, politics, methods,
if evil, afflict all alike; and Democrats,
under the prevailing misgovernment,
have at least the satisfaction of not
being consenting and supporting ac-
complices in the wrong, ruin and de-
bauchery flourishing over us all.

And what is the greatest blessing
and highest satisfaction that any man
can make sure of under the most free
and most honest of self governments?
That he has sustained the best men and
measures, to the best of his knowledge
and ability, and that, if these have been
overborne by evil men and their sway

of vicious measures, he has done his
best to prevent their domination. And
what a spectacle of folly it is to see a
multitude of free men shouting at the
heels of Hannas, Quays, Platts, Mor-
tons and other sharpers, over the re-
sults of a fraudulent or bulldozed elec-
tion that dooms them to the same in-
flictions sure to fall upon all the peo-
ple, themselves included! All that can
be said, has been said by Christ: "For-
give them. They know not what they
do!"

AN AMAZING RAILWAY PORTER.

For six months or more past, the
"prosperity" press has been diligent
and vociferous citing alleged evidences
of prosperity, among these has been the
immense business done by the railroads
of the country; and no few contrac-
tionist organs have made elaborate
arguments to prove that the vast pros-
perity of transportation positively es-
tablished the prosperity of every other
industry, as the magnitude of its freight
and travel could only be attained
through the general thrift attending all
enterprises.

And now, here comes Robert P. Por-
ter, Superintendent of the last Census,
with a plea to Agriculturists and others
in behalf of the poor and suffering rail-
way corporations: a plea not half so
astounding to us, we venture to say,
as it is astounding to the "prosperity"
press,—though his ascription of great
prosperity to farmers is a bit of in-
durate cheek only found in the British
imported article. Our farmers rolling
in wealth and ease and luxury, and
our railroad magnates and owners hard
up and in want! Oh, Mr. Porter, what
is your lay in that? Are you prepar-
ing the way for a raise in rates of
freight on all agricultural products, be-
cause a famine in India a year ago
raised the price of wheat temporarily
(chiefly in the hands of speculators
and exporters), and because the profits
of last year's transportation did not
pay off all railroad indebtedness, nor
pay fat dividends on all the watered
shares of the corporations? Fie! Mr.
Porter: we fear some millionaire, with
whom you dined recently, has touched
the sensibilities of your bowels of com-
passion by his pathetic tale!

We know positively that there is no
prosperity among farmers—North, West,
East, or South; and we are confident
that the railway managers are in no
distress,—in which the "prosperity"
papers must all agree with us, or con-
fess that their recent jubulations over
the "prosperity" and "business" of the
railroads was all fiction—a fairy tale.
As for that \$1,000,000,000 which Mr. Por-
ter somehow traces from abroad, in our
balance of trade, to the pockets of our
farmers, we assure him that it largely
represents agricultural loss, and no
profit, with gain only to the transport-
ers, exporters and other speculators in
the necessities of our farmers. That
Mr. Porter should sympathize with
these exporters, transporters and other
wealthy porters, is natural enough;
but we beg him not to be so eager to
put up a job in their behalf on the
tillers of the soil on mistaken and mis-
apprehended figures; for, how can the
capital and labor invested and em-
ployed in planting and farming be well
remunerated with wheat at an average
of less than 50 cents a bushel; corn, 20
cents; oats, 25; cotton less than 5 cents
a pound; pork less than 4 cents a
pound; hay, 40 or 50 cents a hundred
weight; and all other products in propo-
rtion?

You are sadly mistaken, Mr. Porter.
The figures you quote may be true
(though some of them are covers for
often exposed lies); but they are mis-
understood and misconstrued. The
farmers would be glad to commute with
you at a title of the sum you would
them, or to swap all their profits for a
quarter of the net profits of the rail-
roads. That you may be sure of; and
if you will only mingle with farmers
a little, you can learn much.

FOR ANARCHY, COMMUNISM, DES- POTISM.

The argument for a trust, is also the
argument for a commune, for anarchy
and for monarchy or despotism. This
seems to show that it is surely erro-
neous and false,—for how can truth and
right uphold these diverse things? Yet
the commune is but a combine, or trust,
of all, in all things, for the common
benefit,—not only following out the pol-
icy of the trust but for the general wel-
fare, if the trust policy be really good.
Anarchy is the removal of all re-
straints, not only on trade, but every-
thing else. If trade may be safely left
to the natural laws of trade, why may
not everything else be left to its natu-
ral laws. Why punish theft? Why not
leave it to the laws of morality? Hon-
esty is the best policy, you know. Even
a few murders might teach a man that
it is cheaper, more profitable and satis-
factory not to kill his fellow men. And
a King is the ne plus ultra, of the trust—
the perfect trust—provided he have un-
limited and arbitrary power over all
persons and things, and be wholly ex-
empt himself from all restraints except
natural laws. No Competition, low
costs, immense sales and quick returns.

It is a fact that few people know any-
thing about these natural laws, and
least of all of those of trade, or political
economy, which is called "the dark
science"; and it is also a fact that few
people observe these laws; while it
is well known that these laws, how
well so ever intended by the great Law-
giver of the universe, can easily be
perverted to evil and wrong by cunning
and dishonesty,—as all predatory birds,
beasts and rascals prove by their prac-
tices.

We, therefore, impeach the trusts and

their defenders and advocates as the
chief promoters, by argument and ex-
ample, first, of anarchy, by their de-
nunciation of government and law, and
their resistance to and evasion of it;
second, of communism, by their argu-
ment and example in favor of combin-
ing, consolidating and operating all
business; and, third, of imperialism, by
their argument and example in expan-
sion, acquisition, extension, suppres-
sion, subjugation, centralization and
monopoly or monarchy.

Consequently, as our government is
none of these, the trust conspirators,
political, financial, commercial or relat-
ing to other "business," and arguing
therefor or combining therein, are the
enemies of this republic, its govern-
ment, people and free institutions of
every sort, from a cigarette shop, to the
Federal Supreme Court, unless in a
Trust!

THE SERVILE STANDPOINT.

Legally, civilly and politically, all
men are equal in this country, under
our laws and constitutions. There are
no classes, or orders, among our peo-
ple: as citizens, all are on a level. Yet
there is an increasing use of such
phrases as "the lower orders," "the
higher classes," "the common people,"
"the better people," "the best people,"
and so on.

All of these (except "the common
people"), and the fashion of using them,
are imported; partly by our tourists,
and partly by our imitators of English
literary slang. "The common people,"
as originally used among us, had no
derogatory significance whatever, and
meant simply to distinguish the public
generally from the people who had
some special position, or designation,
public or private, civil, military, naval,
professional, or ecclesiastical. But, in
bad company, it must be confessed that
it has become as offensive as "the vul-
gar multitude,"—although that phrase
itself originally conveyed no offense,
and meant none—as "vulgar fractions"
means nothing but "common frac-
tions," to distinguish them from the
special fractions known as "decimal
fractions."

The fact is that the degradation of
these phrases themselves and the de-
gradation they too often are used to
imply, mark but the steady degrada-
tion of our people, of a certain sort,
from the grand simplicity of our fa-
thers' plain democracy and republicanism,
to the mean, vain and false as-
sumptions of purse-pride and snobbery.
Men may be very well and truly said
to be more or less wealthy, learned, or
influential, individually, just as they
may be described as more or less
strong, tall, heavy, aged, &c.; but, in
this country, it is but the language of
slaves, menials and bunkeys to speak
of "the quality" "poor trash," "lower
orders" "and higher," or "better classes,"
&c. It is gauging the community
not only from a servile, but an utterly
false, standpoint; and who uses it
grades himself very distinctly and fixes
his point of view.

Of no men classified by wealth, fam-
ily, social position, or other accidental
circumstances, can it be truly said that
they are "the best people," or a
"higher" or "better class" than men
of less wealth, of more obscure fami-
lies, who have no social eminence, nor
have ever sought it; for all the best qual-
ities of manhood have never been and never
can be engrossed or monopolized by
any distinctions of an artificial kind.
Integrity, courage, judgment, truth,
humanity; these are the heritage of
rich and poor, and oftenest of the hum-
ble and obscure.

NORFOLK'S GROWTH IN POPULA- TION AND BUSINESS.

The report of Statistician Dawes to
the Business Men's Association, read
at the annual meeting of the Board of
Trade Tuesday evening, and presented
in the columns of the Virginian-Pilot
yesterday, was an exceedingly interest-
ing and valuable paper. It demon-
strated very forcibly our growth and de-
velopment in population and business,
and the facts presented should be wide-
ly circulated throughout the country.
In population the figures show an in-
crease of nearly one hundred per cent,
since the census of 1890, for the city
proper. The census of 1890 placed our
population at 24,541, while the directory
approximation of 1895 gives us a popu-
lation of 65,313. The showing as to the
health of the city is excellent, on the
basis of 65,000 inhabitants the death
rate would be only 15.75—a remarkably
low figure—that will stand comparison
with the general health statistics of
the country.

During the year the exports for this
port reached \$12,669,657, and our im-
ports amounted to \$203,362; and the postal
receipts were \$194,132, as compared
with \$99,707 in 1897, and \$53,313.83 in 1898.
There is no greater indication of
growth of population and development
of business than exhibited by increased
postal receipts. The clearing house
transactions are also most favorable,
amounting during the year to \$90,961-
19, with balances of \$7,923,157—a gain
in clearing over 1897 of \$4,476,517, and
in balances of \$999,378. Our cotton, truck,
oyster, lumber, coal and general mer-
chandise business presents a splendid
showing, and altogether we have great
reason to congratulate ourselves with
the results of 1898, and feel gratified
with the outlook for 1899, which, in the
language of Mr. Dawes, promises to be
one of the most prosperous years in the
history of Norfolk.

"As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and
hatcheth them not; so he that getteth
riches, and not by right, shall leave
them in the midst of his days, and at
his end shall be a fool."—Jeremiah.

"Woe unto them that call evil good,
and good evil; which justify the wicked
for reward."—Isaiah.

"A lying tongue hateth those that are
afflicted by it; and a flattering mouth
worketh ruin."—Proverbs of Solomon.

"They that forsake the law, praise
the wicked; but such as keep the law,
contend with them."—Proverbs of Solo-
mon.

When McKinley is brought to account
in 1900, or finally, his sins of omission
will be few and small compared with
his offences of Commission.

"Then said the prophet Jeremiah unto
Hannaniah (Hanna) "the prophet, Hear
now, Hannaniah: the Lord hath not
sent thee, but thou makest this people
to trust in a lie."—Jeremiah.

"I will cause the arrogance of the
proud to cease, and will lay low the
haughtiness of the terrible. I will make
a man more precious than fine gold;
even a man—than the golden wedge of
Ophir."—Isaiah.

"Wherefore doth the way of the
wicked prosper? Wherefore are all
they happy that deal very treacher-
ously? * * * The spoilers are come
upon all high places through the wild-
erness."—Jeremiah.

"Woe unto them that decree un-
righteous decrees, and that write griev-
ousness which they have prescribed;
to turn aside the needy from judgment,
and to take away the right from the
law of my people."—Isaiah.

When McKinley meets Hanna, he has
an impulse to kick someone; but he is
in doubt whether he should kick him-
self, or Hanna; and, moreover, he
shrinks from the responsibility of de-
ciding the matter. Let him refer it to a
commission! or some commission-
merchant.

"Woe to thee that spoilest, and thou
wast not spoiled; and dost tread treacher-
ously, and they do not tread treacherously
with thee,—when thou shalt cease to
spoil, thou shalt be spoiled; and when
thou shalt make an end to tread treach-
erously, they shall tread treacherously
with thee."—Isaiah.

The goldfish try to talk you out of
your eyes and noses, in their ineane
efforts to delude you into believing that
taking silver from gold makes more
than both, and that adding silver to
gold does not make more than either by
itself. The lunatics in our asylums are
capable of accepting such figuring and
arguing, as they indulge in like logic
and mathematics themselves; but our
asylums are not yet ranked among in-
stitutions of learning.

The biter is sometimes bitten; and the
scorpion, in despair, stings himself
to death. Providence keeps a Retri-
bution Office and also a Compensation
Office; but the defrauders, depredators
and oppressors of mankind believe in
no providence, except their own; yet
for that very reason they walk, open-
eyed, into some pit they have dug for
others. The Devil's gold is a very in-
secure basis even for bread, and it can-
not long uphold any prosperity or hap-
piness. The Devil takes care of his
own—but only to the point where he
can hurl them to greater perdition. No
service changes his ways; and even
Hanna is a fool, if he looks for any
gratitude from his master.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

WORDS THAT WILL LIVE.

Utterances by William J. Bryan Be-
fore a Chicago Audience.
(Houston Post.)

The concluding sentences of Mr. Wil-
liam J. Bryan's address before the An-
drew Jackson League Saturday night:
"When the desire to steal becomes
uncontrollable in an individual he is
declared to be a kleptomaniac and is
sent to an asylum; when the desire to
grab land becomes uncontrollable in a
nation, we are told that the 'currents
of destiny' are flowing through the
hearts of men' and that the American
people are entering upon the manifest
mission."
"Shame upon logic which looks up
the petty offender and enthrones grand
larceny! Have the people returned to
the worship of the golden calf? Have
they made unto themselves a new com-
mandment consistent with the spirit of
conquest and the lust for empire? Is
"thou shalt not steal" upon a small
scale" to be substituted for the law of
Moses?"

"Awake, O ancient law-giver, awake!
Break forth from thine unmarked sepul-
chre and speed thee back to the
cloud-crowned summit of Mount Sinai;
commune once more with the God of
our fathers and proclaim again the
works engraven upon the tablets of
stone—the law that was, the law that is
to-day—the law that neither individual
nor nation can violate with impunity."

EDMUNDS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

(Savannah News.)
The letter of ex-Senator Edmunds, of
Vermont, on the Philippines, a synopsis
of which was published in our dis-
patches on Sunday, is calculated to
make a profound impression on Con-
gress and the country. He is looked
upon by the great majority of the Re-
publicans as the ablest statesman in
their party, and there is no question
that he ranks very high among the na-
tion's leading men. From the time
it became apparent that it was the pur-
pose of the administration to demand
the Philippines from Spain he has tak-
en the ground that it would be a seri-
ous mistake to attempt to deal with
islands in any other way than as we
propose to deal with Cuba. He thinks
that we ought not to have taken the
Philippines, but having taken them we
ought to let the Filipinos have their
own government.

He is not so much concerned about
the Filipinos as he is about this coun-
try. He is satisfied that they can take
care of themselves as well as the peo-
ple of the South American States do.
We do not undertake to interfere in
the affairs of the South American
States; therefore, there is no call for
us to interfere in the affairs of the
Philippines, further than to assist the

people there in establishing an intelli-
gent and stable government.

Mr. Edmunds points out that under
the constitution we cannot hold the
Philippines as colonies. As soon as we
accept the treaty in which islands are
ceded to us the inhabitants of them
become citizens of this country, hav-
ing all the rights which our citizens
now have. They must be dealt with
just as the people of our territories are.
Governors and judges must be provid-
ed for them, and they will be entitled
to delegates in Congress. And if tens
of thousands of them want to settle in
this country there will be no possible
way to prevent them.

The fact seems to be very generally
overlooked that there was a much bet-
ter organized insurrection in the Phil-
ippines when Admiral Dewey arrived
in the bay of Manila than there was in
Cuba when we interfered in the affairs
of that island. Spain had control of
only a very small part of the islands.
Therefore, Spain cedes a very small
portion of the islands to us in the treaty
of peace. If we get possession of the
islands we shall have to conquer the
Philippines if they do not choose to
accept our authority. And it looks as
if they do not intend to do that.

RIGHT IN TOWN.

Cheapest place in the city
to buy first-class

Hay, Grain and Mill Feed.

A trial order solicited.

T. F. MINOR,
306 and 308 WATER STREET,
Jal2-1m Opposite Roper Warehouse.

NO NOTICE

Bids for the renting of the CIGAR
STAND and Citizens' Bank Building
will be opened on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1899,

at 12 m. Right reserved to reject any or
all bids. For particulars, etc., apply to

W. F. IRVINE, JR.,
Superintendent.

NOTICE!

The Special Committee of the City
Councils appointed to consider the peti-
tions of the NORFOLK AND ATLANTIC
TERMINAL COMPANY for per-
mission to lay tracks on Atlantic street,
Commercial Place, &c., and the peti-
tion of the NORFOLK STREET RAILROAD
COMPANY to extend its tracks from
Main street to Commercial Place will
hold a meeting in the Committee Room
City Treasurer's office, New Market
Building, on THURSDAY, January 12th,
1899, at 8 p. m. Persons interested in and
desiring to be heard for or against the
above petitions are invited to be present.

J. A. RIDGEWELL,
Chairman Special Committee Common
Council.

F. JACOBS,
Chairman Special Committee Select
Council.

NOTICE!

NEW FIRM!

Nathan and Benjamin F. Metzger beg
to inform the trade that they have form-
ed a co-partnership, under the name and
style of N. & B. F. METZGER, for the
purpose of conducting the WHOLESALE
TRAFFIC IN BUSINESS in all of its
branches, and respectfully solicit your
patronage.

N. & B. F. METZGER.
January 7, 1899. Jal3-10t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. Herman Hornthal having been
admitted to the firm of AMES &
BROWNLEY, of 366 Main street,
the firm hereafter will be known as

AMES, BROWNLEY & HORNTHAL,
AND WILL BE OPEN AT
OUR NEW STORE

The Monticello Corner,

ON OR ABOUT</