# Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 24, 1877.


## The Primary Election.

The primary election in this city yesterday was a very quiet proceeding. A very small vote was polled. The ticket for paying the State debt and against repealing the Moffett-register law was elected. There was but one "adjuster," so called, on both tickets. The issue presented was upon the question of repealing the Moffett-register law.

Messrs. J. R. ANDERSON, B. C. GRAY, W. W. HENRY, S. H. PULLIAM, and G. K. CRUTCHFIELD, are elected as the Conservative nominees for the House of Delegates.

## The Democrats—The Country.

Senator BECK is sanguine of Democratic supremacy if only certain measures are supported by the Democrats. He names free trade, and the silver dollar, and paper money for customs duties. These measures are to be taken with a qualification, and even then it is not clear that they involve all the force that secures triumph.

As to free trade, the considerations that now bear upon it are much changed from what they were before the war. The public debt now requires a largely-increased annual revenue, and as long as duties on imports are the most convenient and popular means of raising the national revenue those duties will be sufficient to meet the views of reasonable advocates for protection. It cannot be possible that the country will desire to adopt a real free-trade system and pay by direct taxation the large revenue that is now needed by the Government. We have had a painful experience of this internal-revenue collection, and the whole country should be glad to get rid of it at once, and put the whole tax for the support of the Federal Government upon importations.

The remonetization of silver, we trust, will become a national and not a party measure. That we should decline to make use of a metal which we have so much of and which is steadily produced in such liberal quantities would be an act of self-injury with no reasonable apology. To increase the basis of paper money by the combination of silver with gold would afford a degree of relief to the country that would benefit every interest and everybody; and that, too, without exposing the public interest and the financial order to the slightest peril. We rather think that the question will not partake of a party character. We believe the Administration is on the silver side, and we do not think that any party will be allowed to monopolize it.

The payment of duties in paper money has been demanded by justice. The Government has not acted honestly in declining to take its own paper for money due it. By rejecting that paper it forced it to depreciation. To take it now for debts—for duties on imports—would be doing an honest thing, and would be paving the way to equality of its paper with the gold standard and banishing those distinctions which prohibit specie-payments while they last.

Senator BECK is sound on this subject. How far this measure may be taken possession of by the Democrats remains to be seen. If they claim it they can hardly pass it.

But we think that the Democrats have a very difficult way before them. Upon their discretion and forecast all depends. The administration of President HAYES has occupied the Democratic track, and it is a nice question to settle as to how far the Democratic party can disentangle itself, and act completely separate from the administrative policy. That it must upon some points combine with the Administration, and protect it from the pressure of Republican discontent, is altogether clear. The policy of pacification, and of securing equality and justice to States and people, the Democrats cannot regard with silence and inaction. They will be bound to approve vociferously that policy for which they have fought for years, and also to give it a hearty helping-hand.

That President HAYES will have strong support in the ranks of his own party is plain; but because he may have such support the Democrats cannot in justice to themselves or the nation stand apart from him. They are bound to stand by their principles, to claim their property wherever found, and to allow no wedge to split them from their true position of public devotion and duty to the Constitution.

So there is much to be done and much to be considered by the Democrats besides silver and tariff and greenbacks. There never was a time in which wiser and more deliberate statesmanship and self-denial were necessary. We think this is the great point now: All true and wise men should stand well together and keep the country on the safe line of right and justice and sound policy. Forgetting for a time party strategy, they should concentrate motives and efforts upon the public good. Party politics will logically follow and properly shape themselves long before the next presidential election.

Such a policy will bring to the ascendant the public interests, and logically the better class of men will gravitate towards positions of authority and honor. Because where the principal men are laboring for the common good, it is a guarantee that they are men anxious for their country, and that they deserve well of it.

Party men should never be so zealous for party as to lose sight of their country. Country first and party afterwards. Get the country straight and party matters will take care of themselves. Parties are like the chameleon—they derive their hues from what they feed upon. The interests of the country and the tested policies of administration form the bases of party issues. There are new ones to arise, and there must be an intermediate period for the adjustment of public affairs before they can be well presented. Time, gentlemen, time. Give your hearts to the country now and to party by and by.

## Washington City.

Washington owes a bonded debt of $22,122,941.96, and a floating debt of $1,044,000. There is needed for the annual expenditure of the city $3,000,000. The leading citizens have just been holding public meetings to consider the public embarrassments, and have appointed committees to confer with Congress: First, to petition Speaker RANDALL to appoint members upon the committee for the District who are friendly disposed to the city; second, to bring before Congress measures that all agree upon are best for the District, and to settle the proportional amounts of District expenditures that should be borne by the Government and by the people of the District.

More than half of the public debt—$13,000,000—is in the form of 3.65 bonds endorsed by the Federal Government, and this the Government will have to pay. The annual expenditure of $3,000,000 is alleged to be largely in excess of a fair burthen upon the people of the District. Some of the speakers at the meeting assumed that $1,500,000 would be a fair annual revenue for the city.

There will be some demagogical swearing over this, but it will be useless. The Federal city incurs a large expenditure, because the national Government is there located. For the respectability of the Government improvements of a costly character are there demanded; and they have been recently made on a liberal scale that is rapidly making Washington one of the most admirable cities in the land. Congress will be bound to help to meet the charges for this costly work, or at least a fair share of them. The economists will have to be permitted to let off their surplus gas; but Congress will have to "come down." There is no avoiding the debt.

Nor can the payment or assumption of the Government's share be long delayed.

## Union-Hill Avenue.

We think there is a great error in diminishing the width of the avenue from Twenty-first and Broad to M street, on Union Hill. It is a mistake for several reasons. That avenue will be the most-travelled street reaching Church Hill, and connecting it with Main street. It will have a double track for street-cars, which will render a liberal width essential; and on an incline vehicles should have a plenty of room. It is the worst economy to diminish the width of a street such as that to a degree inconvenient and unsafe for the public. Besides, something is due to beauty. As that street will be the best graded and most travelled it should be graceful and commodious.

The city authorities cannot be too careful to keep the streets reasonably and decorously wide. We observe some that are recently improved and undergoing improvement that are much too narrow. Streets that can be made of proper width at this time should by all means be so made. The time will come when all will regret their cramped condition, and then they cannot be widened at all, or, if so, only at an immense expense. Streets should be made for all time, and thus exclude the danger of having to widen them. So, too, with grades, where they can be made. Grade well from the centre, and thus give permanent beauty and comfort to the localities so graded.

But this street, by which there is an easy way from Main street to Church Hill, is one of the most interesting of the topics of public improvement that now engage public attention. Intercommunication between the elevations of the city, which have been such strangers to one another, is a matter of great importance to the people of Richmond. This avenue is the first real promoter of intercourse between the hills, and it is therefore a most interesting work. The present idea of the authorities seems to be to begin the work at Broad street instead of Main. Of course there cannot be the remotest idea of any long delay of the graduation of Twenty-first street from Main to Broad, there to strike the avenue. It is an undertaking that is intended to proceed by degrees. But we trust that, once begun, its advantages will be so impressed upon the city government that it will soon be hurried to completion, to the great blessing of the city and to the general joy of the people.

## Fires and Insurance.

Fires increased alarmingly during the year just past. The increase of loss from insurance for nine months as compared with the same months the year previous was 10 per cent., while for Canada the increase was 266 per cent. The aggregate increase in the United States was $1,600,000, while in Canada, for the same period, it was $6,700,000. Startling figures!

Elderly persons who read of the numerous fires of these times wonder how it is. In their younger days fires seldom occurred, and there were no big losses such as we hear of now. More houses were then built of wood than now, and there were no such engines for extinguishing fires as there are now. The better and more fire-proof the buildings and the more powerful the means of extinguishing fires the greater the number of fires and the greater the loss. These fires have become so destructive that the pressure in business is in great part attributable to them.

Those who have studied the fire-statistics see that as the insurance business has increased so have the fires. They have furthermore discovered that fires increase in hard times, and even that when business slackens, stocks crowd the counters, and goods fall in price, there are more fires than when business is brisk and prices fair. These facts tell their own story. Poor humanity; the more we provide against personal loss the more we involve the community in general loss. Our wisest measures for protection against evil are too often fraught with greater evils than those we seek to avoid. It may be said that the best guardian of property is the owner of it, who knows that all is lost if it burns; and often it is that the owner of property is delighted when it burns, because he is insured and gets the cash for it, when, from being unsalable, he could not sell it, and for that reason must fail were he not relieved by a friendly fire.

It is a philosophic study this business of fires. The "fire-gauge" opens an instructive lesson on human nature. Even insurance companies catch the contagion of moral turpitude, and we find the land inundated with insurance companies. As fires rage and losses accumulate many insurers lose judgment and madly enter the arena of peril, insuring wildly, and soon wind up in the hands of the receiver.

Insurance companies ought to profit by experience, and the business has met with so many more disasters of late years than at any former day they certainly should become very cautious. As an old fogy, we are fain to say that if the insurance companies were abolished fires, we suppose, would nearly die out. But, then, man must have his way, and go on with his inventions for comfort and safety, none of which can be perfect or free from defects and evils.

As we have had a hand in giving Rev. JOSEPH COOK a reputation for ability, we must in candor say that the first two lectures of his new course—now going on in Boston—are not up to the mark of any of those in the last winter's course. He has begun as a word-monger. For instance, the word "heavy," as applied to a man's feelings, is used only because of the imperfection of our language. We compare imponderable things with ponderable as the best means we have of expressing our idea. But Mr. COOK assumes that the word expresses a real physical or psychical fact, and upon it builds up a theory of levitation and delevitation. This will never do, Mr. COOK. Leave that sort of logic to RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

Lottery policies and tickets were not on sale in New York Saturday. Pool-sellers and gamblers slept in jail Saturday night. The newspapers had been exposing these persons, and hence their fate. There are a large number of the New York swindlers who are constantly engaged in deceiving the public who ought to be subject to the whipping-post. That is the true remedy. It would clear Gotham of them just as fire does the forest of wolves and rattlesnakes.

Dr. WILLIAM H. SHIELDS was nominated for the House of Delegates on the 18th Instant by the Conservative party of York, James City, and Williamsburg. Dr. SHIELDS is in favor of paying the public debt.

As we expected the *Religious Herald* announces that its sense of justice will not allow it to deny General JOHNSON a hearing through its columns. It adds:

"We sincerely regret that our columns should be the medium of such a discussion. Mistakes, however, occur in every department of business; and we are quite willing that our brother-editors and others who are free from faults should cast stones at us."

Just so.

We endorse your position, Mr. *State*. There is no good reason why a sentence should not end with the sign of the infinitive mood—"to." Here is classic English:

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to."

Not "too," but "to," which seems to have been regarded as a rhyme for "so."

"A babe's life is not, as is so often said, a sheet of white paper, on which a good or bad writing is to be made."

So said HENRY WARD BEECHER last Sunday. But so said TYNDALL some time ago.

WAYNE MACVEAGH is his name.

## A Word of Caution.

*Editors of the Dispatch:*

Politics seem to be in a formative state. The fountains of the political deep are breaking up. The Radical party is disintegrating. The pabulum on which it has lived and thrived is disappearing. The country everywhere, North as well as South, is weary of sectional passion and hate. The era of good feeling, so called, is setting in. None but corrupt and vicious persons will seek to arrest such auspicious influences. The people of the South, who have known nothing but misrule, oppression, and humiliation at the hands of the Federal Government for a dreary decade, are tendering public ovations to President Hayes for his good conduct. This is all right enough if these public demonstrations are kept within the bounds of proper self-respect, good taste, and truth. President Hayes has done some things well. But he has done these things only in the line of obvious *duty*. He could not have forborne to do them and claimed to be an honest man. Now, let us hope that the orators who shall welcome Mr. Hayes to southern soil will not avouch that he has performed the grand *rôle* of *restoring* the South to her full rights and dignities as part of the Union; for this is not the fact. Ninety-nine hundredths of the men of the South who represented its intelligence, its property, and its social worth, gave their cordial allegiance to the Confederate cause. What one of this grand host who has not forsworn himself has been invited to any Federal position of honor or dignity? What one, save Judge Key, represents the Government in any department at Washington or in any service abroad? What one fills a judicial or executive office in the many positions of public service needing to be filled in the South itself? Take the postal service. The labor and toil of southern confederates *sustains* all these post-offices at the South. Who fills them? Why, the very people who feed these officials are actually denied the privilege of nominating men to fill these subordinate places; while creatures so low in intelligence, virtue, and decency as to be unfit for any trust, are in many instances *imported* into our communities to be our postmasters. It is idle to talk about a *restored* Union until all these wrongs and abuses are righted. Let the ascriptions of praise to Mr. Hayes be tempered by the *truth*, and let the orators who essay to honor him be careful not to dishonor the South. FIDES.

[The distinguished author of the above is entitled to be heard. Let us say, however, that we think men ought to be praised for doing their duty.]

## The Bolters' Candidate.

We hear of Colonel R. A. Richardson for the first time as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in opposition to the regular candidate of the Conservative party, General James A. Walker. We shall probably hear of Colonel Richardson now and again between this and the 6th day of November, and then no more forever.

He has digged his own pit, and has no one to blame but himself for the folly that will consign him to oblivion at the hands of all charitable-minded Virginians.

We hope and expect to see the Conservative ticket in its entirety elected at the polls, but if there is one of the candidates who, above all the others, demands and receives our unqualified admiration and enthusiastic support it is the gallant gentleman who holds his integrity beyond all guerdon of success, and voluntarily lays his opinions before the whole people of his State, careful only to be right, and careless of the consequences which other men may calculate. We have no idea that the hitherto unknown individual who is the candidate of the bolters' convention will receive any numerous following from the people of Virginia. He may rally to his support some few thousand Radicals and some hundred repudiators who claim to belong to the Conservative party, but the great mass of the men who have preserved Virginia since the war from the polluting embrace of Radicalism will be no less jealous and watchful of her honor and her interest in the future than they have been in the past.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Colonel Robert A. Richardson, of Smyth county, has been nominated by a convention of bolters and soreheads which convened in Rockingham for Lieutenant-Governor. By this untimely and uncalled-for act Colonel Richardson and his supporting bolters repudiate (as they seem specially organized to do the State debt) the Conservative party and General Walker, its chosen, honored, and worthy candidate, fairly nominated in a convention in which they were fully represented. Colonel Richardson, an appointed canvasser by the great party he claims to be one of, now appears in the *rôle* of an opposition candidate, instead of urging the support of the regular nominees. Shame on such a man, shame on his party, and shame on the Southwest for the unenviable fame of having two independent candidates in the field in opposition to the regular nominees of a party to which they owe allegiance for their freedom from corruption, misrule, tyranny, and oppression. We had given Colonel Richardson credit for more patriotism and good judgment than to appear in such a *rôle*; can scarcely believe that he would accept office at the hands of any other than the Democratic party in regular ways. Inevitable defeat and chagrin awaits the independent bolters and their candidates. The right-feeling and intelligent voter cannot and will not support any other than the regular nominees of his party. *Pearisburg Gazette.*

STANDING BY THE POLICY.—Tuesday's New York *Tribune* said: "It looks as if Ohio would vote to stand by the President to-day." Well, Ohio did vote to stand by the President's policy. Whether the Democrats, who did the voting, will stand by the President remains to be seen.—*Newark American.*

HEED THE LESSON.—I have the opinions of fifteen prominent men, on paper, as to the late defeat, and each one assigns a totally different cause; and each one "earnestly trusts the President will heed the lesson." But what the deuce is the lesson?—*Gazette's Columbus Special.*

THE STEPS YET REMAINING IN THE NEW WEST VIRGINIA DIOCESE.—The Kanawha *Gazette* says the steps which remain to be taken in this matter are as follows: The Bishop of Virginia is to call a council or convocation of the clergy, and of representatives from the various parishes in West Virginia. This, it is understood, will be done during the latter part of November. In this convention laity as well as clergy will vote for the bishop, voting separately, however, and each order having a negative on the other, and a majority of such orders being necessary to an election. This election is then duly certified to all the bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and to the "standing committees" of the other dioceses, now forty-eight in number. And when a majority of the bishops and "standing committees" have signified their assent to the election of the new bishop, he will be consecrated at the earliest convenient time thereafter.

The statistics of the Diocese of West Virginia are as follows: Clergy, 15; parishes and missions, 23; communicants, 1,350.

THE LAWSON TRAGEDY.—*Harrisonburg, Va.*, October 22.—The grand jury of the Circuit Court of this county to-day, after a forty-eight hours' session, failed to find a true bill against Samuel Hall, paramour of Louisa Lawson, for the murder of David G. Lawson. About twenty witnesses were examined. The respite granted by the Governor of the State to Mrs. Louisa Lawson and Silas Morris until December 21st was predicated probably upon the action of this jury. Mrs. Lawson and Silas Morris are very despondent to-night. The true murderer has not, in the judgment of your correspondent, been discovered.—*Special to the Baltimore American.*

The Common Council of Boston has lately been much disturbed upon the subject of "junketing," and has finally adopted a rule that no bill for refreshments shall be approved or paid unless it is accompanied by a full statement of the items composing such refreshments, and any citizen of Boston shall be entitled at all times to inspect or to make copies of any such bill or statements. A good rule for any city.

Lawyers are opposed to the Moffett bell-punch on the ground that it will increase the expenses of their practice at the bar.—*New Orleans Times.*

## DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of her father, J. H. L. Taylor, in Goochland county, Va., on the 19th of October, of diphtheria, OCTAVIA E. TAYLOR; aged ten years.

Columbus (Ga.) papers please copy. *

Died, on October 23, 1877, from a gunshot wound received while hunting near the city, CHARLES E. HILLIARD, of Richmond, in the twentieth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Union-Station church at 3½ o'clock THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. *

## MEETINGS.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 23, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Attend a regular convocation THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 24th, at 7½ o'clock, at your Castle Hall, corner Ninth and Bank streets. Candidates for first, second, and third ranks are expected to be prompt in attendance at 8 o'clock. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited to attend.

By order of JAMES C. MITCHELL, C. C.
oc 24-1t* J. R. LAMKIN, K. of R. and S.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MAGDALEN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Merchants National Bank THURSDAY, October 25th, at 5½ P. M. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM P. MUNFORD, Secretary.
oc 24-2t

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF VIRGINIA.—NOTICE.—The officers and members of this grand body resident in this city will assemble in Springfield Hall, corner Twenty-sixth and M streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock.

By order. H. A. ATKINSON, Jr., G. W. P.
T. WILEY DAVIS, Grand scribe. oc 23-2t*

## MILITARY NOTICES.

GRAYS, ATTENTION.—Drill TO-NIGHT (Wednesday) at regimental armory; TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT on Broad street, and on FRIDAY NIGHT in full-dress uniform, for drill and inspection, at armory, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of Captain L. J. BOSSIEUX.
JAMES E. TYLER, Orderly.
OCTOBER 24, 1877. oc 24-3t

## AMUSEMENTS.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

THE RIGNOLD ENGAGEMENT.

The Great Shakespearean Actor.
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD.
WITH A MOST CHOICE COMPANY OF ARTISTS.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25TH.
The famous Balcony Scene from
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO.....Mr. RIGNOLD.
JULIET.....MISS WAINWRIGHT.
To be followed by the elegant comedy of
ALONE.
COLONEL CHALLICE.....MR. RIGNOLD
MRS. THORNTON.....MISS BRABROOK.
MAUDE TREVOR.....MISS WAINWRIGHT,
and a full cast.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26TH.
The Wooing Scene from
HENRY V.
HARRY, of England.....MR. RIGNOLD.
PRINCESS KATHERINE, of France.....MISS WAINWRIGHT.
Concluding with Douglas Jerrold's great sea drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
with a full cast of characters.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
No performance Saturday evening.

Box-sheet at Johnston's. Reserved seats, $1.
oc 24-2t*

RICHMOND THEATRE.

"Be sure of your point, before you show your hand." THREE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 22D, MILTON NOBLES and his BRILLIANT COMEDY COMPANY in his typical drama

THE PHŒNIX.

Box-sheet at JOHNSTON'S, 918 Main street.
oc 24-1t*

VIRGINIA OPERA-HOUSE.

Third dramatic entertainment of the "MENDELSSOHN LITERARY ASSOCIATION," WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1877, on which occasion will be presented Buckstone's beauful comedy, in three acts, entitled

MARRIED LIFE.

Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. Reserved seats can be had at C. F. Johnston's music depot, 918 Main street, without extra charge. Parties purchasing tickets of admission can have them exchanged for reserved seats by calling at C. F. Johnston's. Doors open at 7½ P. M. Performance begins at 8.
oc 22-3t

## TOURNAMENT.

GRAND TOURNAMENT TO BE HELD at the FAIR-GROUNDS OF THE VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY on FRIDAY the 2d day of November, 1877, that being the fourth day of the State Fair. The knights expecting to participate in the tournament will assemble on Broad street opposite Ford's Hotel on the morning of the 2d, and from there will march in procession to the Fair-Grounds, the tilting to commence promptly. There will be prizes given to the four successful knights; also, badge to the best rider. Chief Marshal, General T. M. Logan; Assistant Marshal, J. Thompson Brown; Superintendent of Course, J. W. Talley; Chief Herald, Ed. Starke; Assistant Heralds, Dr. Jud. Wood, W. M. Cary, Dr. Charles Ellett; Judges, Chastain White, Samuel F. Coleman, Thomas W. Dowell; Time-Keepers, —— Simpson, J. C. Smith. All intending to ride will please communicate promptly with the undersigned, designating the letters under which they desire to ride. Costumes can be obtained in Richmond for the occasion. Due notice will be given of the hour of leaving Broad street and the hour of tilting.

J. E. BROADUS,
cc 24-3t Henrico Court-house.

## BANQUET.

ASSOCIATION ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA BANQUET, NOVEMBER 1, 1877 at ST. CLAIRE HOTEL, immediately after the annual address in the hall of the House of Delegates.

As the committee must limit the preparations, it is desirable that all who intend to be present should at once purchase tickets, which may be had of LEROY S. EDWARDS, T. A. BRANDER, and CARLTON McCARTHY.

Tickets, $1.50. oc 16-eod8

## COURT ORDER.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA: Francis Skiddy *et als.*, trustees, &c., *vs.* The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company *et als.*,

IN EQUITY.

On the petition of Lee & Taylor Brothers; of S. C. Hurt & Son; of Williams, Urquhart & Jennings; of J. J. Scott & Co.; of Nowlin & Hutchinson; and of Van & B. L. Taliaferro.

Notice is hereby given to the parties to this cause that on SATURDAY the 3d day of November, 1877, at the clerk's office of the said court, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., I shall, in pursuance of an order of said court entered on the 19th of October, 1876, proceed to take testimony in relation to the claims set forth in the said petition, to state an account of the said claims and to pass upon all other matters in relation thereto referred to me in the said order. M. F. PLEASANTS,
oc 24-1t Master Commissioner.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR THE RICH AND POOR, AND EVERYBODY.—SYCLE BROTHERS have their house stocked from the first floor to the fourth floor, and are offering goods according to the times.

If you are out shopping you should not forget to call on SYCLE BROTHERS. They have the largest stock in the city of Richmond.

In the Dress-Goods Department you will find DRESS GOODS for everybody.

Beautiful BROWN DRESS GOODS at 12½c., worth one shilling per yard;

Nice DRESS GOODS at one shilling, worth 25c. per yard;

Nice DRESS GOODS at 20c., worth 30c. per yard;
Nice DRESS GOODS at 25c., worth 35c. per yard;
Nice DRESS GOODS at 30c., worth 40c. per yard;
Nice DRESS GOODS at 40c., worth 50c. per yard.

We have hundreds of styles, ranging from 12c. to 50c. per yard. Don't buy your DRESS GOODS before you go to SYCLE BROTHERS'.

CACHEMIRES.

BLACK CACHEMIRE at 45c., worth 65c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE—all wool—at 60c., worth 80c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE—all wool—at 70c., worth 90c.;
BLACK CACHEMIRE—all wool—at 75c., worth $1;
BLACK CACHEMIRE—all wool—at 90c., worth $1.25;
BLACK CACHEMIRE—all wool—at $1, worth $1.50.

You will find these goods in all colors and shades.

A full line of MOURNING GOODS, such as BOMBAZINES, BIERRITZ, CRAPE CLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE, BOMBAZINE CLOTH; all which will be sold at a small advance of the New York cost. A great many of these goods were bought at auction, and you will save from ten to twenty-five per cent. by purchasing them of

SYCLE BROTHERS.

Don't fail to look at our RUSCHER CRASH at 10c. per yard—real value one shilling per yard.

BLACK ALPACAS! BLACK ALPACAS!

Our ALPACA at 25c. reduced to one shilling;
Our ALPACA at 30c. reduced to 20c.;
Our ALPACA at 35c. reduced to 25c.;
Our ALPACA at 40c. reduced to 30c.;
Our ALPACA at 50c. reduced to 35c.;
Our ALPACA at 65c. reduced to 50c.;
Our ALPACA at 75c. reduced to 60c.;
Our 75c. ALPACA is really worth $1.12½ per yard.

Don't fail to look at these goods before you purchase elsewhere.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT.

We have every SHADE and COLOR suitable for the season.

BLACK SILK at 65c.; BLACK SILK at 75c.;
Our $1.50 SILK is reduced to $1;
Our $2 SILK is reduced to $1.25;
Our $2.50 SILK is reduced to $1.75;
NAVY-BLUE, SEAL-BROWN, BRONZE, BOTTLE-GREEN, and all the newest shades of SILKS at $1 per yard worth $1.25.

We have all the shades in TRIMMING SILKS.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

FLANNEL at 12½c.,
FLANNEL at 16½c.,
FLANNEL at 20c.,
FLANNEL at 25c.,
FLANNEL at 30c.,
FLANNEL at 31c.,
FLANNEL at 33c.,
FLANNEL at 35c.,
FLANNEL at 37c.,
FLANNEL at 40c.,
FLANNEL at 45c.,
FLANNEL at 50c.,
FLANNEL at 60c.,
FLANNEL at 62½c.,
FLANNEL at 65c.,
FLANNEL at 70c.;

and up to $1 per yard. We have all these goods in PLAIN and TWILLED; all of which will be sold 20 per cent. less than manufacturing price.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS, PLAIN and COLORED:

VELVETEEN at 50, 60, 75c., and $1 per yard;
SILK VELVET at $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $4.50, and $5, up to $10 per yard. We call special attention to $2 SILK VELVET for Trimmings; nice FIGURED VELVETS for overskirts only $1 per yard, real value $2.25 per yard.

500 BOULEVARD SKIRTS only 50c.

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT.

500 different styles from 1s. to $5 per yard. Everybody who want CASSIMERES should go to SYCLE BROTHERS'. We have not room in the paper to mention the prices of our assortment.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR at 40 per cent. less than manufacturing prices. The largest stock in the city. We are able to suit everybody in price and quality.

BLANKETS and QUILTS, WHITE and COLORED:

BLANKETS from $1.25 to $10.50;
Our BLANKETS at $2.50 worth $4;
Our BLANKETS at $5 worth $7.50. These goods were bought from the first hand and closed out at a small advance.

Don't fail to look at our LINEN HUCK TOWELS at $3.50 per dozen—real value $5 per dozen.

Large stock of CORSETS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHIRT-BOSOMS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, and TRIMMINGS in every style:

Latest styles of FRINGE and GALLOON.

2,000 yards of CAMBRIC EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from bankrupt sale of J. Dick, of Boston, from 5c. to $1 per yard. Everybody should go and look at the Cambric Edging at

SYCLE BROTHERS'.

If you want a hand-some CLOAK go to

SYCLE BROTHERS'.

The cheapest FURS you will find at

SYCLE BROTHERS'.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

A large assortment of SHAWLS for ladies and misses, and a full line of SHETLAND SHAWLS from $1 to $10;

CLOAKS from $3 to $50;

FURS for ladies, misses, and children;

BOULEVARD and BALMORAL SKIRTS, fifty different styles;

A full line of CARPETS and OIL-CLOTHS, such as you will find in any dry-goods house in the city.

Persons wishing samples will please send postage. All orders are promptly attended to. Goods sent C. O. D.

All we ask is a call for you to be convinced that we sell 25 per cent. less than any house in the city.

SYCLE BROTHERS,
311 Broad street,
oc 22 between Third and Fourth streets.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS ever offered in this city is now exhibited at COHEN BROTHERS'.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THE THIRD LARGE SUPPLY FOR THIS SEASON NOW OPENED.

WHITE FLANNELS at 12½, 20, and 25c.;
WHITE FLANNEL at 33c., reduced from 45c.; at 37½c., reduced from 55c.; at 50c., reduced from 75c.;
CANTON FLANNELS at 8c., formerly sold at 12½c.; at 12c., usually sold at 16½c.; also, a large stock of BELLEVUE XX CANTON FLANNELS;
MATELASSE DRESS GOODS at 25 and 30c.;
ALPACA LUSTRES at 15c., formerly sold at 20 and 25c.;
120 pieces BLACK ALPACA at 28c., formerly sold at 43c.; SILK LUSTRE at 33c., formerly sold at 50c.; ALPACAS reduced from 70 to 50c.;
COLORED ALL-WOOL CASHMERES at 75c., formerly sold at $1.25;
All shades of ENGLISH CASHMERES at 23c. worth fully 35c.;
4-4 BLACK CASHMERE at 50c.; the popular D'ECOSSE brands at 60c.; at $1, sold last season at $1.60;
DRAP D'ETE CLOTH, $1.45, sold heretofore at $2.25;
23 pieces GUINET'S BLACK SILK just received from a bankrupt sale at $1.25, their real value being over $2;
All shades of COLORED SILKS from 75c. to $1.20.

COHEN BROTHERS

invite comparison in SILKS with New York prices.

Another large lot of BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVETS at very little above one half their original cost to import;

A large stock of WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS just received; WHITE BLANKETS from $2.50 up. Special attention is called to their $4.50 BLANKETS worth fully $6.

13 pieces GERMAN HAND-WOVEN TABLE-LINEN at 37½c., formerly sold at 62c.; DOUBLE-TWILL at 50c., reduced from 75c.; BLEACHED at 60, 65, and 75c.;

FRENCH SATTEEN at $1, reduced from $1.60;

Also, a large stock of FANCY-COLORED TABLE-CLOTHS at great reduced prices;

31 dozen LADIES' MERINO KNIT-VESTS at 50c.;
12 dozen LADIES' MERINO KNIT-VESTS at 75c.;
84 dozen LADIES' MERINO KNIT-VESTS at $1 worth $3 a pair;

A large stock of GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S KNIT-WEAR;

The MEDICATED KNIT-WEAR for ladies and gentlemen;

A large stock of CLOAKS from $3.50 to $45;

A large stock of BEAVERS for Cloaks from $2 to $5;

BLACK, WHITE, and COLORED TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES at 75c. worth fully $1.25. Try their "LEROY" SEAMLESS.

300 dozen HANDKERCHIEFS far below market value.

Save money and buy your CARPET at

oc 13 COHEN BROTHERS'.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

T. R. PRICE & CO.

announce that a second supply of desirable

FALL FABRICS

has arrived. These embrace, in part,

An elegant line of BLACK CLOTH and MATELASSE CLOAKS;

Foreign and Domestic KNICKERBOCKERS

BOURETTES, CASHMERES, and other latest novelties.

To their stock of BLACK SILKS they invite special attention.

COLORED SIKS, in newest shades, at $1;

New and nobby designs in French, English, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

This department receives particular attention, which assures the buyer in getting just the article represented.

Gentlemen's furnishings in SOCKS, COLLARS and CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS; Kid, Dogskin, Berlin, Castor, and other GLOVES;

The best assortment of gentlemen's SCARFS in the city;

RUFFLINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, and other articles for the ladies;

An assortment of LINENS and CRETONNES that can please the most fastidious;

SILK, CAMBRIC, and ALPACA UMBRELLAS for gentlemen and ladies;

CASHMERE, MATELASSE, and SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS.

Give them a call.

T. R. PRICE & CO.,
oc 16 1101 Main street.

CHAMPAGNE.

Just landing in New York, direct from France,
150 CASES CHAMPAGNE—
EXTRA DRY VERZENAY, NAPOLEON CABINET, AND PREMIERE SERRE—
selected by me, and superior to that of the last several years, being of the celebrated 1874 vintage.

OSCAR CRANZ,
oc 20-2w No 14 Governor street.

FRENCH BRANDY.

Direct importation of
JAMES HENNESSY BRANDY
in wood and glass. For sale wholesale and retail by

OSCAR CRANZ
oc 5-1m No. 14 Governor street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW SHADES SILK VELVET only $1.50 a yard—regular value $3.50;

EVENING-SHADES SILK at $1 a yard—cheapest goods ever offered at the price;

BLACK and COLORED GROS-GRAIN SILKS lower than the lowest;

KNICKERBOCKER SUITING only 8½c. a yard, and a real bargain;

BOURETTES for polonaises in qualities to suit every one;

BLACK CLOAKS of the handsomest designs—we call particular attention to our very elegant assortment of imported BERLIN CLOAKS—ranging in price up to $50;

HAMBURGH EDGING and INSERTING we have several very cheap lots of, and call attention to them;

BLACK CASHMERES we sell lower than many others, giving superior qualities of these goods at very low prices;

Great bargains in BLACK ALPACA;

WHITE DRESS-SHIRTS (our own make), Wamsutta Cotton and fine Linen, only $1 apiece, and the best and cheapest sold at that price;

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS PATTERNS;

GENTLEMEN'S MEDICATED RED-FLANNEL UNDERWEAR;

GENTLEMEN'S MERINO SHIRTS at 50c.—very good;

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS in WOOL and MERINO;

Good bargains in RIBBONS,
NICKEL-PLATE BELTS,
GALLOONS in a variety of styles,
SEQUIN PEARL BUTTONS,
SASH-RIBBON,
EVERLASTING- and CROCHET-TRIMMING,
RUFFLING, COLLARETTES,
JEWELRY, and every variety of
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS and WINDOW-SHADES,

at the lowest cash prices.

LEVY BROTHERS,
oc 22 1017 and 1019 Main street.

ANDREW ANTONI,
RESTAURATEUR AND CONFECTIONER.
No. 1105 MAIN STREET.

Citizens and strangers will always find the
DELICACIES OF THE SEASON
AT THE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Also, FINE FRENCH and AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY. oc 22-1m

NEW GOOD! CHEAP GOODS!

GO WHERE YOU CAN GET THE MOST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY,
AND THE PLACE IS AT
THALHIMER BROTHERS', 601 BROAD STREET
where they are receiving and selling the best bargains it has ever been their pleasure to offer. Read their advertisements, and give them a call.

DRESS GOODS at 16⅔c., reduced from 25c.;
DRESS GOODS at 20c., reduced from 30c.;
DRESS GOODS at 25c., reduced from 37c.;
DRESS GOODS at 30c., reduced from 45c.;
All shades WORSTED FRINGES—new styles—at 25c. a yard; new styles GALLOONS and BUTTONS to match at the lowest prices.

150 pieces BLACK ALPACAS from 16⅔ to 75c. a yard;
60 pieces BLACK CACHEMIRES from 25c. to $1.50 a yard.

Give us a call on BLACK GOODS, as we guarantee a bargain in them.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS for dresses, and TRIMMINGS from 75c. to $1.25—the cheapest goods ever sold.

A large lot of BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, TABLE-LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, SHEETINGS, BED-TICKS, &c., at prices lower than ever.

In Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's UND