

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

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FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ALL PERSONS HAVING BUSINESS WITH THE TIMES EDITORIAL ROOMS, THE ELEVATOR WILL BE KEPT RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1891.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Rev. E. W. Calish, the new rabbi, preached his first sermon yesterday. The Winstons defeated the home team. The Council will meet to-morrow evening. The world's record equaled in a foot race in Richmond. Two new cases of diphtheria were reported. Mr. West lost his fourth child by diphtheria. Labor Day will be celebrated.

The political campaign in Augusta now shows the position of the Democratic and Alliance parties. It is proposed to erect a monument to the founder of Staunton. Mr. Otto Mason, of Accomac died. The fishing steamer E. S. Newing was wrecked in Chesapeake inlet. Staunton has begun the use of vitrified brick pavements. Miss Lizzie Wikson of Accomac, and Mr. George Jarvis of Northampton, were married. The Goshen Baptist Association will meet at Forest Hill Park Tuesday.

Mr. L. M. Petty of Albemarle, and Miss Lucy McAlister of Louisa, eloped to Washington and married. Mr. Preston Lipscomb of West Point died. Mr. James S. Jones was nominated in King and Queen county by the Democrats for the House. At a King George Courthouse Democratic mass-meeting delegates were chosen to the Warsaw senatorial convention. Miss Hattie Nolan of Loudoun, and Rev. Robert S. Carter were married. The New River bridge celebration will take place to-morrow at Radford. The coroner's jury has decided that James Hunt, who was found dead near Doran, was murdered. The arrangements for the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association to meet in Roanoke have been completed. The Staunton shoe factory has failed. Hon. A. B. Lightner, of Staunton, is reported dying. Lieutenant John Panke, of the United States army, has been ordered to duty at the Virginia Military Institute. Ex-Policeman Kreigle has instituted suit against the mayor of Lexington for \$2,000 damages. The weather for the past week has been favorable for the growing crops. J. L. Wilson was nominated for the Legislature at Farmville yesterday. A rain storm caused several washouts on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. Gas in Fredericksburg has been reduced to \$1.80 per 1,000 feet. Democratic and Republican meetings will be held in Williamsburg to-morrow. The tobacco market during the past week was very active. Jabel Motley, charged with murder, will be tried in the Pittsylvania County Court in July.

Mr. P. T. Lyon, of Danville, is improving. The funeral of Miss S. A. McCain took place in Danville yesterday. Prof. W. D. Smith, the new rector of Blandford church, Petersburg, has arrived. The Petersburg Grays band will come to Richmond to-morrow with its drum corps. Measures are being taken in Petersburg to prevent diphtheria. The diphtheria scare in Ashland has subsided. Major Phil Brown, who is favored by Botetourt Democrats, has been endorsed by the Alliance.

NEW YORK. London houses were again heavy buyers of Chesapeake and Ohio securities yesterday morning. East Tennessee securities have been firmer. It is charged that Hebrew psalmers immigrants are being brought here on tickets sold on the installment plan. It is said on what is claimed good authority that Mr. Blaine will not run for President. It now looks like the Seales-Honkins will contest will result in an amicable settlement. Advice received from various parts of New York state that Andrew D. White's chances in the gubernatorial race are very slim. Jay Gould returned from his extended Western trip yesterday.

GENERAL. Ex-Judge Douglas Boardman, of Ithaca, N. Y. is dead. A nail from the true cross is added to the holy coat exhibition at Treves, Germany. An American by the name of Carlton Graves was arrested at Berlin yesterday charged with being a spy. Colonel John S. Cunningham has been appointed chief marshal of the Raleigh State Fair. Ohio capitalists are negotiating with a view of establishing a pony ranch in North Carolina. Reports from Russia state that preparations for war are being made. The influx of Russian Jews to Palestine has been prohibited. The Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company, at Canton, Miss., has failed. A horrible state of affairs in the Western Insane Asylum, West Virginia, is reported. Robert Moore & Co., woolen cloth importers, of Baltimore, have failed. An officer of Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, was arrested yesterday, charged with violating the mail laws. An edition of the Latin Commentary on Dante will be published by the Pope in October.

Lillian Lewis at the New Richmond Theatre Monday night. Don't fail to see the great Bourse scene in 'Credit Lorraine' Monday night.

GENERAL GORDON'S APPEAL.

In another column this morning is published for the first time the eloquent appeal of General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, commander of the United Confederate Veterans of the South, urging the formation of camps in all the Southern States of the "Benevolent, Social and Historical Organization of United Confederate Veterans." The object of this organization is to band together the surviving heroes of the South, their sympathizers and descendants, into a body for the preservation of the memory of the glorious deeds of the South in her war for the maintenance of the true principle of the Constitution of the Republic; the taking care of the families of Confederate veterans who are in need of assistance, and the general instruction and cultivation of the minds of the descendants of those who died in defense of Southern rights.

The mere mention of the purposes of this organization should be enough to arouse Southern patriotism to its highest pitch. That the deeds of those who fought for the South and their memories are fast passing away into oblivion or indifference cannot be evidenced more strongly than by the recent action of the Legislature of Georgia—General Gordon's own State—in refusing to provide for and maintain a home for Confederate veterans, even although that home was built without cost to the State, and was offered to it as a free gift. There could be nothing more convincing to show that in this money-making age, when everything like "sentiment," no matter how sacred, is sneered at, there is great danger that the memories of the heroes of the South will be consigned to the dead past as things only worthy of being buried, and that the history of the South will be unconditionally surrendered into the hands of the most malignant of her enemies and traducers.

It should never for a moment cease to be impressed on the minds of growing generations that the South did not fight for what she "believed" to be right, but for what she "knew" to be right. It was very unfortunate that negro slavery was the motive power which forced her into asserting the principles of State's rights and constitutional liberty for which she contended, because that placed her in a false position in the eyes of the world. It only happened that slavery was the prime cause of her asserting her rights, and even had she consented to abandon slavery forever, as she in time would have done, the principles by which she was actuated would have remained, for they still remain, and will remain so long as this Federal republic exists.

The inculcation of this wholesome doctrine, and the preservation of Southern memories, traditions and history, are what this organization proposes to accomplish, and no true Southerner—nor patriotic Northerner, either, for that matter—can refuse to recognize the incalculable good it can effect in the instruction of our youth in the principles which underlie the base of our boasted Republic. It is to be hoped therefore that General Gordon's eloquent and urgent appeal will not be made in vain.

GOOD MONEY OR REPUTATION.

The open letter of Mr. James H. Dooley to Senator Daniel brought plainly to the attention of the public the issue between sound currency or reputation. That the Farmers' Alliance and the Greenback party would regard it as a consummation devoutly to be wished for to repudiate all gold contracts there can be no doubt; indeed, to pay off in silver dollars any obligation the settlement of which by contract to be in gold dollars would be considered no more than right, as the very fact that a man was so mean and unpatriotic as to make a gold contract would of itself put him beyond the pale of common humanity and rank him with pirates, who are regarded as the enemies of mankind. It would indeed be "nuts" to a true worshiper of the silver dollar to annihilate all "gold bugs" along with their contracts.

The fact that the silverites prefer silver to gold is taken as proof that no man ought to prefer gold to silver, and if they get the power it will be merely their grace and mercy if criminal proceedings are not taken against persons who lend gold and dare to require it to be repaid in kind. It is certain that if such proceedings are not resorted to, the finger of scorn will be pointed at every man who does not believe that the silver dollar of to-day is intrinsically, and according to its market value, worth as much as the gold dollar, and who prefers what he thinks most valuable when he is permitted to make his choice. Fortunately this school of thought has not obtained exclusive control of the Government, and when flat-footed repudiation is presented as the ultimate goal of the present free silver movement, many people will be brought to their senses who are now quite indifferent to the question and do not desire to take the trouble to form an opinion upon it. Mr. Dooley has rendered great service to the cause of good money in pointing out this danger in our path.

GRAZING GROUND.

Cattle have their grazing ground; and their character and quality is determined by it. The "scalawag" feeds out on the common and along the roadsides—in any place that furnishes a bite, good, bad or indifferent, and so he counts low in the scale of cattle and sells cheap. The better sort are more dainty of their food, and are more limited in their range. And from their thoughts to the tips of their horns, as well as in the quality of their flesh, they show the excellence of their pasture and keeping. According to their pasture they are fed and developed.

Men, too, have their grazing ground—the familiar and natural resorts of mind and heart and body, to which they instinctively betake themselves when of duty and out of harness, to enjoy, recreate and refresh themselves. And it is these pleasant haunts and chosen homes that make them and show them to be what they are. The common of every-day life is rather plain and indifferent feeding, and makes a life not far from stale, flat and unprofitable. The short grass of the common-place world, conventional gossip, indiscriminate newspapering and perpetual novel-reading reminds one not a little of the wretched hay that the prophet tells of that was not worth the gathering.

But we don't all feed on the common, and it is quite a mistake to judge of men's grazing grounds by their place or position, or the estimate of the general world. The bird that soars highest in the heavens has a grazing ground not to be mentioned, and "men of supercilious ideas have often very subterranean proclivities." The high priest in the temple of justice has been known to indulge a weakness for wretched scandal and gossip, and those high in other professions to regale themselves in low jests. The step from grandeur to baseness is often a short one. A royal company feasting on social garbage has very lately been a spectacle for the world.

Very pretty things have been said about the grazing grounds of noble natures. Numa Pompilius refreshed himself in the woods in high meditations. M. La Montagne rejoiced in his library with spirits of just men made perfect. The prophet tells of his ideal, "feed-

ing among lilies." The blest are promised "still waters," "green pastures" and "all high places." And for the latter day the promise is that the oxen and the young asses "shall eat clean provender." Pabulum principum—food for kings—is the heathen's idea, and "royal palatines" are things to be hoped for. And still the practical, realistic, business, honest world claims that it is sense to take things as they are, and eat what's set before you, and make yourself at home everywhere; chew and smoke and drink whisky and play all fours and be quiet. None of your visions if you please. Feed and sleep and be an animal.

It is no small thing this matter of grazing grounds. We may see ourselves in our pleasures as in looking-glasses. And we may know that there we'll get our make-up. And it is our tastes and appetites, our loves and longings that determine our grazing grounds. He that is willing to wear the livery of the crowd, accept "the style" as law and submit his most secret sacred longings and desires to the general world, whatever his fortune or title or position, will be a social scalawag, common in hue and flavor and coarse in texture. But he that separates between the clean and unclean, the base and the honorable, the pretensions and the vile, will find the elements well mixed in him. He may not be bought or saleable in the general world. But, despised and respected of men and bare of worldly attractions, he will be of all men the most honorable, happy in himself and in his simple and sincere surroundings, a vessel to the Master's honor.

LEAD TREES IN THE CITY.

To those who believe that the dead trees which are permitted to stand on our sidewalks are highly ornamental to the streets, it will be gratifying to hear that another such tree has been added to the great number already in existence in this city. A large tree at the corner of Seventh and Franklin has been suddenly stricken with the spirit of decay, and that neighborhood, therefore, will for many years to come, if any inference relative to it can be drawn from the instance of other localities, enjoy the advantage of having a tall dead tree overlooking its side-walks.

The majority of persons who perhaps be so perverted in their ideas as not to consider the presence of such a tree as an advantage. They will say that it is impossible for a de-puddled trunk to add anything to the beauty of the local surroundings or to cast a grateful shade. They will, perhaps, also remark that to allow a dead tree to stand on the sidewalk is to expose the passers-by to danger to life and limb, as the wind is not unlikely to blow down at any moment the decayed limbs and even the body of the tree. They may even assert that to permit such a tree to stand is an injury to the general reputation of the city, because apparently indicative of municipal indifference and carelessness.

We beg to assure all persons who entertain these opinions that they are laboring under a serious mistake. It is not to be imagined that our municipal authorities would for years permit dead trees to stand on our sidewalks if they were a just cause for apprehension or ornamentation in their appearance. The very length of time during which so many of these trees have stood is an evidence that the confidence of the municipal authorities in their seasoned vigor is well founded, and that there is no reason why they will not remain as they are indefinitely. Has any one ever heard of any injury being inflicted by the fall of one of these dead trees either in parts or as a whole? So far as we know there is not a tradition even to that effect, and the fact that no one has been injured in the past by them is an excellent indication that no one will be injured by them in the future. Who can dispute this course of reasoning?

So far as the ornamental character of these dead trees is concerned, it is only an uneducated eye which does not recognize that they are distinguished for a charm of their own. To have unbroken lines of living trees on our sidewalks is to introduce a spirit of monotony which must necessarily be distasteful. A dead tree here and there undoubtedly gives a marked variety of coloring which cannot fail to please every one who views it. Nobody can deny that variety is a thing to be desired, and when it can be obtained at as little expense as in this instance it must be a disinterested spirit that would object to it.

To those who question the attractiveness of this kind of variety we would venture to suggest that our municipal authorities probably retain these dead trees on the sidewalks in order to make the citizens of Richmond more appreciative of the living trees. Involuntarily when one of these dead trees is noticed the mind pictures what the street would be if all the standing trees on the street were in the same decayed condition, and the fact that they are not at this time, though they must be in the future, as no dead trees are replaced by living trees, affords an agreeable sense of relief.

Whatever other good may be accomplished by the presence of these dead trees in the city, there can be no doubt that they cultivate in our citizens an emotion of profound veneration. Many of these dead trees have been standing so long that they have come to be regarded as ancient monuments and landmarks. The dead tree at the corner of Seventh and Franklin has only just begun its career, but in the long lease of existence which it has before it, it may justly expect to become a familiar and a revered object, not only to the generations now living, but even to generations yet unborn.

It is a rather remarkable fact that corn has never become a popular grain for food in Europe, although its nutritive qualities are so great. Owing to the failure of the rye crop on the Continent, the newspapers of that section of the European world are urging the common people to substitute American corn for it as a very cheap and a very nourishing grain. If this advice is followed, of which there seems to be a strong probability, corn may acquire such popularity with the European peasant classes that it will continue to be used even in years when the rye crop is not short. Corn can be delivered at eighty cents a bushel in Europe, while for a bushel of what it would be necessary to pay \$1.10. It remains to be seen whether the working people abroad will have so inadequate a conception of their best interests as to purchase wheat at this price in preference to purchasing corn at eighty cents.

VIRGINIA has now at Newport News the largest dock in the world. This is a claim to distinction which in this material age will be considered by many to be higher than if one of her sons occupied the position of President of the United States. One of her grandsons is now Chief Magistrate, but she is not eager to boast of his connection by descent with her soil.

A FEW days ago THE TIMES predicted that if the Farmer's Alliance of Virginia attempted the same game as the Alliance of Mississippi was playing—namely, expelling all its members who refused to yield blind obedience to all its behests promulgated in secret session—the order would rapidly disintegrate in this State. This prediction gains strength from the fact that already disintegration has set in in Mississippi. A Jackson special of the 2d instant says that a convention of Alliance men who opposed the sub-Treasury and land loan schemes met in that city on that day, in pursuance of the Fort Worth call, and the resolutions adopted denounce the sub-Treasury and land loan schemes.

In 1887 the number of spindles in the Southern States were 1,533,274; in 1889, 1,855,116; in 1891, 2,200,037. Great as this increase has been, it has not been so striking as that which has been observed in Massachusetts during the same period. The number of spindles in that State in 1887 was 6,330,120, which in 1891 had risen to 6,308,225. The increase in the number of Southern spindles, however, has been much greater than the increase in all the other States of the Union, excepting Massachusetts, taken together.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated at Fredericksburg having for its object the removal of the remains of the late Hon. R. M. T. Hunter from its grave in Essex county to Hollywood cemetery in this city. It is stated that Mr. Hunter's family desire the removal to be made.

MAHONE AND THE ALLIANCE.

The Little Weasel Not Asleep by Any Means. He is Watching and Waiting.

The object of General Mahone's edict against Republican nominations this fall is plain. The net is spread in sight of the bird, and Democratic division is to make Republican opportunity. With that division comes the return of Mahone to power and the Africanization, and worse than Africanization, of Virginia. This will not take place next year nor the year after. Mahone can afford to wait on the process of disintegration, knowing that at the proper moment he can whistle his negro cohorts to his back.

I cannot think that the Alliance Democrats of Pulaski desire to become assistant Republicans, but if they carry out their present programme, such will be the inevitable result. If they withdraw themselves from the councils of the Democracy, and in a rival convention to nominate candidates of their own; if this is not to form a third party so far as in them lies, it is hard to see wherein a third party consists.

The Alliance of Pulaski says in effect, "We deprecate a third party. Fall in behind us, and there will be no third party." The Democratic party of Virginia will reply that its flag may go down in battle, but will not be trampled in passive submission. Colonel Polk, the Alliance chief, is reported as saying "we will cooperate with either party which will adopt our platform in its entirety" in other words, "we will place the South under negro rule, the force bill, and all the horrors they imply, if by so doing we can get the sub-treasury."

Yet Colonel Polk and the rest of Pulaski make the same thing out. It matters not whether with the latter we play into the hands of the Republicans, or with the former fling ourselves into their arms. The result is the same. Charlottesville, Sept. 3, 1891.

The Sulphur Treatment of Diphtheria. Editor Times: Your reporter who accompanied the Board of Health up its tour of inspection a few days ago deserves the thanks of the community for having written strongly and clearly upon that important topic, but he concluded his article on the subject with the recommendation of sulphur mixed with water as a remedy for the disease in question.

So far, very well, for if it does not do good it can hardly do harm, unless given with substances with which it is incompatible chemically, but he goes on to say if the child is so weak that he cannot swallow, water should be held over burning sulphur that the fumes may be inhaled, which will certainly cure it. This last would certainly be a most dangerous expedient, as the fumes of burning sulphur are very irritating and would cut off the small amount of oxygen in the fresh air that could be breathed in such an extremity. If you are at all skeptical on this subject just let the editorial note be held over a little ignited sulphur, not that I like to make unpleasant allusions to a possible future, but to very clearly illustrate the fact that it is quite unwarlike. None very truly. Richmond September 5, 1891. J. M.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

The Meeting of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association—Democrats Meet.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 5.—[Special.]—James Hunt was found dead on the Norfolk and Western railroad near Doran Thursday morning with his body horribly mangled. The inquest revealed the fact that he had been hit on the head with a blunt instrument. His hat and a heavy club were found a few yards away. The coroner's jury found the verdict that Hunt was murdered, and his body placed on the track. Hunt left Richlands Wednesday night with a considerable amount of money. No money was found on his person.

The druggists of the city held a meeting to-day to make final arrangements for the entertainment of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, which meets here next Tuesday. It is expected that seventy leading druggists of the State will be in attendance. The session will last four days, and meetings will be held in the rooms of the Commercial Association. Visitors will be quartered at the Hotel Roanoke, and will be given a banquet at Hotel Ponce de Leon Thursday night.

A mass-meeting of Democrats was held last night and delegates were elected to the legislative convention to meet in Session September 16th. The candidates for the House are M. C. Thomas and J. Allen Watts. The delegation elected is twenty-three for Thomas and seven for Watts. Thomas is the chairman of the Democratic committee, and he called the mass-meeting without a meeting of the committee, giving only twenty-four hours' notice.

THAT CREMATORY AGAIN.

The regular monthly meeting of the Common Council will be held in the Council chamber at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening. The session promises to be a lengthy one, for a good deal of routine business is to be transacted. The only matter of general interest, as far as known at present, will be the report of the special conference committee, recommending the St. Paul street site for the erection of the crematory. The site had been previously agreed upon by the Common Council and the report of the committee will hardly create any discussion. The matter will then go to the Board of Aldermen, but it remains to be seen whether that body will concur in the action of the Common Council.

While the vote was being taken in the committee two of the three representatives of the Board voted against the site.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF RICHMOND, CORNER ELEVENTH AND MAIN STREETS.

CAPITAL, \$100,000. SURPLUS FUND, \$15,000. R. A. PATTERSON, President. L. Z. MORRIS, Vice President. GEORGE N. WOODBRIDGE, Cashier. ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, AND INTEREST ALLOWED. LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. NEGOTIABLE PAPER DISCOUNTED. Open daily till 3 P. M.; Saturday till 4 P. M. fee-su-weekly.

THE TOWER! CORNER SECOND AND BROAD STREETS. MONDAY, September 7th, GRAND FALL OPENING. WILL BE OUR FIRST MANY NEW AND DESIRABLE THINGS FOR YOUR INSPECTION. EVERY LADY IN THE CITY IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

Blankets and Comfortables. 10-4 Arlington All-Wool, 60x75, \$4.25, regular price \$6.50. 10-4 White Wool Blankets, 60x75, two-thirds wool, \$3.50. 11-4 Arlington All-Wool, 64x82, \$6 worth \$8.50. 100 pair Windsor 10-4 Blankets at \$2.50. A nice White Blanket at \$1 a pair. Grey Blankets, 60x75, \$3 and \$5. Down Comforts at \$6. Great bargains in Bed Comforts from 75c to \$1.00. Dress-makers, for ladies, children and misses, regular price 50c and 75c, your choice for 35c. Black Silk Bengaline only \$1. Much more at \$1.25. Black Turquoise Silk for sleeves, \$1.75 a yard. Colored Striped Silks just out: a yard, half price.

SPECIAL PRICES MONDAY. 81 Henriettas will be sold for 75c Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. After that it will be the price of the market. 10-4 White Wool Blankets, 60x75, two-thirds wool, \$3.50. 11-4 Arlington All-Wool, 64x82, \$6 worth \$8.50. 100 pair Windsor 10-4 Blankets at \$2.50. A nice White Blanket at \$1 a pair. Grey Blankets, 60x75, \$3 and \$5. Down Comforts at \$6. Great bargains in Bed Comforts from 75c to \$1.00. Dress-makers, for ladies, children and misses, regular price 50c and 75c, your choice for 35c. Black Silk Bengaline only \$1. Much more at \$1.25. Black Turquoise Silk for sleeves, \$1.75 a yard. Colored Striped Silks just out: a yard, half price.

CARPETS!

No house in the city can show as good selection in all grades. Three hundred pieces to select from. Our 30c Wool Carpet is excellent in style and quality and equal to any 50c in the city. Our 60c Carpet we guarantee to wear and give perfect satisfaction and are as good as any 75c elsewhere. Our Two-Ply All-Wool Ingrain at 75c is the regular 90c kind and our Three-Ply All-Wool at 90c is a gem. Roxbury Tapestry, Higgins Tapestry and a full line of Smiles and Horner's Body-Brussels, Velvets and Moquettes. Ingrain Druggists, 2x35, only \$4.50, regular price \$7.50. All-Wool Art Squares, \$11, 3x3 1/2, regular price \$14. All-Wool Art Squares, \$8, 3x3 1/2, regular price \$12. Half-Wool Art Squares, \$9, 4x4, regular price \$13. All-Wool Art Squares, \$16.50, 4x5, regular price \$23. Hall and Stair Carpets in Brussels and Ingrains to match. Also, borders to match. Hemp Carpet, 36 inches wide, 169c, a yard. Stair Carpet, 169c, a yard. We guarantee to make and lay Carpets the same day as sold. Also guarantee to save on every measurement from one to three yards by scientific cutting. Floor Oil-Cloth from one-half yard to two yards wide to match. All-Wool Art Squares, \$17.50, 4x5, regular price \$25. Cotton Chenille Portieres at \$2.50 worth \$4.50 a pair.

Julius Sytle & Son, 201 and 203 East Broad Street.

SEWING MACHINES. EVOLUTION OF APPRECIATION.

ATTENTION. He listens to the story of the wonderful possibilities of the "STANDARD" and his face shows a development of COMPREHENSION that is interesting to the student of facial expression. As the true measure of the greatness of the "STANDARD" as a labor-saving, health-saving piece of mechanism dawns upon him his physiognomy changes into a condition of hilarious that is delightful to behold. This man sees the "STANDARD" for the first time, and its beauty and general get-up instantly arrest his attention. He listens to the story of the wonderful possibilities of the "STANDARD" and his face shows a development of COMPREHENSION that is interesting to the student of facial expression. As the true measure of the greatness of the "STANDARD" as a labor-saving, health-saving piece of mechanism dawns upon him his physiognomy changes into a condition of hilarious that is delightful to behold.

THE STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE is the fastest, most quiet and simple Machine on earth and only requires half the power to run it that old-style makes do. Just think of it—five years on the market an 180,000 in use. No matter what your preference may be try the STANDARD before buying. Do not wait for one of our salesmen to call on you, but drop us a postal if it is not convenient for you to call and we will take you one to examine.

403 EAST BROAD, RICHMOND, VA. DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. For particulars address The Standard Sewing-Machine Co., Richmond, Va.

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