

The Times.

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY, TIMES BUILDING, SEVENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city for Manhattan and Baltimore for \$1.00 a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—One dollar a year in advance.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Headings notices in reading-matter type, 20 cents per line.

Change of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, currency sent by registered letter, post-office order, or by mail in the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 1000; editorial office, No. 1000.

Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Please send label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before it is stopped.

You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY, MANCHESTER BUILDING, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERBURY BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALL STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSOM, NEWS AGENT.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPIER BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SUNDAY JUNE 17, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS MONDAY.

- Libertas Lodge of Perfection, St. Albans Hall.
Pickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.
Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Elliotts Hall.
Syracuse Division, No. 4, Uniform Rank.
U. M. of F. of O. of F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Bevilade Hall.
Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., Bevilade Hall.
Anawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.
Indianian Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's Hall.
Grey Eagle Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. E. A. Hall.
Richmond Paper-Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall.
East-End Lodge, Golden Chain, Corcoran Hall.
West-End Lodge, W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Hall.
R. E. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Povhatan Hall.
West-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Clay-Street Baptist church.
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood Hall.
Clay Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street Baptist church.
Methodist Union, Cathedral Hall.
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.
Company "C," First Regiment, armory, Richmond.
Company "C," First Regiment, armory, West-End Park.

WE ARE WOUNDED IN THE HOUSE OF A FRIEND.

The Louisville Courier-Journal ranks before the world as a Southern journal, entirely representative of Southern views and opinions, so that when it speaks upon a subject which is very much thought of and considered at the South, it is very important that the people of the South should see that it speaks accurately, wisely and justly.

The article logically means two things. First, that Southern people cannot now justify the part they acted between 1850 and 1865, consistently with true loyalty now to the Union; and second, that they cannot rear their youth with a genuine reverence for the flag of their country, and a loyal devotion to that country, if they teach them that their fathers were right in their course between 1850 and 1865.

There is nothing, of course, which cannot be proved by this method of reasoning. Instead of pointing to some provision of the Constitution which authorizes the Government to suppress the issues of State banks the Journal is satisfied by saying that in its opinion it would be highly convenient and very much to the interest of the people if the Government had the authority. But opinions of individuals as to what would and what would not be for the public interests have never yet been accepted as causes for constraining the Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States respectively, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. It is true the Constitution vests Congress with a power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers that are expressly conferred upon Congress.

ber of the Union he would renounce the right of secession for all future time and consent that the Constitution from that time forward should be understood to mean that no State could secede from it. Now, is there any inconsistency in his claiming at this day that he was right in 1861, and at the same time admitting that he is going to be loyal and true to the contract, made at Appomattox, and that he has now become genuinely attached to the Union and will stand by it through thick and thin?

There is none, and the position represents him fairly and maintains his self-respect, while the position which the Courier-Journal commends to him would falsify his record and degrade him in his own opinion. And it is necessary to teach our children that their fathers were traitors in order that they may have a chance of becoming patriots. Is a youth's chance of becoming a patriot improved by teaching him that his father was a dishonored rebel? We can assent to no such doctrine as this. We cannot rid our mind of the belief that the more honorable we show a father's part to have been the better chance we have to rear a worthy son, and that we have far greater certainty of raising loyal and patriotic children when we fully explain to them the truth of the war than if we allow them to grow up in the belief that their fathers were traitors and rebels.

In a recent article the New York Journal of Commerce conceded that the tax laid by the Government upon the issues of State banks was an unconstitutional one, and it claimed that the Constitution conferred power upon the General Government to suppress the issues of these banks in some other way. The admission connected with the claim quite astonished us, and we asked the Journal to point out the provision of the Constitution that would authorize this. That paper has replied to our article. It claims that the authority must be inferred from the express grant of power to "coin money and regulate the value thereof." It says:

The Constitution, however, did provide very expressly for the kind of money which we mean, namely, coin; and what it decreed in respect to that form of money may be taken as covering any other kind of instrument which afterwards be introduced to perform like functions with coin.

As a tariff maker the mask of patriotism and philanthropy has been torn from the face of avarice and selfishness, and the congressional protectionist now stands before the country as both greedy and unscrupulous.

The finest development of the true character of the protectionist has, however, been recently disclosed in New York police circles. As the friend of Maude Harvey, George Appo and their associates the protectionist is at his best. There is no room for any pretensions of American for Americans, home market, home industries, etc., etc., when the protection is paid for by and granted to keepers of gambling dens, houses for abandoned women, buncos, street and green goods dealers. Even the morality of the debauched tariff robber is touched by the fact that his exclusive claim to protection is being contested by other industries ("industrious fleas"), with which he does not associate. Yet it is all of a piece!

The New York police violate their duty in giving protection to the lawless characters they do; yet in some of the instances it has been supposed that they only winked at so-called necessary evils—we do not admit the existence of any such evils—but it was never supposed that they were paid to do so!

Yet no one ever doubted that members of Congress were paid to vote away other people's money and to sustain certain favored manufacturers by a system of protection and insurance and unjust as the "protection" paid for and given to the slum keepers of New York by the metropolitan police.

It is among the most honorable of Roman maxims: "Nescit generosa mens ingratum pati"—the noble mind and kept in a dark place is a dreadful punishment. And to walk among men in ignorance of what respectable people know, or ought to know, is not only a bore; it is miserable. The more important the knowledge—as concerning our daily business, the requirements of decent social life, the material or subjects of common conversation—the more culpable is the ignorance, and the more embarrassing and painful is the consciousness of it.

The agnostic that calls himself by a Greek name, is the reductio ad absurdum of human pride. The highest style of fool is said to be one who knows he is a fool and is glad of it. The agnostic claims to be a philosopher, and the light of his philosophy is darkness; and his munition of rocks is that everybody else is ignorant as he is. He quails the noble restiveness and craving and settled sorrow of his soul with a "Shoo-fly! Don't bother me."

of Commerce could ever be made to think that that really, and in point of fact, obliterates the distinction, founded in the nature of the two things, between money and paper promises to pay money. This whole case is a very simple one when intelligently considered. When the Constitution was adopted the country had just come out of a decade of depreciated paper money, resorted to both by the United States Government and the government of each State to maintain the expenses of the war of the Revolution. The money of the period had gone down to a point when it took one thousand paper dollars to buy one gold dollar. The whole country was disgusted with paper money, and it was determined to make it impossible there could ever again be paper money in the United States. Coin is the only money, and the Constitution intended to make it impossible there should ever be again in these United States any money except coin. It consequently remained perfectly silent respecting the power of the United States to issue paper money, giving it authority alone to "coin money and regulate the value thereof," and it forbade the States "to issue bills of credit."

Here, then, was Congress forbidden to put out paper money by the fact that it could only do those things which it was expressly authorized to do, and the States were expressly forbidden to do it. But, said the framers of the Constitution, we recognize the need in commerce of paper substitutes for money. Here, however, are the Bank of North America, the Bank of Massachusetts and a number of other banks, and the people find them most convenient paper instruments of exchange. We will leave them just as they are. We will see to it that neither the United States Government nor the State governments issue any paper in competition with them, and we will leave them and such others as we will spring up to furnish such paper substitutes for money as business may call for. In this way we can secure the prime fact that there will be no money but coin, but we leave a door open for people to have all the paper substitutes for money that they may need. The wisdom of forbidding the States to issue notes, but permitting their banks to issue them, is apparent at a glance. The States could not be compelled to redeem their notes with coin; but, with coin as the only legal tender, the banks would have to redeem their notes with coin whenever it was demanded, or shut up and go out of business. The Journal concludes its article with asking us if we now understand it. We answer that we do, and are greatly surprised, and we reply in kind, does the Journal now understand us?

A sweet sound, with comforting assurance, has this word "protection." It savors of peace and plenty, and seems to beckon the weary and heavy laden to green pastures and still waters. It speaks of strength and power to vindicate helpless right and to mightily befriended the oppressed. It brings to mind a sense of justice with majesty and of philanthropy with the force of law.

All these charming imaginations have been used for more than a generation to introduce into our Government and justify a system of taxation as oppressive as slavery and more dangerous, because more insidious and far-reaching.

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but war was in his heart; his words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords. The bottom idea in the mind and heart of the protectionist is to get something and the more the better out of his fellow-citizen without paying for it. Unless he can get an advantage he would not want the protection, and he would not pay for it as he does.

As a tariff maker the mask of patriotism and philanthropy has been torn from the face of avarice and selfishness, and the congressional protectionist now stands before the country as both greedy and unscrupulous.

The finest development of the true character of the protectionist has, however, been recently disclosed in New York police circles. As the friend of Maude Harvey, George Appo and their associates the protectionist is at his best. There is no room for any pretensions of American for Americans, home market, home industries, etc., etc., when the protection is paid for by and granted to keepers of gambling dens, houses for abandoned women, buncos, street and green goods dealers. Even the morality of the debauched tariff robber is touched by the fact that his exclusive claim to protection is being contested by other industries ("industrious fleas"), with which he does not associate. Yet it is all of a piece!

The New York police violate their duty in giving protection to the lawless characters they do; yet in some of the instances it has been supposed that they only winked at so-called necessary evils—we do not admit the existence of any such evils—but it was never supposed that they were paid to do so!

Yet no one ever doubted that members of Congress were paid to vote away other people's money and to sustain certain favored manufacturers by a system of protection and insurance and unjust as the "protection" paid for and given to the slum keepers of New York by the metropolitan police.

It is among the most honorable of Roman maxims: "Nescit generosa mens ingratum pati"—the noble mind and kept in a dark place is a dreadful punishment. And to walk among men in ignorance of what respectable people know, or ought to know, is not only a bore; it is miserable. The more important the knowledge—as concerning our daily business, the requirements of decent social life, the material or subjects of common conversation—the more culpable is the ignorance, and the more embarrassing and painful is the consciousness of it.

The agnostic that calls himself by a Greek name, is the reductio ad absurdum of human pride. The highest style of fool is said to be one who knows he is a fool and is glad of it. The agnostic claims to be a philosopher, and the light of his philosophy is darkness; and his munition of rocks is that everybody else is ignorant as he is. He quails the noble restiveness and craving and settled sorrow of his soul with a "Shoo-fly! Don't bother me."

when the wine goes around; when faces are bright; when intellect sparkles, and the body is at its best. But when the circle is broken, when one by one the chairs are vacated; when it is hard to fill a table; when the conversation empties and falls into dreary monotony; and at last occasions are acknowledged as bare; when the confectioneer gives way to the apothecary, and the fiddler to the doctor; when more and more the parlance dials, and all but us departed; when shades and shadows are all over us and above us, and our best light is darkness visible; then, O, then, shall there only rise the dark obscurity of agnosticism? The light and life eternal of Christianity only a myth! Darkness the only reality, and annihilation the grand consummation and glory of human reason; the only hope mere bewilderment; the realization of utter nothingness! Like sheep they are laid in the grave; death shall feed on them; their beauty shall consume in the grave. Strange! The cry of the hopeless, in the great and terrible day, is the cry of the agnostic. Dark and hiding is the hope of his existence. The fearful forgetting is: The Kings of the Earth, and the great men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bond man, and every freeman hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains; and said to the rocks, fall on us, and said to the face of the firm that siteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: For the great day of His wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand? This is the hope of the agnostic; while on the other hand all nature preaches the gospel of light and brightness, and joy and hope eternal. Her hymn is:

Thou art O Lord, the Light and Life of all this wondrous frame we see. Are but reflections of Thy light—Are but reflections of Thy life. Where ever we turn Thy glories shine. And all things fair and bright are Thine. The language of Revelation is: He hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous Light, to know of a life which was and is the Light of men; whose kindly words to mankind are: Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

Our friend Judge T. N. Welch, of Caroline county, was in our office yesterday. Amongst other interesting things that he said was that his mother's brother, Mr. James B. Newman, of Orange county, though ninety-two years old, is an active farmer, and in full possession of all his mental faculties. Mr. Newman is one of the leading citizens of Orange county. Truly Virginia not only grows good men, but long-lived ones also.

In the new columns of The Times yesterday, in the report of the Orange investigating committee, it was stated that the committee had framed the questions so that a senator who had ever had anything to do with the sugar stock could give a negative answer or could make a technical denial without perjuring himself. This was an unfortunate error, caused in the transmission by telegraph. The clause should have read thus: The committee has drawn a list of questions, and they are so framed that no one who has ever had anything to do with sugar stock can give a negative answer or make a technical denial without perjuring himself.

The friends of Hon. Harry Tucker are more confident from the day that he will be elected to Congress in securing the nomination for Congress from the Tenth district, and that he will be re-elected.

The corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute went into an annual encampment last night, June 15, at Stone-wall Jackson Camp. A feature of this year's encampment will be a long march, possibly to Natural Bridge, fourteen miles distant.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 15.—Special.—The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital board met here yesterday with only Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Captain T. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, present. The board was organized by Mr. Taylor, and they took into consideration the erection of a general dining-room for males. Plans for this building were submitted by Mr. Perrier, and the board decided to erect the building in accordance with the plans submitted.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 15.—Special.—The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital board met here yesterday with only Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Captain T. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, present. The board was organized by Mr. Taylor, and they took into consideration the erection of a general dining-room for males. Plans for this building were submitted by Mr. Perrier, and the board decided to erect the building in accordance with the plans submitted.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 15.—Special.—The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital board met here yesterday with only Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Captain T. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, present. The board was organized by Mr. Taylor, and they took into consideration the erection of a general dining-room for males. Plans for this building were submitted by Mr. Perrier, and the board decided to erect the building in accordance with the plans submitted.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 15.—Special.—The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital board met here yesterday with only Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Captain T. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, present. The board was organized by Mr. Taylor, and they took into consideration the erection of a general dining-room for males. Plans for this building were submitted by Mr. Perrier, and the board decided to erect the building in accordance with the plans submitted.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 15.—Special.—The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital board met here yesterday with only Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Captain T. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, present. The board was organized by Mr. Taylor, and they took into consideration the erection of a general dining-room for males. Plans for this building were submitted by Mr. Perrier, and the board decided to erect the building in accordance with the plans submitted.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 15.—Special.—The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital board met here yesterday with only Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Captain T. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, present. The board was organized by Mr. Taylor, and they took into consideration the erection of a general dining-room for males. Plans for this building were submitted by Mr. Perrier, and the board decided to erect the building in accordance with the plans submitted.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 15.—Special.—The Executive Committee of the Eastern State Hospital board met here yesterday with only Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, and Captain T. McCracken, of Fredericksburg, present. The board was organized by Mr. Taylor, and they took into consideration the erection of a general dining-room for males. Plans for this building were submitted by Mr. Perrier, and the board decided to erect the building in accordance with the plans submitted.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

Confederate soldier has ever been heard to complain about his brave and honest Union soldier had had his service there recognized in all things. It is one with the men who followed Lee. They sit with side in Congress; they serve side by side in the Cabinet; they are representing the Confederate diplomatic service with it in its foreign diplomatic service with an ability and loyalty which, as between the two, cannot be distinguished the one from the other.

THE TOWER

Cor. Second and Broad Sts.

Our First Extraordinary June Reduction Sale

Too much stock and it must be reduced. Half the regular price is about the way we are selling to accomplish this end.

- 25c. for your choice of 500 Ladies' Shirt Waists that were 50c., 75c., and \$1.
40c. for your choice of a lot of Corset Covers, slightly soiled, that were 92c.
30c. for your choice of a lot that sold for 50c.
50c. for your choice of a lot Handsomely Trimmed, that were \$1.
50c. for your choice of a lot exceedingly handsome, that sold for \$1.25.
75c. for your choice of a lot that sold for \$1.50.
50c. for your choice of a lot of Ladies' Chemises that sold for 37c.
30c. for another lot of Torchon trimmed, that sold for 50c.
40c. for a lot trimmed in Hamburg, that sold for 39c.
30c. for Ladies' Pants, with Cambric Ruffle, that sold for 50c.
40c. for Ladies' Pants, trimmed in Cluster Tufts and Hamburg, that sold for 50c.
50c. for Ladies' Pants, trimmed in Torchon and Hamburg, that sold for 75c.
50c. for Ladies' Pants, neatly trimmed in Torchon, that were 80c.
40c. for Ladies' Skirts, made of fine Muslin, that were 80c.
50c. for Ladies' Skirts, made of fine Muslin, tucked with Hamburg and Torchon, that were 75c.
60c. for Ladies' Skirts, Hemstitched, Tuck, and Ruffle, that were 80c.
75c. for Ladies' Skirts, made of fine Muslin and Cambric Cluster of fine Tufts, that were \$1.
75c. for Ladies' Skirts, handsomely trimmed in Real Lace and Tufts; sold for \$1.50.
\$1. for Ladies' Skirts, with deep Hamburg Ruffle and Tufts; sold for \$1.50.
60c. for Ladies' Gowns, neatly trimmed in Cambric Ruffles; sold for 80c.
\$1. for Ladies' Gowns, trimmed with Hamburg Inserting, Yokes; sold for \$1.50.
\$1.25 for Ladies' fine Cambric Gowns, trimmed in fine Torchon; sold for \$1.75.
\$2.50 for handsome Duck Suits that sold for \$3.00.
\$3.50 for the best White Duck Suits that sold for \$5.
50c. for your choice of a lot of Infant's fine Mull Caps, very slightly crushed, that sold for \$1, \$1.50, and \$2.
50c. a yard for the best 37-inch Rubber Sheetting that was 75c.
60c. a yard for the best 30-inch Rubber Sheetting that was \$1.
50c. a yard for fine French White Organdies that sold for 80c.
50c. a yard for fine White India Linen that sold for \$1 and 10c.
8c. and 10c. for fine India Linen that sold for 12c and 16c.
5c. a yard for your choice of the handsomest Merri-mack Calicoes in Percalé variety.
12c. a yard for your choice of the handsomest line of Crepe Cloth in Cream, Blue, White, Red, and Nile Green that sold for 20c. a yard.
8c. a yard for your choice of 25 different patterns of handsome Duck Suitings; sold for 25c. a yard.
25c. for your choice of a lot of Boys' Shirt Waists, 5 to 12 years; sold for 35c.
60c. a yard for Androsoggin Bleach Cotton.
70c. for White Chambric Gowns, 9-button lengths; sold for \$1 every where.
15c. for Ladies' Silk Mitts that sold for 25c.
30c. for superior quality Silk Mitts that sold for 37c.
30c. for Silk Mitts that sold for 50c.
25c. for Ladies' Tan Silk Gaiters that sold for 40c.
30c. for Ladies' Tan and Black Berlin Gloves that sold for 25c.
25c. for Ladies' Grey, Black, and Tan Taffeta that sold for 50c.
\$1 for Ladies' White and Cream 18-Button Length Silk Gloves; sold for \$1.50.
2c. for fine Dress Lawns that sold for 3c.
15c. for fine Wool Challies that sold for 20c.
30c. for genuine All-Wool French Challies that sold for 75c.
30c. for your choice of the handsomest line of French Organdies ever sold for 50c.
8c. for fine Dimities that sold for 12c and 13c.
5c. for fine Dress Lawns that sold for 10c.
15c. for fine All-India Damask Knotted-Fringe Towels; sold for 25c.
12c. for the best All-Pure Linen Huck Towels; sold for 17c.
25c. for Extra-Large Size Damask Towels, 24 by 48 inches; sold for 50c.
30c. for All-Wool Storm Serge that sold for 50c.
50c. for Extra Fine Storm Serge that sold for 75c.—44 inches wide.
50c. for Ladies' Gauze-Ribbed Vests that sold for 10c.
70c. for Ladies' fine Swiss Ribbed Vests that sold for 25c.
10c. for Hammocks that sold for \$1.50.
50c. for Children's High Chairs that sold for \$1.
50c. for Children's Arm Chairs that sold for 80c.
12c. for Children's Fast Back Socks that sold for 25c.
12c. for Misses' and Boys' Fast-Back Ribbed Hose that sold for 25c.
16c. for Ladies' fine Pin-Stripe, full-regular-made Hose that sold for 25c.
10c. for Ladies' Fancy Drop-Strip Hose, back made; sold for 20c.
12c. for Ladies' fine Silk Lisle-Finish Balbriggan Hose; sold for 25c.
25c. for Ladies' fine White Hose, Lisle finish; sold for 37c.
50c. for the most comfortable, ventilating Summer Corset ever made; sold for \$1.
20c. for Gents' fine Percalé Shirts, nicely laundered; sold for 75c.
42c. for Gents' fine pure Linen Bosom White Shirts; sold for 90c.
30c. for Gents' fine Balbriggan Gauze Vests that sold for 38c.
50c. for Gents' fine medium weight Merino Shirts that sold for 62c.
8c. for Matting that sold for 12c. Garden Seats, 7 ft. x 3 ft. piece.
10c. for Matting that sold for 14c.
12c. for Matting that sold for 17c.
A full and complete line of city made Trunks at wholesale prices.
BABY CARRIAGES at cost to close out a lot of about twenty, all in first-class order and handsomely upholstered.

JULIUS SYCLE & SON.

PEREMPTORY SALE! PIANOS AND ORGANS

Our Immense Stock must be Sold TO CLOSE BUSINESS! At prices less than Factory Prime Cost. This means a reduction of at least ONE HALF THE PRICE

TO CLOSE OUT QUICKLY, Stop expenses—the only way open to us is to meet the issue boldly—accept the loss. Our loss is your gain. WE MEAN BUSINESS! Don't fail to call before you buy.

WALTER D. MOSES & CO., 1005 Main Street, opp. Post-Office, RICHMOND, VA., Correspondence Promptly Attended to.

R. H. BOSHER'S SONS, GARRISON MANUFACTURERS. Call and see our large stock of VICTORIAS, PIANOS, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES. The Best and Cheapest in the city, consisting of the quality of the goods. Repairing and Reupholstering done in the best manner. 15 S. NINTH ST., RICHMOND, VA. and by A. B. LISCOMB, WAGON MAKER, 731 EAST CARY STREET, has on hand and will make to order Surreys, Phaetons, Grocers' Wagons, Spring Drays, Trucks, &c. Repairing and Reupholstering done in the best manner. my27-28, w&f:frim