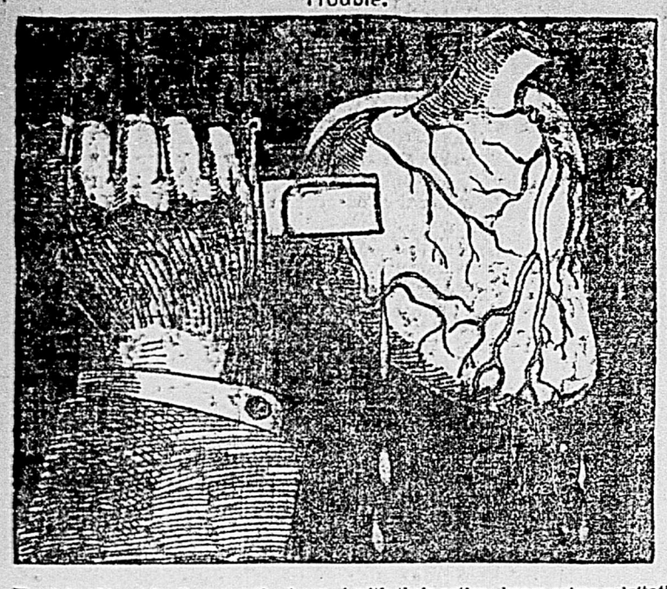
Heart Disease!

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.



Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing, and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also, the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug-stores, and which contains valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists at 50 cents. Little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

RECESS TAKEN UNTIL TUESDAY

(Continued from First Page.)

date be fixed for Tuesday instead of Monday. This was accepted by Mr. Keezell and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Waddill, of Henrico, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of this convention be instructed to communicate, without delay, with the clerks of the county courts of this State and request them to furnish the following information for the use of this body for the year ending 31st of August, 1900:

The number of felony cases commenced.

The number of felony cases decided.

The number of felony cases pending.

The number of felony cases nolle prosequied.

The number of felony and misdemeanor cases commenced.

The number of felony and misdemeanor cases decided.

The number of felony and misdemeanor cases nolle prosequied.

The number of felony and misdemeanor cases pending.

The number of days of the session of the court.

Mr. Moore thought the resolution should be referred to the proper committee when appointed. Mr. Turnbull thought the information could be gathered from the Auditor of Public Accounts. The resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Parks offered a resolution, asking the Secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish Codes of Virginia to the members. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following committees, in accordance with the resolution of Major Anderson:

Committee on Organization—William A. Anderson, Rufus A. Ayers, Thomas H. Barnes, W. H. Boaz, D. W. Bolen, H. F. Crismond, John W. Daniel, H. D. Flood, R. L. Gordon, Alexander Hamilton, John H. Ingram, Claggett B. Jones, George B. Keezell, Richard McIlwaine, Virginius Newton, W. Gordon Robertson, F. L. Smith, Joseph Stebbins, Henry C. Stuart, A. P. Thom, Eugene Withers and J. C. Wysor.

Privileges and Elections—A. C. Braxton, Hill Carter, D. Q. Eggleston, G. T. Garnett, Jas. W. Gordon, Goodrich Hatton, Robert W. Blair, A. P. Gillespie and J. C. Summers.

Rules—George D. Wise, John S. Barbour, Wood Bouldin, Berryman Green, John W. Lawson, James W. Marshall, R. S. Parks, J. M. Quarles, C. Harding Walker and Robert Turnbull.

Committee on Reporting—Carter Glass, J. H. Lindsay, J. W. Willis, Henry Fairfax, C. V. Meredeth, G. K. Anderson, B. A. Hancock.

GOVERNOR'S TYLER'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Given a Cordial Welcome and Makes a Fine Address.

Governor Tyler's address before the convention made a fine impression. He was received with great cordiality and was in fine voice. The Governor said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

The honor you have done me in inviting me before this convention is deeply appreciated. I know that you have assembled here amid the clustering memories of this old Capitol at the command of your patriotic hearts to do for old Virginia the service of loyal sons.

A century of happy and prosperous existence has demonstrated the truth, the power and the blessings of our constitutional government. You can congratulate yourselves and the State that the work you are called to do is not in the nature of an experiment. Our great Anglo-Saxon race, through centuries of racial development, has evolved the fundamental principles of self-government and has laid deep and wide and strong the everlasting foundations of all social and political rights, and on such a foundation the builders of our Republic erected here a structure, symmetrical, ornate and fitly joined together. As the years go over our heads some defects are revealed, some weak places are detected, some unequal strains upon the structure are discovered, and you are called together, the same liberty-loving sons of our same old liberty-loving sires, to overhaul the structure, not to tear it down, to repair, not to lay waste; to renew and adjust, not to plan anew.

IN WISE AND SAFE HANDS.

This, gentlemen, is important and particular work. When the bill authorizing the formation of this body was presented for my approval as Governor of the Commonwealth, I gave it long and serious consideration, and, as I affixed my name to the bill one of our clever city reporters heard from my lips the old ejaculation: "God save the Commonwealth!" Knowing the danger of carelessness and negligence at such an important epoch in our affairs and knowing the reluctance that has been evidenced among good men in the past few years to take part in political affairs, I was afraid, for the Commonwealth, of the hands into which this work might fall. It is impossible to separate the personal equation from such momentous services but when I look into the faces of this noble body of Virginians I feel that my prayerful expression when signing the bill has been answered and that the Commonwealth is in safe and wise hands.

In my last message to the General Assembly, in discussing the question of constitutional reform, I presented my views in the following language:

MAKERS OF CONSTITUTIONS.

"Virginians can surely lay claim to being makers of Constitutions, and in these weighty matters are able to give the world a product of enduring strength and simplicity. The present unsuited Constitution, foisted upon a conquered people at the conclusion of our Civil War by an alien government, is expensive and cumbersome. It should be amended and rewritten. We should meet the question courageously like Virginians should and meet it for all time. There are several plans open for your consideration: One to submit a call for a Constitutional Convention to the people; another to amend the present one through separate legislative enactments; or you might select a joint committee from the members of the two houses of the General Assembly, as I had the honor to recommend to the last Legislature, or appoint such a committee from the citizens at large, whose duty it shall be to study and formulate such changes in the present Constitution that would redound to the greatest good of the greatest number. We would deserve well, not only of our present generation, but succeeding generations, if we met this weighty question in a spirit of fairness, of economy and intelligent adjustment of the various parts of civil government, and evolve a written instrument that will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the tax payers of the State, and give us a simple and more direct and successful plan of government."

In my inaugural address on the 1st of January, 1898, I said: "I do not understand that the complaint of the people is so much at the amount of salaries paid as against the number of officers the present unsuited Constitution allows to be imposed upon them. We have become an office-ridden people. In many instances the amount of salary is only sufficient to invite a scramble for the office, while the pay is not enough to furnish even a scanty support. The official has to find some other means to supplement his income, and his other occupation usually receives about all his time, the State and counties getting but little for the money expended."

I bring these previous utterances before you to show the earnestness of my spirit in the work that has been committed to your hands.

It is not my province to make suggestion as to how best to make needed changes in our organic law. I am sure the wisdom of this convention will devise the best things for the people, who have confided their interests into its keeping. Social and political problems are confronting you. As one of your fellow-citizens, I can only beg of you to search your hearts and bring to the oppressive responsibility of your weighty duties a patriotic love of your State and an earnest desire to give to every citizen the highest incentive and opportunity to improve himself and to be of benefit to the community in which he lives.

LOOK TO THE FRONT.

While not forgetting the lofty traditions and sacred memories of our noble past, I beg of you turn your faces to the future and become leaders in deed and in truth of the best political thought of our new century. Let no old, mildewed prejudice encumber your labors; regulate and adjust the affairs of this Commonwealth to the future progress of our country and of the world. Give nice and delicate adjustment to the scales of justice, as between man and man, so that it can be the proud boast of Virginians everywhere that in their dear old State the humblest citizen has an equal opportunity before the law. I am sure you will not neglect the proper theories of government and that you will display a wise discrimination in constructing the legislative, executive and judicial departments of our State Constitution; but while not neglectful of these things, I feel that we live in an intensely practical and industrial age, and that the material welfare of Virginia's territory should also receive your fostering care. I beg of you to put this State on a business basis. We Virginians are twitted with living in the past and with spending golden hours in ancestral worship that should be expended in the service of the present and of posterity. But a proper study of the greatness of that very past should inspire us with an intelligent devotion to the future and its possibilities. The faces of all our great founders and nation-builders were turned exultingly to the future. Jefferson founded here in Virginia a university on such advanced lines that three-quarters of a century has scarcely enabled other States to grow up to it, while it has never yet grown insufficient or out of date in a single detail. George Washington worked for canal building, ship-yard industries and water-power development. Patrick Henry was keenly alive to the value of the sheltering harbors that lie along our coast-line and was so jealously sensitive to an attempt to barter away our great inland commerce on the Mississippi for certain advantages to Boston harbor that he withdrew his mighty influence from the federation of the States. So, while you study and enact forms of government, suffrage clauses and questions of public office-holding, it is surely not unbecoming, but on the contrary it is your bounden duty to take energetic action to bring back to Virginia her material prosperity and leadership.

VIRGINIA'S RICHES.

Virginia is rarely blest in the richness of variety of her natural gifts and physical features. At the opening of the last century Virginia was in the van in all things and, while her own generosity and the ruthless knife of war robbed her of a large portion of her territory, still she has not developed as she should have done. Everything is here to invite people to make it their home—the trouble is it is not sufficiently known. Virginia should take steps to advertise her advantages. Think of our great blue mountains that keep watch around our borders to ward off the blizzard, the cyclone or the tornado. Think of our blue-grass pastures and happy homesteads close by the bright and running waters. Think of our great fields of coal on one side and rich mountains of ore on the other, feeding great furnaces and loading ocean steamers. Think of our sea-coast, with its harboring arms stretched out to receive the world's commerce. Think of the luscious oysters that nestle on thousands of acres of natural rock. Think of our fields of bright leafed tobacco, with all the divine solace they imply to sadly perverted souls. Think of our fruits and vineyards in the Piedmont section. Think of our mineral springs and health resorts, from Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach to the famous Lythia Springs of the South-western valley; and then say if it is not a section of the earth that richly deserves a most prosperous growth. It is true that this noble stretch of territory, because of our Civil War, was stripped of all semblance of money. We suffer from the lack of banking facilities, and for many years were devoid of the usual means of making exchanges. All that has passed away now, and we should take heroic measures to command the world's capital and the world's kindly sympathy.

INVITE CAPITAL.

To induce people and money to come and dwell with us something tangible, something practicable must be offered. When I was in the Senate of Virginia in 1877-'78, it was my privilege to offer a bill in that body to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years all foreign capital invested in developing new mining and manufacturing industries. It was then claimed that the Constitution, which declared that all taxation should be equal and uniform, forbade the passage of such a law, and the bill was defeated.

In 1870 Virginia, with an area of 42,320 square miles, had a population of 1,225,163, while Massachusetts, with an area of only 8,546 square miles, had a population of 1,457,351. In 1900 Virginia had increased her population to $1,854,184, or about 50 per cent., while Massachusetts had 2,805,346, or an increase of about 125 per cent.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The increase in wealth and internal development shows even greater disparagement. The total assessed valuation of real and personal property taxed in Virginia in 1870 was three hundred and sixty-five million, four hundred and thirty-nine thousand and nine hundred and seventeen dollars ($365,439,917), while in Massachusetts there was one billion, five hundred and ninety-one million, nine hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and twelve dollars ($1,591,983,112), while in 1890 (the statistics for 1900 are not yet obtainable) Virginia had four hundred and fifteen millions two hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and seven dollars ($415,249,107), or an increase of about 20 per cent., while Massachusetts had two billions one hundred and fifty-four millions, one hundred and thirty-four thousand, six hundred and twenty-six dollars ($2,154,134,626), or an increase of about one hundred per cent. and nearly one and a half times the total taxable values of the State of Virginia. How is it that this little State, one-fifth the size and not half so richly endowed in natural resources of either climate, soil or mineral, should have so far outstripped this old Commonwealth? Surely there is some reason for it that ought to be explained and some difficulty that ought to be removed.

Georgia, in the early days after the war, adopted a wise policy for encouraging capital to invest within her borders, and she has more than doubled her population and taxable values. There are some who would argue against this policy; they say it is not just to the industries and mines that we have to give new enterprises such an advantage over the old. But the Commonwealth of Virginia has a right to offer inducements, to have created in her borders new taxable values, and it is a short-sighted policy that would stand in the path of such progress and development. There is no industry in this State that would not be benefited by having many more like it near, and certainly when we consider that when, in so short a time as ten years in the life of a State, all the others would be helping to bear the burden of taxation, we could see how rapid would be the growth and how much lighter the burden when thus distributed. Let us make a bid for fifty ship-yards like the ones at Newport News and Richmond and create scenes along the banks of our rivers like the one I once beheld on the Clyde, at Glasgow, where I counted over three hundred large vessels being built along the banks of that river. Why cannot we have works of this kind on the James and on the Appomattox? Why cannot we develop the magnificent water-powers that flow from the summits of the Alleghany and the Blue Ridge mountains down to the sea?

TO REVIVE PROSPERITY.

Why cannot the lands that once were in profitable cultivation, but that are now growing up in brush and broom-sage, be made to bloom again? Would it not be wise to offer inducements to foreign capital to come and cultivate them? We could say to the home-seeker from every section, Come and dwell with us, we will exempt from taxation the capital that you bring for a sufficient number of years to give you a start, and buy stock and erect buildings on these waste places. Every barren acre is a blot on the State and should be erased. I ask that this Convention, framing a new Constitution, will permit the State and local authorities to offer such inducements as I have indicated for capital to come within our borders.

You will pardon me, I pray, the specific suggestions I have just made, and I trust you will not think I am presuming upon your courtesy in inviting me before you. I feel that in speaking of the wild and unsubdued natural resources and physical features of the State in which we live, that I am voicing the sentiment that will create no division nor embitter a single controversy in the hearts of our people. I will not take up your time with the mass of figures and comparative values which this subject naturally demands, but I say to you with all the influences of my official position that every waste acre of land in this Commonwealth, that every sparkling stream that runs unharnessed to the sea, that every mountain side that is veined with coal and ore, that the very air of heaven, the pure atmosphere in which we are bathed and wrapped, all these call upon you to contribute to their enfranchisement. This is the free suffrage of Nature. Under the benign blessing of our governmental policies, fields that have not yet recovered from the blasting scars of war will teem with a populous and happy life. The massive weight of rivers that run in useless course to the sea will be lifted and made to do the work of ten thousand hands. Factories will spring up, and the world's varied needs can be supplied from Virginia products. I beg of you, gentlemen, not to let slip your opportunities.

ENNOBLE THE CITIZENSHIP.

You have come here to purify, exalt and ennoble the citizenship of the State and to put just and necessary restrictions upon suffrage. You have come here to provide an equitable and properly proportioned assessment of property values so that the burdens of taxation may rest upon all alike in proportion to the protection and enjoyment they receive under the law. You have come here to devise an economical expenditure of the funds raised by the taxing power and to see that when collected they are sacredly guarded and honestly expended. Public officials are necessary and public offices should always be objects of honor and trust, but when there are more officials and more offices than the needs of the people require, then it degenerates into a slothful and dishonest waste. In this particular again, I need hardly remind you of your duties. The patient is on the table and the surgeon's knife is in your hands. Let the operation be both skillful and expeditious.

But while you have come here for all of these things and by common consent you can hardly leave here without instituting the needed reforms and giving them your most faithful attention, yet allow me to insist that you have also come here as the one body with sufficient power, that has assembled in this Commonwealth in thirty-five years to speak with authority and act with effectiveness in regard to the invitation to be extended to all the world of bringing their capital to Virginia and of making Virginia their home. We know that we have the loveliest home life on earth and we know that we have the sweetest and most beautiful wives and daughters on earth. We exemplify in our daily lives the blessings that come with Christian civilization.

TO MARCH FORWARD.

Without releasing our hold for one instant upon these things, let us press forward to a greater material prosperity, and by proper protection for investments, by prompt and inexpensive adjustment of all claims between debtor and creditor, by the lightest possible burdens of taxation and by wise and frugal self-taxing economy, let us build up a material greatness in keeping with the moral greatness of our people. The prosperity of Virginia should be marked from the very day this convention adjourns. We cannot hope for as rapid a growth as some of our Western sister States, but there is a charm in the very thought of having Virginia as your home, and your children reared amid the sacred memories of this historic soil. I look to see the day when this Commonwealth will be made the meeting ground in friendliest harmony between the men from the North and from the South, from the East and from the West, and from the lands beyond the sea. We can be by virtue of our very geographic position the meeting-place and camping-ground of a rounded and prosperous nation. In conclusion, I beg to say that I recognize in this body, as in no other one that has assembled here, the very presence of the Virginia people. YOU ARE VIRGINIA. You alone have authority to speak for her without limitation or restriction. Her heart throbs in your hearts. Your voices are her mouth-piece. Your acts are her acts. Your character is her character, and with a heartfelt wish that high Providence will bless and preside over your deliberations and acts, I salute you with my most considerate obeisance and profound respect.

Special!

We Pay the Freight

to all points in Virginia and North Carolina on all purchases from $5.00 up. No charge for packing.

...Thalhimer's... The Busy Corner.

Order by Mail.

Leaving Richmond does not necessarily mean leaving Thalhimer's. You may send a letter instead of coming in person, and be served just as well. Our Mail Order Department responds promptly.

A Bargain Friday and Saturday

that will be the crowning event of this store's existence. Factories have unloaded their wares to us for a price, and we are forcing a mammoth sale with them. A saving of 10 to 15 per cent. on every article you get during the sale.

Linen Skirt Sale.

Handsome Skirts, cut in the latest style, finely finished and well made in every way, are to be sacrificed to make a complete clearance.

Linen Crash and Real Linen Skirts, deep hem and lapped seams, some plain, others trimmed with white braid, $1.25 and $1.48 Skirts for this sale 69c.

Linen Skirts, trimmed in linen lace and white pique bands, $1.48 to $2.48 Skirts for this sale 98c.

Linen Skirts, entirely tucked flounce effects, plain or trimmed, $2.44 to $4.98 Skirts for this sale $1.48.

Duck Skirts, made graduated flounce, in plain black and navy and black polka-dot, $1.

Polka-Dot Skirts, all the new effects in flare and flounce, $1.25 to $2.98.

White Pique Skirts, $1 to $6.48.

Fine Special Shirt Waists.

We have selected from our immense stock of Ladies' Fine Shirt Waists five of the latest and daintiest, and priced them so reasonably that selling will be rapid, so come early.

Best Madras and Percale Waists, with laundered collars and soft cuffs, beautiful patterns, $1.

White Lawn Waists, with scallope front and tucks, others with dimity bands to form bolero, $1.

White Linen Waists, plain tailored, with pocket, $1.98.

White Lawn Waists, with scalloped embroidery front, collar and cuffs, tucked back, $4.98 and $6.98.

Extra Quality Percale Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, pink, blue and black stripes, 50c.

Shirt-Waist Suits.

Some new lots of Ladies' Shirt-Waist Suits go on sale to-morrow. They are growing in popular favor every day. We have them made of White Linen Lawn, Piques, Chambrays and Linens.

White Lawn Suits, waist tucked front and back, skirt made with deep flounce, $3.98.

Duck Suits, navy and black Polka-Dot, white Pique vest, Pique belt, skirt made graduated flounce, trimmed in bands of white Pique, $3.48.

Chambray Suits, trimmed in white Pique and striped Chambray, some made with sailor collars, others with revers and ties. Skirts made graduated and ripple flounce, $3.48, $4.98 and $6.48.

WHITE DIMITY AND WHITE P. K. SUITS.

Dimity Suits, made sailor collar, embroidered in wash silk, deep flounce skirt.

Pique Suits, made sailor collar, trimmed in white embroidery, skirt made with bands of white embroidery, two special values, $7.48.

Silk Gingham Suits, colors light blue, rose, tan and gray, made with white sailor collar, vest and tie, hemstitched and trimmed in white embroidery. Skirt graduated effect, trimmed in white bands, cheap at $10, our price $8.48.

Dressing Sacques.

A large assortment of Dressing Sacques and Kimonas, 50c. to $4.98.

Bamboo Porch Curtains, large size, 75c.

The Notion Counter

is a Pleasant Surprise to Buyers.

Our complete stock contains hundreds of necessary things for the prudent home-seeker. New bargains are provided daily.

Safety Pins, in all sizes, black or white, 5c. card.

Small White-Head Pins, 2 boxes for 5c.

Dull and Bright-Head Pins, 3c.; 2 boxes for 5c.

Mourning Pins, 3, 5 and 8c. box.

The Shakespeare Pins, best made, 5c. book (mixed).

New York Stockinet Dress Shields, 10c.

Olympia Dress Shields, the washable kind, 20 and 25c.

Extra Large-Size Feather-Weight Shields, No. 8, 35c.

The Parasol Sale.

We'll undertake to say you never saw Parasols of such high grade offered at such prices as these. A great purchase, such as we made, could only make them possible. The Parasols are in Peau de Sole, Taffeta and China silks, all styles, colors and sizes—and there is the greatest assortment of handles.

$5 values in Peau de Soie Silk, some trimmed, some plain, with hemstitched borders, several styles and colors, all to go at $3.50.

$3.50 and $4 Parasols (all styles), $2.50.

$2 Silk Parasols, $1.50.

"CLUB UMBRELLAS."

THE LATEST FAD FOR THE LADIES.

24-inch, in red and blue, suitable for sunshine or rain, $3.50.

Summer Millinery.

We have made special efforts to have this week's display of Trimmed Millinery far in excess of anything shown this season as regards beauty and values.

350 pretty new Summer Hats go on display this week at unusually satisfactory prices to buyers.

SAILORS—Ladies' Light-Weight Rough Straw Sailors, with silk bands, 75c ones, at..... **50c**

WALKING AND OUTING HATS, which sold at 75c, 98c and $1.25, all new shapes and styles, choice..... **50c**

Shirt-Waist Hats—Ours.

The talk of the city. We speak of those, our own make, fresh from our own workrooms. The new styles appearing daily, at from.... **$1.50 up**

Wreaths for children's hats, worth 50c, now..... **25c**

Sailors for boys and girls, the 25c kind at..... **10c**

Ladies' Sailors, black and white, were 39c, at..... 10c

SPECIAL FOR TO-MORROW—One lot of Black Silk Mourning Hats, made to sell at $3.50 and $4, newest shapes, finished the same as our best goods, **$2.00**

New arrival of Fancy Breasts and Quills.

Thalhimer's New Millinery Department.

Basement News.

HOW ABOUT THAT PICNIC?

Have you a good lunch basket?

A Neat, Close-Woven Basket (covered), 29c.

A Handsome Palm-Leaf Covered Basket, 42c.

One of those Large Covered Baskets that mother wants, 79c.

Glasses, the right kind, 2½c. each.

Cups and Saucers, 7c. each.

Bone-Handle Knives and Forks, good serviceable kind, 75c. set.

Full-Size Hammocks, close-woven, with head rest, $1.18.

Ice-Cream Freezers, all sizes and prices.

Jewelry Department.

We are agents for the "CELEBRATED ELK RINGS."

Rings that look like gold and wear like gold, each one guaranteed.

Elegant settings of all the Birthstones—Solitaires, Princess and Gypsy styles—reproductions of costly rings, every one sold with a guarantee; special value, 50c. each.

Heavy Hand-Carved Band Rings, 50c.—"Elk" make.

Sterling and Matrix Turquoise Ear Screws, dainty and becoming, 25c. pair.

100 styles of Link Cuff Buttons, some worth $1.50 pair, your choice for 25c. pair.

Gents' Furnishings for Hot Weather.

Suit your wardrobe to the weather if you would be comfortable. Buy the best that you can afford, but pay no more than you ought to pay for it. You'll find the Furnishings we offer for to-morrow just right, and nowhere else can you equal the prices.

$1 Men's White Madras Shirts to go at 50c.

Our line of $1.50 French Fancy Madras for $1; a handsome assortment of patterns.

Our stock of Percale Shirts, with 2 collars and 1 pair cuffs, for 50c. is a great value.

50c. Percale Shirts for boys, all sizes, 25c.

UNDERWEAR.

The finest quality of White Lisle-Thread, $1.25 value for 75c.

75c. Balbriggan Shirts and Pants, 50c.

50c. Balbriggan Shirts and Pants, 25c.

35c. Balbriggan Shirts and Pants, also in fancy stripes, long or short sleeves, to go at 25c. per garment.

1 case of Check Muslin Pants, the finest quality, for this sale 39c.

NECKWEAR.

In every style, the newest designs and the largest assortment in the city, price just about half that you pay at other places. Call and be convinced.

HOSE FOR MEN.

A 12½c. special for this sale in Fancies. Silk Embroidered, Dropstitch, tan, black and brown, double heel and toes, also tan, black and brown, with white feet.

OVERALLS.

The best that money can buy, with or without apron, double knees, 75c. value, 50c.

BELTS.

Tan and gray, for 25c.; silk stitched. All our 75c. Belts for 50c.

SUSPENDERS.

for 25c. that will make a customer of you.

A Nice Summer-Weight Suspender for 12½c.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Several new styles just added to our already complete stock of novelties.

Handkerchief Ties, in all colors, 19c.

Handkerchief Ties, with tucked turnover, prices 48c.

Linen Sailor Collars, just the thing for shirt-waist suits, 25 and 29c.

White Tucked Lawn Stocks, with embroidered tie ends, 50c.

White Pique Stocks, with colored ends, 25c.

White Tucked Stocks, with tie ends, trimmed in Val. insertion.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

We mention only a few of the special values to be found in this department.

Ladies' All-Linen Real Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 7c., or 4 for 25c.

Ladies' Sheer All-Linen "Empire" Handkerchiefs, edged with Val. lace, 12½c.

Ladies' Fancy Mourning Handkerchiefs, with deep scalloped edges, 12½c.

Ladies' Sheer All-Linen Hand-Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 25c.

NORTH CAROLINA ROADS.

Mr. Hutchinson Tells About Charlotte's Profitable Experience.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—D. P. Hutchinson, president of the Board of Trustees, of Charlotte, N. C., testified today before the Industrial Commission concerning the successful effort made by Charlotte to establish good roads in the surrounding county. He said that ninety miles of macadam road had been built at a cost of $250,000. Convict labor, he said, is used in constructing the roadbeds, as free labor would cost from 30 to 60 per cent. more.

Mr. Hutchinson said that the saving in cost to the rolling stock was more than equal to the cost of the roads, and that the value of farming and other lands lying upon the improved highways had enhanced 50 per cent. since the construction of the new roads.

GEN. LEE'S FUTURE HOME.

He Rents a Handsome Home in Charlottesville.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 13.—General Fitzhugh Lee to-day rented, through Mr. Samuel B. Woods, the handsome residence of Prof. James H. Gilmore, on Ridge Street. The residence is desirably located, occupying an elevated position and commanding a fine view of Monticello and the University of Virginia.

General Lee's determination to make Charlottesville his home is hailed with delight by his many friends in this section.

Music in the Parks.

Prof. Felix Iardella, leader of the band which is to furnish music in the parks during the summer months, stated yesterday that the first concert would be given on the afternoon of the 24th. At what place the concert will be given is not yet decided. Prof. Iardella is anxious that the public should learn the words of "America" and join in singing the closing number of the concerts.

Car Men Elect Officers.

At the meeting of the Richmond Branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes held at Smith's Hall at 1-30 o'clock yesterday morning, the following officers were elected: President, George Simmons; Vice-President, R. T. Barlow; Recording Secretary, J. H. O. Bannon; Financial Secretary, Harry Brock; Treasurer, C. E. Clark; Conductor, C. E. Moyer; Inside Sentinel, E. Noble; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. L. Yeager; Executive Board—Messrs. Hobart, Tanner, Overton, Harris and Cawley.

A member reported in need of hospital treatment was ordered sent to the hospital, the union to pay all expenses.

A vote of thanks was extended both car companies for furnishing cars to bring the men to the place of meeting.

To Organize Councils Here.

Mr. Oscar Ekman, recently appointed State deputy organizer for the Knights of Kadash, has arrived in this city from Birmingham, Ala., with the expectation of making Richmond his headquarters for the future. Mr. Ekman will take charge of the eastern portion of the State of Virginia, but will organize two councils for the order in Richmond before he will devote his time to outside work.

For Mrs. Slagle.

"A Noble Outcast" was presented at St. Mary's Hall Wednesday night for the benefit of Mrs. Slagle. The play was under the stage direction of Mr. Tom Charles, who played the leading part.

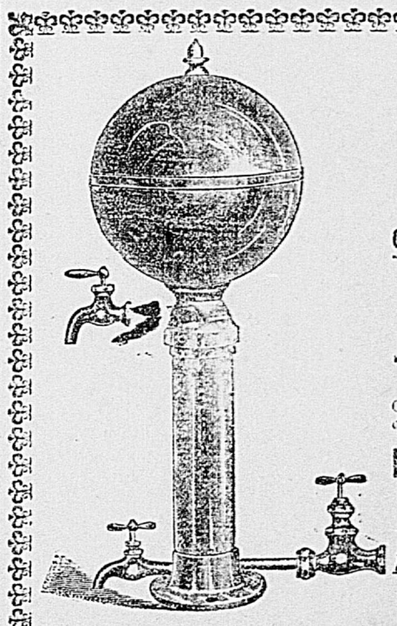
Despite the weather the attendance was good and each performer won laurels and was generally applauded. The music was under the direction of Professor Guy Mosby.

Briefs From Barton Heights.

Mrs. Dean and three children—Miss Addie Dean and Messrs. Claiborne and Earley Dean, of Petersburg, Va.—are the guests of Mrs. M. F. Jones, of North Avenue, Barton Heights.

Mrs. Frederick P. Vincent, of York Street, left yesterday for Buffalo, N. Y., to attend the Pan-American Exposition, where Mr. Vincent will join her in a few days.

Mrs. Deitrick Swartz returned Wednesday to her home, on Virginia Avenue, after a very pleasant visit to her daughter, in York county, Pa.



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