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THURSDAY....FEBRUARY 3, 1887.

The Surplus.

It would seem to be a strange condition of things which enables us to say that a surplus of revenue is one of the greatest evils from which our Government is suffering or is likely soon to suffer. Certainly this surplus has hitherto wrought nothing but evil for the South. The Government now pays out every year nearly a hundred millions of dollars in pensions, and nearly all of it to persons living in the northern States, though a large portion of the revenue comes out of the pockets of the southern people. If fifty or a hundred millions of dollars shall be appropriated to the work of constructing new vessels of war, nearly all that sum, too, will be expended in the North. If ten millions shall be appropriated to the improvement of rivers and harbors the North will in like manner get more than her fair share of it unless the southern members can induce Congress to allow a liberal sum for the improvement of the Mississippi river. The millions expended on the army and navy are mostly disbursed in the North. Indeed, it would seem that the South is likely to be greatly embarrassed by heavy taxes—by being forced to pay out money every year by the millions of dollars to be expended outside of her limits. This is indeed a deplorable condition of things.

Under these circumstances, it is a subject of gratulation that the House of Representatives seems to be disposed to call a halt in the matter of increasing the civil-pension list. The report of the proper House committee against granting pensions to the widows of General LOGAN and General BLAIR is a good sign, though we fear that the members of the House of Representatives will fail to stand by their committee. The votes that were cast for the inter-State commerce bill, or else not cast at all, when the House divided on that bill, by members who were really not friendly to it, showed clearly that those members at least voted as they supposed their constituents desired them to vote, and not as they would, if thus uninfluenced, have voted. So it will be, we rather expect, in the cases of the Senate bills granting pensions to Mrs. LOGAN and Mrs. BLAIR. If, however, these bills shall be defeated it will be a victory for good government. One objection to the civil-service reform movement is the apprehension that it may result in a large civil-pension list, as to the average American it seems to be exceedingly unjust that the successful applicants for office should be supported after they become old by the unsuccessful applicants.

The BLAIR bill is one measure which proposes to disburse in the South more of the money appropriated to schools than is collected in the South. This may not be an all-sufficient reason why every southern man should vote for it but it is a good reason. The surplus in the Treasury is to be reduced in some way; and, according to Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, it will be reduced, not by abolishing taxes, but by making larger appropriations. The BLAIR bill, if it becomes a law, will tend, in a small degree, it is true, but still it will tend, to aid in equalizing the governmental burthens imposed upon the two sections. And yet that bill is violently opposed by a number of southern congressmen. Men who could see nothing unconstitutional in the inter-State commerce bill profess that they cannot support the BLAIR bill, their opposition to it being based upon its unconstitutionality.

It is possible—nay probable—that this country will be suffering fifty years hence from the results of laws owing their origin to the surplus which has overflowed the Treasury for the last ten years or more. It is alarming to men of all sections to reflect that our army, including the pension list, should cost as much annually as the immense peace establishments, so called, of the largest European country. It is doubly alarming to that section which is to be impoverished as a consequence of laws which, but for a surplus in the Treasury, would never have had an existence.

Judge BOND, putting upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Virginia coupon cases a construction which the highest court in Virginia says they cannot carry, yesterday committed another outrage upon this Commonwealth. He had no right to take jurisdiction of any such case.

The Virginia representatives in Congress ought to try to have BOND impeached. He richly deserves it. However, with a Republican United States Senate to try him, he would not be much afraid of conviction.

FREE PASSES.—According to the New York *Times*, President ADAMS asked Judge DILLON to advise him whether the inter-State commerce bill would forbid him to grant free passes to passengers on the Union Pacific, and Judge DILLON has replied that in his opinion "railroad companies which are subject to the provisions of the act are prohibited from issuing complimentary passes for any species of free travel not disconnected with inter-State communication or commerce." In other words, if Judge DILLON is right in his opinion, no railroad company can issue passes good in more than one State. The law does not apply to intra-State commerce nor intra-State passes.

Indiana.

"All's well that ends well." It seems that in Indiana they have no Judge BOND to regulate matters in the interest of the Republican party. The election of a Democrat to the United States Senate from that State on yesterday brought all the Republican machinations to naught. We are glad that Mr. HARRISON is not to be his own successor. The unscrupulous attempts of his supporters to cheat the Democrats out of a United States Senator have, justly or unjustly, damaged him in public estimation.

We infer from the tenor of the speeches in the *Congressional Record* on that subject that the bill now pending in the United States Senate prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys for land-grant corporations will never pass that body. Mr. TELLER for the Republicans and Mr. CALL for the Democrats have formulated the arguments which are to go forth to the public as justifying the taking off of that bill. These, however, are only two of the many men who are on that side of the question.

The Senate, however, was forced by outside pressure to pass the inter-State commerce bill. Perhaps outside pressure may influence that body to pass Mr. BECK'S bill.

In commenting on the statement of the New York *World* that "the 'Hickory-Switching' clubs that flourish in Southern Indiana and commit occasional outrages are simply a revival of kukluxism in its worst form," the *National Republican* says:

"These Indiana outlaws ought to be summarily suppressed, but they are not, as the *World's* comment implies, a political organization."

Of course not. It is simply wonderful how latitude or sections alters cases. Rows may occur in the North and the South respectively under exactly the same conditions, but the southern row immediately blooms into a luxuriant political outrage, while the northern row shrinks into a breach of the peace.

If the Virginia authorities will continue to arrest all violators of her revenue laws, and fine and imprison them, these violators will soon tire of paying costs, and so will the bondholders. Remember that it is no contest with the United States, nor with the United States Supreme Court. Our Supreme Court of Virginia has just decided that the Supreme Court of the United States has never rendered any such decision as the one under which BOND claims to be acting. Let him "gang his own gait." To release a dozen law-breakers will not be to give him a victory over Virginia.

In the last *North American Review*, just out, MONCURE D. CONWAY discourses about our American King, the President of the United States. Singularly enough, he not only regards the President as the fountain of authority, but he charges him, and not the Senate, with having drawn all the reins of Government—legislative, executive, and judicial—into his hands. He speaks of a President made by assassination—ANDREW JOHNSON. He quotes GARFIELD as having uttered language whose meaning was not altogether different from the meaning of some of GUITEAU'S utterances.

BOND'S opinion in the FITZGERALD case is directly in the teeth of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the point of the right of the State to require the coupons to be verified. This latter court decided expressly that the law requiring the coupons to be verified was *not* an impairment of the obligation of the contract with the bondholders. BOND has decided that it *was*. But the Supreme Court of the United States will now have a "whack" at BOND, and will, we hope, "sit down" on him. We are glad that this point at least is in a fair way to be decided finally.

We modify a remark recently made by the New York *World* and say that if the people shall miss the benefit of abolishing the tobacco tax at this session of Congress, it will be for the reason that a party or a faction is afraid that somebody else will get the credit of it.

RANDALL and MORRISON are jealous of each other, and the Republicans are fearful that the Democrats will make capital out of the abolition of that tax even if abolished by Republican votes.

No wonder Mr. ROYALL brought in Judge BOND'S court his suit against the Richmond grand jury that indicted him. BOND'S motto is, "In for a penny, in for a pound." He has acted as badly as he could, and can do no worse. The jails of Virginia he seems to consider under his special care and control. He yesterday used the writ of *habeas corpus*—that writ of honored origin and world-wide fame—to wreak his vengeance upon poor old Virginia.

The negroes may become indignant because of the rejection by the Republican Senate of the nomination of MATTHEWS for Recorder of Deeds in Washington city, but they will vote the Republican ticket as heretofore. CAMERON had applied to them all sorts of disparaging epithets, but they elected him Governor all the same. The negro votes the Republican ticket for reasons of his own.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"It is not for his poetry but for nursing soldiers that WALT WHITMAN'S friends wish him pensioned." That explanation is certainly due the public.

"Professor LOCKYER declares that only about six thousand stars are visible to the eye." Professor LOCKYER never stepped on a banana-skin or tried to learn to skate.

"The man who freights a steamer with an infernal machine should be made to swallow a dose of the medicine he prescribes." And for fear of a hitch should be dressed off under a steam-hammer.

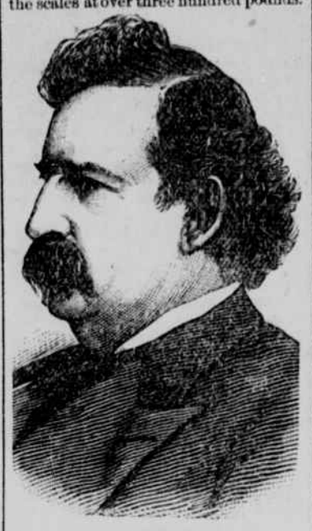
"If the Charleston *News and Courier* could have its way there would be a law in Maine to punish every Democrat who failed to turn out and vote against men like Captain BOUTELLE for Congress." It is a great pity that in this matter the *News and Courier* cannot have its way.

"The New York *Sun* complains that a bust of CICERO came into this country several years ago dead-head." Well, if CICERO is not entitled to be considered a dead-head, who is?

GEORGE T. BARNES,

of Georgia, Leader of the Heavy-Weight Party.

George T. Barnes, of the House of Representatives, at Washington, tips the scales at over three hundred pounds.



He is, of course, good-natured, and, like Jack Falstaff, finds much to amuse himself and his friends in his personal unwieldiness. Mr. Barnes says he would not take a thousand dollars for his flesh. He weighs himself frequently and regularly, and when he finds that he has gained in weight, he hails the fact as a good omen. There are other fat men in the House, but Barnes leads the heavy-weights, and nobody questions or envies his ponderous supremacy. His popularity at home, the Tenth district of Georgia, is commensurate with his matchless proportions. The constituency are proud of having so much congressman, and voters are nearly solid for him. It is prophesied that he can be a congressman just as long as he may please.

The biggest man in Congress resides at Augusta, Georgia, where he has a good reputation as a lawyer, and was much respected and loved by his fellow-citizens long before he was heard of as a congressman. He was born in Richmond county, Georgia, on August 14, 1833. His education is superior; beginning at the academy of his native county, it was continued at Franklin College, University of Georgia, where he graduated at twenty years of age. He chose the legal profession, read with diligence, and was admitted to the bar of his State. Beginning practice forthwith he soon achieved success.

His public services began in 1860, with his election to the House of Representatives of Georgia. After five years of service he returned to private life and unbroken attention to the practice of his profession. From 1876 to 1884 he was a member of the National Democratic Committee from Georgia. He was elected to the present Congress as a Democrat by an overwhelming majority.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill and the Centralization of Power.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The writer was never the advocate of extreme States-rights doctrines. Descended from an unbroken line of Whig ancestry, he was early taught that the power of the General Government was supreme in its sphere, but at the same time it was a government of delegated powers only, and all powers not delegated remained with the States respectively, or the people. The recent passage of the inter-State commerce bill, if it becomes a law, explodes the last vestige of States rights, and it seems about to be accepted by our people with a blind, unreasoning faith, and without any conception of the tremendous stride it takes in the direction of a complete centralization of the powers of the Government. For if Congress can clothe a commission with enormous and well-nigh irresponsible judicial power to make and unmake laws, it can create railroad and canal companies—grant them charters in any manner and upon any terms it deems proper, there being no recognized limit to the power, and whenever such corporations are chartered they will override the powers of the State governments, and it would seem to be unnecessary hereafter to keep up the empty form or even the names of the different State governments. Perhaps this may be best; but there are a large number of old-fashioned people not yet prepared to admit it. The bill is plainly and manifestly unconstitutional. Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce among the States." These are the exact words—nothing more, nothing less. Does the power to regulate give the power to create? Was it not the manifest object of the framers of the Constitution merely to give Congress the power to *prevent* the States themselves from passing any laws which should throw burdensome restraints upon commerce! The cotemporaneous discussions prove clearly that this was their sole object, and they meant to invest Congress with the right to use *preventive* legislation, *and nothing more*. Now, this bill gives judicial functions and powers of the highest order to the commission. Where is the warrant for this in the Constitution? Congress itself being the receptacle of delegated power alone, can it redelegate this power to a judicial tribunal (for the commission is a judicial tribunal) not recognized by the Constitution? If this be lawful, is there anything to prevent Congress from chartering a railroad from New Orleans to Washington and prescribing its rates? Smarting under the injustice heaped upon them by the railroads, the people are about to revolutionize the whole theory of our government just to thwart them; and when it becomes a law it will not accomplish its purpose, because it is so written as to be capable of an unknown number of different constructions, and perhaps it was designedly so written in the interest of the railroads. The words "under similar circumstances and conditions" offer a wide field for difference of opinion, and remind one of the late Colonel John B. Baldwin's famous anecdote about the ambitious barber who placed upon his sign the attractive words, "What do you think I will give you a shave and then a drink." Read by the public it meant both a shave and a drink; read by the barber, with an emphasis on certain words, it meant a very different thing, and suggested a very pertinent inquiry as to whether the customer thought the barber to be fool enough to give him a shave and then a drink. And so it will be with the public with this bill. It is earnestly to be wished that the President of the United States will be equal to the occasion and place upon it the veto it so well deserves.

C. P., OF BUCKINGHAM.

Mrs. H. C. Meredith, of Cambridge City, Ind., is known as the "cattle queen" of that State. She took up the business of her husband, General Meredith, at his death, and now has one of the finest thoroughbred herds in the country.

Salvation Oil will cure lumbago and backache. Try it at once. Price 25 cents a bottle.

OVERRULED.

THE MOTION IN THE NORFOLK CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES.

Argument Commenced—Portsmouth and the Several Railroad Propositions—Personals and Briefs.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, February 2, 1887.

In the Circuit Court this morning, in the contested municipal election cases, Judge Hill rendered his decision, overruling the motion for dismissal for informality, which precluded jurisdiction of the case by this Court. The Court also overruled another demurrer, and the trial of the case proceeded. The appointment of the electoral judges is now being argued, and the matter will doubtless occupy the court the remainder of the week.

Last night the City Council of Portsmouth ordered an election on the 5th of March on the question of subscribing $150,000 to the stock of the Atlantic and Danville Railroad Company, the city to have a first mortgage on the line from Portsmouth to Hicksford, free of all mechanics' and other liens. The Finance Committee was instructed to continue to hear the propositions of the representatives of the Richmond and Danville company and the Chesapeake, Norfolk and Carolina company, and report to the Council. The Richmond and Danville is the interest represented by Mayor Barton Meyers, of Norfolk. The line is surveying south from a point on the Western Branch, and has a charter for a road from this port to Goldsboro', N. C., the whole route of which was surveyed by the Clydes some ten years ago.

The British steamship St. George, which went ashore on Boush's Bluff, near Sewell's Point, yesterday, and defied all attempts of the tugs to float her, was hauled off to-day. A good portion of her cargo was taken out. The St. George was putting to sea for Europe with 4,000 bales of cotton.

Mr. C. N. Kemp, city editor of the *Evening News*, has resigned and gone to Galveston, Texas, to resume his business as a telegraph-operator in the service of the Western Union.

It has been ascertained that the stranger, Edward Halloran, killed on the Lambert's Point railway Monday night, was a steward for two years at the Blue-Ridge Springs, employed there by Mr. Phil. F. Brown, and later was employed for a short while at the Purcell House, in this city. He was seen at various liquor-saloons on Monday night, and was undoubtedly drunk when he attempted to board the train.

Real-estate dealers of this city state that numerous inquiries are being received from abroad just now as to the value of lands in this vicinity. The result of these inquiries has caused considerable activity in the real estate market.

The vaccinating mania has seized upon the colored population of this city, and the office of the city health officer is besieged by hundreds of colored people daily.

Mr. Joseph Smithson, of Dublin, Ireland, is here in conference with the colored churches of Norfolk and Portsmouth looking to the establishment of an industrial school and the Christian improvement of the colored people.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1887.

Senate.

Mr. George, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back favorably House bill appropriating $10,000 (to be immediately available) for the special distribution of seeds in the drought-stricken sections of Texas by the Agricultural Department.

After discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 15.

The request from the House for an engrossed copy of a lost bill to forfeit certain lands of the North Pacific railroad was ordered to be complied with.

The Senate, at 1:15, resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) had inquired of him yesterday whether or not there would be a surplus in the Treasury in case Congress made appropriations this session, in accordance with the estimates of the departments. In his (Mr. Allison's) desire to complete the bill last night he had failed to answer that inquiry as fully as he might have done. He then entered into an elaborate argument to show that the surplus for the next fiscal year would be very small—probably not exceeding fifteen millions. To reach this conclusion, Mr. Allison said the estimates submitted amounted to $376,000,000. Since these estimates had been made the Mexican pension and dependent-parents pension bills had been passed, which would add $1,400,000 to the foregoing estimates, and other legislation calling for the expenditure of public money, which would bring the total of the estimates to $395,000,000, against a probable income of $410,000,000. In Mr. Allison's figures the postal receipts and expenditures are included. The net figures without these items would probably be stated at fifty millions less on each side of the account. "Curiously enough," said Mr. Allison, "perhaps naturally enough, the Secretary of the Treasury this year makes no estimate of the revenue. It has been the custom of former Secretaries of the Treasury to make estimates of the revenue giving actual returns for the first quarter of the year (before Congress meets), and estimating for the remainder of the year and for the next fiscal year. A careful examination of the laws disclose the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury is not bound to make these estimates; so that we can have no actual guide as to what the revenue will be, either for the current year or for the next fiscal year, except from the estimates made last year and from the receipts up to the 1st of January last."

These statements were brought out by a series of questions from Messrs. Platt, Ingalls, and Morrill, and incidentally to his statement Mr. Allison took occasion to criticize the policy of further increasing the sinking fund, which now exceeds by three hundred millions the amount required by law establishing it, especially if such increase must be made by the purchase in open market of bonds held at a large premium. Mr. Allison stated that it had never happened that Congress had appropriated to the full amount of estimates, and probably would not in this case, and he conceded that after the appropriations had been made the surplus might amount to fifty millions, but not more.

Mr. Platt then said: "Now, if we are not to have for the next fiscal year a surplus exceeding fifty millions I want to be reckoned as an opponent of any scheme that will lessen that surplus, and I don't want this Congress to adjourn until it has provided in some way that a sum equal, or nearly equal, to fifty millions shall be immediately available to commence a system of coast defences. I think that Congress will be negligent of its duty; will be justly and severely criticised by the people; will have forgotten the best interests of the country, if it shall adjourn without having made such provision; and I for one want to be counted as an opponent of any scheme that will reduce the revenues of this Government to a point where there will not be plenty of money to inaugurate and carry on most vigorously a thorough system of coast defences."

Mr. Beck took exception to Mr. Allison's figures, and held to the opinion that the surplus will be nearer ninety than fifty millions.

Mr. Teller also spoke upon the defenceless condition of our entire coast, and said it was entirely possible for any one of half a dozen nations, whom he named, to abolish at once our surplus by sending a few vessels to New York or San Francisco and demanding the contents of the sub-treasuries as the ransom of these cities upon the alternative of destroying them by bombardment.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

The Indian appropriation bill was then reported.

Mr. Hawley gave notice that he would next Monday move to take up Senate bills to encourage the manufacture of steel for ordnance purposes for the army and a similar bill for the navy. These were bills which had been reported unanimously by the Committee on Coast Defences, and the committee had been waiting an unreasonable time to ask the Senate to consider them. After fruitless attempts (on the part, principally, of Democratic senators) to go into Executive session, the Senate, at 5:20 o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Morrison the order setting apart to-morrow for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs was vacated, and an order made setting apart February 8th for that purpose.

The credentials of Hugh H. Price as representative from the Eighth congressional district of Wisconsin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father were presented and read, and Mr. Price appeared at the bar of the House and qualified.

Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, as a privileged question called up the message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller. The pension was granted on the ground that Tiller was the dependent father of a soldier who died in Andersonville prison. The veto was based on the President's belief that Tiller is neither deserving nor dependent.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, raised the question of consideration, but the House decided—125 to 108—to consider the pension case. After some debate the House refused to pass the bill over the veto—136 to 115, not a constitutional two thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back, without amendment, Senate bill for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Norwood, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported on the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to readvertise for bids for the construction of Cruiser No. 1, and to contract for its construction for any sum which, together with the cost of equipment, not including armament, shall not exceed $1,300,000. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, called up in the morning hour the bill to prohibit the appointment of congressional committees to attend funerals at the public expense outside of the District of Columbia, and also to prohibit the draping of public buildings in mourning, except upon the order of the President. He said the bill was intended to correct an abuse which had grown up from the practice of manifesting what was deemed due respect to deceased members. He had not been able to ascertain with accuracy the amount of expense attending a joint committee of the two houses. They varied from $1,000 to as high as $10,000 and $20,000. The practice was wholly unnecessary as a mark of respect, and should be discontinued.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, thought it would be well to leave the matter as it stands. There had been a good deal of newspaper talk about improper conduct by funeral committees. He had never attended one, but he knew gentlemen who had. They were gentlemen of high tone and incapable of misconduct on such occasions; therefore he believed that most of the articles on such subjects were lies.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, said that he had occasion to submit some sensible remarks on this subject at the last session. These remarks seemed to have taken a very deep hold upon the country. His constituents had been so deeply impressed with these remarks that they had returned him to the Fiftieth Congress without opposition. A short time after he arrived at home one of his best friends had come to him and said: "John, old fellow, you were right in what you said about them congressional funerals, and your friends here all endorse you. You tell them fellows up there that if you die you don't ask Congress to bury you. You have plenty of friends here who will take pleasure in doing it." [Laughter.]

Referring to the remark of Mr. Hammond, to the effect that he would dislike to see the spectacle of people going around begging members to accompany the body of a dead colleague at their own expense, Mr. Allen remarked that poverty was not confined to Congress, and that there was no reason why congressmen should be buried at the expense of the poor people of the country. If a member of Congress, though he were poor, came here and did his duty as a faithful representative, none of his friends would have to go around begging for volunteers to take his dead body home.

Mr. Oates criticised the practice of appointing funeral committees, declaring that it was not a mark of respect or of sincere sorrow. But for the respect he had for the Senate and the House, he could mention some cases, which would shock the country, of misconduct on the part of members of Congress while accompanying the remains of deceased colleagues to their place of burial.

On motion of Mr. Hammond, the bill was laid upon the table—119 to 46.

Mr. Oates then called up the bill authorizing the appointment and prescribing the compensation of clerks to Senators and Representatives, but the morning hour expired before action was taken.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

Mr. Hammond offered an amendment limiting to forty the number of persons who may be employed at any one time to carry out the provisions of the act. Lost—50 to 90.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment limiting the number to sixty. Agreed to.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, offered an amendment providing that the experts to be appointed shall be appointed under the civil-service rules. Voted down, but Mr. Cutcheon raised the point of no quorum.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Sultan of Morocco has had his feelings hurt by the obstinacy of the press in complaining of the continued sale of young girls in his dominions. He wants editors bowstringed and the newspaper business in Tangiers wiped out.

NEVER OPEN YOUR MOUTH except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swelled head," nauseated stomach, and unstrung nerves resulting from the "convivial party last night." The sure and *safe* way, clear the cobwebs from the brain, recover zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

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600 CORSETS of 18 different qualities in prices from 40 cents to $2—all greatly reduced.

If you want a Corset look at ours.

FINE SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM

Lace Curtains

have been again reduced, and are being sacrificed.

Yesterday is no criterion for to-day. Our time for

Closing Out Our Stock

is short, and all the goods MUST BE SOLD even

AT A SACRIFICE.

Though greatly reduced our stock is still very good, and all we have is cheap.

Hamburg Embroideries

TORCHON and OTHER LACES at LESS THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE.

GEORGE R. BAGBY, Trustee.

ja 29-eod

EVERY WEEK

we are receiving additions to our stock, which is now one of the best-assorted of any on Broad street, and every week we are seeking additional bargains with an aim to make our

NEW STORE

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

The full lines of new Spring effects in DRESS GOODS are not yet to be seen, but PLAIN FLANNELS and LADIES' CLOTHS, in soft shades of Brown and Cloth effects, will be more used during the coming season than ever before.

The most attractive Colored Wash Fabrics yet shown are Solid Seersuckers with a single line of some other shade drawn across.

The style of Kid Gloves considered the newest are Tans and Modes, embroidered with Broad, Heavy Bands, in one or two shades, blending harmoniously with the color of the glove.

For cheap Curtains, Imitation Madras Cloths, and Figured Scrim in beautiful rich colors, almost as perfect in design as the finest French fabrics, but at less than one fourth the cost of imported goods, have just been introduced.

We have recently opened a carefully-selected assortment of the above goods, and, in addition thereto, all of the delicate evening shades in SURAH SILKS, NUN'S-VEILING, ALBATROSS and CHEESE CLOTHS.

We shall continue

OUR BARGAIN SALE

of HOSIERY for Ladies, Misses, Men, and Boys, as well as our REMNANT SALE of WHITE GOODS, LACES, DRESS GOODS, and RIBBONS. See our remnants of Checked Muslins at 6¼ and 7c.; remnants of Corded Pique at 5 and 6¼c.; remnants of Calico at 4 and 5c.

Our unrivalled bargains are an unbroken line of Wamsutta Shirts, with Pure Linen Fronts, at 61c., for which we are receiving orders from all parts of the State.

A full assortment, in Black and colors, of Children's Full-Regular Made Ribbed HOSE at 19c., considered cheap at 25c., and Gentlemen's Unbleached Regular-Made Heavy Socks at 17c. per pair, or 90c. per box of six pairs.

A. HUTZLER'S SONS,

fe 1-Tu&Th 315 EAST BROAD STREET.

ALABAMA COAL PROPERTY.—A magnificent coal-mining property near Birmingham, Ala., consisting of valuable lands, machinery and buildings. The mines are thoroughly developed, directly on railroad, and on a paying basis. Has long-time contract for out-put and freight. Capacity 450 tons daily of superior coking and steam coal. With energetic management should be made to pay a handsome dividend on a large capital.

This is one of the best opportunities in Alabama to acquire a valuable property paying from the start, and with a prospective value equal to any in the State. Must be negotiated for immediately to secure it.

Also, 30,000 acres of good Coal and Iron (red and brown ores) Lands. Coal property includes 60 coke ovens. Lands admirably situated for the erection of furnaces and transportation of products. Apply at or address GEORGE W. WARR, 2929 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

ja 25-26,28,30,fe1&3-p2

THALHIMER BROTHERS'

GREAT SUCCESS DURING THE PAST WEEK IN PURCHASING FROM SOME IMPORTERS (WHO WERE ANXIOUS TO CLOSE OUT) A TREMENDOUS LOT OF WHITE GOODS ENABLES THEM TO SHOW THE HANDSOMEST AND LOWEST-PRICED LINE OF

CHECKED, STRIPED, AND BARRED MUSLINS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

CHECKED MUSLINS at 6½c. worth 10c.;
CHECKED MUSLINS at 8½c. worth 12½c.;
CHECKED MUSLINS at 10c. worth 15c.;
CHECKED MUSLINS at 12½c. worth 18½c.;
CHECKED MUSLINS at 16½c. worth 25c.;
CHECKED MUSLINS at 20c. worth 25c.;

And the finest and handsomest CHECKED and PLAID MUSLINS ever seen in this city at 25c. worth 35c. per yard.

We show this week the newest designs in BIAS and LACE-STRIPED, CRIMPED and SHIRRED TUCKINGS at such prices as to induce you to purchase.

The finest FRENCH and PERSIAN MULLS in the city at 12½ and 16½c., suitable for parties.

ORIENTAL and EGYPTIAN SKIRTINGS, LACES and ALLOVERS in new designs and great variety at prices very much below value.

In TORCHON LACES, HAMBURG and SWISS EMBROIDERIES, and MEDICI LACES we offer the largest and best assortment of styles ever brought to our city, and our prices are the very lowest notch. We are giving better values in these goods than ever sold before.

Please come and examine our stock of EMBROIDERIES and LACES.

Special sale of Odds-and-Ends in LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. Our sale of last week has been going on with much success, and we shall again this week dispose of all the ODDS-AND-ENDS we have. We wish it well understood that ladies can safely purchase UNDERWEAR from us, as our goods are made of the best materials and sewed in the neatest and best possible way. We do not carry trashy Underwear and it does not pay one to buy it.

We must again call the attention of the ladies to our stock of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S WRAPS. We have entirely too many on hand; no room or desire to keep them away, and at some price they must go. Our prices are ridiculously low when you consider qualities. To think of $18 Astrachan Jackets down to $11; $15 Astrachan Jackets to $9; $12 Astrachan Jackets to $7.50; $10 Astrachan Jackets to $6; $8 Astrachan Jackets to $5; Astrachan Jackets at $3.50, and this is the way all our WRAPS will go.

Out of 300 PLUSH GARMENTS we have about twenty-five in the house, and these will go this week for a mere song compared to their actual worth; $50 Coats for $30; $40 Coats for $25; $35 Coats for $22; $30 Coats for $20; $25 Coats for $15. We have marked cheaper in PLUSH COATS. NEW MARKETS in black and brown, and they will go this week for one-third less former price. No matter how much the loss is, we need the room, and our WRAPS of all kinds must be sold.

Novelties in DRESS GOODS and BEADED TRIMMINGS at

ja 30-Su,Tu&Th THALHIMER BROTHERS, Fifth and Broad streets.

SOMETHING NEW—SATINE DIAGONAL DRESS GOODS in all the pretty spring shades. For quality and cheapness they have never been equalled. Just think of it—only 12½c. a yard! HELD & CO.

BEAUTIFUL TRICOTS, 36 inches wide, in beautiful early spring colorings—all wool and only 49c. a yard. HELD & CO.

THE KNIFE HAS BEEN STUCK in our stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, and the prices now asked for these goods are truly "cut prices." It will pay you to inspect this stock. HELD & CO.

WE DISPLAY THIS WEEK THE remainder of our stock of BALMORALS and BOULEVARD SKIRTS, on which we have marked the prices in plain figures, and these represent actual cost. You will find these exceptionally cheap, and it will repay you to look at them. HELD & CO.

CLOAKS.—WE HAVEN'T THE assortment we had, but still you will be able to make a selection, and as we have marked them all at "hard-pan" prices, with a view of selling every cloak we have, we invite a careful examination of our stock. HELD & CO.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE OF CASHMERE SHAWLS AND SCARFS for evening wear, in all the leading colors, now on exhibition from $1.25 upwards at HELD & CO.'S.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR ELEGANT ALL-WOOL COAT-BACK JERSEY at $1—the best value ever offered by any house. HELD & CO.

ASK TO SEE OUR "GOOD-MORNING" DAMASK TOWEL. It is a beauty, and only 24c. HELD & CO.

OUR QUILTS, MARSEILLES PATTERNS, are admired very much—the ones we sell at 90c. particularly so. Ask to see them. HELD & CO.

DON'T FORGET TO ASK TO SEE our extra large QUILT, Marseilles pattern, at $1.33. It is worth $2.25.

ja 30-Su,Tu&Th HELD & CO.

ICE.

HOME ICE COMPANY, WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in PURE NORTHERN ICE. Office and houses, Water street, Rocketts. Telephone, 272. We solicit the support and patronage of the citizens of Richmond to this home enterprise. fe 1-3m

DISSOLUTION & PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF G. W. IVEY & TUCKER dissolved on the 31st of January, 1887. The business will be continued at the old stand, 504 east Marshall street, by R. TUCKER.

All parties having any claims against IVEY & TUCKER will present them to R. TUCKER for payment, and all parties indebted to the firm will pay the same to R. TUCKER, as he is the only person authorized to receipt bills.

R. TUCKER.

RICHMOND, February 2, 1887. fe 3-3t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

RICHMOND, VA., February 1, 1887.

W. W. SPRATLEY having, by agreement made the 25th day of May, 1886, sold and conveyed to T. P. HOWARD, his former partner, all his interest in the firm of SPRATLEY & HOWARD, and the said W. W. SPRATLEY having completed an arrangement in contemplation at the time of said sale, the said firm of SPRATLEY & HOWARD is this day dissolved, and the business of the said firm will be carried on at the old stand No. 1206 east Cary street, Richmond, Va., by T. P. HOWARD, successor to SPRATLEY & HOWARD.

All debts due by the old firm will be paid by the said T. P. HO