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SUNDAY.....JULY 7, 1889.

Archæology in Africa.

Attention is called to the fact that the penetration of Africa from the southeast by the Delagoa Bay and Zambesi railway routes and their resultant connections would not only develop a rich territory, commercially speaking, but might lead to important and interesting archæological discoveries. Save in Northern Africa, including of course Egypt, and especially the ruins along the banks of the Nile, archæology is a field that has been much neglected by explorers of the Dark Continent. These, as a rule, have had as much as they could do in protecting themselves from the hostile natives, securing geographical data, and in informing themselves regarding the natural products of the country traversed. As we have heretofore noted, the gold mines the English are striving to reach by both the Delagoa and the Cape Colony railroads and their connections and extensions have been, it is claimed, identified with the ancient Ophir of the Bible. Sofala, at the southern border of which is situated Delagoa Bay, was at one time celebrated for its exports of gold-dust, and to the identification referred to such men hold as GROTIUS, PETERMANN, BEKE, HALVY, and others. Indeed, these scholars and investigators advance the theory that Zanzibar and all of Mozambique, which properly includes Sofala, were embraced in Ophir, as those countries contain a number of mines of both gold and silver, which afford indications that they were extensively worked ages ago. The Zambesi route, approximately speaking, parallels the Delagoa Bay route, the intervening territory being a part of that claimed by Portugal, and cutting off England's southern from some of her more northern African possessions. Recently the diamond-mines south of the Zambesi, which were first discovered in the latter part of the sixteenth century by the Portuguese traveller and soldier FRANCISCO DE BARRETO, were rediscovered, and the modern travellers found that the ruins there tallied in many essentials with the description reported by an old writer to have been given of them by BARRETO. The principal difference was that whereas BARRETO's account stated that lime was used to cement the stones, the modern travellers found that the buildings were after the Cyclopean style—that is, consisted of huge blocks of unhewn and uncemented stone. BARRETO died on the banks of the Zambesi in 1574 while attempting to reach a gold-mine from which a nugget of extraordinary value had shortly before been taken, and whence it is stated the Queen of Sheba derived her riches. The Portuguese belt, or continental African empire, has been but partially explored, and certainly no effort has been made to find out what, in the shape of ruins lies buried beneath the accumulated dust of ages, is hidden in the dense jungles or has been covered up by some convulsion of nature. It is hardly probable that the Zambesi diamond-mine ruins could be an isolated case of such building. On the contrary, when we give proper weight to history and tradition we reach the conclusion that they may prove a clue to still richer finds. In the wake of the locomotive will follow the archæologist and the ethnologist, who will doubtless unearth evidences of ancient and even prehistoric civilization, manners, and customs that the geographer never dreamed existed and which would convey no suggestion to him. In this view, therefore, of the Delagoa Bay trouble—in every view of it, in fact—the sympathy of the civilized world should be with England as between that Power and Portugal. Under Portuguese sway the great belt extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean would never be developed commercially to any extent, would not give up its archæological secrets at all, and would continue to be the paradise of Mohammedan slave-traders and a centre of native superstition and brutality. Though they have been planted on both coasts of the Continent for over two centuries, the Portuguese have done little or nothing in the way of opening up the interior. Under English sway, harsh as English methods of colonization sometimes are, the country would be made to pay tribute to civilization, Christianity would get a permanent foothold there, and there is no telling what light might be thrown upon history, sacred as well as profane. Even if the theory we have mentioned regarding Ophir is not the right one—there are three or four other theories touching its location—there seems no question that there is still a veil covering archæological and historical treasures in Africa, the lifting of which would delight all scholars.

What is a Majority?

The Lynchburg *Virginian* says:

"A case might occur something like that cited by the *Dispatch*, in which five or more suitable men would be voted for by the members of the Board of Public Interests, some members preferring one set of 'three suitable men,' and some another."

We understand that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of a leading Virginia college, when there were three vacancies on the board to be filled, and each member voted for three out of four or more candidates, four received a majority of the votes, or rather what is often called a majority. This is no supposititious case, but actually occurred. The *Virginian* further says in answer to a query of ours:

"There was no nomination, or rather there was one more candidate nominated than the legislative district was entitled to. According to the usual rule, the convention should have dropped the two hindmost candidates, D. and F., and taken another ballot as between A., B., C., and E., who were 'tied.'"

But why not vote for one at a time, and remove all ground for doubt as to the result and as to the fairness of the election?

Mahone's Friend Chandler.

Recently the MAHONE Virginia Republican Association of Washington, speaking for MAHONE and his followers, passed, as we stated the other day, a resolution congratulating the notorious WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, upon his re-election to the United States Senate. Since that resolution was passed CHANDLER has addressed a crowd of Washington negroes who serenaded him. We now quote from the Alexandria *Gazette*:

"Mr. Chandler appeared on his front steps leaning upon the arm of one of the serenaders, and, addressing them as 'gentlemen,' told them it was the policy of the Democratic party 'to massacre the black man in order to keep him in subjection.' He also dilated upon the fact that bloodhounds are used in the South to track negro ravishers. He also told them the tariff was a matter of small concern so long as they were treated as they are in the South, and advised them not to submit to such treatment any longer without a struggle. He closed by telling them that the Republican majority in the next Congress would stand by them, and that President Harrison was in thorough accord with him in his efforts to obtain a free vote and a fair count in the South."

This is the kind of men who are the leaders of the Republican party. They are enemies of the southern people. Even Mr. HARRISON is represented to be in favor of a national election law. He is ready and willing to sign a bill to put all congressional elections under the control of negroes and other Republicans.

What are the white Republicans of Virginia thinking of that they do not stand up for the rights of their white brethren of the South? Will they allow the hope of office to blind them to the fact that they are in close alliance with enemies of the South?

The Four New States.

We copied from the Washington *Post* a few days ago the following:

"The general opinion was that an extra session of Congress should be called about November 1st and not in October, as has been previously supposed would be the time if one was called. The reason for postponement was that at the latter date the Republicans would have the advantage of the members from the West, if not all of the new States, who would give them a fair majority instead of the extremely small one which they now have, and which might through death or accident be entirely wiped out between the time of calling the extra session and assembling of the members.

"It was with reference to this greater or smaller majority in the House that the elections in the new States became most important in the opinion of these gentlemen, and the question of what could be done about them occupied their attention yesterday."

It is clearly implied in the paragraphs quoted above that the members of the House of Representatives from the four new States will have the right to participate in the organization of that body. We do not concede this to be true; but the *Post* seems to consider it so. At any rate, we asked the *Post* to explain how the members-elect from the four new States could take part in organizing the House when the new States themselves had not been rightfully nor constitutionally admitted into the Union? The *Post* does not make the explanation asked for, but for it substitutes the following interesting statement:

"Our Richmond contemporary should call to mind that no more territorial delegates are to be elected by the people of Montana, Washington, or the two Dakotas. They are now engaged, through their respective conventions, in the adoption of State constitutions. By the provisions of the enabling act of the last Congress these constitutions are to be submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of October next, and as soon as the returns are officially ascertained the President of the United States will issue a proclamation announcing the result. Thereupon the Governors of the Territories then formally admitted to Statehood are authorized to order an election for the choice of representatives in Congress—South Dakota being entitled to two representatives and North Dakota, Montana, and Washington one each, and also for the election of members of the State Legislatures, upon whom will devolve the choice of United States senators.

"All this upon the assumption that none of the Territories reject the constitutions submitted to them, which is a contingency not to be entertained.

"Evidently, therefore, if an extra session of Congress be called for the 1st of October the representatives of the new States cannot be present to assist in the organization of the House. They could scarcely be chosen in time to participate in the opening of a session called for November 1st; but whenever they are elected our Richmond contemporary must readily see that they will come to Washington not as territorial delegates, for the Territories have then ceased to exist, but as full-fledged representatives, with whose 'conversion into genuine members' nothing remains to be done but to swear them in."

The reader will see that the *Post* tells why the new members *cannot* be in Washington even on the 1st of November. Of course, then, they cannot take part in the organization of the House if an extra session be called.

But the whole proceeding is wrong. They will have no right to participate in the organization of the House of Representatives even in December. The vote on ratifying the State constitutions will be taken October 1st. The official returns will hardly reach the President of the United States before the 1st of November. After he issues a proclamation declaring the result of the ratifying election, the Governors of the several new bogus States will have to order elections for State Legislatures and these Legislatures must meet and choose United States senators. Can the members of the House of Representatives be seated before the new States have any senators? These senators can hardly be in Washington by the first Monday in December.

All these proceedings are wrong. Of course Congress can after their admission heal all defects in the manner of "erecting" the new States. But it cannot do this beforehand. Nor can it delegate its power to the President. The language of the Constitution is:

"New States may be admitted by *the Congress* into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of *the Congress*."

The President has nothing to do with it in either case. We know of course that this section was violated in the admission of West Virginia, and that Colorado was declared in the Union by proclamation of General GRANT. The admission of West Virginia was a sort of war measure and cannot be justified; but it is a wrong that will never be righted. The recognition by Congress of any new State as a State heals all defects. But this has not been done in the case of the four Territories of Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and cannot be done until *after* the organization of the new House of Representatives.

With all due deference to the *Post* we add that the persons elected to the House of Representatives in the four Territories will be territorial delegates up to the time of their admission into the House.

It is not probable, but it is possible, that any one of the Territories might reject its proposed constitution. What then would become of its congressmen?—its "full-fledged representatives"? What would become of the Statehood of any such Territory? What of the President's power? The whole structure would vanish into the air. But these facts prove the unconstitutionality of the entire proceedings.

The Chicago *Times*, in discussing the question of "Murder Trials North and South," touches up its contemporary, the Chicago *Journal*, in tellingstyle. The *Times* says:

"Murder is not uniformly punished North or South. Executions in the North are not relatively more numerous than in the South, nor are murders in the South relatively more numerous than in the North. But the sectional feeling must be cultivated for partisan purposes, and the Chicago *Journal* is found declaring that 'the murder of Captain Dawson in South Carolina goes unpunished with that of John M. Clayton in Arkansas.' This as a statement of fact is undeniable. Does it, however, warrant the generalization immediately following that 'social assassinations are protected by southern civilization, the same as political assassinations?' If the acquittal of the Dawson murderer is a particular warranting an attack upon the whole South, what shall be said of the outcome of a Wisconsin murder trial as affecting northern civilization?"

That is a nail driven home, but the *Times* is not satisfied. It proceeds to clinch the nail by references to the Wisconsin trial alluded to, which indicate it was a gross miscarriage of justice.

We have received a copy of the Fifth Biennial report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois. 1888. Springfield: State Printer. JOHN L. LORD, secretary. Also Statistics of Coal in Illinois. 1888. Containing the reports of the State Inspector of Mines. Also, State Printer.

BRIEF COMMENT.

"A wind-engine company has been chartered in Pennsylvania." Congress would better look to its laurels.

The Xenia *Gazette* says: "FORAKER four times makes sixteen acres." Well, there is unquestionably enough venom in him to spread over that area.

"A petrified turtle weighing 53,000 pounds has been found in Parke county, Ind." It would probably make as genuine turtle-soup as some that is served up.

A contemporary says: "General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER gives it as his unbiased opinion," &c. All the same BENJY will never be able to get rid of his bias without the aid of an oculist.

"JOSEPH JEFFERSON writes to the papers to say that the reason neither he nor ex-President CLEVELAND was hurt in the carriage accident was because neither of them was in the vehicle at the time." A very good reason, to say the least.

"HADJI HASSEIN GHOOLY KHAN, the Persian Minister, leaves this country disgusted with the newspapers." And the newspapers are disgusted with HADJI HASSEIN GHOOLY KHAN for making such an exhibition of himself. His ears are doubtless as long as his name.

"Senator CHANDLER, in his speech to the negroes of Washington last Wednesday night, told them they must have patience with the President, who, he said, had done right smart to please them during the four months since he was inaugurated, and that he would do a great deal more in time." Truly HARRISON is in hard luck when such a man as CHANDLER can presume to stand sponsor for him.

New Books.

The Beechwood Tragedy. A Tale of the Chickahominy. By W. J. HAW. Richmond: 1889. J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

Judging from what we have read of this book, we should pronounce it a credit to the author and to Virginia.

For sale by J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

The Art of Selling: With Hints on Good Buying. Also, Changes in Business Conditions and Methods; Salesmen's Compensation, Opportunities, and Prospects; Commercial Travellers; Retail Merchants and Salesmen; Saleswomen; How to Read Character, and the Most Important Legal Principles and Decisions Governing Sales. By F. B. GODDARD. 12mo. Flexible cloth, 50 cents.

For sale by J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH.

The Search for Basil Lyndhurst. By ROSA NOUCHETTE CARY, author of "Wee Wifie," &c. New York: FRANK T. LOVELL & Co. 1889. Price in paper 30 cents.

For sale by the publishers.

Sophy Carmine. By JOHN STRANGE WINTER. New York: Same publishers. 1889. Price in paper 50 cents.

For sale by the publishers.

No Such Accident Occurred.

A friend writes the *Dispatch* from Gordonsville that the letter which appeared in our issue of yesterday describing the decapitation at that place by a railroad train of one B. W. Henry was an imposition. No such accident occurred. The letter bore every evidence of having been written in good faith, else it would not have been published in the *Dispatch*.

A BRILLIANT GERMAN.

How the Fourth Was Celebrated at the Hygeia.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

OLD POINT, July 6, 1889.

One of the heaviest rain-storms of the season set in shortly after 4 P. M. on the 4th and continued for over three hours, completely spoiling the fine display of fireworks which Governor Woodfin had arranged for the Soldiers' Home.

But the rain had no terrors for the swarm of young people at the Hygeia Hotel, who had arranged for the usual Fourth-of-July german. They were comfortably housed, and at 10 P. M. about fifty couples marched into the pavilion, and the cotillon commenced. It was led by Mr. W. Scott Carrington, dancing with Miss Bessie Pace, of Richmond. The chaperons were Mrs. J. B. Pace and Mrs. Wortham, of Richmond; Mrs. H. W. Fuller, of Keswick, Va., and Mrs. Meddis, of Louisville.

Among the dancers were Mrs. Hite of Louisville, and Mr. E. W. Griggs, of Richmond; Mrs. Patterson, of Richmond, and Mr. W. J. Nelmms, of Newport News; Miss Pace and Mr. Carrington, Miss Fuller, of Louisville, and Mr. Patterson, of Richmond; Miss Moore, of Richmond, and Mr. C. L. Nelms, of Suffolk; Miss Patterson, of Richmond, and Mr. E. G. Siebel, of Columbia, S. C.; Miss Maude Bodell and Lieutenant Phillips, of Fortress Monroe; Miss Lucy Chadbourne, of St. Louis, and Lieutenant Edgar Russell, of Washington; Miss Gunter, of Louisville, and Mr. M. C. Watkins, of Richmond; Miss Leigh and Mr. Byrd Thompson, of Norfolk; Miss Strother and Mr. R. G. Pegram, of Richmond; Miss Deane, of Richmond, and Lieutenant George O. Squier, of Washington; Miss Corinne Young, of New York, and Mr. Bohmer, of Richmond; Miss Harden, of Baltimore, and Mr. Stacy, of Richmond; Miss Gregory, of Richmond, and Mr. Arthur Bodell, of Old Point; Miss Barbour, of Richmond, and Mr. Beach, of Watkins, N. Y.; Miss Bowe and Mr. James H. Anderson, of Richmond; Miss Lucelle Fuller, of Louisville, and Mr. W. E. Chapin, of Richmond; Miss Austin, of Louisville, and Mr. Chamblin, of Richmond; Miss Herbert, of St. Louis, and Mr. W. T. Moseley, of Richmond.

Miss Bessie Pace gave a progressive-euchre party last evening to a score or more of her young friends in one of the private parlors of the Hygeia. It was largely composed of Richmond people.

THIS IS FOR YOU TO READ

The Fourth's over, but we're still celebrating. Those "bombs" we set off way last Monday are kicking up as much noise as ever.

We are dead certain to be busy this week.—The go-aways are getting ready to go and the stay-at-homes are getting ready to settle down to the "humdrum" of every-day life.—One requires almost as much preparation as the other, and the latter a heap more resignation.—Comfort is the big word in all the vocabularies just now.—We've hooked Comfort up with Economy and are driving them abreast.—They make a splendid team.

Comfort—Where are you going to get more of it than out of one of our $10 Suits? They're not of the ruinable sort.—It don't hurt 'em to wear 'em—they're made of sterner stuff.—The price may raise a doubt in your minds—but *we've backing them*—that kills the doubt.—You'll find lots of $10 Suits—but you'll find no such assortment of $15 and $18 properly Summer Garments as we'll show you for $10.—Sacks and frocks—lined and half-lined—all sizes.—$10—There's the economy.

$10 SUITS.

We've swung the scythe clear around the circle in the Children's Suits Department—cut deep gashes in already shrunken prices.—The $8 Suits are $5, the $7.50's are $5, the $7's are $5, the $6.50's are $5, the $6's are $5—and all the $4.50, $4, $3.50, and $3 Suits are $2.95.—We've *two* objects: You can use them and we don't want 'em.—It's a loss to us, but we'll stand it.—Short-Pants Suits, and some of them with vests. Able to be played in—and dressable affairs.—Quality to the button-holes.

CHILDREN'S SUIT SALE.

A. SAKS & CO.,

TRUTH-TELLING CLOTHIERS,

1009 MAIN STREET.

(jy 7)

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

$10,000

TO BE

Distributed in This State.

Julius Sycle & Son,

213 EAST BROAD.

SUMMER GOODS OF NO VALUE TO US. WE MEAN TO CLOSE EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH IN THE HOUSE BEFORE

AUGUST 1st.

WE ARE NOW GIVING FALL ORDERS. GOOD MANY GOODS WILL ARRIVE THIS MONTH, AND FOR WANT OF ROOM WE MUST

REDUCE OUR STOCK.

IT IS A GENERAL

MARK-DOWN SALE.

OUR LOSS WILL BE ABOUT $10,000 ON SUMMER STOCK.

Linen Finish Bleached Cotton, regular price 12½c., only 8c.;
Cream and Light Blue Lace Bunting, regular price 20c., only 10c.;
Fancy Skirting Stripes, regular price 17c., only 8½c.;
Batiste, with Tufted Stripes, regular price 15c., only 6¼c.;
Fine French Satines, regular price 25c., only 15c.;
Crape Deline, regular price 15c., only 6¼c.;
One lot of Dress Ginghams, regular price 15c., only 5c.;

ANOTHER NEW LOT OF OUTING CLOTHS.

Ladies' Ribbed Vest, Low Neck and Short Sleeves, regular price 20c., only 10c.

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF LADIES' GAUZE UNDERWEAR REDUCED IN PRICE.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON 4½c. DOZEN.

Our 8c. Challies marked down to 5c.;
Pink, Cream, and Light-Blue Solid Colored Challies marked down to 5c.;
Solid-Colored Wool Challies marked down to 10c.;
Our 50c. Silk-Finish Challies marked down to 37c.;
Our 50c. Plaid Challies marked down to 25c.;
Bleached Jeans, nearly a yard wide, marked down to 6¼c.

ANOTHER LOT OF FIELD-CLOTH.

Linen for Boys' Pants, 12½c.—marked down from 25c.;
Light-Blue Twill Flannel, 25c.—marked down from 40c.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS, FISH NETS, AND DRAPERY NETS MARKED DOWN VERY LOW.

Boys' and Gentlemen's Outing Shirts marked down to 25c.;
Our 65c. Outing Shirts marked down to 50c.;
All better grades reduced in price.
Our 15c. Pique marked down to 10c.;
Table Linens, Towels, and Napkins marked down.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL MATTING REMNANTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

BABY-CARRIAGES, ONLY A FEW LEFT. WE OFFER BIG INDUCEMENTS, 20 PER CENT. OFF LIST PRICE.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

SEE OUR SHOW-WINDOWS FOR PRICES. LEATHER TRUNKS, ZINC TRUNKS, CANVAS TRUNKS, AND PAPER TRUNKS.

CHECKED APRON GINGHAM, 4½c.

FIGURED LAWNS, 2c.

BOYS' SHIRT-WAISTS MADE OF OUTING-CLOTHS, ONLY 25c.

ANOTHER LOT OF SPRING ROLLER SHADES, 25c.

Pin-Stripe Hose, 3 pair for 25c.;
Black Lace Mitts, 12½c.

LONG SILK MITTS, 25c.—MARKED DOWN FROM 25c.

Gentlemen's Cuffs, 10c.;
Gentlemen's Standing Collars, 7c.;

DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN, 25c., marked down from 37c.

DOTTED MULLS, only 12½c., marked down from 25c.

FANS MARKED WAY DOWN TO CLOSE.

Shelf Oil-Cloth, 7c.;
Stair Oil-Cloth, 7c.

WHITE MULL, 10c.

Remnants of Satines, Gingham, Cotton and Wool Challies, Percales, Cambric, Calicoes, Sheetings, Check Muslins, Piques, and Black and Colored Dress Goods at your own figures.

Bleached Jeans Drawers, 25c.;
Bleached Jeans Drawers, 50c.—marked down to 37c.;
Gentlemen's Regular-Made Balbriggan, 50c.;
Gentlemen's Fancy Hose, Regular made, 12½c.;

HARRIS WIRE-BUCKLE SUSPENDERS.

China Silks, 40c.—marked down from 75c.

BARGAINS IN BLACK DRESS GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS REDUCED IN PRICE.

Writing Paper, 8c. per box;
Linen-Finish Paper, 10c. per box;
Society Paper, 20c. per box.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AT ONE HALF REGULAR PRICE.

BARGAINS IN WHITE SPREADS, EXTRA-SIZE WHITE SPREADS, MARKED DOWN TO 90c.

PARASOLS.

We have made reductions in this department. We have marked Parasols lower than they were known to be. Lace-Covered Parasols, Moires, Plaids, Stripes, and Plains—all to go at $1.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED CHEERFULLY—PROMPT ATTENTION.

Our store closes at 6 P. M.

Rather warm to talk about Blankets, but we guarantee you a saving of just one half if you buy now.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

Julius Sycle & Son,

213 EAST BROAD,

ABOVE THIRD.

THE COHEN COMPANY

NEW YORK, July 3, 1889.

To The Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.:

You can sell our Fans during your closing-out sale for one third original cost rather than return them. THE I. FAN COMPANY.

The above telegram speaks for itself. Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five of the 12,000 sent us to sell are left. They go down, as all of our own goods, to a must-take-me price. All the finer Silk, Gauze, and Feather Fans go at similar reductions.

THE GREAT

CLOSING SALE

IS TAKING PLACE

NOW,

YOU BUY GOODS

CHEAPER

THAN EVER WE DID BECAUSE WE CANNOT

CARRY ALL THESE STUFFS ON

OUR SHOULDERS.

EVERY ARTICLE

IN THE HOUSE

IS

MARKED DOWN,

MOST OF THEM IRRESPECTIVE OF COST OR

VALUE.

MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS LOSS IN SILKS

ALONE.

SIXTY-FOUR DEPARTMENTS HAVE FALLEN INTO THE RANK OF THIS GREAT SALE.

YOUR INTEREST IS TO COMPARE PRICES HERE AT ALL TIMES. JUST NOW YOUR DOLLAR IS WORTH NEAR TWO. EVERYTHING AND ANYTHING YOU CAN WISH FOR—WHETHER FOR HOUSE WEAR, WEARING APPAREL, ORNAMENTAL OR SPORTING USE.

THE SALE OF SOME FEW OF THE GOODS IS LIMITED IN QUANTITY TO AVOID MERCHANTS GOBLING THEM IN.

THE MANAGERS HAVE CONCLUDED TO GIVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SALE DIRECT TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

THE COHEN COMPANY,

11, 13, 15, and 17 E. Broad St.,

Between First and Foushee streets.

LEVY & DAVIS

Will Offer on

MONDAY,

AND ON EVERY OTHER DAY AS LONG AS THE STOCK LASTS,

50 pieces yard-wide PRINTED BATISTE at 6¼c. a yard, reduced from 10c.;
50 pieces PRINTED BATISTE at 5c. a yard for the 8½c. quality;
100 pieces of LAWN at 3c. a yard worth 5c.;
50 pieces of FANCY-COLORED WOVEN STRIPED DRESS GOODS reduced from 16½c. to 10c.;
50 pieces of COLORED WOVEN STRIPED DRESS GOODS at 6¼c. a yard for the 10c. quality;
100 pieces of WHITE INDIA LAWN at 6¼c., reduced from 8½c.;
100 pieces of REVERE CHECKED MUSLIN at 9c. a yard for the 15c. quality;
Big reductions in the prices of CHILDREN'S CAPS—the whole stock marked down;
Big mark-down on the whole stock of GUIPURE and CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCINGS;
Big mark-down on DRAPERY NETS of all kinds;
Big mark-down on EMBROIDERED SWISS MUSLIN, FLOUNCINGS, and EDGINGS;
Big mark-down on PARASOLS of all kinds;
PERSIAN-STRIPED SASH RIBBONS reduced from $2.50 to $1.50 per yard. See these elegant goods.

Thousands of other bargains. The lowest prices for first-class goods always at

LEVY & DAVIS'S.

(jy 7-1t)

D. & E.

MITTELDORFER'S,

527 Broad street.

OUR GREAT

Closing-Out Sale

STILL GOES

BRAVELY ON.

NEITHER COST NOR VALUE CONSIDERED. THE STOCK MUST BE DISPOSED OF QUICKLY.

All 12½c. PERCALES now 7c. a yard.

Our $2, $3, $4, and $5 FANCY PARASOLS now reduced to $1.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED VESTS now 11c. each.

12½c. FINE SATINES at 7c. a yard.

Yard-wide 12½c. BATISTES marked down to 6¼c. a yard.

Yard-wide BLEACHED COTTON worth 9c. at 7c. a yard.

Our 10c. CHALLI now 5c. a yard.

50c. STRIPED OUTING SHIRTS—Boys' and Men's sizes—at 35c. apiece.

5c. DRESS LAWNS for 2c. a yard.

8½c. BATISTE LAWNS at 5c. a yard.

Extraordinary reductions have been made on

White and Fancy

MATTINGS

to close out our very large assortment

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

WHITE MATTING at 9c. a yard, or $3.50 a roll.

FANCY MATTING at 12½c. a yard, or $4.50 a roll.

White Goods, Flouncings, Laces, Nets, &c.,

AT PRICES

Far Below Real Value

D. & E. Mitteldorfer.

527 Broad street.

EXCURSIONS, &c.

WAIT FOR US.

GRAND BASKET PIC-NIC TO PROVIDENCE FORGE BY ST. PATRICK'S PARISH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1889.

Amusements: Dancing, Boating, Fishing, Sack-Racing, and a match Game of Base-Ball. Train leaves Chesapeake and Ohio depot at 8 A. M. and Orleans station at 8:15 A. M. Tickets: Adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. jy 7-1t*

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UNDER the auspices of the YOUNG LADIES' MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the First Baptist church on the Steamer Ariel TUESDAY, JULY 9TH. Music during the evening. Refreshments at city prices. Boat leaves wharf at 7:30. Gentlemen's tickets, 50c.; ladies' and children's tickets, 25c. jy 7-2t

WARWICK PARK.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

A SUNDAY CONCERT will be given at Warwick Park SUNDAY AFTERNOON, July 7th. Gondola leaves wharf at 5 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves Park at 6 P. M., touching at monitors. Round trip, 50 cents. Refreshments at city prices. jy 6-2t

SUNDAY-AFTERNOON EXCURSION.

The first of these famous excursions, so popular for years past, will take place on

THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON, JULY 7th,

ELEGANT STEAMER ARIEL

Leaves 4 P. M. Returns 7 P. M.

DUTCH GAP AND MONITOR FLEET.

TOUCHING AT WARWICK PARK, GOING AND RETURNING.

BAND MUSIC, GRAND PIANO, AND REFRESHMENTS. NO LIQUORS SOLD.

Tickets 50 cents. Children half price. No improper persons allowed on steamer. Street-cars await steamer. We go rain or shine.

jy 3 VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

WARWICK PARK.

The GONDOLA CHIMBORAZO will make daily excursions, including Sundays, between Richmond and Warwick Park, touching at the monitors both ways. Leave Richmond every day, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave Park at 12 M. and 7 P. M. Sundays—Leave Richmond at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave Park at 12 M. and 6 P. M. Fare, 50c. round trip. For excursions, charters, etc., apply to

THOMAS ELLETT, Secretary,

mr 2-3m 23 north Ninth street.

GREAT

MIDSUMMER

Reduction Sale

OF

Fine Clothing

AND HATS

Now in Progress

AT

B. FLORSHEIM'S,

THE RELIABLE

One-Price Clothing House,

FOURTH AND BROAD STREETS.

THALHIMER BROTHERS,

DO YOU WANT TO BUY YOUR

SUMMER GOODS

AT A SACRIFICE? IF SO, CALL AND SEE OUR CUT PRICES ON EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR STORE. MONEY HAS TO BE RAISED, GOODS HAVE TO BE SOLD, AND WE HAVE MADE PRICES TO SELL THE STUFF.

CHALLIES at 3, 5, 6, 12½, 16, and 40c.;
LAWNS at 5, 6, 8, and 10c.;
GINGHAMS at 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½, and 15c.;
BATISTE CHAMBRAYS at 6, 8, 10, and 12½c.;
CHECKED MUSLINS at 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12½c.;
WHITE INDIA LAWNS at 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½, 15, and 20c.;
SWISS FLOUNCINGS at 25, 40, 50, 60, and 70c., and $1. This is the greatest bargain ever offered.

We closed out a manufacturer's stock of BOYS' SHIRT-WAISTS, MEN'S WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, MEN'S FLANNEL OUTING SHIRTS, LADIES' CORSET-WAISTS and UNDERWEAR at less than cost to manufacture. We have got to sell them all this month. We have made prices to do it.

When you can buy BOYS' SHIRT-WAISTS at 25, 40, 50, and 75c. apiece it won't pay you to make them.

When you can buy a WAMSUTTA SHIRT at 49c. it is needless to pay 75c.

When you can buy a splendid CORSET-WAIST at 25c. what more do you want?

When you can buy an excellent quality COTTON CHEMISE at 29c. how can you fail to buy them?

When you can buy an ALL-WOOL FLANNEL OUTING SHIRT at $1.05 that sells everywhere at $2.50 it is time to wear and buy them.

We have cut prices on our stock of RIBBONS, CORSETS, FANS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, BELTS, GLOVES, MITTS, PARASOLS, and UMBRELLAS, and they are bound to sell. We prefer to close them out at half price rather than carry them over.

THALHIMER BROTHERS,

501 BROAD STREET.

OUR SALE

ADVERTISED LAST WEEK

Meeting With Such Marked Success

DETERMINES US

To Continue Same

FOR A

WEEK LONGER.

MANY NEW ATTRACTIONS ADDED THERETO.

FOURQUREAN, PRICE & CO.

VIRGINIA MUTUAL LIVE-STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA,

For Insurance of Horses and Mules Against Death by Fire, Disease, or Accident.

Veterinary service furnished by the company. Below will be seen a partial list of policy-holders in Richmond:

	No. policies.		No. policies.		No. policies.		No. policies.
Warner Moore	31	W. H. Miles	1	H. J. Casey	2	E. G. Leigh, Jr.	1
Capt. W. H. Allison	2	C. W. Burr	3	A. W. Bain	1	C. D. Larus	1
Hermann Schmidt	11	J. B. Mitchell	1	E. D. Christian	2	J. W. Gilman	1
James Caskie	2			M. C. Downs	1	J. F. Gibson	1
W. T. Moulton	1					A. H. Chrisman	1
Thomas Adkins	1					T. L. Adkins	1
R. H. Mumford	1					Wirt Robertson's est.	6
E. D. Taylor	4					J. Taylor Ellyson	1
Rev. M. D. Hoge	1					J. W. Gilman & Son	1
Rev. W. E. Hatcher	1					C. O. Campbell	1
Rev. R. F. Kerr	1					Edmund Berkeley	1
Rev. George Cooper	1					R. Ullman	1
Dr. Francis T. Willis	2					C. Gray Bossieux	1
Dr. R. Wyche Davis	3					J. P. Chalmers	1
Dr. M. D. Hoge, Jr.	1					W. J. Todd	1
Dr. L. C. Bostick	1					Morrissette Brothers	3
Dr. Lewis Wheat	1					John Wesley	1
Dr. H. Cabell Tabb	1					S. J. Chandler & Bro.	2
Dr. R. D. Garen	1					C. W. Branch	1
Dr. W. H. Harbaugh	2					R. M. Allport	1
W. Rehling	1					Fritz Sittenfeld	1
Joseph Allard, Jr.	3					Rothert & Co.	3
E. E. Schmidt	2					Palmer Binford	1
T. E. Gill	2					P. Whitlock	1
W. T. Pearman	1					John R. Cooke & Co.	1
R. W. Joyner	1					A. K. Snyder	2
A. Riechozer	1					F. D. Steger	1
R. D. Adams	1					John R. Cary & Son	1
W. L. Fleming	3					E. H. Gay	1
John F. Branch	6					William H. Sands	1
John F. T. Anderson	2					R. B. Chalkley	1
Minor & Blanton	8					N. Kiesh	1
J. Blythe Moore	1					Hutcheson & Donald	1
H. L. Lorraine	1					Ammons & Hardesty	3

	No. policies.		No. policies.
Geo. H. Poindexter	1	John O. Taylor	1
Loth & Guvernator	1	Levy & Davis