THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1203 HULL STREET.

TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

LET'S MAKE BUSINESS "HUM."

All honor to those of our business-men who have gone to work to inaugurate a series of excursions with the view of bringing the country people into closer and more frequent contact with social and commercial Richmond. In this way, the year 1896 may be made memorably successful for us. In this way the efforts of the city press to serve Richmond may be effectually seconded. In this way, and to this end, rivals in trade may become compatriots. In this way public spirit and business-enterprise may be best blended and cultivated.

We think we see evidence on the part of our people of a purpose to "make business hum" this year, and this may be done by unity of purpose and concert of action on the part of our business-men. They have a loyal and zealous press to aid them in all their plans; they have but to speak and all the newspaper-men of the town will come to their aid. But they are right not to rely upon newspaper publications alone. In their way such publications are excellent; but they must be followed up by organization, by committee work, by the raising of funds, etc. Already the press has laid foundations, which, if built upon by our business-men, will greatly advance the prosperity of Richmond.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has pledged itself to spend $2,000,000 here in depot and terminal improvements. Let our business-men "look sharp" and see to it that the company is not turned from its purpose by vexatious conditions imposed upon it by the city or county. A golden opportunity to renew war-time comradeship with the people of the far South will be offered us at the Confederate reunion here in June. Let our business-men see to it that no higgling about an appropriation for an auditorium gives occasion for the hospitality of Richmond to be misunderstood. Rather than this, we would cut down every tree in Monroe Park and erect the building there. Happily, there is no necessity for this course. There are other available sites. What is wanted is prompt and generous action. The money of the people is to be voted to please the people—to serve the people. Let it be done. Let's have no more delay.

And then, what are we going to do about Greater Richmond? What are our business-men going to do to forward that enterprise? We hope that they will form a committee of 100 energetic men, who will press the scheme through the councils of both cities and through the Legislature, and "engineer" the movement when it comes to a popular vote. We ought to show the Manchesterians that we would regard them as desirable acquisitions to our community. They are a proud and sensitive people. If they thought for a moment that they would not be welcome as members of our municipal family, they would reject the proposition, even though it were accompanied with pledges to give them better schools, streets, and public buildings than Richmond has. Aye, you could not entice them even by moving the Jefferson over there. So we beg our business-men to take more interest in this matter. Better that annexation should never have been mentioned than that we should underestimate the value that Manchester would be to Richmond, if made a part of our municipal corporation.

But, to go back to the excursion plan: We say it is a good plan, and we say all honor to its originators. Nothing that the Dispatch can do to forward it shall be left undone. Indeed we would enlarge that plan. On the 13th of November last a great Broad-street firm, whose members are distinguished for intelligence and public spirit, wrote the Chamber of Commerce, commending to their attention several editorials that had appeared in the Dispatch on the subject of new passenger depots here. In the course of this letter the firm made the following sensible and timely suggestion as to round-trip tickets, which we hope to see acted upon, being sure that it will bear good fruits:

"Now there is another important matter which we feel the Chamber of Commerce should agitate; it is a matter of even greater import to Richmond and our trade than the modern depots, and has, possibly, actuated us in presenting this lengthy paper to its notice, and we feel sure it will receive hearty encouragement and speedy action at its hands. We refer to petition the Chesapeake and Ohio and Southern railway companies, to span the southern and western lines of our State, to place on sale at stations on their main lines and branches, at an early date, and continue throughout the year, had year to year, "round-trip" tickets, for six or ten days, at two-thirds fare rates. This will greatly travel to Richmond, and we feel safe to predict that it would double passenger traffic in less than one year; it will encourage travel to Richmond by the people of our country villages and towns, and, bringing the country more in touch with the city, will be a mutual benefit, from which great results will be a natural consequence.

Our country people, living at a distance, cannot afford to come to Richmond frequently, when they have to pay full fare both ways; but, if they can get "return tickets," they will feel as if they are being carried one way for nothing, and they can and will come more frequently, and three-fourths of them will remain to the limit of their tickets, which will give them time to "look around" and do their business more comfortably and intelligently, see our places of interest and amusement, so that the volume of business to the city and to the railways cannot fail to increase.

By coming to the city more frequently the country people will improve, their needs will be greater, they will get better prices for their products, and, in return, will invest a greater amount of money in agricultural implements and improvements and personal wear, from which the city will benefit. All the main lines of railways and their branches throughout the Northern and Western States have these round-trip tickets on sale at all stations where tickets are sold, and the result is that passenger trains are run every hour of the day and are always crowded.

It cannot fail to do three things—viz:

It will prosper the country people.

It will prosper Richmond.

It will prosper the railway companies.

It may be that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce is already at work on this suggestion. If so, no doubt it would be glad to have such help as our enthusiastic and enterprising merchants would give it. If no such committee has the matter under consideration, it would be well for the gentlemen who have organized the excursion association to take it in hand. In either event, since the scheme is meritorious and feasible, it goes without saying that the movement will have the support of the Chamber.

FEES OF POLICEMEN.

It is surprising to us how such a one-sided bill as that to deprive the police officers of cities and towns of their fees as witnesses ever got through the two houses as quietly as it did. Police officers are "State officers" only in theory. The State pays them no salary, and has no earthly right to command their services without paying for those services as it pays other persons. As long as the State pays any witnesses it should continue to pay policemen. Instead of this it is here proposed that many officers who are actually State officers shall continue to be allowed witnesses' fees, while men who are not State officers shall be deprived of them. Is this fair? Certainly not.

We do not know that this bill has yet reached the Governor, but when he has an opportunity to do so he would do well to examine it closely. If Virginia's finances are in such a shaky condition that nothing but this small sum wrested from poor men who are compelled to give up their sleeping hours to attend court will avail to save it from insolvency, why, we suppose the Governor must let it become a law. But if he should find that the condition of the Public Treasury does not require that this manifest wrong and injustice shall be perpetrated, then he ought to veto it.

If there is to be any legislation on the subject of witnesses' fees let it be general, and not made to fall upon the cities exclusively.

The Richmond Dispatch says that Ben. Harrison's letter explaining that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency means simply that he is not going to work openly for the job, and will remain in the background; but that he hopes the convention will get into a wrangle, and will take him up as a dark horse. That is about the size of it.—The Norfolk Virginian.

So it is; yet a good many of our more or less esteemed contemporaries have been "taken in" by Harrison's letter. Harrison, we feel sure, believed that he had made a grand stroke for the presidency after he had published that letter. His only chance had been and is to come in as "a dark horse," and that he may do this all the better, he puts himself in a position where he will not antagonize McKinley, Reed, Allison, or Morton. So far so good. The rest of the manoeuvring will have to be done by the Indiana delegation in the National Republican Convention. How to cast its vote so as to make as many friends and as few enemies as possible for Harrison, pending the time when Harrison may be put upon the track, is the great problem for it to solve.

By the way, the New York Tribune, Whitelaw Reid's paper, seems bent upon breaking up Morton's boom; though its enmity is rather against Platt, the Republican State boss, than against Old Man Morton. If the Tribune does not behave itself better it will be sat down upon by its party, and then it will have to recant, as it did after the Greeley campaign.

The commissioners of the New York State reservation at Niagara Falls have submitted their annual report to the Legislature, and in doing so have created a sensation. The report states, among other things, that "if the United States and Great Britain refuse to interpose, there is nothing to prevent the State of New York and the Province of Ontario from drawing off so much water from the Upper Niagara as to make the cataract practically disappear."

We Virginians would greatly regret such an undoing of nature's handiwork, even though it would promote our Natural Bridge to the grade of the greatest natural curiosity of this country. The Natural Bridge has but one rival—but one in the East, certainly—and that is Niagara. Should the money-making New Yorkers and Canadians sacrifice Niagara to their manufacturing schemes, it would be the greatest outrage ever perpetrated upon the face of nature. They have already injured the falls greatly; but their further mischievous work should be stopped forthwith. Water-power is not so scarce in this country that it is necessary to sacrifice Niagara for it.

Mr. Du Maurier will receive £10,000 from the Messrs. Harper for his forthcoming novel. The price is princely, but the American publishers were confirmed in their judgment by the fact that a London firm, Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., had approached the author of "Trilby" with a similar offer. Mrs. Humphrey Ward will also receive £10,000 for her next work, which is to be published simultaneously in the United States and England. The latest record price has been paid to Mr. Conan Doyle, who, for his new novel, "Rodney Stone," the opening chapters of which appear in the current No. of an English magazine, has received a check for £7,000.

President Kruger, of the South African republic, accepts Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's invitation to visit London in connection with the Transvaal troubles.

MILITARY BOARD BILL.

The bill to change the complexion of the State Military Board, of which Mr. Lewis, of Culpeper is the patron, was on yesterday amended and ordered to engrossment by the House of Delegates. By the amendment adopted the Adjutant-General and the Assistant Inspector-General are to be retained, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the secretary of the board removed; while the senior colonel of infantry, the colonel of cavalry, and the major of artillery are added to the board. This is said to have been done as a matter of compromise.

The prime object of Mr. Lewis was to oust the Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General from the board. Mr. Lewis must have found that he could not succeed in this purpose, and hence come to the conclusion that it would be well for him to content himself with adding several new members to the board. So he has won scarcely half a victory; yet even this was too much. The board ought to be let alone, and the Senate would do well to reject the bill utterly. No good reason for interfering with the board has been shown, or can be shown; the attack upon it is wholly gratuitous.

Mr. Lewis's bill has created an unusual degree of feeling among our legislators. The debates have been heated, and the ill-temper and spitefulness exhibited were very remarkable, when one simply considers the character of the bill itself. We have in vain tried to find one good reason for its becoming a law. None has been given. Then, why all this tempest in a tea-pot?

It is said that the representative from Culpeper is a good-natured, affable "old party," who, in casting about for some material out of which to fashion a law by which he might serve his constituents, fell into the hands of firebrands in the military service, who, eager to "feed fat the ancient grudge" they bear the Adjutant-General and Assistant-Inspector-General, made a ready tool of him.

The picture of the member from Culpeper going about the House with open arms and winning smiles, praying the members as a personal favor to stand by his bill, is pathetic, indeed; and would furnish a study for an artist. Yet he was able to gain many members to his cause through his good-natured, personal appeals. By these tactics and the appeal to the prejudice of the country members by crying "Richmond ring" (a ring that does not exist), he has stirred up great feeling for a senseless measure. We have said from the first that any interference with the board would be unjustifiable, and we say so now. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Lewis's chief purpose has been defeated, the Senate ought to reject the bill.

RUSSIAN TRIUMPHS.

Whether Nicholas II., of Russia, is or is not the weakling some persons pictured him when he ascended the throne, there seems no doubt that he has surrounded himself with strong and shrewd advisers. Since he took up the sceptre of the Romanoffs Russia has scored a series of diplomatic triumphs.

She outwitted Great Britain in the negotiations that led up to and followed the treaty of peace between China and Japan, and her prestige with both of these nations is now greater than ever before, and is steadily growing. She has brought England—it matters not how—to consent to her acquiring an ice-free harbor in the far East, and last, but not least, she has succeeded in getting a hold upon Bulgaria that removes all barriers to the Russification of that country. Even if there is no foundation for the statement that a treaty or understanding exists between the Czar and the Sultan, Russia's triumph in Bulgaria, and the influence it must exert in the other Balkan States, constitute a long Muscovite stride in the direction of Constantinople.

Application will be made in the near future for the pardon or commutation of sentence of John Y. McKane, the Gravesend election boss, who is now serving a six-year term in Sing Sing prison, which sentence will not expire until 1898.

Dr. R. T. Irvine, the prison physician at Sing Sing, has certified to the fact that McKane is suffering from lesion of the heart, Bright's disease, and asthma, and that the dampness of the cells and his confinement are having a very disastrous effect upon his health. McKane has had charge of the construction of the new prison buildings at Sing Sing, and it is estimated that he has saved the State about $17,000.

The New York Tribune says that Virginia S. Washington and Mary L. Washington, of Portsmouth, O., representing themselves as descendants of George Washington, have written to the Secretary of the Interior offering to sell the government a number of relics of Washington. It will be news to most persons to learn that George Washington had any descendants.

The Hartford (Md.) Dispatch says some of the slate companies in the vicinity of Delta have recently received several inquiries for Peach Bottom roofing-slate from large dealers in England, the quarries in Wales not being able to supply the demand. If the English want to import "slate that is slate," let them place their orders for the Buckingham county (Va.) variety.

Fred. Price, the star centre-rush of the University of Georgia, who left several weeks ago to join the army of Gomez, writes from Pinar del Rio of an insurgent victory in which he participated, and says the warfare in Cuba is not half so exciting or dangerous as foot-ball. We are not surprised, and we venture to say that no one who ever saw a championship game on the gridiron will be.

President Cisneros, of the republic of Cuba, issues a special appeal to the people of the United States for recognition of the insurgents' right to fight.

The poll of the Republican part of the Maryland Legislature makes Reed the choice of that body of men for the presidential nomination.

The cathode ray is more properly called the x ray, they say; possibly because it is an unknown quantity to most people.

He's quite a good-natured old party,
With manners all bland and hearty.
He despaired of law-making,
Till he fell into faking,
Through an artful military party.

He's an every-day sort of old thing;
Who solicits with a sing, song, sing,
"Please don't vote agin 'em,
I don't know what's in 'em,
But I'll fling dirt at a Richmond ring."

Democratic State Convention.

(Roanoke Times.)

The Democratic State Committee will meet on the 20th of this month at Richmond to name a time and place for holding the State Convention of the party this year, and if Roanoke is to have the honor of being the city selected it is evident that her people must be up and doing. Several other cities are applicants for the convention, and the live men of those communities are urging their respective claims with an ardor and enthusiasm highly commendable. This is especially true of Lynchburg and Staunton, and if Roanoke is not selected we hope one of those cities will be chosen.

The claims of Roanoke, however, to the honor of having the convention are equal to the best, and there is no reason why we should be backward in urging them. We have not had a State convention here since 1887. Our people will give the delegates to the one this year and the other visitors a warm and cordial reception. The hotel accommodations here are ample and excellent, while the Academy of Music, in which the convention would assemble, has a full seating capacity in the main auditorium for fifteen hundred persons, with additional room in the galleries for as many more.

Besides these reasons for holding the convention here the political situation is such that it would be a good stroke of policy for the Democrats of the State to meet in the Southwest this year. They could exchange views with the people of this section and thus learn much of their hopes and aspirations, while at the same time prejudices and misunderstandings might be removed. It is hoped the City Democratic Executive Committee, the Young Men's Business League, bankers, hotel-men, and citizens generally will put their shoulders to the wheel and win the convention, which, we believe, is within reach of active and concerted efforts.

The Army of Our Union.

(New York Sun.)

The current annual appropriation bill now before Congress is of the usual routine character, making provision for the support of the military establishment, and containing only two or three minor provisions of general legislation, with even these of interest to the service, rather than to the public. The amount carried by the bill is about the same as that of last year, and there is no need of prolonged discussion over it in either House.

But Congress has another duty to perform in regard to the army, which should not be neglected nor long postponed. The need of coast-defences carries with it a need of more artillerymen; and with this is coupled another—that of giving the infantry the three-battalion organization, now generally recognized as being tactically the soundest.

While many schemes have been offered for these purposes, one which seems to combine the elements of moderation and simplicity is that of Secretary Lamont. Put briefly, it increases the enlisted force to about 30,000 men; or, in other words, restores it to what it was a quarter of a century ago. It increases the number of officers moderately, and the total additional cost is estimated at $1,710,000.

The pending appropriation bill as reported calls for about $23,276,000. Hence with a comparatively small increase, everything desired can be accomplished, fifty companies being added to the infantry, the full regiments to the artillery, and the two companies of each infantry and cavalry regiment now without men, being again manned. The result will be, as Mr. Lamont has shown, to increase the numbers of the army about one sixth, its effective strength nearly one fifth, and its cost of maintenance less than one fourteenth.

Some improvements may be suggested on this plan, but there is no doubt of the value of a moderate increase of the army, with a strict view to what the proper defence of the country requires.

Enchantment.

(Gotey's.)

Not a thousand miles from here,
Two enchanted lakes I know;
On those lakes of azure clear
Oft my soul doth sailing go.
In their limpid deeps I see
Lights of potent witchery.

Not so far away as Mars,
Without any telescope,
I have found twin elfin stars—
Star of Peace and Star of Hope;
And the magic of their rays
Holds me spellbound as I gaze.

I have seen a fairy bright
(In this town her home she makes);
She can shroud the stars in night,
Hide from view the shimmering lakes.
Would you see this mystic lass?
You will find her—in your glass.

Do you wonder how you may
Work this spell of magic sleight—
Make the blue lakes pass away,
Dim the stars' alluring light?
In your power alone it lies;
You need only—shut your eyes!

I Was an Invalid

So long I did not expect ever to be well again. I was confined to the house the whole winter with nervous debility and female weakness, having no strength, appetite or energy. A friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and I was soon able to do my own work and feel that life is worth living. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all afflicted in like manner." MRS. M. E. HOSKINS, Manard, Virginia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. Martin Idol, a prosperous farmer, living three miles west of White Cloud, Kan., is 45 years old, and one of the most popular men in his neighborhood, where he has lived for a dozen years at least. On the 10th of August, 1895, Mr. Idol, speaking of Ripans Tabules, said to Frank Newlin, editor of the White Cloud Globe: "For three years I have been suffering from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, and have tried everything from patent medicines down to the 'hot-water' remedy with varied success. Last spring I noticed Ripans Tabules advertised in your paper and bought a package of Dr. Durant. I had not used more than two bottles before I felt considerably better, and to-day I am still using them with a fair prospect of being cured. I keep them in the house all the time and recommend them to my friends."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce street, New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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

A DOUBTING THOMAS!

WHO STOOD UPON THE RAGGED EDGE OF HEALTH.

BUT WAS WILLING TO BE CONVINCED OF THE TRUTH.

He Has at Last Become a Firm Believer.

Some people are so constituted that they prefer to keep on in the beaten path and never to strike out for themselves. When they are sick they rely upon a few old-fashioned medicines, and apparently choose to suffer rather than try a modern remedy of established reputation.

Among the various ills of such people none is more common than biliousness, which is caused by torpor of the liver, thus preventing the proper digestion of food, which decomposes and ferments in the stomach. This causes dizziness, headache, sleeplessness, pains in the stomach and abdomen, with an accumulation of gas; there is constipation and possibly kidney trouble; the complexion is pale and sallow, and life is only prolonged misery.

In such cases what is needed is a nerve and blood builder to bring back the bloom of youth to pale and sallow people.

Mr. Auguste Froelicher, of 229 Bleecker street, New York city, was a great sufferer, but when a friend recommended to him the greatest remedy of modern times, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, he questioned its efficacy. At last this Doubting Thomas was persuaded to try this marvellous medicine, and the following letter shows how he was convinced of its great virtues, and now he has become a firm believer in it. He says: "Having been sick for over two years with malaria and dyspepsia, and not being able to eat, the doctors advised me to take a trip to France, which I did, returning without any better results.

"My trouble has been one that caused several physicians of renown here in America, as also other eminent members of the medical faculty in Europe, to fail after persistently attempting its cure. It was pronounced a complication of malaria, dyspepsia, and kidney weakness.

"I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and after using it for a time I began to eat well and my sufferings disappeared.

"That others who have suffered as I have with terrible pains in the back, limbs, and head may be relieved from such dreadful tortures and restored to usefulness, this testimonial is given to let it be made public that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has completely cured me."

Perhaps it is not strange that Mr. Froelicher doubted, for the marvellous power of Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great blood and nerve remedy, is almost beyond belief. A trial will convince the most sceptical that this is the grandest medicine of modern times. Its discoverer, Dr. Greene, of 35 west Fourteenth street, New York city, is one of the progressive medical practitioners of whom this nineteenth century is justly proud. He allows all who wish to consult him daily, either personally or by letter, free of charge.

Great Reduction Sale

—OF—

HAVILAND'S CHINA.

Dinner-Plates that were $4.50, now $2.55.
Breakfast-Plates that were $3.50, now $2.25.
Tea-Plates that were $3, now $1.93.
Soup-Plates that were $3.50, now $2.25.
Sauce-Plates that were $2.25, now $1.38.
Individual Butter-Dishes that were $1.50, now 80c.
Meat-Dishes, 10-inch, that were $1, now 50c. each.
Meat-Dishes, 12-inch, that were $1.50, now 75c. each.
Meat-Dishes, 14-inch, that were $1.75, now 96c. each.
Meat-Dishes, 14-inch, that were $3, now $1.63 each.
Meat-Dishes, 18-inch, that were $3.50, now $2.45 each.
Bakers, 8-inch, that were $1, now 60c.
Covered Dishes that were $2.50, now $1.48.
Soup-Tureens that were $5, now $3.
Sauces that were $2.50, now $1.48.
Sauce-Boats that were $2, now $1.20.
Salads that were $2, now $1.25.
Pickles that were 75c., now 52c.
Butter-Dishes that were $1.50, now 90c.
Compotiers that were $1.50, now 75c.
Cups and Saucers that were $5 per dozen, now $2.75.
Bone-Plates that were $2 per dozen, now $1.50.
After-Dinner Coffees that were $4 per dozen, now $2.50.
Chocolates that were $6 per dozen, now $4.25.
Bouillons that were $7 per dozen, now $4.75.
B. & B. Plates that were $3 per dozen, now $1.50.
Soup-Plates (deep) that were $3 per dozen, now $1.95.
Tall Comports that were $3.50 each, now $2.25.
Chop-Dishes that were $2 each, now $1.33.

THE E. B. TAYLOR COMPANY,
fe 11-Tu&F No. 9 east Broad street.

A. E. HEINRICH & CO.,

Ladies' Haberdashers,

113 East Broad Street.

A SHORT TALK ON WHITE FABRICS.

Embroideries, Nainsooks, Dimities, India Linons, Linon de Dacca, Yoking, Organdies, etc., at prices that will favorably compare with similar grades of goods shown elsewhere.

Embroideries in dainty designs, in a range of prices, from 5 to 50c. per yard.

Nainsooks, generous width, 25, 30, and 40c. per yard.

Imperial Long-Cloth, 12 yards, $1.50 per piece.

Striped and Checked Dimities, 25c. per yard.

Checked Nainsook, 10 and 12 1-2c. per yard.

India Linon, 10, 12 1-2, 15, and 25c. per yard.

A pretty line White Organdies at very cheap price.

A. E. HEINRICH & CO.,

Ladies' Haberdashers,

113 East Broad Street.

(ja 11 Su, Tu&F)

STORE FOR RENT, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, Apply at the above address. fe 7-F,Su&Tues

Very Wide Awake.

It hasn't been very many years since February days in Dry Goods stores were dull and dreamy. Proper enterprise was lacking; so trade activity lounged in a languid swoon. Not so now, though—at least NOT SO HERE. Old-time inactivity has been relegated to where it belongs, and the store is each day bright with busy buyers—and a more cheerful place 'twould be hard to find. Counters and shelves are filled with all sorts and kinds of seasonable stuffs.

The low prices are not in keeping with the high values, and bargain-buying is now at its very best. Come and judge for yourself. You are always welcome.

THE GREATEST BARGAIN SALE

of years is now going on here—and no economical housekeeper should miss it.

BASEMENT—

Muslin Underwear,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Embroideries.

MILLER AND RHOADS.

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Special Prices.

CANNED GOODS.

PEAS.

This year's packing, fine flavor, tender, small, and cans full. (OLD TOM BRAND.)

EXTRA SMALL FRENCH.
23c. per can, $2.50 per dozen.
LITTLE DEW DROP.
19c. per can, $2 per dozen.
EXTRA SMALL, SIFTED.
15c. per can, $1.60 per dozen.
EXTRA EARLY JUNE.
12c. per can, $1.35 per dozen.
EARLY JUNE.
10c. per can. $1.10 per dozen.

CORN.

FINEST QUALITY MAINE SWEET SUGAR CORN, this year's packing, solid packed, milky white, tender, small kernels, and of delicious sweetness, 12c. per can, $1.30 per dozen.

GEORGE A. HUNDLEY,

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Fancy Groceries and Fine Liquors,

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'Phone 380. fe 9-Su,Tu&Th

THE BEST LEFT.

Finest French ACHROMATIC OPERA-GLASSES and GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES at prices lower than elsewhere in the city.

Examination Free.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Richmond Optical Company,

115 EAST BROAD STREET.

(no 10-Su,Tu&Th3m)

RICHMOND RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

STREET-CAR TRANSFERS.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES OFFERED TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Commencing January 1, 1896, this company extended its transfer system to embrace all connecting lines of street railway in Richmond and Manchester. A passenger is allowed the privilege of transfer to any connecting line in either city, and in any direction at junction points.

The payment of a 5-cent fare entitles a passenger to only ONE transfer ticket, but additional transfers are allowed on the same ticket at any point printed thereon, which does not return the passenger to the point of starting.

Transfer tickets must be obtained from conductors at the time fares are paid, and passengers are requested to see that tickets are properly punched for the desired transfer.

This arrangement enables passengers to interchange between the Main-street and Clay-street lines, at central points, in any direction.

All the parks and suburban districts can be reached from any point in either city by payment of one fare. ja 12-ts

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may be changed—made beautiful at small cost.

NEW WALL PAPERS

—all grades—50% less than common prices. Samples and guide to papering, FREE. Describe rooms and state price you want to pay. Paper hangers outfit complete, $1. CHAS. M. N. KILLEEN, 1233 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

(fe 6-eod4tap30%&tau1-eod3mT8t)

Wedding Invitations ENGRAVED in latest and most artistic style. Send for samples and prices. VISITING CARDS—Plain and 50 cards (name in ink; name and address, $1.25. L. YOSTY, 528 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. (fe 9-eod3m)

All Day, All the Time

We Show Values That Are Simply Unapproachable.

UNBLEACHED COTTON, 3½c. yard.

YARD-WIDE BLEACHED COTTON, 4½c. yard.

Silk Sale Going On.

SILKS at 15c. yard.
SILKS at 25c. yard.
BLACK SATIN-STRIPE PEAU DE SOIE at 69c., worth $1.

Big Ribbon Sale Going On.

LOVELY PERSIAN RIBBONS—DRESDEN RIBBONS—SOLID COLORS—NECK RUCHING—worth 25, 40, and 50c.—your choice 3c. yard.

ISAAC SYCLE & CO.,

103 E. Broad street, Next corner First.

Agents New Idea Paper Patterns.

[fe 11-Tu&F]

A FEW POINTERS

For Those Wish to Save Money.

Best Rolled Oats, per pound, 3c.

These rolled oats are selected from the very best California white oats, and after they are properly cooked and served with cream and sugar they are simply out of sight.

Pure Sugar Syrup, per quart, 10c.

In these days of adulteration and mixtures we are very apt to get molasses syrup which never saw sugar cane, but which is entirely made from chemicals and glucose. One should be very careful to buy at a reliable place. This pure sugar syrup is a light amber color, and has that delicious flavor that only a pure syrup has.

Good Pure Butter, per pound, 20c.

Better Butter, per pound, 25c.

Best Laguayra Coffee, per pound, 28c.

This Coffee is our regular 30c. Laguayra, which we have reduced this week, so that every one can have a chance to try it. It is all selected berries, dry roasted, and when in the cup gives a most delightful beverage.

New Loose Muscatel Raisins, per pound, 4½c.

New Currants, per pound, 5c.

Good Tomatoes, per can, 8c.

Extra Fine Formosa Tea, per pound, 60c.

If you are not satisfied with the tea you are buying try this. It is exceedingly fine, being free from that taste of herbs which tea sometimes has.

California Lemon Cling Peaches, 2 Cans for 25c.

These Peaches are the finest that California produces, being tender and exceptionally fine flavor. Equal to any you ever had on your table.

California Lima Beans, 3 qts., 25c.

While vegetables are scarce these are nice to help out the table supply, being almost as nice as the fresh variety pulled from the vines.

Gallego Flour, $4.25 per barrel.

J. J. KING & SON,

BROAD AND HENRY.

'Phone 973. fe 9-Su,Tu&F

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STANDS BEHIND THE GUARANTEE OF

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EXAMINE OUR ELEGANT LINE OF

WATCHES,
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DIAMONDS HANDSOMELY RESET.

C. LUMSDEN & SON,

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[ja 26-Su,Tu&F]

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We find by the experience of last week that the people of Richmond will buy FURNITURE NOW if they can find just what they want at greatly-reduced prices. Therefore we will CONTINUE FOR ONE WEEK LONGER OUR

GREAT BARGAIN SALE!

We have the goods and you need them. Only ask the prices and see the goods and you will be convinced that such bargains were never offered in this city.

GILMORE & SPOTTS,

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SEINE THREAD.

The manufacturers of the LION BRAND SEINE THREAD use the greatest care and spare no expense in the process of manufacture in order to produce an article of great merit. Therefore:

It will knit further;
It will run smoother;
It is finer to the number;
It is stronger than any goods that can be obtained elsewhere, and our prices are the lowest.

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Everything in stock in the Twine and Net Department. ja 31-1m