THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY...FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

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

THE VETOED BILLS.

We can continue to praise the industry of this General Assembly. The members is a rule are hard workers; but the fact that many of them are inexperienced in legislation is shown by the number of faulty bills that they pass.

Several of these bills the Governor has had to veto, as they were in direct conflict with plain provisions of our State Constitution or decisions of our Supreme Court of Appeals. And that the errors pointed out by the Governor were undoubted errors is pretty well shown by the fact that in no case has the Governor been overruled.

It would be all the better for the State and all the better for persons who are seeking charters for legitimate enterprises, if the committees would give more time to the reading and correcting of the bills referred to them. At best, our legislation must be hasty, and the verbiage is often bad as bad can be, but there is no need to make matters worse by rushing important bills (generally "private bills") through the committees and the two houses of the Legislature without so much as reading them in the light of the Governor's recent vetoes.

After the foregoing paragraphs were written we learned of the Governor's veto in the case of the Richmond Traction Company. Here his objections were that the powers conferred by the bill were too latitudinous, and that the Legislature should not have undertaken to allow the company to use county roads for their tracks without requiring compensation to be made to the abutting property-owners. And this latter, notwithstanding the fact that our Court of Appeals has said that public roads cannot be subjected to additional servitude even to the extent of having telegraph-poles erected upon them without compensation being made to the abutting property-owners. As long as this opinion stands the building of suburban roads must be greatly interfered with. Therefore, it would be well to have the present court review, as it were, the decision of the old court. All the other aims of the corporators of the Traction company may be accomplished by its having two or more bills passed, each of which shall have but one object.

We take it that this setback is only temporary, and will only delay for a very little while, and not seriously interfere with the plans of the traction company.

THE FREEING OF THE SLAVES.

The Dispatch has a letter from W. P. T., asking for information with respect to the freeing of the slaves of the southern people. Our correspondent has, doubtless, had his interest in this subject awakened by the introduction in our Legislature of a bill to charter a corporation which purposes to petition the General Government to make compensation for the emancipated slaves—the sums thus due to be divided between the former master and the former slave or his heirs. And what he wishes to know is, by what authority Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, and whether Mr. Lincoln or Congress ever offered to pay for the slaves when set free.

Slavery was abolished, not by congressional action, but by the President's proclamation, so far as it had force and validity, and, finally, by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, justified only as a means of war against a belligerent, issued by the commander-in-chief, emancipated the slaves. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution provided for the abolition of slavery. This article was ratified while none of the seceding States were represented in Congress, and yet the validity of the ratification depended upon the approval of the States thus unrepresented. It was proclaimed December 18, 1865, as ratified by 27 States, but Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee were computed in the ratifying three fourths, although all except Tennessee were under governments declared illegal by the reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, and its supplements. (See Hon. J. L. M. Curry's "Southern States," page 239.)

Mr. Lincoln was, unquestionably, in favor of compensating slave-holders, in case of emancipation. Various tentative offers of compensation to slave-owners were made. As early as November, 1861, Mr. Lincoln, with his own hands, drafted two separate bills for compensated, gradual emancipation, to be presented to the Legislature of Delaware.

In March, a special message was sent to Congress, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that the United States ought to co-operate with any State, gradually abolishing slavery, by giving pecuniary aid to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, the change of system would produce. In this message he favored the initiation rather than the completion of emancipation, "because gradual and not sudden emancipation, is better for all." He wrote to newspapers and senators, and made personal efforts to secure favorable action on his project. Compensated emancipation, at least in the border States, so strenuously urged by President Lincoln, had a virtual pledge of approval by Congress, in a resolution of April 10, 1862, and in the law of April 16, 1862, actually abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, with compensation to the owners.

Though, as a strict matter of justice, the Federal Government ought to pay the Southern people for the slaves that it set free, no well-informed man ever dreams that it will do so. We should sooner expect to see every old Confederate veteran put upon the pension rolls upon a perfect equality with the Federal soldiers. Yes, such a proposition as this would receive twice as many northern votes as the other, and neither would receive many.

It is not likely that the charter asked for will be granted.

THE QUEEN AND VENEZUELA.

Queen Victoria's speech opening Parliament is for the most part very colorless. There is, however, nothing unusual in this. A speech from the British Throne is a perfunctory performance at best. The Queen reigns, but does not rule, and under the British form of government there can practically be no such thing as the Queen's policy. For the time being she is the figure-head of whatever ministry happens to be in power. Yet, in a measure, a speech from the Throne is an index to the future policy of the government then existing, and, therefore, what the Queen said touching the Venezuelan issue is of considerable interest to the people of the United States. After referring to the fact that this government had expressed a wish to co-operate in bringing to a close the difficulties that had existed between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela regarding the boundary between the latter country and British Guiana, she declared that she had expressed her sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trusted that further negotiations would lead to a satisfactory settlement.

These utterances, despite Salisbury's original would-be bullying deliverance on the Venezuelan question and his subsequent ambiguity, we interpret to mean that the British Government is getting into position to accept arbitration. And this view derives strength from the conditions under which Parliament meets. With this session of the body the real legislative work of the Salisbury government begins, the short session last fall having been devoted almost exclusively to routine work. Since that short session it has been demonstrated in various ways that the union of the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists is by no means as strong and complete as it was declared to be immediately after the elections that carried Salisbury into the premiership, and the indications are that it is not going to be a very easy task to preserve harmony in either his composite majority in the House of Commons or his composite ministry. Under these circumstances it is not very likely that he will continue in a course in respect of the Venezuelan question that the tone of the British press gives us reason to believe would be unpopular with many leading men in both divisions of his party.

WERE THE PIECES SAVED?

A cablegram informs us that Monday an aerolite burst over Madrid and scared the people of that city nearly to death. The first warning of the explosion was a flash which illuminated the sky. This was almost immediately followed by a tremendous report, the vibrations from which shattered hundreds of windows. The aerolite was accompanied by a great white cloud, and simultaneous with the explosion there was a trembling of the earth resembling that produced by an earthquake. Other graphic details descriptive of the phenomenon are given, but so far as the scientific world is concerned the cablegram seems to have lost sight of a most important point. It fails to state whether any one saved the pieces of the aerolite.

It is but fair to say that, as yet, George W. Aldridge is in no sense of the word a candidate for Governor. He is not seeking the place.—Rochester Herald.

Of course, of course. The Hon. George Washington Aldridge is not seeking the place, but the place has detectives out seeking the Hon. George Washington Aldridge. Statesmen must be pursued; they must not pursue. The "Statesman's Manual of Deportment, Vade Mecum" and Complete Letter-Writer" brings out that rule with great force. That noble work is in the right inside pocket of Mr. Aldridge's wool-lined waistcoat when not in his right hand; and he reverences its formulas. He is scooting all over the State trying to avoid the implacable pursuing place. One day he is incognito at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, the next he is hiding himself in a frail skiff, rocked by the raging canal. The situation is unpleasant. Mr. Aldridge is a sociable being, and likes to look upon the face of his fellows. Besides, he is eager to scatter canal patronage with a smiling hand. But the seeking place tracks him, and he may have to turn gypsy yet, if the pleasure isn't reduced.—The New York Sun.

This is a good hit at a certain class of candidates for public offices. These candidates fool none but themselves, and disgust all the frank, sensible people, with whom they come into contact.

When a man aspires to a position within the gift of the people he ought to come out boldly, straightforwardly, and honestly, and say so.

A most remarkable discovery has been made, according to a dispatch from Rome, published in the New York Sun, in connection with the investigation of Professor Roentgen's new force in photography. Professor Salvioni, of Perugia, read a paper before the Rome Medical Academy on Saturday, in which he describes an optical instrument of his invention which enables the human eye, by means of the Roentgen rays, to see through anything which those rays can penetrate. It is said that Professor Salvioni produced his wonderful invention, and by its means physicians present were enabled to see the contents of a closed aluminum box.

All the pending indictments against Erastus Wiman have been dismissed by the New York courts. These indictments, we believe, were found early in the spring of 1894, a few months after Mr. Wiman's failure in business, and Wiman was tried early in June of the same year. He was charged with forging the endorsement of E. W. Bullinger to a check for $5,000. His defence was that he was a partner in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., to which the check was drawn, and as such was entitled to draw and endorse checks.

CITY CHARTER CHANGES.

Mr. Lovenstein yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill to change the city charter so as to allow the City Council to ignore the Board of Public Interests in the matter of electing fire and police commissioners.

This bill ought not to pass. We suppose that Mr. Lovenstein is not yet committed to it. The Democratic voters of Richmond at the primary held last October decided in effect that these two boards are giving satisfaction, and should not be interfered with, which would be the case were such a bill as this passed.

In a few days the charter changes which will probably be recommended by the Chamber of Commerce will be made public, and we earnestly trust that until this is done the bill introduced by Mr. Lovenstein will not be pushed. All of the proposed charter changes should be considered together. It is of the highest importance that whatever changes are made in our charter shall be for the better and not for the worse.

The French Government is hurrying forward plans for representation at the Czar's coronation at Moscow in May, which will eclipse anything on record in such matters. It happens that the present French Ambassador in Russia is by seniority of service the dean of the diplomatic corps at St. Petersburg; so he is to enjoy the right of receiving the young Czar and Czarina in the name of his colleagues when they enter Moscow. Two of the largest noblemen's palaces in Moscow have been secured and refitted in the costliest manner from France. The supper alone, when their Majesties attend the first ball under the French roof, is to cost $70,000. Louis XV.'s ornate State chariot, which so many Americans have seen at the Musee Cluny, is to be sent out for the use of the Ambassador in the procession, with trappings for horses and liveries for postilions and footmen of the same highly monarchical period, and orders are already placed in Morocco, Algiers, and along the Riviera for the choicest fruits, vegetables, and flowers that the season will permit, all to be shipped to Moscow.

The Baltimore Sun says that "the only bust of General Robert E. Lee that was taken from life was made by Frederick Volck, the sculptor." The Sun is mistaken. Not long before his death General Lee sat to Valentine for a bust. Mr. Valentine spent some three weeks in Lexington modelling this bust, and his illustrious subject gave him almost daily sittings. The original plaster is now in Mr. Valentine's possession, and from it and from measurements he made of General Lee the Virginia sculptor executed his "Lee Recumbent Figure," now in the mausoleum annex of the chapel at Washington and Lee University.

The Boston Herald notes that Boutelle of Maine, Baker of New Hampshire, and Morse of Massachusetts were the three New England members who came to the assistance of Mr. Barrett in his latest performance—his attack on Congressman Talbert—and adds by way of comment that this is "not a particularly formidable combination." No, the historic "little four" will hardly be able to reopen the bloody chasm wide enough to disrupt the Union.

Three deaf-mutes are under arrest in New York, charged with murdering one of their teachers—Max Eglau—at the institute, Sixty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, at 2:30 P. M., on Monday. Eglau was about 70 years of age, and taught drawing. It is believed that about $100 in money was taken from his person. It is thought that deceased was beaten to death with blows upon his head given with a shovel.

General Weyler, whose sobriquet is "the butcher," having landed at Habana, and duly taken charge of the Spanish campaign in Cuba, are we to have "butchery" on the island? If the new commander-in-chief wishes Spain to lose the "Gem of the Antilles" in the quickest possible way, let him adopt that course.

Judge Roger A. Pryor had a surgical operation performed upon him a few days ago. It is stated that he stood it well, and is now progressing towards recovery.

The Mississippi Senate Finance Committee has reported a bill proposing to issue $1,000,000 in bonds with which to erect a new State house at Jackson.

The British Queen's speech from the Throne is, in its last analysis, simply an exemplification to the world of how not to say it.

"Judge Lee" sounds mighty well, and it is going to wear still better.

We Can't Live in the Past and Present, Too, He Says.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I do not quite agree with R. W. P., whose initials indicate a wise and experienced merchant, in his criticism that our "daily papers do not write up Richmond's advantages as a commercial and manufacturing centre as they should," because he forgets that daily papers are in business not for health, but revenue; and must, therefore, cater to the tastes of the community. Nor, on the contrary, do I quite agree with the Dispatch in its criticism of the merchants, because the Dispatch forgets that merchants are a part of the community, and cannot therefore materially differ from that community. Merchants and press are both parts and creatures of the community, and as the community is, so are they. The community is to blame.

How so? Because the heart of the community is in the past, and not in the present; and where the heart is, there is success. The past enchains us as in a vise; the past is the source of honor, reputation, and emolument; the past makes Governors, senators, and auditors; the past arouses our latent energies and excites our profoundest sympathies; the past is the staple of thought, conversation, and lecture; the past is our temple, and its shrine the Lost Cause. The past is the capital of more souls than gold, silver, or greenbacks; and it is the only, but all-sufficient, capital of thousands. The inquiry is not, Is one worthy; is one honest; is one capable; but, What says the past; and let one show, or even claim, connection with the past, and his cause is won. We have not only camps of veterans, but camps of Sons of Veterans, and now Daughters of the Confederacy are claiming notoriety. I am not criticising, but simply stating undoubted facts.

Our hearts, souls, energies—our all—being thus absorbed in the past, we have nothing, or not enough, left for the present; and, therefore, new industries are not started, and old industries languish and die, and commerce dwindles. We look to the set, and not to the risen sun; we live in the past, and not in the present; therefore, editorials, however eloquent and oft-repeated, on "Home Investments, the Best"; "How to Make Richmond a Great City," etc., etc., fall upon dull ears and cold hearts, and awaken feeble, if any, response, while "Veterans' Auditoriums," "Battle Abbeys," etc., etc., commend the gratuitous and unstinted service of our best men. I repeat, I am not criticising—only stating undeniable facts.

We cannot serve past and present. It must be one or the other—not both. If we prefer the past, well and good; but then we must be content with stagnation, if not decay. If, however, we want Richmond to grow and become rich, and to be a great and powerful city, we must let the past be like the Revolution—simply an historical memory. I do not say lessen our worship of the past, but that unless we do very materially, neither press nor merchants will succeed in "making Richmond a great city." L. H. B.

The Press Arraigned.

(The State yesterday.)

The Dispatch of Sunday prints a communication signed R. W. P., in which the Dispatch, the Times, and the State are arraigned "for not writing up Richmond's advantages as a manufacturing and commercial centre as they should."

The Dispatch makes such an admirable reply to the charge that there is little left to be said, and it calls attention to the fact that the papers have been active of late to a marked degree in presenting the city's advantages and in pushing her industrial and commercial interests.

We do not wish to appear to sing the State's praises, but we do not see how it could have done more than it has done for some time past in this direction. It has printed interviews with various prominent citizens as to what should be done in 1896 to help business; it has printed articles on the splendid undeveloped water-power here that have attracted widespread attention; it has inaugurated a movement among the merchants and railroad-men looking to the running of excursions to the city, which promises to be a great factor in the development of mercantile business; it has printed many editorial articles urging the people to renewed activity.

And, although R. W. P. may not appreciate our efforts, we shall not weary and shall keep it up on this line all the year, and we join with the Dispatch in saying that if the business-men of Richmond will rally to the support of the newspapers and be as active as they are and will be in the line of industrial improvement, the year 1896 will mark a new era for Richmond.

Bigger Richmond.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have read with much interest in Sunday's edition of your paper the charges brought by R. W. P. against the Richmond city press, and your reply to the same. While the complaint made may be apropos, I am most impressed with the force of the idea you advance in regard to the indifference of our merchants towards the annexation and extension of territory. We who travel in the South from Richmond to sell her goods are often made to feel keenly the necessity of having "a greater Richmond." Our Atlanta competitors make it their constant boast that they outnumber us in population. We do not admit the truth of this, of course, but it has an effect. Merchants like to buy from large markets. Their prejudices are that way. This, more than any other fact probably, gives Baltimore and other larger cities the advantage of us. In a large majority of cases the buyer will give the larger town the preferences, everything else being equal.

I do not believe a more important step towards the advancement of Richmond's mercantile interests can be taken than the annexation of Manchester and other available territory. The strength of our city as a wholesale market must necessarily be increased by additional population. To this end continue to stir up R. W. P. and proprietors of other wholesale houses to your assistance, and let us have a city we can be proud of numerically, as we now are of Richmond in almost all other respects.

DRY-GOODS.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Pensions for Slaves.

(Washington Post.)

The bill recently introduced by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, to pay pensions to negroes who were once slaves, which was mentioned in the Post last Sunday, has elicited such comment all over the country as to draw from the Senator a personal explanation.

"Although I introduced the bill by request and so stated at the time," he said yesterday, "I find myself credited by the press of the country with its authorship and advocacy. I am entitled to no such distinction. The bill is a copy of a House bill introduced in the Fifty-first Congress by Hon. W. J. Connell, of the First Nebraska District. It was prepared by Colonel W. R. Vaughan, a Virginian by birth, a soldier in the late Confederate army, a Democrat of the ultra-Bourbon type, and my personal friend. Colonel Vaughan is a gentleman of education, wide experience, and broad views. He has given the matter of this bill great consideration, and I introduced it at his personal request, upon the explicit understanding that I was not pledged to support the measure.

"In justice to myself, however," added the Senator, "I desire to state that I believe that the bill has been framed with a just recognition of the great moral obligation which this government assumed when it called a people from bondage, not only to the privileges, but also to the responsibilities and duties of freedom. As a measure based upon this principle it is entitled to careful examination, and I introduced it in order that it might be brought to the attention of Congress for its future consideration, deliberation, and action."

The Bedford High School.

Clerk's Office, Bedford County Court, Bedford City, Va., February 10, 1896.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I beg to explain an expression in Mr. Graham Claytor's letter in the Dispatch of the 8th instant, wherein he states "the Bedford High School was made an issue in the canvass." On that subject there was no issue between the candidates. No man that espoused that cause could have been elected.

Very respectfully, R. D. BUFORD.

February.

(Mrs. Whiton-Stone.)

Forests keep frost-bound, and the winter wears
Its sternest front these February days;
The snow upon the ground still frozen stays,
Although the Sun, like a great king, prepares
To go forth mighty-conquering, and dares
To hurl his javelins that flash and blaze
From out the fortress of the heavens, whose ways
He daily higher traverses, and bares
His soul's desire—the icy bonds to break,
Nor can the torrents long be held from swing
Of their o'erwhelming flow, and hills will shake
From off their rainbowed crests the wreaths that cling,
And from its long deep sleep the earth will wake
And feel its fluttering heart astir with spring.

Worn Out Women

Should read this letter. It shows the wonderful building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

"I wish I could stand in some public place and cry to all ailing humanity, 'Hear this, ye people, what wonderful things Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my family.' I cannot express what I suffered. Only one of my sex knows what a woman can suffer in my condition. I was prostrate with nervousness and weakness. The least noise would drive me frantic. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am overjoyed to say that I am now well, hearty, rosy and plump.

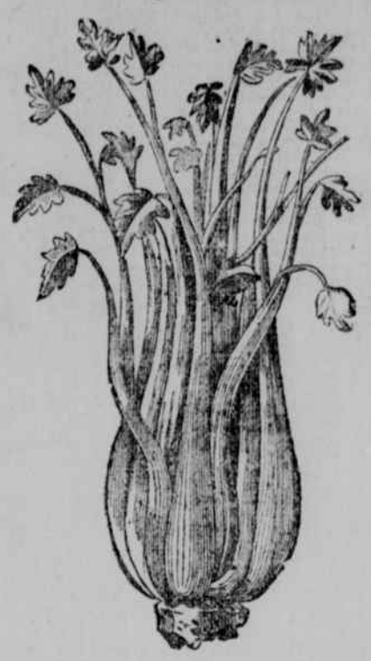
Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best medicine for those suffering as I have suffered." MRS. C. C. KIRKPATRICK, Pine Grove, Penn. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The Best Remedy in the World---It Makes People Well.



There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Professor Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases, and kidney troubles. For the latter, Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

READ—About Them.
COME—And See Them.
BUY—And Wonder.

Wonder how we can afford it—wonder at such wonderful goods—wonder at such remarkably low prices.

HERE'S MANY

that will cause a great wonderment among the people—a great rush to obtain—a great rejoicing in the possession.

This is a cut of one of them—it may be the one you will fancy, as the prices are particularly low. It is a Fancy-Weave Brilliantine, 4 yards wide, lined throughout with rustle lining, all lengths, $3.38.

A Wide-Wale Serge, 7 gores, full back, rustle lining, all lengths, $2.50.

This Skirt is of Sicilian Cloth, cut gore, full back, rustle lined, for $3.88.

A Serge or a Brilliantine 9-Gore Skirt, 5 yards wide, rustle lined, all lengths, $5.

Better Skirts at $6.63, $7.25, $8.50, and $9.75.

My stock of Black Separate Skirts is well worth your attention.

E. A. EZEKIEL,

313 east Broad street,

between Third and Fourth streets.

Female Physicians.

(Charlottesville Progress.)

The growth of public opinion in Virginia in favor of employing a female physician at each of our State hospitals for the insane has been so rapid during the past five years that it is surprising that the law-makers of the State hesitate to make it compulsory upon the Board of Directors of each asylum to secure such a physician for the female wards. Those who have been long fighting this humane measure are now offering a compromise in the shape of a recommendation that a female nurse accompany the male physician in his rounds of the female wards. This recommendation alone is all the argument that should be needed to prove the necessity of a competent female physician in such asylums and to show how unfounded is the prejudice against female physicians. If a female nurse is desirable, what can be said against the employment of a competent female physician, whose skill and training would naturally better qualify her for intelligent service among female patients than a trained nurse? Why not reverse the proposition, and allow the female physician to be accompanied in her rounds by the superintendent or assistant superintendent, whenever deemed necessary? This would be in accordance with an enlightened public sentiment, and would go far towards removing certain fears and prejudices from those who have female relatives and friends in asylums for the insane.

The Legislature would give general satisfaction to the people of Virginia by making it compulsory that a female physician be employed in each of the hospitals of Virginia.

Mapes' Potato Manure.

Far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes and makes much larger yields. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.

Seed Stores: 1323 Main street, Cor. Sixth and Marshall streets, 1707 Franklin street.

(fe 2-Su&W4t&Fe7w2t)

FREE TO BALD HEADS

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, Altenheim Med. Dispensary, Room 210, Selves Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(ja 19-Su, W&Sa&w3m)

DECORATORS AND DESIGNERS.

L. B. DeQUENTINI & CO., INTERIOR DECORATORS AND DESIGNERS IN FRESCO AND RELIEF, RICHMOND, VA. Awarded first prize Virginia State Fairs. In decorating your house we beg to offer our services in the execution of Fresco, Kalsomining, and Work Painting, in plain and decorative style; Stenciling on Color or Wall-Paper and Relief Works. Woodwork Painting in plain and particolors, to harmonize with Fresco and Kalsomine or Mural Decorations. Parties desiring any of the above work executed are requested to call upon or address us at 17 north Fourteenth street. Estimates and designs cheerfully furnished upon application, and best of references given. fe 2-Su&W4t

MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

There will be a general meeting of the stockholders of the CHESAPEAKE LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY at the office of W. J. Nelms, Newport News, Va., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 10TH DAY OF MARCH, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. J. NELMS,
Secretary of the Chesapeake Land and Improvement Company.

February 6, 1896. fe 8-30t

Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Richmond, Va., February 1, 1896.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office in this city, No. 1015 east Main street, at 12 o'clock M., on the 18th instant.

WM. H. M'CARTHY, Secretary.

fe 1-t18.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH AND 12TH.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The grand spectacular legendary drama, THE BIG BLACK CROOK.

fe 9-7t

PERSONAL.

Richmond, Va., February 11, 1896.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS THE ADMINISTRATOR of SAMUEL BOLTZ, deceased, all persons having claims against his estate are herewith notified to present same for settlement. Persons indebted to same are requested to settle promptly.

JOSEPH W. LAUBE, Administrator.

fe 12-1t

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME & SODA.

This excellent preparation for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Troubles, made for the last twenty years by

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

Price, 50c. at all druggistores. no 8

PEERY'S DEAD SHOT VERMIFUGE

WILL ERADICATE WORMS FROM THE HUMAN BODY

PRICE 25 cts PER VIAL

(ja 3-W&Sa1y)

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

FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

Inventory Sale

OF

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

brings to the surface loads of overlooked, forgotten, and slow-stepping merchandise that to you are equal in value to the first price at

THE COHEN CO

But inventory selling price slips the marks down, and by this means disposes of these many thousand dollars' worth in about a week's time.

STEP LIVELY.

Here are a few:

SOAP SALE.

Real Italian Castile Soap, 1,500 pounds to be sold in inventory sale, large bars or cut in quantity of a pound, for 11c. a pound—limit of one Bar to a customer.

The "Trilby Bouquet," a Toilet Soap, equal in the odor and excellence to Buttermilk Soap; 3 Cakes in a box, for 25c. a box.

Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, 6c. a cake.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Perhaps the least show of handling makes the price one half.

3c., for 5 to 8c. Embroideries.
5c. for 8 to 12 1-2c. Embroideries.
6, 8, 10, and 12 1-2c. for Embroideries that are equal in all respects to the usual double price, except that they show handling.

Grass-Linen Embroidery, 12 1-2 and 16 2-3c.

FINE SILKS UNDERPRICED.

In order to dispose of several lots from last season we make "no prices."

Yard-Wide Real India Hand-Made Solid-Colored Silks, 25c., from 69c.

Black All-Silk-Satin Brocade Silks, were 79c., for 50c. a yard.

Black Gros-Grain Silk, was 98c., for 69c.

$1.75 Black Brocades for $1.25 a yard.

Black Satin-Stripe Peau de Soie, $1 quality, for 50c.

SALE OF COTTON FABRICS.

512 yards Yard-Wide Finest Wamsutta bleached and drill, usual 15 2-3c., for 8c. a yard; ready at 9:30 o'clock.

Unbleached Muslin, 28 inches wide, 5c. quality, for 4 7-8c.; ready at 11 o'clock.

Nanete Shirt-Waist-Cloth, prettiest of the season, 8 1-3c. stuff, for 4 1-6c.

Yard-Wide Bleached Muslin, 3 3-4c. a yard.

Black 16 2-3c. Sateen, for 10c. a yard.

OUTING FLANNELS

From the fire sale—16 2-3c., closing today for 4c.; heavy enough for Bath-Robes.

Shaker Flannel to be 3 3-4c.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Tray-Covers, stamped and fringed, 15c., from 10c.

Stamped Centrepieces, size 20x20, 15c. value, for 4c.

Tinted Art-Squares, in violets, sweet peas, and pansies, 25c. value, for 10c.

Ribbon Chenille, all colors, for 5c. a dozen—from 15c.

Embroidery Silk, all colors, 6c. a dozen.

Japanese Gold-Print Mantel Lambrequin, all colors, 49c.

Narrow Gold Belts, with gilt buckles, for 25c. to-day.

Special HOUR SALES for to-day in our basement. Quantities limited.

1,000 sheets of Perforated Medicated Roll Paper, branded, cross-cut, 2c. a roll.

From 10:30 to 12: 4-quart Tin Buckets, 5c. instead of 15c.

From 10 to 11: 50 dozen Tin Kitchen Spoons, 1c. a dozen instead of 21c.

From 10 to 11: 30 feet of Jute Rope, 2c. instead of 7c.

From 9:30 to 10:30: Selected Silver-Birch Double-Pointed Toothpicks, 1c. a box.

From 10 to 11:30: Monday Zinc Front Washboards, 7c. instead of 19c.

From 9:30 to 11:30: Real Crystal Bread, Cake, or Paring Knives, 10c. for a set of three; 50c. value.

From 12 to 1 o'clock: 500 dozen Imitation Cut or Plain Glass Glasses, 1½c. each instead of 79c. a dozen.

From 11 to 12 o'clock: 150 dozen Dolls, bisque heads and kid bodies, 15c. values for 4½c. each. Two to a customer.

From 10:30 to 11:30: Glow Night-Lamps, 10c. instead of 25c.

From 10 to 11: Individual Hotel or Meat Dishes, 3c. instead of 8c.

From 11 to 12: White China Pitchers, large size, 12c. instead of 29c.

From 11 to 12: 140 dozen Real Cut-Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, with extra triple-plate tops, 29c. value, for 7c. each.

From 11:30 to 12:30: Rockingham China Rice or Milk Boilers, 5c. instead of 15c.

From 10:30 to 11:30: Tea or Coffee Caddies, 5c. instead of 12c.

THE COHEN CO.

$20,000 Shoe Stock Marked Down AT "The Model"

Hundreds of satisfied Shoe buyers will tell you that purchases made at our RED-LETTER SHOE SALE yesterday and Monday were real, live bargains. This is NO FAKE! Come and see for yourself.

THE MODEL SHOE STORE, 607 BROAD STREET.

[ja 29-W,F&Su]