THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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THURSDAY.....AUGUST 19, 1897.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES HOGE TYLER,
of Pulaski county.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
EDWARD ECHOLS,
of Staunton.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
ANDREW JACKSON MONTAGUE,
of Danville.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

It is a matter of indifference to the Democrats of Virginia whether the Republicans put up a State ticket or not. We shall have to be upon our guard anyhow, and the only question will be as to whether we shall find the enemy in the open or in ambush.

The plan of Chairman Lamb and of General James A. Walker contemplates a State Convention and a State ticket, while that of Judge Waddill and others favors leaving the field to the Democrats—i. e., to the Democrats and such "Independents" as may spring up! The decision of the Republican Committee will be influenced by the national administration, though Colonel Lamb is understood to be determined in his purpose to have a State ticket, no matter what the magnates of his party think or do about it.

Quite likely there will be a good deal of squabbling among Republicans over this question, but in November we shall find their voters in line, ready, as usual, to strike us wherever a blow of theirs can be most hurtful to us. Of course we are not uninterested spectators of the struggle that is going on between the Lamb and Waddill factions, but well we know that when it becomes serious, a ukase from Mr. Hanna will restore order, if not good will.

We do not think the Democrats of Virginia ought to open their campaign before the middle of September, but after they have once opened it, they ought to make it "red hot," and so continue to do until the election is won. In Tyler, Echols, and Montague we have a fine team of stumpers, and one or more of them ought to make their voices heard in each county and city of the State. Virginia's favorite son, Senator Daniel, too, will doubtless make many appointments. Then there are the other convention orators, who will no doubt be ready to win new laurels—Congressman Jones, Walton Moore, Judge Rhea, Mr. Lassiter, Lloyd Smith, Ned Saunders, Judge Mann, and others, of equal rank. So, without any jingoism, we may confidently assert that we have the orators and the voters, too, and that we don't care at all how or when the Republicans come at us.

If there is to be a Republican State ticket, the nominees will only hope to acquire prominence thereby; they cannot hope for election. The real fight will be made here and there in legislative districts, where it is supposed that Democratic disaffection exists. But we declare our belief that our party in Virginia is to-day more harmonious, united, and aggressive than it has been at any time since we made our great stand against General Mahone and succeeded in retiring him from politics. So, if the Republicans and their allies want a fight, they can have it any way they wish. Not even General Walker's leadership of them could dismay us. On the other hand, we should not allow ourselves to be deceived by a promise from them to put no ticket in the field. The adoption of such a policy would not mean that they were not going to fight us; no, but only that they were going to fight us by attempting to create discord and divisions in our ranks! So, we await our adversary's choice of weapons, and stand ready for the fray.

A dispatch from the President's summer quarters, at the Hotel Champlain, contradicts the report that Sherman has resigned, and adds that "it is not probable that the President would consider Mr. Sherman's resignation, even if it were tendered, until after the settlement of the Ohio senatorial fight."

The New York World, in commenting on this, says:

"In other words, the interests of the people in the proper conduct of the State Department is of no consequence whatever in comparison with the interest of Senator Hanna in his re-election."

Well, wasn't Sherman given the portfolio of State, in order that Hanna might get a seat in the Senate? And might not Sherman, in the event of his being out of a job, conclude that he is not too old to don the senatorial toga again?

NUISANCES.

It is well that the Young Men's Business Association called attention to the method of laying the new street-car track on west Main street. The result has been that the company has made known its readiness to adopt any reasonable plan of procedure that may be suggested by the Street Committee and City Engineer. There cannot be too much vigilance in such matters. While every encouragement should be given to improvements of this character the welfare of the general public should be guarded sedulously at all times.

Not many years ago a new building was erected on Main street, and the builders thereof took possession of the sidewalk and held it for more than six months! If any voice of protest was raised it was in a feeble way. Tens of thousands of people were made to trudge into the roadway, who might have had a safe passage past the building, had the builders been compelled to put up a covered way, such as is common in nearly all cities. But, for lack of complainants, the nuisance was continued through months and months.

So, too, we have known the city to take between two and three months to pave two squares with granite spalls. Again, it is no uncommon thing to see builders' materials heaped up so close to the street-car tracks as to endanger the life of any one who may be carelessly swinging from a car step.

All of these things could and should be bettered; but our people are loth to murmur, and still more loth to go into the courts as witnesses against their neighbors. The people silently bear nuisances rather than "make a fuss"—a very amiable, but not a very public-spirited custom. It speaks well for the future of the city that a different policy is now to be adopted.

Let attention be also given to the nuisance of driving cattle through our streets, particularly on Sunday mornings. Our city ought to have a union stock-yard and public abattoir, and we believe we shall have both in time, but meanwhile ordinances are needed to make the drovers more careful.

Another nuisance that will have to be looked after in the future is the "sick" trolley car. The car that is in good order makes but little noise; the car that is in bad order makes a great deal of very disagreeable noise. Many of these cars are abominable nuisances, and ought not to be suffered to run upon our streets. Eventually municipal regulations will be adopted that will make it a finable offence for any company to run such ear-blistering cars.

We would give to every member of the community the widest latitude and the largest liberty of action consonant with the rights of others. But those who cannot see that they are overstepping their rights ought to have that fact pointed out to them, and those who will not take a hint (as the Main-street line did) ought to be made to feel the heavy hand of the law.

ANDREE'S PIGEON.

According to a telegram from Christiania, the news that one of the crew of the sealing vessel Alken had shot an Andree carrier-pigeon bearing a "message" to a Stockholm paper, is confirmed. The confirmatory telegram says that in addition to the "message" the pigeon also bore a "letter," but the captain of the Alken refused to surrender either to those who spoke him. The message stated that 82 degrees had been passed, but the date was illegible.

This news has revived speculation as to Andree's safety, and, as might have been expected, is evoking expert opinions and theories on the subject. These opinions and theories are interesting reading, but as a practical fact the most rose colored of them are not calculated to inspire hope that Andree and his party will come out of their venture safely.

Assuming that this last pigeon story is not a canard, as the one printed some weeks ago proved to be, Andree had not, when he turned the little messenger loose, gotten as far north as had Nansen when the latter left the Fram. The further statement, said to have been in the message, that the balloonist had had a good journey north, indicates that his calculations as to the wind had been borne out up to the time of dispatching the messenger, but it also indicates that, comparatively speaking, his journey had just commenced; that is to say, at 82 degrees, or a little above, he could not have been in time much more than forty-eight hours from his starting point. Therefore, assuming the reliability of the pigeon news, the story up to date is that about two days and two nights after Andree made his ascent he passed 82 degrees north longitude, and we have no tangible basis upon which to surmise what happened after that. No matter what may be the contents of the "letter" referred to, they could tell nothing more than this as bearing upon the prospects of the party's getting back to civilization alive. The whole venture was in the nature of an experiment, seeing that it was made on assumption as to what would be the course of the winds in high latitude and at considerable elevation above the earth's surface. We know something about the drift of Arctic currents and the ice conditions that are likely to be encountered in certain contingencies. The explorer who attempts the solution of Arctic problems in ship or by sledge has certain positive factors he may count upon, but with the balloon Arctic voyager it is nearly altogether chance and theory.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the pessimistic view of the probable outcome of Andree's experiment will not be justified. The daring of himself and his party excites our admiration. At the same time, as we have said before, the whole business impresses us as foolhardy. Even if the experiment shall prove a success in the matter of crossing the pole and making safe return, the benefits to science will not compensate for the risk that had been taken. It is admitted by many of the most enthusiastic advocates of Arctic research that in the nature of things a ballooning party could not make observations that would add materially to the world's knowledge of the frozen area.

A London paper announces that something quite unprecedented has happened in an English court. The Lord Chief Justice, having endeavored in vain to cool the heated atmosphere in his court by having the doors and windows opened, at last removed his wig, remarking that he did so because the temperature was exceedingly oppressive. He also intimated to counsel that they could follow his example, if they liked, and the majority of the barristers present speedily did so. For the consolation of John Bull, who sets such store by precedents, we would state that there is a precedent in judicial history for the course of the Lord Chief Justice. Several years ago, during the progress of a midsummer murder trial, in one of the lower counties of Virginia, the judge removed his coat, and announced from the bench, with the order that the clerk make it a matter of record, that lawyers and spectators who chose to appear in the Temple of Justice in their shirt sleeves would not be considered in contempt. What better precedent than that does Great Britain want?

Having gotten off the rocks in Lake Superior, and provided for as smooth sailing as the Democrats will permit in Ohio, Mark Hanna will doubtless cast his weather eye toward Virginia, and do what he can for the encouragement of his variegated party—"lily-white," black and tan—in this part of the political sea.

If the bomb exploded in Paris yesterday was, as is supposed by some, intended for President Faure, it missed its mark widely, especially in point of time. The French President himself, doubtless, regards it as "So Faure, so good."

Nature has done much more than the Republican party to induce a return of prosperity. As Senator Stewart says, it is Providence that has sent up the price of wheat.

Albany, N. Y., has a Charley Ross case, a 5-year-old boy having been abducted by persons unknown, and a ransom of $3,000 being demanded for his return.

BUSINESS MUCH INCREASED.

Pennsylvania Railroads Taxed to Furnish Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—A high official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company said to-day that business on that road is showing a material increase, and that the company is taxed to its utmost to furnish cars. Owing to the heavy movement of grain, which is now coming east, there is a great demand for box-cars. While there is not a car famine, there is a scarcity of cars, and those that have been in storage are now being utilized. The greatest demand is for box-cars and coal-cars. Box-cars are used for carrying grain.

The railroad officials say that to all appearances a general boom has set in, and the railroad companies are being taxed to move their new business.

The Reading company also reports better business, not only in its freight, but in its passenger business as well. This company is doing an immense business in anthracite coal, as well as hauling a large amount of grain, which is being loaded on vessels at Port Richmond.

It is stated that rates are being better maintained, and that there is no inclination on the part of the lines that are members of the Joint Traffic Association to cut rates.

THE GLENCAIRN WINS AGAIN.

Canada Thus Retains the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup.

MONTREAL, August 18.—The Glencairn II. again, for the third consecutive time, showed herself a faster boat than the Momo in a stiff breeze, and by her win over the latter secured to Canada for another year the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club Cup.

To-day's race was by far the most exciting of the series, and at one period it looked as if the Momo would be the victor. It was Glencairn weather, however, all the way through, and although the wind was scarcely as strong as on Saturday, or the sea as high, there was enough of both to make the yachts take reefs in their mainsails, and to keep the momo's bow pointing heavily.

The course was the same as on Monday, three times around a triangle, each leg of which was a mile and a third in length. The time at the finish was: Glencairn, 1:25; Momo, 1:26.26.

The scene at the finish was a perfect bedlam. Whistles screamed, people yelled, and flags fluttered from every mast on the craft on the lake.

The G. A. R.'s Visit.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

It seems to me that one element which ought to be considered in connection with the movement to invite the Grand Army of the Republic to hold their encampment in this city has been overlooked or neglected. Our ladies have always been indispensable to our gatherings of this sort, and without their presence and cooperation success is impossible. I presume they will be requested to aid in entertaining our visitors, and their wishes ought to be consulted. They constitute a large and the better part of the community, and have a right to express their opinions in such matters.

I should be glad to be made acquainted through the newspapers, or in any way which they may deem best and most agreeable, with the views of our memorial associations and auxiliary societies. This information would go far towards determining the settlement of this question, and quieting the commotion which now prevails.

Respectfully, B. M. PARHAM.

Munford for Senate.

(Index-Appeal Richmond Letter.)

Hon. B. B. Munford has decided to become a candidate for the State Senate in this city, and it is not likely he will have opposition. While not an advocate of free silver, he is a very pronounced Daniel man. Mr. Munford was the leader of the gold Democrats at the Staunton convention last year. He supported Bryan, but took no part in the canvass. Mr. Munford has served in the House of Delegates from both Pittsylvania county and Richmond city. He is very popular here, and would be a hard man for any one to defeat. If Colonel Buford should run he might give Mr. Munford trouble, but it is not believed the Colonel has aspirations in this direction.

A Representative Body.

(Salem Sentinel.)

The convention was composed of representative men, and it was a fine body of men, indeed. Virginia may well be proud of such a body of men, and any one who could look into the faces of that earnest and determined body, and then call them Anarchists is fit for "treason, strategems, and spoils." Virginia, in her late convention, voiced the sentiment of the majority of the people of the nation, in the statement that we must have bimetallism again, if we expect prosperity among the common people.

To Present Major Tyler With a Cane

Mr. Thomas J. Stratton, Inspector of Fertilizers in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, has prepared a very handsome walking-cane, which he will present to Major Hoge Tyler on the occasion of his visit here next month. The stick is of hickory, cut in Appomattox, Mr. Stratton's native county, and is fitted with an attractive walnut head.

Senator Daniel in the City.

Senator John W. Daniel came down from Lynchburg yesterday morning, and spent the day here attending to private business. He is stopping at the Jefferson, but will return home this morning. The Senator declined to talk politics.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MINE OPERATORS WIN.

Injunction Against Marching Made Permanent.

PITTSBURG, PA., August 18.—This was operators' day and from present appearances they have made a most effective move, and have nearly, if not quite, checkmated their opponents—the striking coal-miners. The Court's decree to-day made permanent the preliminary injunction restraining the strikers from camping, marching, or in any manner interfering with the New York and Cleveland Gas-Coal Company's mines, and has had the effect of almost depleting the camps about those mines, and apparently a general demoralization among the campers exists. In order to follow up their advantage, the operators held a largely attended meeting to-night at the Monongahela House, and arranged for the starting of their mines, with or without force. If force seems to be unavoidable, it is the intention to start a certain few mines at once, under the protection of deputies, and whatever expense may result will be shared pro rata by the mine-owners.

This scheme to start the mines was adopted to break the national strike in 1894. The operators then agreed to bear the expense, and two mines were put in operation, and the men were guarded by deputies. The mines selected were the Monowan, of the Youghiogheny Gas-Coal Company, and the Durr mine, of Osborne, Saeger & Co. At the former mine, eighteen railroad cars were loaded the first day. It was expensive coal, but when the bills were settled, no operator could be found to tell what the coal cost. Various estimates were given, and it was conceded by some that it did not cost a cent less than $5 a ton, but it had the desired effect.

A similar scheme was tried by the operators several years ago, when a number of colored men were brought in from the South. They remained after the strike was ended, and are still in the district, and among the surplus of miners.

President Dolan, of the miners' organization, does not believe the movement will be a success this time, as the strikers are more in earnest than in any former struggle.

Camp Determination, at Turtle Creek, was reduced to-day from 200 to 80 men. The men who were told to go home gathered in an angry crowd, and denounced the officials bitterly. Secretary Warner came in for a large share of abuse from the crowd. They demanded of him work or assistance. He replied rather curtly that he would get them jobs in the work-house.

Uriah Billingham, in charge of the camp at Plum Creek, put a damper on the campers at that place to-day. He had just returned from the city, where he heard the Court's decision in the injunction cases. He told the men there would be no more marching, and no need for such a large number of men at the camp. He advised the men to disperse to their respective homes, and get work wherever they could. At this camp to-night there are less than 100 men.

Sandy Creek camp is practically abandoned, and it is not known whether it will be opened again or not. There are less than 500 men in the camps about the three mines.

President Dolan said to-night that his men would continue to march, and if the Sheriff arrested them the men's places would be filled. If the Sheriff is of the opinion that we are violators of the law, he will have to take us to jail, and punish us like any other criminals.

The small showing of men at the camps has apparently encouraged the De Armitts, and it is said they will make the attempt to start their mines in full at once. A meeting of miners from the Mucklerat mines waited upon Superintendent Dickson, of the Mucklerat mine of J. B. Corey, and asked him if he would open the mine if they returned at the 54-cent rate. He said he would not, and that the mines would not be opened until the next lake season.

UNIFORMITY AGREEMENT.

Progress is reported by the committee having in charge the uniformity agreement. It was announced to-day that the committee had received the signatures of about 60 per cent. of the operators, and it was expected before the close of the week to secure the entire 95 per cent.

BLOOD MAY FLOW.

CLEVELAND, O., August 18.—The decision reached by the operators of the Pittsburg District, at their conference here last night, to open their mines, regardless of the consequences, will probably cause serious trouble. According to local coal-men, it is the intention of the Pittsburg operators to engage Pinkerton men to protect their non-union men. This action on their part will probably precipate a terrible climax to the great strike, and the operators admit that blood will probably flow.

The operators' conference last night was adjourned to meet again next Wednesday in Pittsburg, at which meeting all the firms represented Tuesday will be present.

CLARKSBURG HEARING TO-DAY.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., August 18.—Organizer Rea to-night refuses to disclose his plans, but says the miners will be ably represented at the hearing to-morrow at Clarksburg. A number of miners were arrested this morning. They came before Judge Nathan Goff, at Clarksburg, to-day, being represented by John J. Davis, Jr. Judge Goff remanded the men to jail, as they could not give bond, and 10 o'clock to-morrow was set as the time for their hearing.

Squad after squad of men from the mines of the region have joined the men at Camp O'Donnell. The wives of the Monongha men have also joined them. There are 500 or more in camp to-night, and the tents have been turned over to the women, the men sleeping on the ground.

Attorney Wheelwright, of the Monongha Company, is in town to-night, and reports things quiet at that mine. He says the output there is within thirty cars of what it was before the strike.

DINGLEY DISCRIMINATING DUTY.

Goods Imported Through Contiguous Territory.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Ex-Secretary Carlisle to-day submitted to Attorney-General McKenna a brief containing his views on section 22 of the new tariff act, relating to the imposition of the 10 per cent. discriminating duty on goods imported from foreign countries through contiguous territory.

Mr. Carlisle, who represents the Boston and Maine railroad, appeared with former Assistant-Secretary Hamlin, representing the Associated Boards of Trade and the Merchants' Association of Boston, before Mr. McKenna last Saturday and submitted oral arguments on the question.

Mr. Carlisle contends that there are only three possible constructions of the law. According to the first of these constructions it was designed to encourage American shipping interests by discriminating against goods produced in non-contiguous countries and brought to the contiguous country by vessels not of the United States, and thence imported into the United States.

Secretary Carlisle examines the language of the section to show that, even in its amended form, it still relates exclusively to goods carried in vessels, and on this branch of the question he concludes that the act relates to all goods actually imported in vessels not of the United States and not entitled to the benefits of the commercial treaties; and, secondly, to all goods which, being the product of a non-contiguous country, are imported into a contiguous country in vessels not of the United States, and thence imported into this country in large quantities.

Mr. Carlisle contends that, if the foregoing is not the true meaning of the section, as amended, then the only other admissible construction of the language of the section is that the provision was designed to discriminate against wholesale trade between the people of the United States and the people of Mexico and Canada, in goods produced in non-contiguous countries and imported into this country from Mexico or Canada.

The third possible construction is that it imposes a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon all goods dutiable and free, which are the product of non-contiguous countries, and which merely pass through the territory or jurisdiction of Mexico or Canada, on their way to the United States from their place of departure. This construction, he insists, is wholly unreasonable, and contrary to the real intention of the section. It will impose a discriminating duty upon goods, simply because they are carried through a contiguous country, it would remedy no existing evils, it would inflict immense injury upon our railway and other transportation interests, without any corresponding benefit to the masses of the people, and would undoubtedly provoke retaliation on the part of the Dominion Government.

MURDERED BY THE CREW.

Captain and Mate Meet This Fate—Vessel Burned.

BOSTON, August 18.—A cable received in this city from Buenos Ayres says that Captain J. W. Whitman and Mate William Sanders, of the schooner Olive Pecker, which sailed from this port on June 27th, have been murdered by the crew. The principal owners of the vessel are J. P. Ellicott & Co., of Boston, who also sent out the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on which Captain Nash and his wife and Mate Bamberg were murdered.

The message containing the information was from a banking firm in Buenos Ayres, and gave only the bare facts of the double murder, together with the statement that the vessel was burned, but that the crew escaped and landed at Bahia. The owners hope they are in the custody of the United States Consul there, who would naturally assume charge of the ship-wrecked men.

Sanders was 36 years old and belonged in Digby, N. S., where he leaves a widow and several children. He was formerly first mate of the Boston schooner Vitor, but left that vessel to join the Pecker.

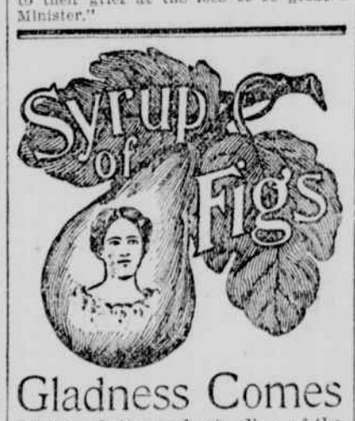
MASS IN NEW YORK FOR CANOVAS.

Minister De Lome Present—Telegram from Sherman.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A solemn mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, was sung to-day in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. Senor Dupuy de Lome, accompanied by First-Secretary Pablo Soler and Third-Secretary Agarono, of the Spanish Legation, were present in their diplomatic uniforms.

Others who attended were Antonio Baldasano, the Spanish Consul, and the consuls of France, Italy, Denmark, Mexico, Hawaii, and Haiti; Antonio Llopez, chief of the Marine Commission; Signor Lascasa, military attache; J. M. Aballos, agent of the Trans-Atlantic Line; the officers of the steamships of that company now in port, and James Reynes.

A telegram received at the church by Artuxo Cuyas, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, from Secretary Sherman, read as follows: "Telegram to the President received by me this morning too late to attend obsequies to Canovas del Castillo. Accept my profound sympathy with you and the Spanish people on this occasion in giving expression to their grief at the loss of so great a Minister."



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

(ee 19-Sa,Tu,Th1yfr)

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

(Th.Sa.Tu&w)

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

ANOTHER GREAT SACRIFICE!

PROFIT, COST, AND LOSS AGAIN JOIN HANDS.

Every Dollars' Worth OF **Summer Goods**

Must Be Sold Regardless of Their Value to make room for our Fall Goods, which are daily arriving.

Ladies' $2.48 Figured Duck Suits, in pretty patterns, are now 75c. Suit.

Ladies' 39c. and 48c. Black (also White) Sailors must go at 15c. each.

Ladies' Best Crash Suits that were $3 Suit, must now be sold at $1.48 Suit.

Ladies' 75c. and $1 Fine Percale and Lawn Waists now go at 25c. choice.

Ladies' Fine White Ribbed Vests, that are worth 8c. each are now 4c. each or 3 for 10c.

Men's 50c. French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers are now 25c. each.

Children's 50c. Sailor [illegible] 15c. choice.

Thalhimer Bros.'

One-Price House,

Fifth and Broad Streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOLLEY'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 107 NORTH PINE STREET, NEAR Monroe Park—G. M. Nolley, Principal; D. H. Rucker, Associate Principal—opens MONDAY, September 20th. New pupils enrolled Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th of September. A well-equipped gymnasium free to all pupils under a competent instructor. A limited number of boarders taken. Circulars at the bookstores and Chelf's drugstore, opposite the school-house. For further particulars address till September 15th the principal, at Ashland, Va. au 17-tSe25

Maryland, St. Mary's Co., Charlotte Hall.
CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.
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Office Superintendent of the City Gas-Works, Richmond, Va., August 17, 1897.

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We have on hand 10,000 bushels of FIRST-CLASS GAS-HOUSE COKE for sale at $1.25 per load (25 bushels) at these works. Purchasers will pay for same through Gas Inspector's office, Room No. 9, City Hall.
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Old papers for sale at the Dispatch office.

MEETINGS.

A STATED CONVOCATION OF LAFAYETTE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 42, R. A. MASONS, will be held in its tabernacle, at Masonic Temple, corner of Broad and Adams streets, on THURSDAY, August 19, 1897, at 7 o'clock P. M. Members are requested to be prompt. Visiting companions of recognized chapters are invited to attend.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
au 19-1t L. F. MASON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Forest Hill Park

WEEK OF AUGUST 16th. EVERY NIGHT at 8:30 o'clock. Matinee Saturday 4:30 P. M.

VAUDEVILLE.
YOU CAN'T IMITATE THIS.
An Up-to-Date Summer Entertainment.

WATANABE'S Imperial Japanese Troup (Four in number). Balancing, Tumbling, Great Sword Combat.

MISS LILLIAN BARLOW, (Daughter of the famous minstrel, Milton G. Barlow), With the Latest Songs.

OSCAR P. SISSON and ESTER WALLACE, Comedy, Singing, Dancing.

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Plays at each Performance.
See the GONDOLA and FIREWORKS on the lake every night.
ADMISSION ..... TEN CENTS.
No Charge for Seats.
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The Blues' Band WILL PLAY EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 8 TO 10.

Richmond's charming suburban resort. Take comfortable electric-cars at First and Broad streets, through without change in 35 minutes to Lakeside. Reached also by the superb Brook turnpike, the best road for riding, driving, and cycling.
Admission, 5 cents; children under 8 free. No charge for admission after 7 P. M. No colored persons, except nurses and coachmen, admitted.
The Lakeside Inn and Cafe, with complete and first-class service, for refreshments, at city prices. Parties served with breakfasts, luncheons, and suppers.
(jy 9-tSe1)

Broad-Street Park, Exposition-Ground.

HOME OF Refined Vaudeville—Ninth Week.
Monday, August 16, 1897.
An Ideal Summer Show.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

JOHN STARR, unique and wonderful, in original, sensational juggling and equilibristic act.

TOM FEASLEY, the great singing and dancing comedian.

ROONEY SISTERS, in their refined singing and dancing specialty.

Last week of the favorites, NEEDHAM AND JONES, the comedians, in songs and dances.

MISS VIVIAN WOOD, clever male impersonator—last week—new songs.

Return of the favorites, GERAGHTY AND ERN, the German swells, in an entirely new act.

Performances at 8:30 precisely every evening.
A Programme of Excellence.
Music by the First Virginia Regiment Band. Traction Company's cars direct to the Park.

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Tickets purchased at the gate at 5 cents each are good for admission to Grounds, and one ride on cars of the Richmond Traction Company. Tickets good only for date on which purchased.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION AT BROAD-STREET PARK, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY at 6 P. M. Promptly, with Mlle. DE BARR, who will make a TERRIFIC LEAP FROM SPACE FOR THE EARTH.
TRACTION CARS DIRECT TO PARK.
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BICYCLE RACES.
AT PETERSBURG, VA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21ST, AT 4 P. M.
Special rates from Richmond. au 17-3t

EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, &c.

A GREAT LOG-CHOPPING ON THE STEAMER POCAHONTAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897, by Hickory Camp, No. 6, Woodmen of the World. Special attractions, such as music and dancing. The Blues' Band will be on hand to render their usual sweet melodies; also, Captain Frank Cunningham's famous quartette. The boat will leave the wharf at 7:30 P. M. Tickets: Ladies and children, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c. (au 17-Tu&Th2t)

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