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White Lawn and White Linen Suits Reduced in Price.

$8.50 Linen Suits now.....$5.00.
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Each Suit is handsomely embroidered and everyone of them this year's best style.

As we have often said, our policy is to clear up each season's merchandise during its season—even at a sacrifice. That's the reason we've cut the prices on these Suits.

What People Are Saying About Our Chinaware.

In buying Chinaware people like to shop 'round and compare prices and values—and they are perfectly right in so doing.

A lady was using our telephone yesterday, talking with some one about a Dinner Set she had purchased in our China department. After saying what other stores she had visited, the conversation closed by her remarking that the Dinner Set she had just gotten for $15.00 was the best for the money that she could find.

We heard other comments of a like nature yesterday about many of our Dinner Sets, such as the 47-piece Sets of fine China for $6.39, the Delft blue Set of 100 pieces for $15.00, and others, showing that our Chinaware must not only be right in quality but right in price.

Good merchandise at fair prices always wins the confidence of the people.

A French China Set of fifty pieces is only $12.00. The decorations of this Set are in blue.

7 1-2-inch Plates of Haviland China, beautifully decorated, $3.89 per dozen.

White Cups and Saucers of English China, with fancy gold tracing, $2.50 dozen.

An import order of German China Cuspidores reached us yesterday. New patterns, heavily stippled and traced in gold, 39c each, or 75c for two.

They are better Cuspidores for 39c, than we could sell for 50c last year.

Miller & Rhoads

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?" A West Indian Romance.

By PHILIP LITTLE.—Copyright by Author.

CHAPTER XXV.

The schooner Mongoose rolled idly in the trough of the sea. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the heat was intense. Forward the men talked in low grumbling tones, while Green and Cunningham, seated on the rail at the break of the deck. The latter with a spyglass glued to the eye, watched the horizon to the northwest.

"No sign of land yet?" asked Green. "The island should cast up by this time. I don't like the look of the weather out here to the south and west. If I'm not away off in my reckoning we are going to have a good, hard blow. I wouldn't bet against a hurricane."

"Good Lord, Jim, what a bird you are to croak. Why not wait till it comes? We can do nothing about it any way. If it's going to blow, it's going to blow, and for my part, I think that it will be just as well as hanging around here broiling in this heat."

"But I thought that you wanted to get to the island and hide for a time. If it comes on to blow heavy we cannot get in there, neither can we land."

No, I know that as well as you do. We will have to knock about or run before it. This is a staunch craft, as we well know. As for the women, why, they can get used to it."

"What are you going to do about Minnie?" asked his companion.

"How do you mean?"

"Why, do you expect that she is going to stand your making love to the white girl right before her face and eyes?"

Cunningham laughed coarsely.

"She'll have to," he said with an oath. "I do not propose to consult her in the matter. If she kicks up a bobbery, why, so much the worse for her. It will be an easy matter to get rid of her. That doesn't worry me at all."

The other grinned.

"By G—, but you are a cold-blooded customer, Cunningham," he said. "I am warm-hearted and gentle compared to you."

The other continued to watch the horizon.

"Humph!" he grunted, "I should hate to trust myself to your gentleness from what I know of you. Your soft heartedness exists only in your imagination, my friend."

The other scowled at him, but Cunningham did not see it. He counted upon his domination over the ignorance of this man, but he did not realize that even the worst have a spot that cannot be be touched with impunity. As it happened, Jim Green had a wife and two children, of whom he was very fond in his rough fashion, and he was as true as steel to the woman that he had left at home. It was the one redeeming spot in his character, perhaps, but who can say that in different surroundings that he might not have turned out better?"

As it was, the slur that Cunningham had cast upon him rankled in his breast and did not tend to improve his temper nor add to his admiration for the other.

In the meantime his companion turned his telescope from the northwest to the south.

"There she comes!" he cried, pointing to the last-named quarter. "It's a regular snorter!"

In less time than it takes to tell it the Mongoose was stripped of sail and lay waiting for the tempest to break upon her.

"Will you run before it?" asked Allan of Green.

I ccannot tell at present. It depends upon how heavy it blows. I would rather heave to and let her soak it out. If it is only a gale, we can do so."

* * * * *

"Missy Kate," said Minnie, as they crouched under the high bulwarks near the stern, "dere's goin' to be a hurricane."

"How do you know, Minnie?" asked the girl listlessly. It made little difference to her what happened now. Ralph was dead, she was in the hands of this ruffian; death itself would be relief, and yet she could not make up her mind to take her own life. Something seemed to tell her to wait.

"O, I can tell," said the brown girl. "I can smell it. An' den it am so still, an' de air am so heavy. Dat's a shuah sign. I hope dat it blow heavy an' kill dat rascal Cunningham."

"Hush, Minnie, don't let any one hear you say that. You cannot tell who is listening. There is the man at the wheel near you."

"O, I don' tink dat dey are so very much in love with him," was the reply. "I been watchin' that Jim Green while he's talkin' over there, an' my! but how he scowl at Cunningham when he not lookin'."

"Don't deceive yourself with any false hopes, Minnie," was the quiet reply. "If it came to trouble I am afraid that they would hang together."

"I wish dat dey might hang together!" interrupted the brown girl quickly.

Even Kate, low as she was in her mind, could not restrain a smile.

"I did not mean in that way, though I must say that I am with you there, Minnie. What I do think is that if one of them was in difficulties the other would help him out. We can expect no help from Green."

"Dey ain't much show for help, anyway, Missy Kate," was the reply, "but I wouldn't be too sure dat Green would hang by Cunnin'ham now. Dat man he much too fond of bullyin', an' I tel you dat Jim Green am gettin' pretty tired of it. He owns the boat, not the other. But you'd tink dat Allan Cunnin'ham was domaster an' de owner, too."

"What are they doing?" asked Kate, as the men began to go aloft and take in sail.

"De hurricane am comin'," was the low reply. "Pretty soon we know how heavy it is."

A low moaning sound could now be heard, and as the girls stood up and gazed out over the wide expanse of waters toward the southwest, they could see a ridge of foam extending as far as the eye could reach, and approaching the schooner at fearful velocity.

"Dar she comes!" exclaimed Minnie, pointing toward it. "Dat am it shua' 'nough, Missie Kate."

Swish—came the rain. In the tropics it does not rain by drops and increase, it simply comes down at once, as if it distinctly wished you to understand that it meant business.

The two women hastened to the cabin, and they were none too soon.

With a roar the storm was upon them.

The vessel heeled over as though under sail, and then twisting about, ran before it. Darkness shut in with the gale, and thunder and lightning played incessantly.

At first they heard the trampling of feet over their heads, and the shouting of the orders in hoarse voices, but soon there was nothing to be distinguished but the howling and yelling of the stormfiend as he swept through the rigging of the schooner.

First to the right, and then to the left she rolled, followed by a sickening lurch as she drove forward into a sea, and the sounds of rushing water on the deck.

It was useless to talk, as the human voice made no impression upon the awful chorus above.

On the deck, the crew clung to the rigging or the rail, wherever they happened to have been when the gale struck, and the wheel was lashed after running before the gale for a short time, and the vessel brought to the wind.

Green hung on to a bit of rope, which was made fast near the break of the deck where he had been standing when the wind struck the Mongoose, and Cunningham was jammed against the mainmast, holding on to the fiferail with both hands.

Suddenly there was a fearful flash of lightning, followed by a perfect roar of thunder.

The mainmast, shivered from truck to heel, disappeared in the darkness, and the blasted form of Allan Cunningham rolled into the scuppers.

"One gone," said Green to himself. 'Aye, but he will not be missed. Surely not down below there. Still, I doubt if the young lady ever sees land again."

The rain ceased instantly, and as he turned from looking at the dead body an exclamation burst from his lips.

"My God!" he cried. "She's afire!"

(To be continued to-morrow.)

Irvine—Luck.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CLIFTON FORGE, VA., August 12.—Mr. Robert P. Irvine, son of 'Squire John L. Irvine, and Miss Jessie Luck, both of this place, were married in Covington last evening. Rev. E. W. McCorkle, of the Presbyterian Church, officiated. After the ceremony the couple left for an extensive bridal tour.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION

By Victor Rosewater, Ph. D., Managing Editor Omaha Bee.

Nearly twenty years ago, (1884), an article in Harper's Magazine sounded the alarm against "the startlingly disproportionate increase in the cost of governing our cities." The immediate cause of these apprehensions was a comparative exhibit in the report of the comptroller of the city of New York, showing that from 1860 to 1880, the municipal budget of the metropolis had grown from $12,000,000 to some $30,000,000. We can only imagine how much stronger the words of warning would have been had it been known that by the expiration of another twenty years the annual revenue of a still Greater New York was to mount close to $120,000,000, or nearly ten times in 1902, what it was in 1860.

What has occurred in New York in reference to its municipal finances has in every progressive American city. The result is that notwithstanding our tremendous national development reflected in billion-dollar congresses, the expansion of municipal income and outgo has gone on with equal rapidity, and while our contributions to the support of national and State government figure up to huge proportions, the burdens that are felt most keenly and come closest home are the burdens of municipal government.

At best we can get but an inadequate idea of the colossal sums required each year to liquidate the municipal bills. Just to secure an approximate perspective I footed up the latest table of statistics of cities compiled by Commissioner of Labor Wright, (Bulletin September, 1902), which includes only cities upwards of 30,000 population and found that in these 137 incorporated cities the aggregate current income for the year was $436,908,233.

My subject, however, is not municipal revenue, but municipal taxation. American cities have many sources of income, but taxation is by far the most important. Of the total current receipts of the city of New York of $118,740,596, 76,886,601 came in as proceeds of the property tax, $2,364,636 more from the franchise tax, and $5,018,788 from special assessments. Of the $436,908,233 of receipts of the 137 American cities over 30,000, $269,988,421 came from the property tax alone. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago each take in nearly $20,000,000 every year as proceeds of the property tax.

These figures emphasize the vital part the property tax plays in filling the municipal pocketbook and the necessity of recognizing existing conditions which make impracticable so many of the schemes proposed to produce the millenium in municipal taxation. Our three fold form of government—national, State and local—each sustained by more or less interdependent fiscal machinery and each restricted by the constitutional limitations peculiar to the United States, preclude us from utilizing to any extent the experiences of foreign cities and compel us to look to ourselves for the solution of our tax problems.

No matter then what may be our ideal system of taxation, no matter how many of the public utility services may be municipalized and made self-sustaining or even revenue producing, no matter what new sources of income may be developed through license fees, occupation taxes, franchise taxes, etc., the backbone of the municipal income in this country is and must for some time remain the property tax levy. To abolish this tax is out of the question, for its loss would bring every American city to speedy bankruptcy; no adequate substitute has been devised for it; the ever-widening financial needs of the municipality quickly absorb all newly provided revenue without appreciably relieving the pressure upon the regular tax rate. For the present and immediate future the task must be to make the best of what we have.

The favorite remedies suggested for prevailing tax abuses in our cities are separate sources of revenue and local option in taxation. The two plans are often urged as property complementary, but they do not necessarily go together. We have many separate sources of revenue for city and State without local option, and we may have local option without separating the sources of revenue. Many students think wisdom requires the State to support its treasury from taxes on corporations, inheritances, etc., and to release to the municipalities exclusive jurisdiction over real estate. In the larger and wealthier Commonwealths this tendency is unquestionably marked, but in the vast majority of our States, especially where agricultural pursuits predominate, the stage has not been reached and cannot soon be reached where the State government can realize sufficient revenue to its needs unless pieced out with a general tax levy. On the other hand, if we are ever to have a comprehensive and unified system of taxation it can be achieved by local option subject to express limitations only because with each municipality striking out haphazard the twin evils of double taxation and complete tax evasion cannot well be avoided.

The cogent reason why the municipality should have independence in tax matters is that where State and local taxes are both imposed on one assessed valuation, the former being apportioned, the inevitable temptation to competitive undervaluations is irresistible, and to avoid contributing an undue puota to the State treasury the city assessment roll is reduced to ridiculously insignificant proportions, and the city tax rate correspondingly inflated to apparently confiscatory figures. This dilemma has been obviated in certain cases, not by separating the sources of revenue for State and city, but by providing the city with separate machinery for assessment. The same property is thus assessed twice—once for State purposes at, say, 20 or 30 per cent. of its selling price, and once for city purposes at full value. This is, of course, an expensive duplication of assessment work, but it has advantages as well as disadvantages.

The essence of justice in taxation is equality and uniformity—an equal burden on all similarly situated and an uniformity of application to all within the same jurisdiction. Perfect justice is not to be expected in any system of taxation, but there is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of attaining substantial justice. Success or failure after all depends directly upon the ability and intentions of the officers who administer the tax machinery and the character of these officers depends on the state of public opinion that governs their selection and operates as the mainspring of their official action.

Having devoted a month within the past year as a member of a board of review for the revision of the grand assesment roll of a city with over $100,000 inhabitants and a valuation in excess of $125,000,000, I am convinced as the result of that experience that conscientious and determined tax officers, backed by a healthy public sentiment can apportion the tax burdens according to our standards with an approximate degre of accuracy.

My observations and experience have, moreover, made me a great believer in publicity as a potent remedy for most of the ills of the body politic, and more particularly for abuses in taxation in cities where the healthy stimulus of neighborly watchfulness cannot be as strong as in rural districts. If a man can hide his property from the assessor without being found out and advertised as a tax-shirker, he is more apt to list the items fairly. If the taxpayer is enabled without too much trouble to compare the valuations on his property with those of his neighbors or business rivals, he is likely to accept reasonable assessments gracefully if ratable with the others. In every city the assessment list, at least of personalty, in all sums in excess of say $1,000, should be published annually for the inspection of the taxpayers and the detailed schedules kept accessible to all who wish to consult them.

One of the chief difficulties in fixing assessments for municipal taxation is the impression common among business men that it is their prerogative to say on how great a valuation they are willing to pay taxes and to insist on their estimates being final. Imbued with this idea, intelligent men will frequently refuse to give information necessary to furnish the basis for a fair assessment and then when the assessing body secures its information as best it can to feel themselves aggrieved. In justification of their position it is contended that mercantile capital is entitled to leniency as compared with investments in realty because otherwise its owners would be at a disadvantage in doing business in competition with merchants and jobbers of other cities where the taxes imposed are lighter. It is further urged that whatever encouragement is given mercantile establishments in the shape of lower assessments and smaller taxes redounds to the benefit of the owners of real estate and other fixed institutions whose value rests upon the maintenance of a growing population. Acceding to these pleas, however, would make it simply a question how much advantage should be given to mercantile capital, and the only logical outcome would be the remission altogether of such taxes. But that capital invested in business should go untaxed while capital invested in real estate should bear all the tax burdens resolves itself ultimately into the single tax on land values, for which our American cities are hardly now prepared. Still less weight is to be given the stock argument that business establishments in one city should be assessed only nominally for municipal taxation because competition in other cities where the expenses of government may be much smaller and the protection afforded far less adequate are taxed still less. To concede the validity of this argument would be in substance to allow the taxes in one city to be fixed by the authorities of some other city, and it would be merely a matter of time when all the different competing cities and towns would be vying with one another to abolish taxes upon mercantile capital altogether, if not to go further with subsidy premiums.

As a matter of fact, so far as there is good ground for the relief of personality from excessive tax burdens, it is recognized in all our American cities that impose special assessments for benefits accruing from local improvements to the owners of adjacent property. The principle of the special assessment as defined in my monograph upon that subject is that "where an expense is to be incurred by a local authority for a public improvement which regults in special, distinct and measurable advantages to the property of particular individuals, it is more equitable that those individuals who benefit thereby should contribute to the expense to the extent of these benefits than that the burden should be placed upon others who have received no such benefits." (P. 139). As already indicated, the municipal revenues in Greater New York for 1901-'02, were swelled by over $5,000,000 received as special assessments, in Chicago by nearly $3,000,000, in Pittsburg and Cleveland by nearly $1,000,000 each and in other cities in smaller, yet significant amounts. Special assessments constitute a thoroughly established feature of municipal taxation in America without which the rapid enlargement or the permanent plant of our cities could not have taken place.

As to the numerous franchised corporations, which for years have enjoyed most valuable privileges not only without adequate compensation but in many instances without bearing even their fair proportion of the tax burdens, much recent improvement may be noted. Irrespective of the municipal ownership idea, where these public services remain in private hands the disposition is to require assessment for taxation on the basis of market value as gauged by stock and bond quotations, and the repeated efforts to evade these obligations by appeal to the courts have been generally defeated. The difficulties presented where the franchises and property extend in part outside of the city's taxing jurisdiction are technical only.

With the railroads and their terminal facilities, the problem has not been so satisfactorily solved. The most valuable portion of a big railroad system is found in its terminal facilities which give entrance to great population centers and focalize traffic at the points of business. The railroads share equally in all the benefits of municipal government and often require in addition special services at the hands of the city authorities, but in few, if any, of our cities do they contribute in taxes in anywhere near their just proportion. The evasion of municipal taxes by the railroads has usually been accomplished under pretense that the line must be valued as a unit by some central State assessment board and the terminal and franchise values distributed over the entire length on a mileage ratio. As a result, the terminal values are taken out of the municipal area for taxation and in theory strung along rural districts, where no municipal taxes are imposed at all. In Omaha, for example, the property of five great railroads converging there with costly bridges, freight and passenger depots, trackage, etc., which railway experts had themselves testified to be worth more than $25,000,000, is certified up by the State board for municipal taxation on an assessment of less than $200,000 and the discrepancy explained by the fiction of distribution, although no signs of the distributed values are visible in the assessments apportioned to the rural counties. The true system should provide for the local assessment of railway terminals for municipal taxation the same as other property, no matter how railways may be taxed for State and general purposes.

One other weak point in the present scheme is the practical immunity of the men in professional life and in certain lines involving personal service as the sole ingredient of their business in contrast with the merchant and manufacturer. The lawyer, the physician, the dentist, the engineer, the broker, the rental agent, the commission man, are completely dependent upon the conditions of urban life made possible by the maintenance of municipal government, yet contribute almost nothing to its support. It might not be popular, but it would be none the less in the direction of greater justice to impose a special occupation tax or license fee upon these classes supplemental to the usual taxes on their property holdings.

Whether assessments should be at a fractional part of market value and tax rates high or assessments at full value and tax rates low, there seems to me to be but one answer. Full value assessment alone gives an invariable and definite standard and offers no disguise to cover up tax shirking; it misleads no one and requires no explanation, which a high tax rate on a percentage valuation is delusive and repellant to population and investment.

The real question in the end is not so much whether the taxes are high or low, but whether they are equitably distributed and whether the tax-payer gets good return for his money. To expect the expenses of municipal government to be materially reduced for the future is to expect our cities to stand still or to contract their municipal functions. What we must work for is to eradicate abuses in our existing system of municipal taxation and at the same time to make sure every dollar is well spent so that the best possible results are secured at the least possible outlay.

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Journalistic Enterprise.

The Southside Virginian, of West Appomattox, displayed such journalistic enterprise in its last week's issue that it is worthy of note.

The James River Baptist Association met with the New Hope Baptist Church, in Appomattox county. Judge Christian, the editor of the Southside Virginian, issued a nicely printed six-page extra. It contained a summary of the work of the association; the introductory sermon; historical sketch of Richmond College with a three-column cut of college; sketch of the Virginia Institute with four-column cut; sketch of Rawlings Institute; history of Baptist Orphanage with double column pictures and description of all the buildings; history of American Baptist Publication Society and picture of their beautiful building; notice of the Gospel Worker and picture of editor, Rev. I. S. Boyles; notice of Religious Herald and sketch and pictures of editors, Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, Rev. Dr. R. H. Pitt, Rev. J. H. Couch and Rev. J. W. Mitchell.

It was truly a praiseworthy edition and the Baptists of the State and especially of this section greatly appreciate the work of the Southside Virginian.

Lucky Ignorance.

A Chicago boy who was despondent because of unrequited love tried to commit suicide by shooting himself through his right side, supposing his heart was located there. This, however, is not a laughing matter. When a boy takes on a good strong case of love it is not fair to expect him to keep very close track of the location of his "in'erds."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Real Victim of the Strike.

Whoever strikes and however the strike comes out, the public pays most of the bill. The public is the cow. The employers and the labor unions are the milkers. "Do you sympathize with the company or the strikers?" a selfish philosopher was asked. "I sympathize with myself," was the reply.—Everybody's Magazine.

ANIMAL STORIES FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A Cold Shake.

One day old Polar Bear had just finished a dinner of frozen fish and walrus hide boots, the boots having been left him by an Arctic explorer, whom he had eaten at a previous meal, and was taking a quiet promenade on the ice floe, when he ran across a would-be hunter, gold prospector, Pole discoverer and what not, carrying a double-barreled gun.

As soon as the hunter saw Mr. Bear he dropped his gun and began to load up with buckshot.

Curious to see this strange personage, Mr. Bear drew near. "What are you doing here, if I may be so bold?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm loading for bear," replied the hunter, putting in some more shot.

I'M LOADING FO RBEAR.

"I hope you will forbear," said Mr. Polar, rising upon his hind legs and opening his mouth pleadingly. "I find it inconvenient to carry much lead about my person—so heavy, don't you know. But, say, why did you think of shooting in my direction?"

"Well, you see," said the hunter, sadly, "I was brought up on Demijohn's breakfast food, and every morning, as a boy, a box of this same stood before my plate I had to eat it or starve. It had a big bear on the outside, and I made up my mind, as a boy, to kill any bear that came my way—they remind me so of Demijohn's."

"Well," said the bear, "I guess if that's the case, you ought to have satisfaction; you look half starved, and if it will do you good I'm ready to be a victim. But let me tell you how to make your shot scatter."

"How" asked the hunter, interestedly.

"Oh, put in one shot at a time," said the bear.

"Never thought of it," said the hunter, and emptied all the contents of his gunbarrels in the snow.

Mr. Polar saw his chance, and was off. "Good-bye," he yelled; "you need more Demijohn's."

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A BANK PRESIDENT'S ENDORSEMENT.
John H. Scudder, President of the First National Bank of Trenton, writes Mr. Douglas:

"Your $3.50 shoes equal custom made shoes for which I have formerly paid $8.00; and they wear longer."

This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

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Boys wear W. L. Douglas Shoes. Price, $2.00 and $1.75.

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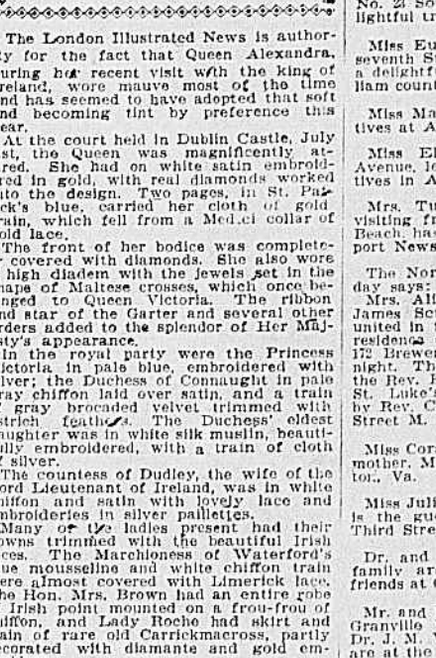

LADIES' SURPLICE WAIST.

In this dainty waist or bodice we have a model that may serve as either a house waist or bodice for outdoor wear. The charm of the waist pictured here, in thin white material, lies in its simplicity, and suitable decoration is supplied by lace inserting and edging. Strikingly pretty effects are achieved with the figured fabrics, which may also be trimmed in the same manner. The style is particularly good for summer wear, and may be made of either thin wash materials or of china silk or light-weight woollens.

No. 6,015—Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

On receipt of 10 cents this pattern will be sent to any address. All orders must be directed to THE LITTLE FOLKS PATTERN CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York. When ordering please do not fail to mention number.

No. 6,015.

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Size.....

Address.....

Social and Personal

The London Illustrated News is authority for the fact that Queen Alexandra, during her recent visit with the king of Ireland, wore mauve most of the time and has seemed to have adopted that soft and becoming tint by preference this year.

At the court held in Dublin Castle, July 31st, the Queen was magnificently attired. She had on white satin embroidered in gold, with real diamonds worked into the design. Two pages, in St. Patrick's blue, carried her cloth of gold train, which fell from a Medici collar of gold lace.

The front of her bodice was completely covered with diamonds. She also wore a high diadem with the jewels set in the shape of Maltese crosses, which once belonged to Queen Victoria. The ribbon and star of the Garter and several other orders added to the splendor of Her Majesty's appearance.

In the royal party were the Princess Victoria in pale blue, embroidered with silver; the Duchess of Connaught in pale gray chiffon laid over satin, and a train of gray brocaded velvet trimmed with ostrich feathers. The Duchess' eldest daughter was in white silk muslin, beautifully embroidered, with a train of cloth of silver.

The countess of Dudley, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was in white chiffon and satin with lovely lace and embroideries in silver paillettes.

Many of the ladies present had their gowns trimmed with the beautiful Irish laces. The Marchioness of Waterford's blue mousseline and white chiffon train were almost covered with Limerick lace. The Hon. Mrs. Brown had an entire robe of Irish point mounted on a frou-frou of chiffon, and Lady Roche had skirt and train of rare old Carrickmacross, partly decorated with diamante and gold embroidery.

* * *

Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd, of Winchester, Va., who was a much-feted guest in Richmond during the Horse Show last fall, is entertaining a delightful house party at present. Among her guests are Miss Gertrude Camm, of this city; Senator and Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner and Miss Sally Faulkner, of Martinsburg, W. Va.; Mrs. White, of Asheville, N. C., and Congressman H. D. Flood, Mrs. Bryd's brother.

Personal Mention.

Miss Betty Ellyson will be glad for those who intend to join the Retreat for the Sick excursion, which will be given under her chaperonage August 20th, to communicate with her definately, so she may know just what arrangement to make with the hotel at Niagara, Toronto and Watkins Glen.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Shields, accompanied by Misses Lina and Hattie Shields, returned several days ago from a charming visit to Atlantic City and the New England coast. The party for a while occupied the same hotel with Miss Mary Johnston, the Virginia authoress and her friends.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Reed, fellow in history of Columbia College, New York, is in Richmond, studying the Virginia institutions with reference to the first half of the eighteenth century.

* * *

Mrs. John H. Redd, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Laura A. Murray, of Danville, Va.

* * *

Mrs. J. T. Bailey is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Brown, formerly of this city, in Petersburg, Va.

* * *

Mrs. Rose Archer has gone with her family to spend the rest of the season at Otterburn Lithia Springs, Va.

* * *

Miss Rose Lee Mattern, of No. 2418 Floyd Avenue, and Miss Bessie Williams, of Camden, New Jersey, left to-day for Atlantic City, where they will spend the remainder of the summer together.

* * *

Miss O. Y. Rodgers, of No. 2418 Floyd Avenue, has gone to Atlantic City, Niagara Falls and other Northern points of interest for the remainder of August.

* * *

Miss Belle Macgill, of Schuyler's, Va., and Miss Mary K. Nash, of Portsmouth, are the guests of Miss Lina and Miss Hattie Shields, of No. 17 North Fifth Street. Both young ladies have visited here before, Miss Macgill spending some time in Richmond last autumn and making any number of friends among the young society people.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Wilmer and their children have returned from a three-months' visit to relatives in England and Germany.

* * *

Mrs. W. C. Nelson, of Louisville, Ky., after a month's sojourn at Virginia Beach and Buckroe Beach, is visiting her sister, Miss Emily Armistead, at No. 1 East Clay Street. Her two daughters, now in New York, will join her later and spend some time with Misses Lucie and Emily Armistead.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Darrell Hann, who were quietly married by the Rev. J. J. Gravatt, of Holy Trinity Church, July 28th, are now at home to their friends at No. 23 South Cherry Street, after a delightful trip through the Northern cities.

* * *

Miss Eula Woody, of No. 906 Twenty-seventh Street, has returned home, after a delightful visit to friends in King William county.

* * *

Miss Mae Woody is the guest of relatives at Aylett's and Brandywine, Va.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Jones, of Westwood Avenue, left Saturday for a visit to relatives in Ashland, Va.

* * *

Mrs. Turner Hamlin, who has been visiting friends here and at Virginia Beach, has returned to her home in Newport News.

* * *

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot of yesterday says:

Mrs. Alice A. Cromwell and Mr. W. James Sculthorp, of Richmond, were united in the bonds of matrimony at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Doughtrey, No. 172 Brewer Street, at 7 o'clock Monday night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. P. Miner, assistant rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, assisted by Rev. C. L. Bane, of the Cumberland-Street M. E. Church.

* * *

Miss Cora Thomas is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Nelson Anderson, in Staunton, Va.

* * *

Miss Julia Harwood, of Newport News, is the guest of Mrs. Brock, of South Third Street.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. William S. Gordon and family are spending some time with friends at Glasgow, Va.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Whiteley, Jr., Mr. Granville Valentine, Miss Mary Hayes, Dr. J. M. Winfree and Mr. Eugene Jones are at the Hotel Brighton, Atlantic City.

* * *

Miss Emma Dillon and Mrs. Dunford have returned from a pleasant visit to Mrs. C. W. Childress, of Danville, Va.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Waddey Michaux, of Maiden's, Virginia, who are visiting relatives in Richmond, will go to New York before their return to be the guests there of their daughter, Mrs. Ficklin.

* * *

Mrs. William Law Clay, formerly Miss Annie McGuire, of Richmond, who has been the guest in Staunton of her aunt, Mrs. A. F. Robertson, has returned to Winchester.

* * *

Miss Julia Bidgood has as her guest Miss Abby Wilson, of Norfolk, Va.

* * *

Miss Lottie Williams, who has been visiting in Newport News for several weeks, is now in Washington, where she will remain until September.

* * *

Captain R. H. Claiborne is convalescing in Newport News from a long spell of typhoid fever.

* * *

"Montvale," the home of Miss Mayme Elliott, in Albemarle county, has been the scene of a gay and delightful house party given in honor of Miss Maude Smith, of Little Rock, Ark.

* * *

Mrs. S. C. Miller and her friend, Miss Louise Smith, have gone to spend their vacation at Danbury, N. C.

* * *

Miss Eleanor Steinbrecher, of this city, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Gussie Kuhn, of Elliott City, Md. From there she will go to Atlantic City and join the party of Mr. Frank Unser, of Toronto, Canada.

Miss Anna Kranistzky left last night for Atlantic City and Philadelphia. She will return in three weeks.

* * *

Mrs. J. P. Williams, who is spending the summer in Giles county, is expected home to-night to spend a few days.

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R. W. WRIGHT,
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