CLEVELAND'S WAR SECRETARY DEAD

Daniel S. Lamont Passes Away in New York After Brief Illness.

HAD A BRILLIANT CAREER

Cleveland's Cabinets.

Of the members of the two Cabinets of President Grover Cleveland, only seven are now living and fourteen are dead, as follows:

Living—John G. Carlisle, Don M. Dickinson, Hoke Smith, Judson Harmon, David R. Francis, Richard Olney and Charles S. Fairchild.

Dead—Daniel S. Lamont, Thomas F. Bayard, Walter Q. Gresham, Daniel Manning, William C. Endicott, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, William F. Vilas, William C. Whitney, Hilary A. Herbert, Norman J. Coleman, J. Sterling Morton, Wilson S. Bissell, William L. Wilson and Augustus I. Garland.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, July 24.—Colonel David Scott Lamont, Secretary of War under President Cleveland, died at his country home, Millbrook, Dutchess county, N. Y., at 9:15 o'clock last night after a brief illness.

That Colonel Lamont was ill was known to but few of his intimate friends, and these had no thought his sickness would terminate fatally. Colonel Lamont has not been in the city much during the hot weather, remaining at his country place.

Colonel Lamont has been recognized as one of the ablest financiers of recent years. At the close of the Cleveland administration he formed an important connection with a group of capitalists in New York and became actively engaged in the management of valuable properties. He became prominently identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and was active in the upbuilding and absorption of many competing lines by that company.

Interested in Many Railroads.

Colonel Lamont was president of the Northern Pacific Express Company, vice-president of the Crostown Street Railway Company, vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Rocky Fork Coal Company, director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Manhattan Trust Company and the Northern Securities Company.

He was a member of the Union, University, Manhattan, Lotus, Riding and Lawyers' Clubs.

He lived at No. 2 West Fifty-third Street, and his offices were at No. 49 Wall Street.

Mr. Lamont was born at McGrawville, Cortland county, N. Y., February 9, 1851. He came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated to this country and became farmers. His father was successful, and the boy, after studying at the normal college of his home town, was sent to Union College, Schenectady, but did not graduate.

He left college to take up newspaper work, for which he had both an inclination and talent. He purchased an interest in the Democrat, a paper published in the county seat of Cortland county, and became its editor, at the same time interesting himself in politics.

In 1870 he was appointed engrossing clerk of the New York State Assembly, and was chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State with John Bigelow. For a time he held a position on the staff of the Albany Argus, and he thus became well known to many of the most influential politicians of the State.

Cleveland's Private Secretary.

When Grover Cleveland was elected Governor of New York he met young Lamont, and, having had occasion to make use of his knowledge and ability in the preparation of his first message, offered him an honorary position on his military staff, which gave him the title of colonel.

Governor Cleveland next appointed Mr. Lamont his private secretary, in which position the latter made himself so useful that when Mr. Cleveland became President he took Mr. Lamont with him to the White House.

As private secretary to the President Mr. Lamont gained the reputation of smoothing the paths of those who visited the Executive Mansion, while lightening the burden of Mr. Cleveland as probably no other man could have done.

At the close of the first Cleveland administration Mr. Lamont formed connections with a syndicate of capitalists and became interested in business affairs.

At the beginning of the second Cleveland administration, in March, 1893, he was appointed Secretary of War, giving up extensive interests to serve in that position. At the request of William C. Whitney and Oliver H. Payne he had gone into the Metropolitan Traction Company in 1889. He served the second Cleveland administration as head of the War Department.

He married Miss Julia Kenny, of Cortland, N. Y., in 1874. Three children were born of the union.

Was Very Exclusive.

Mr. Lamont was one of the most exclusive men ever in the Cabinet at Washington. He was a harder man to see than the President, and was seldom, if ever, in his office. He always had the appearance of a man too busy to talk with any one, and looked at callers as though they were taking up his time to no purpose.

While Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont was in reality only President Cleveland's confidential adviser. He was the politician of the administration, and, his real title should have been Secretary of Politics and Expediency.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a regular attendant with Mrs. Lamont.

C. H. Rudd, N. D. J. W. Buchanan, N. D.

Drs. Rudd & Buchanan,
Neurologists, Eye Specialists,
501 E. Main Street.

Practice limited to eyes and chronic nervous ills caused by eye defects.

The only exclusive eye specialists in the city. The best equipped offices in the South.

Consultation of a general nature is free.

Nobody approaches what we do for the money.

Appointments made.

Phone, 4334.

CZAR AND KAISER MEET AND HOLD CONFERENCE

EMPEROR NICHOLAS, OF RUSSIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, OF GERMANY.

German Ruler Advises Peace in Far East and Promulgation of Reforms at Home--No Ministers Present at Meeting.

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN July 24.—The foreign office here is advised that a meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas took place early to-day off the Swedish coast of the island of Bjoerkoe.

Emperor Nicholas wrote to Emperor William several days ago that, if during the latter's yachting in the Baltic, he should approach the Russian shore, he (Emperor Nicholas) would be pleased to meet him. The German Emperor replied that he would be glad to cruise to any convenient point, and the island of Bjoerkoe was suggested. It was understood that the conversation was to be entirely personal and intimate and, therefore, no minister from either government was to be present, although the Russian minister of marine is in Emperor Nicholas's suite.

The meeting is a sequence to the correspondence that has been going on between the two emperors concerning peace, in which, Emperor William urged Emperor Nicholas to take steps towards peace. Emperor William was then cooperating with President Roosevelt in seeking to bring the belligerents to a discussion of the terms of peace and in the present meeting, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed Emperor William will continue to advise peace, should the Russian Emperor ask for his further views, and it would be very natural that Emperor Nicholas should do so as a development of the correspondence which has already taken place.

Emperor William went to the meeting as the Associated Press is officially informed, prepared to say if he were asked, that he thought Emperor Nicholas could attain a full understanding and reconciliation with the discontented portions of his people only through reforms. The German government is interested in having the neighboring country peaceful and prosperous, for it is toward the Russian empire, that Germany's manufacturers look for great trade expansion in the future.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The picturesque meeting between Russian and German Emperors in the Gulf of Finland, according to private advices, ended this afternoon with a gala luncheon on board the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, after which Emperor William's yacht steamed seaward. Beyond the exchange of visits of the two emperors, no further details of the meeting are yet available.

Emperor William, it is pointed out, is known to be strongly of the opinion that Emperor Nicholas should conclude peace and set his house in order.

In diplomatic quarters not exactly friendly to Germany, there is a disposition to suspect the German Emperor of trying to bring about an alliance between Germany and Russia, not only to block the attempt which Great Britain is believed to be making to isolate Germany through her understanding with France and the latter perhaps through an understanding with Russia, but for the mutual protection of the monarchial system. Emperor William is said to be fully alive to the fact that the revolution in Russia could easily be communicated to Germany.

HIGH SCHOOL ON CLAY STREET

(Continued from First Page.)

"II. Woman's College site on Tenth Street, between Marshall and Clay, of irregular shape, running back 141 feet on Clay and 151 feet on Marshall, containing about 47,377 square feet, at a cost of $55,000.

"III. Half block on Clay Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, containing 39,629 7-8 square feet, at a cost of $60,500.

Advantages of Site Chosen.

"Having carefully weighed all the facts bearing upon the proposed purchase, we find:

"First—That if we secure the remainder of the block whereon the present High School is situated, it would necessitate the renting of divided (possible scattered) quarters in some other locality, not only at great cost, but likely to be so unsuited to our purposes as seriously to impair the efficiency of High School work.

"Second—That in the purchase of either the present High School site or the Woman's College site, we must recognize the fact that the remainder of the block could not be obtained in case of a future demand for enlarged quarters, whereas the purchase of the lot we recommend will place us in position to secure the remainder of the block at some future time.

"Third—This lot being rectangle, yields a proper shape for such a building as we have in contemplation, while the depth is adequate for all present demands, whereas the Woman's College lot is ill-shaped and would not permit the erection of such building as is demanded.

"Fourth—The contour of this lot will aid in securing a better lighted basement for manual training and other purposes, at less cost than can be secured in either of the other lots.

Objections to College Site.

"Fifth. The Woman's College lot is objectionable because (1) the depth on the Clay Street end is only 141 feet, from which must be reserved 20 feet from the back portion for light and air, and 10 feet from front for suitable approach, leaving for depth of main building at this point only 111 feet, which is wholly inadequate. (2) Even then, there would remain an unsightly party-wall extending beyond our building and up to the street line on Clay Street, thus effectually destroying all beauty of surrounding to any handsome building erected beside it. (3) The cost of this lot is nearly, if not quite, $25,000—more than that of the one we have chosen. (4) The site is not as accessible to the different car lines. (5) Possession cannot be obtained until July, 1906. (6) And finally, the presence of the Valentine Museum renders it hopeless to expect that we can ever possess the entire block, but on the other hand gives promise that in time the supporters of this splendid educational institution may enlarge it for the general benefit of the community.

CAN SECURE POSSESSION.

"Sixth. Possession of nearly every house in the block recommended by us can be obtained within a short period, and those which are held under lease until 1906, can probably be gotten at very small cost.

"Seventh. While the new High School is being erected on this lot, school work can be continued in the old building, and this property will remain in our possession for other uses hereafter.

"Before closing we desire to say that we are under special instructions to convey to you our deepest appreciation of the generous manner in which you have cooperated with us in measures to secure for the city such a High School as will be a credit to our community, and to assure you that if our views should fail to meet with your approval, we shall willingly leave our cause in your hands for such other decision as you may reach, feeling that the best interests of the city are as dear to you as they are to us."

Council to Meet Thursday.

At the request of the Finance Committee, together with the special committee from the School Board, working in conjunction with the members of the Council, with the view to settling upon a site for the new High School for Richmond, the Common Council will meet in called session Thursday night to consider the appropriation for the building.

The call was made yesterday afternoon immediately after the Finance Committee and the special committee from the board had decided upon the property on Clay Street, between Eighth and Ninth, as the site for the new building.

The appropriation to be asked for is $60,500.

PAID FOR WORK FOR ANDERSON

(Continued From First Page.)

The announcement that all the voters of third Monroe would be summoned as witnesses in this inquisition means that the grand jury will not be able to report to-day, and possibly not to-morrow. In fact, it may necessitate the sitting of the jury all the week or the greater portion of it.

A Day of Rumors.

The grand jury, which convened at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, sat until about 1:15 P. M., and then adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-day. Messrs. Philip B. Sheild and James C. Smith were two of the witnesses examined, but their testimony was evidently of little value, for neither spent more than a few minutes in the room. There is little hope of a report before Wednesday night or Thursday.

Rumors were rife yesterday. There is, however, reason to believe that the grand jury has not yet passed upon the question of returning an indictment of any one in connection with this election matter. It is believed by many that the report may incorporate an indictment of no one. Certain it is said to be that no one has been indicted yet.

Mr. Williams's Statement.

The information of greatest interest yesterday in connection with the investigation did not come from the jury-room, but in the publication in the News Leader in its editorial columns of a signed statement from Mr. Alfred B. Williams that he had sent his check for $25 to a man who worked efficiently for his friend, Colonel Anderson, in the First Jefferson Precinct. Here is the statement of Mr. Williams, which speaks for itself:

Rumors reach me from several sources that there is talk of an indictment against me by the grand jury now in session for paying a man who worked for a friend of mine at the recent primary election in this city. I do not know at this writing, ten o'clock Monday morning, whether these rumors are the result of malice or idle gossip and surmise or whether some members of the grand jury have violated their obligation and oath of secrecy and revealed the probable or possible action of the body; nor do I care. I know of but one rule of action in business and general affairs of life, and that is to be straightforward and open, to meet issues and questions as they come frankly and fairly and to tell the exact and full truth.

This election transaction on which those rumors are based was no secret and was not intended to be. The night before the election I was told that conditions in the First Precinct of Jefferson Ward were such that active personal work among the voters there would carry the precinct for Colonel George Wayne Anderson for Commonwealth's Attorney; that there was a man there who would be willing to do this work, and that he would expect to be paid for his services. I immediately said that I would see that he was paid if he did the work, but that Colonel Anderson would not be told about it and would know nothing of it. I did this because I knew that Colonel Anderson, if elected, would have to take a very rigid oath that he had not used money in the election except for certain specified purposes or allowed it to be used in his behalf, and, further, that if he included the amount in his return of election expenses—as he surely would if he knew of it—an explanation and discussion would be necessary results. Under the law, as I understand it, and by the ethics of politics, a candidate's friends may do some things for him which he may not properly do for himself or take part in.

The returns from the Jefferson Ward precinct showed that the work had been done there for Colonel Anderson, and, I may add, surprised that gentleman a good deal. No explanation of the facts was given him. The name of the man who had worked in the precinct was given me a few days after the election, and on July 1st, ten days after, I sent this man my personal check for $25, with a letter explaining that it was for work done by him for Colonel Anderson in Jefferson Ward. The whole transaction was open and clear as daylight and a matter of record, and there was no injustice or suggestion of concealment. I mentioned it in a casual way to several personal friends and purposely sent a check rather than currency, because I wanted no appearance of trying to hide anything. A man had done work for a friend of mine, which I regarded, and yet regard, as entirely legitimate and legal. There was no talk or suggestion of bribing or corruptly influencing anybody. Not a dollar was sent into the precinct, or, so far as I know and believe, used there for Colonel Anderson. If I was interested in a campaign and was offered the service of a man able to make a good speech or sing a campaign song attractively, I would expect to pay him for his ability and work unless he choose to volunteer to work for nothing, and I considered this affair on the same principle. If Colonel Anderson had been elected probably I would have kept it from him permanently, so that he might have taken the oath of office with a clear conscience. I knew he was so sensitive on this subject that he had refused even to give money to the police fund for fear that he might feel that he had done it to influence votes.

If the grand jury sees fit to indict me, I shall not have the slightest objection or apprehension. I am willing and ready to face the courts and the community on the facts and to meet the consequences. I do not believe I have violated the law in spirit or letter or have done anything immoral or improper and am not one bit sorry. If I could have bought votes of election officers enough to elect Colonel Anderson or anybody else for a dollar, I would not have given it. If I could have obtained five thousand dollars to send out to debauch or buy votes, I would not have done it. If I could employ or secure a man in every precinct of the city to use his personal influence and power of argument in legitimate and proper way for any friend of mine in an election, I would do it without hesitation. The difference is clear to me.

If the grand jury in its wisdom and conscience sees fit to indict me, I shall meet the issue without any quibbling or dodging, pleas for delay or resort to legal technicalities.

These rumors reached me in definite shape on Friday. If I had been in the city Saturday this card would have been written and printed that day, will be put to them: "For whom did you vote in the recent primary?"

If they decline to answer they will be charged with contempt of court, and Judge Witt, of the Hustings Court, will then settle the question as to whether a voter can be made to tell, even to the grand jury, how he cast his ballot. Should Judge Witt hold that the men who decline to answer questions propounded by the jury are guilty of contempt, they will be ordered to jail and there kept "until they purge themselves of said contempt."

But, of course, this is going upon the assumption that the voters, or a few of them in this precinct, will refuse to divulge the name of the candidates they voted for. In the majority of cases it is not thought there will be any trouble, and that in the interest of fairness those who cast their ballots in the precinct named will gladly give to the men who are making the investigation all the information possible.

Commonwealth's Attorney Richardson and Clerk Crutchfield, of the Hustings Court, yesterday afternoon secured the ballots cast in this precinct and found that there were two hundred and one voters.

Law in the Case.

There is some question whether or not the action of Mr. Williams constitutes a violation of the statute known as the Barksdale pure elections law. This will be a matter for the courts and a jury to determine, with the aid of the lawyers. The section applicable to this case, or alleged to be applicable thereto, is No. 2 of the act, which is as follows:

"No person shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or other valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office at any election, primary or nominating convention held in this Commonwealth. Any person or candidate violating any of the provisions of this or the preceding section of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000 or confined in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months."

The grand jury will not be called upon to construe this statute. Its investigation is purely an ex parte proceeding in the nature of making out a case of probable cause of guilt, as it is known in the Federal practice. Should it return an indictment, the person indicted would have to stand trial before a jury.

Examination of Voters.

The two hundred and one voters of Third Monroe will be summoned before the grand jury and the direct question

In connection with the Monroe Ward inquiry, Mr. William L. Royall last night gave The Times-Dispatch the following statement, bearing on the duties, rights and privileges of those summoned to testify:

"The grand jury has determined to summon all the voters at Third Monroe and ask them how they voted. It is the privilege of every voter to refuse to state how he voted, but every voter may waive his privilege and state how he voted, if he chooses to do so. Is it the part of a good citizen to refuse to answer the grand jury's questions? Is it not the part of a good citizen to tell how he voted? The grand jury is seeking to uncover fraud, if there was fraud in the recent primary, and it is the interest of every one to help it along in its most praiseworthy efforts. Our existence as a healthy and progressive community depends upon honest elections, and, if there has been fraud, all of us want to know it."

Yesterday's Session.

City Sergeant J. C. Smith was the first witness before the grand jury yesterday morning. He remained in the room for ten minutes and was followed by Mr. Phil. B. Shields, who remained with the jurors only three minutes. The names of the two missing witnesses, Solomon and Syrcle, were called, but there was no response.

Mr. Richardson was called to the room shortly after the names of Solomon and Syrcle were called, and remained with the jurors for some time. When he came out he carried a lot of official paper. One of the jurors, during a recess of two or three minutes, said to the reporters that the finish would not come for a week yet. He didn't appear to be jesting at the time.

The Two Precincts.

In connection with the statement of Mr. Williams, the vote of the First Jefferson Precinct may be of interest, showing as it does the vote cast for Colonel Anderson in what is known as distinctively a labor precinct, and one currently believed before election to be opposed to Colonel Anderson. He carried the precinct over Mr. Folkes, who certainly received the votes of many members of organized labor bodies and was regarded as the candidate of this class more distinctively than any other candidate, perhaps. Here is the vote for Commonwealth's Attorney:

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

George Wayne Anderson	48
Hunsdon Cary	16
Minetree Folkes	46
John Howard, Jr.	12
B. O. James	7
Charles M. Wallace, Jr.	11
George D. Wise	18
George E. Wise	3

The vote in the Third Precinct of Monroe Ward, in which all the voters will be summoned, may be of interest in enabling one to conjecture, if possible, what the jury is inquiring into there. Here it is:

SENATE.

George Ainslie	129
Charles J. Anderson	96

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

E. P. Cox	111
Harry C. Glenn	154
C. R. Johnson	49
W. Mac Jones	47
Eugene C. Massie	53
George N. Skipwith	128
Maurice A. Powers	108
Ordway Puller	67
Robert E. Pevton, Jr.	137
E. B. Thomasson	70

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

George Wayne Anderson	14
Hunsdon Cary	15
Minetree Folkes	111
John Howard, Jr.	6
B. O. James	11
Charles M. Wallace, Jr.	10
George D. Wise	12
George E. Wise	13

CITY SERGEANT.

H. Clairborne Epps	44
Thomas W. McCaw	11
James C. Smith	142

CITY COLLECTOR.

W. A. Crenshaw	45
Frank W. Cunningham	147

CITY AUDITOR.

E. A. Barber	68
E. J. Warren	119

HIGH CONSTABLE.

E. C. Garrison	131
W. H. Wyatt, Jr.	64

JUSTICES OF PEACE.

J. H. James	95
W. A. Graves	182
James Hannan	147
Thomas M. Walker	160

CITY COMMITTEE.

James Bahen, Jr., no opposition.
James B. Doherty, no opposition.
Jeffry Montague, no opposition.
Robert B. Munford, Jr., no opposition.
A. V. Shea, no opposition.

Seventy-Second's Officers.

Colonel R. F. Leidy, of Luray, commander of the newly formed Seventy-second Virginia Infantry, and Major S. Rolfe Millar, of Front Royal, of the same regiment, are at the Lexington Hotel, having come to this city to undergo examinations for colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively.

Mr. Leidy is a lawyer, and Dr. Millar is a wealthy farmer and a scholar, having won his Ph. D. degree at Leipsic. He is said to have an income of about $20,000 annually.

FIGHTING FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS

(Continued From First Page.)

ent time. He urged, however, that the men be kept within the grounds.

Alabama Quarantine.

(By Associated Press.)

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 24.—Governor Jelks, of Alabama, issued an amendment to his quarantine proclamation of Saturday late this afternoon. This last official decree to be promulgated includes in the list of places quarantined against all stations on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad between New Orleans and the Alabama State line.

Among the towns under the Alabama ban are Biloxi, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Ocean Springs and several other resorts, where Alabamians go in large numbers during the summer, and it is believed that many from this city and the State at large will necessarily be caught by the issuance of the proclamation.

Fever on Ship?

(By Associated Press.)

MOBILE, ALA., July 24.—A rumor is current that two of the crew of the Columbia, which unloaded fruit last night and returned immediately, were taken off the vessel when she arrived inward bound, at the quarantine station thirty miles below Mobile, with yellow fever. Dr. Henry Goldthwaite, health and executive officer of the quarantine board of Mobile Bay, went down there to-day, but has not returned. Dr. Goode, president of the board, when asked for information to-night, said he had heard nothing from Dr. Goldthwaite as to the nature of the illness.

It is reported one of the men died, but this lacks confirmation.

Richmonders in Paris.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PARIS, July 24.—Mrs. J. N., W. M. and G. T. Vaughan, of Richmond, registered to-day at the New York Herald Office.

BARGAIN DAY AT
SHEPHERD'S SODA FOUNTAIN.
A Bottle of Delicious Ginger Ale, a nice Fan and Your Face Changed,
All for 10 cents.
Just say "BEAUFONT."

DESKS To save money go to SOUTHERN STAMP & STATIONERY CO., Twelve-Six Main Street.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co. | Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

Coming Inventory Lessens Prices.

In the course of preparation for our approaching semi-annual inventory, many items of immediate interest, but in comparatively limited assortments, have come to light.

These goods have all the style and quality you have reason to expect here, and the average half-price we have placed on them should accomplish our desire to close them out quickly.

We enumerate a few numbers below, with our assurance that you will profit by investigating such as interest you.

Amongst the Notions.

There are many attractive little things at the notion counters that little money will make yours, and they are not a whit less useful because they are small. For example:

This lot of Nail Brushes came from Japan, imported to sell as a bargain at 19c, now 12 1-2c
And these Tooth Brushes are good 15c qualities, now 10c
Two assortments of Pearl Buttons, plain and fancy, cheaper than you ever bought before, respectively at.... 10c and 15c a dozen

Corsets at Half.

A few large sizes, many makes, all good.

This is your chance if you are stout, but you must chance it quick. Were $1 to $1.50 each—

Now 50c to 75c.
(Second Floor.)

Chiffon Veilings.

Affording abundant protection from July's sun with just that touch of style that adds pleasure to such a timely comfort.

White and Black and Colored, dotted and bordered, sold at 50c and 60c a yard, reduced to ..... 19c and 25c

Japan Fans.

The usual folding kinds, but in rather subdued pastelle tintings. A color here to blend with any gown and no trouble to find pretty ones—

The 25c Fans reduced to 12 1-2c
The 50c Fans reduced to 25c

Muslin Underwear.

You save a Fourth on these because the sizes are broken. All perfect in every other way and well made. Mostly in light, soft finished muslins that go with these days and this weather.

(Centre Counters—2d Floor.)

Dressing Sacques.

Cut in the ways of comfort — loose, light, but graceful and with correct lines. Made of white lawns and similar light materials.

$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 grades, reduced now, respectively, to 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.

(Second Floor.)

Shirt Waist Suits.

These are worthy of a place in the most stylish of wardrobes; yet they must stand the humiliation of being reduced.

White and colors, all grouped together and half price makes common cause to close the lot. Were $5.00 to $15.00 each, now ..... $2.50 to $7.50
(Second Floor—Front.)

Dressmakers' Special.

CLOSING PRICES ON DRESS SHIELDS.

There are "Hicks" Shields, summer weights, muslin covered, made by The Canfield Co.—and they stand behind every pair of them—

Size 3, regular price 25, now 19c
Size 4, regular price 30c, now 21c

Buy all you want.

(Notion Counters.)

Umbrellas and Parasols.

The Umbrellas are fancy Sun Umblellas, too good, you would say, to sell at the new figures.

Parasols are clever, pretty things of white and black and white chiffon—

Umbrellas were $5.00 to $6.00, now..... $2.19
Parasols at many prices—half of which pays for any of them now.

(Second Floor.)

White Shirt Waists.

A fair assortment of these, though the range of sizes is restricted. Large and small sizes plentiful; medium sizes rather few. Prices, however, take the final tumble.

$2 and $2.25 Waists now $1.29
$4.00 Embroidered Linen Waists reduced to $2.75

The Men's Counter.

Amongst many likely values we offer the pick of a big line of excellent patterns in Half-Hose—small sizes only—

Good 25c Sox reduced to ..... 12 1-2c a pair
Some Peperel Jeans Drawers, with ribbed ankles, the 50c grade, 30c pair.
An exceptional Night Shirt, in summer weight, low neck, nicely trimmed, all sizes, at ..... 50c each
(First Counter—Left.)

Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS, VIA R., F. & P. R. R. AND CONNECTIONS.

Leave Washington, D. C., as follows: Via Baltimore & Ohio Railway and Lehigh Valley Railroad, 7:00 A. M. Friday, July 14th and 28th, August 4th and 8th, September 1st and 15th; via Pennsylvania Railroad and Buffalo, 7:55 A. M. Fridays, July 7th and 21st, August 11th and 25th, September 8th and 22d, and October 13th. Round trip rate from Richmond, $13.50. Tickets on sale for afternoon trains of days prior to excursions from Washington, limited to reach Washington, returning, within ten days, including date of excursion from that point.

For tickets and further information, apply to ticket agents, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad.

W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

"FINEST COASTWISE TRIPS IN THE WORLD."

Richmond to Boston and return, $23.00; to Providence and return, $21.00; including meals and room via Merchants and Miners' Transportation Co., from Norfolk, daily line to New England. Tickets on sale at C. & O. and N. & W. Ry. Offices, 819 East Main Street. E. C. Lohr, Agent, Norfolk.

LOW RATE WEEK END EXCURSIONS TO NEW JERSEY SEASHORE RESORTS—R., F. & P. R. R.

Commencing June 23d and until September 9th, inclusive, the R. F. & P. R. R. will sell on Friday and Saturday of each week special excursion tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Wildwood, N. J., at rate of $10 round trip from Richmond. Tickets good going only on date of sale and for return passage leaving destination not later than Tuesday following date of issue. Apply to ticket agents R., F. & P. R. R. W. P. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager.

TO ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM, MEMPHIS, KANSAS CITY, DENVER AND COLORADO SPRINGS,

via Southern Railway, without change of trains. Two limited trains daily from Richmond for all the South and Southwest, forming through connections for all important points. Through Pullmans, day coaches, dining cars—"Perfect Service."