MENAGERIE SUPPLIES.

CATCHING WILD ANIMALS IN THE JUNGLES OF AFRICA.

An Encampment on the Setite River, in Nubia—Danger of Capturing Big Game, Elephants, Giraffes, Lions, Hippopotami and Ostriches.

Carl Lobse, of the Park row animal store, told some of his adventures the other day, and they give a good idea of how menageries the world over are supplied with wild animals.

"I pick out two or three Germans," he began, "and start out about November. We take $40,000 in silver with us in old Austrian money—the Maria Theresa dollars. We go to Trieste, thence through the Suez canal to Suez. There we take an Egyptian steamer and go to Suakim. At Suakim we have to buy a dozen or more camels to carry the baggage, ammunition, rifles, etc., and we have to hire drivers also. It takes four camels to carry the silver.

"From Suakim we journey across the Nubian desert, a trip of eighteen or twenty days. We travel long in the night on account of the fierce heat, in the day time making a shelter for ourselves against the sun's blasting rays. Sometimes we encounter a simoom, a terrific whirlwind that sweeps the sand before it as blinding blasts. When a simoom springs up the day suddenly grows dark. Then the camels instinctively bury their heads in the sand and we wrap ourselves in blankets and curl up in holes in the sand that we have made, and wait until the storm has blown over. There are twelve military stations among the route garrisoned with soldiers who protect the telegraph. Our destination is Cassala, an old Egyptian post of 20,000 inhabitants. There we purchase an extra supply of twenty or thirty camels, some lumber for crates and table in a new seapoll of provisions. The game has long ago been shot off the desert, and we have to live on preserved meats. Next we strike out toward the east, and after journeying five or six days we arrive at the district of Hommamm, on the Setite river, our final destination.

Here is where the work of the year begins. The country is owned by sheiks, each district being governed by a sheik and Lobse has to purchase permission from the sheik of Hommamm to work there. The natives here, according to Lobse, are a cross between the emigrant Egyptians and Nubians, and he says that they are cunning as and intelligent. But from his methods of procedure one might infer that the natives are first cousins to our "Lo, the poor Indian." Lobse brings with him presents with which to propitiate his dusky friends. He has soap, sodas, calicoes, rifles, revolvers, gunpowder, sweetmeats and beads. Lobse is lucky and he has no difficulty in working on the affections of his dark brothers with beads and sweetmeats. The sheik is the big gun and he readily gives Lobse 100 acres for an "encampment," and furnishes him with his men to build and help on the work. First the undergrowth is burned off the land and then the cleared space is encircled with a thorn fence eight feet high to protect the "seriffs" from the attacks of wild animals at night. It is a terrible piece of work to construct this fence, but once up it serves for weeks and months.

Next Lobse must buy horses for his native hunters. The natives have several peculiarities. They won't do anything for themselves. Lobse they call "Tonil" or "the Long Man"—that is why they look up to him, so to speak, for he must do almost everything. The horses are bought for $18 to $30 apiece, and then the hunting expeditions are at once organized. First Lobse divides his troops into elephant hunters, giraffe hunters, ostrich hunters, rhinoceros hunters, etc. Lobse talks as if elephant hunts were not particularly exciting—a mere matter of killing mosquitoes. He takes his ivory tusks home with him and a number of trophies. "Fear of the elephant," Lobse explained, "are to these the peasants, a necessary feature of the hunt. The elephants herd in fifties or sixties, and live in the jungles during the daytime. At night they come to the river, sometimes remaining in the water all night."

While the elephant hunters have been at work the giraffe hunters have not been idle. "It takes only fourteen horses for a giraffe hunt," said Lobse with a smile, "and a dozen footmen besides. The giraffes go in troops, as many as one hundred in number. We start out in the hottest part of the day and find our long necked friends in thickets. We drive them out into the opening and chase them round and round until the young ones—the giraffes that we want—fall down from sheer exhaustion."

The Setite river is long, and when it follows its course it is shallow. In its bends, however, are deep pools, and here the hippopotami are found. "I have often counted twenty or thirty hippopotami in these pools," said Lobse. "It is possible to catch only the young ones. A rhinoceros is a dangerous beast to hunt. You can dodge him, however, for when he is wounded he runs in a bee line and tilts over anything."

Lions are not numerous enough in Nubia to send out an expedition there for lions alone. The few there, however, are healthy, vigorous and extremely patriotic. They resent the approaches of civilization. An ostrich hunt is not so exciting as it is interesting, in fact there is little of a hunt about it; it's a clear case of robbing the hen roost, and Lobse's dusky friends appear to have "got it down to a fine art."

Toward June Lobse begins to get ready for the home trip. He disposes of his personal effects at a great sacrifice. There is a rush for early transits, and they work, or rather make "thrash," a sort of "journey cake" of corn. Each big giraffe has one rider and two or three men to lead it. The elephants require the same number of attendants. The ostriches have their legs shackled so that they can take only extremely short steps. They go along with their friends the giraffes. The other animals are herded up and the party of camels ring them along on race carts. There are from 300 to 400 men and from 60 to 100 camels in a procession, and they have plenty of work to do.—New York Tribune.

Mexico's Three Distinct Climates.

Mexico is physically a country of enormous extent, and of at least three distinct climates, the hot, or coast climate, the temperate, or tableland climate, and the cold, or mountain climate. It produces the coffee bean and barley, vanilla and wheat, tobacco and cabbages, ebony and mahogany and pine and cedar. You can change your climate naturally in less than fourteen hours by means of the railways penetrating the hot country; you can leave the City of Mexico on a winter morning wearing a warm overcoat, and at eventide be sitting under palm trees drinking iced lemonade and wearing a thin linen coat. Having tried the experiment I speak from personal knowledge. You may, contrariwise, leave the orange groves and coffee plantations of Cordoba and ride up into a region of sharp, chilly winds and occasional frosts, and this inside fourteen hours.—Cor. Boston Herald.

GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

Early State of the Country—His Characteristics—Temporary Inaction—His First Exploits.

[Second Sketch.]

We left Clarke in our last article in the position of a successful negotiation with the Government of Virginia. By his efforts he had secured, for the time at least, safety and confidence for a disturbed and alarmed people. Before proceeding to say anything of his subsequent career, it will be necessary to let the reader know something of the country that lay before him, and with which his future operations were to be so closely connected. In doing this, it must not be expected that more than a mere historical outline can be given.

When the western frontiers of Virginia lay along the head waters of the North Anna river, and east of Willis' mountain, in Buckingham county, and had to be strictly guarded by bands of Rangers lest the savages might make sudden incursions upon the neighboring settlements, the great West, watered by the Missouri and Mississippi, was in the possession of civilized white men. Before Governor Spottswood had made his famous expedition to the summits of the Blue Ridge, and he and his knightly band had gazed with longing eyes upon that mysterious distance that stretched away westward before them, the French adventurer and the Roman Catholic missionary had carried respectively the rifle and the cross to settlements beyond the Ohio and the Wabash rivers. They had established trading stations and had incorporated communities, where forts bristling with cannon and defended by arms asserted their ownership to the country they had acquired in the name of their king, the great Louis. We are so much in the habit of adapting our scales of antiquity to the history and traditions of our own State that we do not at once realize these facts. The reader of history knows that at the time to which we now refer the French government held sway over the country, reaching from the Gulf of Mexico to the west indefinitely, and northward to the head waters of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers for over sixty years. More than this, they had been in possession of Canada for even a greater length of time, having made their first settlement in 1608. They were now endeavoring to connect these vast territories by a continuous line of posts, stretching from the great lakes in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south. Their purpose was thereby to secure to the French crown and the Catholic church the entire continent west of the Ohio and its tributaries and the Mississippi river. They had frequently crossed the "beautiful river," as they called the Ohio, but had never attempted a permanent settlement south of it. They seem, however, to have set a boundary to their lands south of the Ohio. Proof of this lies in the fact that leaden plates were sunk into the ground to designate this line. One of these, found near the mouth of the Kanawha river, is now in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society.

Unfortunately for the realization of the plans of empire, and power, which seemed already within her grasp, France by the fortunes of war was suddenly deprived of all her vast possessions. About the year 1763 she not only lost Canada, but the whole of Louisana. Spain fell heir to the latter, and England acquired the former. This unforeseen and violent change in the affairs of that vast country brought about, as we shall see, the most important results.

From the earliest time of France's acquisition of this territory down to the date of the catastrophe just referred to subjects of Great Britain had also been making lodgements in the North American continent. But they had occupied at first comparatively a small amount of territory stretching along the Atlantic shores. Under the first charters their titles gave right to lands lying between a line just below the Carolinas, and another including Massachusetts; and all this was called Virginia, and gave to that ancient colony a right to all the land extending westward, indefinitely. Later charters subdivided this wholesale grant, but retained the claims to western lands. Now if the people who settled the lands under these charters had been sufficiently numerous, and strong enough to have at once pushed their invasion westward, they might have anticipated the French and secured actual possession of the country to which reference has been made above, and to which they were entitled by the terms of the charters from the English crown. Inasmuch as they were not able to effect this, they were on this account anticipated by the French, who upon getting actual prossession of the country became the real and rightful owners thereof. They remained the actual occupants and owners for more than sixty years. Upon this fact depends important conclusions, and the reader should bear it in mind.

The French, as we have said, lost Canada by the fate of war, and the English, who succeeded them, fell heir to all the posts and towns and trading stations down to the banks of the Ohio, and to the limits of Louisiana on the west. All this was the result of what was known as the "Gold French war," in which Braddock was killed and Washington first became so conspicuous. Fort Duquesne was captured, and its name changed to Fort Pitt. In the meantime the American colonies, being also under British rule, had extended their limits to meet this expansion of territory gained by conquest on the part of the mother country, so that when the American revolution broke out, and which terminated in the separation of the colonies from the parent government, the English still held Canada and the vast western country north of the Ohio, which she had taken from the French. Her flag floated from the battlements of Quebec to Detroit, to the towns along the upper Mississippi down to Kaskaskia, and Cahokia on that river, and to the village of Vincennes on the Wabash, so that she rightly claimed the Ohio river as the southern limit to her territories.

The war of the revolution being over, the late colonies of Great Britain became independent States. Of these, Virginia extended her limits farthest towards the great West. Her people had already gone to the banks of the Mississippi and into western Tennessee, so that she found herself in possession of an empire extending from Pittsburg down the left bank of the Ohio river, the English owning the north side, to its confluence with the Mississippi, and along its banks to the southern part of Tennessee, and along an as yet undefined boundary between herself and the State of North Carolina. She had been the first to establish a trading post and a stockade fort at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers in the year 1754.

From this settlement arose Fort Duquesne, afterward Fort Pitt. The account of this enterprising experiment by the Virginians is supplied by the testimony given in the famous suit between the Indiana Company and the State of Virginia. The sworn deponent, Major Edward Ward, testified that in the year 1754 Governor Dinwiddie appointed Captain William Trent to effect this settlement. Accordingly, having raised a company of thirty-three men, in which the deponent was an ensign, Captain Trent proceeded to the point designated, and having gotten permission from the chiefs of the Six Nations, erected a fort on the spot now known as Pittsburg. The fort, however, had scarcely been completed when the French, then at war with the English, appeared in considerable force under one of Duquesne's lieutenants and forced Trent and his men to retire. The popular opinion has been that the French first settled this historic place, but the narrative here given establishes the fact that the foresight which anticipated the this as an important strategetic point should be credited to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, and to him alone. It was not his fault that it was suddenly snatched from his possession by a vastly superior force of the enemy. It must be remembered that when this was done Virginia was fighting the battles of the mother country.

In the hurried narrative just given, by which it is seen how France acquired and lost her great possessions, and how England fell heir to Canada, and the North west down to the Ohio, we have not thought it necessary to refer in any way to the claims of Indians to dispose of their lands, or of the policy of the whites in purchasing them. As practical questions, the so-called grants from the savages to the whites, and the pretended purchases by the whites were only modified forms of plunder on the one hand and convenient opportunities of acquiring supplies of fire-water and red cloth on the other. The greatest of all the American savage chiefs said that the two races could never occupy the continent together as friends. He predicted that the white man would drive the red man into the great ocean at the setting sun, and although he generally kept his word when given, did not hesitate to proclaim himself the unceasing and unrelenting foe to the natural enemy of his race. When, therefore, the heroic but implacable Tecumseh fell fighting against his enemies at the River Raisin, he but illustrated the convictions of his prophetic mind. The truth is in treating of subjects of this kind, such romances of history should be left out of the discussion. Under the decrees of a mysterious but all-wise Providence, it seems a foreordained fact that some how or other, whether by war, pestilence, or other agencies, the inferior races must retire before the advance of the superior, and in so doing abandon their native habits to the invader.

After Clarke had restored quiet among the people of his new home, he seems, for a time, to have remained in a state of inaction. His habit was to visit the several parts of the country, as if inspecting the settlements and trading stations, or with the purpose of learning the state of the public mind and making himself acquainted with the people. He sometimes wandered away into the forests, as if to commune with nature, or perhaps to ruminate over the plans which he was revolving in his mind, and which he soon hoped to carry out. Whenever he went among the people his fine personal appearance at once attracted attention. His figure was tall, lithe, and graceful, and his deportment was made particularly captivating by his frank and intelligent conversation. He was a close observer, and knew men as if by a sort of divine instinct. Bold and self reliant, he never abandoned his purpose unless forced to do it by insurmountable obstacles. His habitual vivacity, force of character, and unconquerable spirit so impressed his people with confidence in his capacity for leadership that he had no rival in their affections, no competition for their admiration. Indeed, few men have lived in this country whose lives have been more characterized by the endowments of the hero, the wisdom of the sage, the caution of the politician and the devotion of the patriot than was his. Clarke's early advantages were few. He had little education. His correspondence shows a singular want in this direction. He even neglected to spell his own name habitually the same way, sometimes with and as often without the "e" at the end. From all we can learn, however, his family always attached the vowel to their name.

Up to the time of Clarke's appearance in Kentucky the people seemed to have no leader. The settlements were so separated from each other that each one had to take care of itself. The consequence was that there was no concert of action, no combinations formed, or plans matured by which the inhabitants were to be protected from the attacks of marauding bands of Indians. He had often been personally engaged in the numerous exciting events incident to such a condition of things. We are all familiar with the thrilling accounts attending the lives of the hardy and adventurous backwoodsmen of that early period. We need not, therefore, dwell upon them here. With the permission of the reader, however, we will for a moment go out of our way to correct an impression upon one subject connected with these scenes which has gained popular belief to a considerable degree. Kentucky has from its earliest settlement been regarded with extraordinary interest by readers of American history, and in all the narratives of her trials and days of turbulence she has been poetically but dirdfully described as "the dark and bloody ground." Many persons have attributed this to that period of her history when the land was filled with strife and blood amid the dreadful encounters between the whites and the savages. They are reminded of the days of Boone, Knox, Harrod and others, who had taken and held the country only by ceaseless vigilance and by waging relentless war with the fierce tribes by whom they were surrounded. This is a mistake. The Indians themselves gave to a certain district of country, now the most fertile and beautiful part of the State, that terrible name. Long before a white man had set his foot upon the shores of America that historic spot had been the scene of bloody contests between the Indian tribes north of the Ohio, and those living south of the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers. That particular region was the haunt of the buffalo east of the Mississippi, and was also well supplied with game of all kinds. This was not the case with the regions farther north or the countries lying under a hotter sun. The consequence was that at particular times these hostile tribes met there to dispute the right of hunting game for their supplies of food for the coming winter. The successful party after securing as much game as he desired, retired to his home either in the North or in the South, as the fate of war had decided. In the meantime however, that part of the country being looked upon as general property or hunting ground, no stranger, white man or Indian, dared to enter its dismal forests. If he did it was at his own risk. He was liable at any moment to feel the shaft from a hostile bow, or fall at the crack of an enemy's rifle. No one could be responsible for safety in that neutral territory. This was strikingly illustrated on one occasion when the famous Henderson and his party of land speculators were endeavoring to purchase a particular part of the country from the Cherokee Indians. He had already made treaties with them in regard to other lands. In all these bargains bought with red cloth, whisky, beads and dried pork one condition always attended the consummation of the purchase. This was a free and safe passage for the white settlers to and fro through the country, guaranteed by the chiefs and their great men. On the occasion referred to, Henderson could not prevail upon the chief of the Cherokees to let him have the land he wanted, although he seemed not averse to selling it. Upon being pressed for a reason, the chief had to admit he could not, if he sold it, guaranty Henderson the safe passage so necessary to the enjoyment of his purchase. When further pressed, the stately Oconostota lifted himself up to his full height and stretching his arm out over towards the territory in question, solemnly announced to the disappointed trader that there lay "the dark and bloody ground." This was enough. Henderson was satisfied, and cheerfully abandoned any desire to acquire for the present any lands in that direction.

(To be Continued.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York Stock Market.

Reported by C. W. Branch & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 1111 Main street.

NEW YORK, May 26.

RAILROAD STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
C. B. & Q.	119½	...
Canada Southern	48	...
Del., Lack. and Western	128	...
D. & H.	100	...
Erie	24	...
Jersey Central	8½	...
Lake Shore	99½	...
Louisville and Nashville	54	...
Missouri Pacific	79	...
M. K. T.	72	...
Manhattan	91	...
N. J. W., preferred	46	...
New York & New England	37	...
Northwestern	108½	...
Northern Pacific preferred	47	...
New York Central	106½	...
O. T.	29½	...
Pacific Mail	50	...
Reading	66½	...
Richmond Terminal	22½	...
S. Paul	66	...
Texas Pacific	20	...
Union Pacific	53½	...
Western Union Tel.	79	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
L. B. & W. inc.	...	21
Shen. Valley gen'l 6's	50	55
Georgia Pacific 1st	108	...
Georgia Pacific 2d	46	47
E. T. 5's	102	102½
E. T. 6's	88	89
R. & A., 1st	52	55
R. & D. debs	84	...
R. & D. gold 6's	115	115½
Y. M. 5's	79½	80
Dalton S. S. & A. 5's	84	85

Richmond Stock Market.

Reported by John L. Williams & Son, bankers and brokers, 1111 Main street.

RICHMOND, VA., May 26.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4's, 1907	108	...
United States 4's, 1907	128	...
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's C	95½	96
North Carolina 6's C	119	122
Virginia 6's, consols	37	38½
Virginia 3-4-5 10-20's	36	37
Virginia 6's, new	62	65
Virginia consol coupons, funding	32½	...
Virginia consol coupons, non-funding	22½	24
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond 8's	127	...
Richmond 6's	116½	117½
Richmond 5's	102	...
Richmond 5's	106½	107½
Richmond 4's	92	96
RAILROAD BONDS.		
A. & G. 1st 7's	120	...
Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley	...	175
Char., Colum. & Aug. 1st 7's	111	...
Char., Colum. & Aug. 2d 7's	111	...
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6's	102	...
Columbia & Greenville 2d 6's	74½	76½
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's	108	...
Georgia Pacific 2d 6's, inc	44	48
Petersburg Class A 5's	100½	...
Petersburg Class B 6's	100½	110
R. & M. 1st 6's	100½	102
R. & A. 1st mort	51	55
West. N. C. 1st 6's C	70	85
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
North Carolina	102	...
Petersburg	...	75
R. & P. and R. F. & P. Con	...	130
R. F. & P. div. obligation	...	122
BANK STOCKS.		
Merchants & Planters Sav.	164	175
National Bank of Virginia	108	...

Grain and Cotton Exchange.

RICHMOND, VA., May 26.

OFFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat—7 bushels.
Corn—[illegible] bushels.
Oats—2,000 bushels.
Flour—[illegible] barrels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat—White, 40 bushels very good at $1. Shortberry, 30 bush is good at 94c.

Corn—White, 1,000 bushels prime at 50c. 500 bushels very good at 49½c. Mixed, 88 bushels very good at 49½c. Total sales of corn, 1,588 bushels.

COTTON REPORT.

Market steady.
Quotations.—Middling, 9½c.; low middling, 9c.; good ordinary, 8½c.

To Taxpayers.

ALL LICENSE TAXES DUE THE STATE OF VIRGINIA CAN BE PAID IN COUPONS AT A LARGE SAVING TO THE TAXPAYER.

By the production of the Bonds from which the Coupons are detached the laws of the State provide for the acceptance of the Coupons. Taxpayers thereby obtain a receipt and have no further trouble.

I have a large number of Bonds bearing past-due Coupons, with which taxpayers can pay their license or overdue property taxes.

The counsel of the Committee of Virginia Bondholders, Mr. William L. Royall, will produce the Bonds in court for my clients only.

JAMES P. COOPER,
911 Main street, Richmond, Va.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink.

Cures indigestion, Constipation, headache, biliousness, malaria, kidney disease, fever, chills, loss of appetite, debility and nervous prostration by regulating Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidney, and Blood.

It cures all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver. It is an established fact that lemons, when combined properly with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable results upon the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, and blood.

Fifty cents and one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists generally.

Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

"Doctor,

I have been giving my children Dr. DAVID'S COUGH SYRUP, and it acts so well that if you do not object I will always give it in coughs, colds, and bronchial and lung troubles."

"Object! Why, certainly not, knowing as I do the ingredients of the excellent Cough Syrup. I always recommend it to my patients and find it cures every time, but see that you get the genuine Dr. David's Cough Syrup.

AUCTION SALES—Future Days.

By B. M. Quarles and R. B. Chaffin & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE AT AUCTION OF THAT MAGNIFICENT

Brownstone Front

CORNER STORE

AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER MAIN AND GOVERNOR STREETS AND THE SMALLER ONE IN THE REAR ON GOVERNOR (OR THIRTEENTH) ST., LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. PURCELL, LADD & CO.

Cowardin, who sues, etc., vs. Dooley, etc., trustees. } In the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond.

In pursuance of the decree in the above-named cause, entered May 3, 1888, the undersigned, being appointed special commissioners thereby, will offer for sale upon the premises, the PROPERTY above mentioned, on

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1888,

at 1 o'clock, p.m. This property is too well known to require an extended notice. It is one of the best pieces of property in the city. The Main-street store has a front of 23 feet 11 inches, and runs back about 75 feet; and the one on Governor street has a front of 23 feet 8 inches and runs back about 60 feet. The property is so arranged that it can be used as a whole or divided. It may be offered as a whole or divided, as may be deemed best at sale. We invite inspection.

TERMS: One fourth cash; balance in equal instalments at six, twelve, and eighteen months, purchaser to give negotiable notes, with 6 per cent. interest added, and title retained until payment in full.

JAMES H. DOOLEY,
MEADE HASKINS,
Special Commissioners.

COWARDIN, WHO SUES, ETC., PLAINTIFFS, AGAINST DOOLEY, ETC., TRUSTEES, DEFENDANTS—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

I, Benjamin H. Berry, clerk of said court, certify that the bond required of the special commissioners by the decree in said cause of 3d of May, 1888, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this 5th day of May, 1888.

BENJAMIN H. BERRY, Clerk.

POSTPONEMENT.

Postponed on account of rain until

MONDAY, MAY 28TH,

at 1 o'clock, p.m.

JAMES H. DOOLEY,
MEADE HASKINS,
Special Commissioners.

9may27-td

By B. M. Quarles,
Real Estate Agent, Auctioneer and Broker, No. 1211 Main street.

THOSE TWO THREE-STORY

BRICK STORES.

SITUATED AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH AND FRANKLIN STREETS, Nos. 21 AND 23, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—By request of the owner, I will offer for sale, upon the premises, on

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888,

at 5 o'clock, the TWO BRICK STORES above described. The stores have modern fronts, have been thoroughly repaired, and are now in good order. Each store has a good dry cellar, and dwellings over stores. Gas, water and privy connections. The property being on the line of the Electric road and within one square of the First Market, and in the centre of a large retail trade, will at all times command tenants and yield good rents. The sale will be made as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

The LOT has a front on Eighteenth street of 38 feet and runs back to the line of the Masonic Hall property.

TERMS: Liberal, and announced at sale. The owner is determined to sell.

B. M. QUARLES,
Auctioneers.

my25-td

HEADQUARTERS R. E. LEE CAMP, No. 1, CONFEDERATE VETERANS, RICHMOND, VA., May 26, 1887.

COMRADES—WEDNESDAY NEXT is Memorial Day. Your Command has accepted an invitation from Phil Kearny Post to unite with them in their services at the National Cemetery at Seven Pines. The Post has kindly tendered to aid us whilst there in disinterring the remains of several of your comrades and to join us in our services the same afternoon at Hollywood, during which the remains will be reinterred.

1. At 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning you will assemble at Phil Kearny Post room, on Capitol street, with drum corps.

2. At 4 p.m., the same day, you will assemble at Lee Camp Hall with drum corps, and in company with Phil Kearny Post and the Military proceed to Hollywood.

3. You who have uniforms are expected to wear them; those who have not will wear badge, with citizen's dress.

4. All soldiers of the late war who may be in the city are cordially invited to take part with us.

5. General John R. Cooke will be the Chief Marshal, and will be respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel J. W. White, Commanding:

ARTHUR A. SPITZER,
Captain and Adjutant.

may27 1t

WANTS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and TYPE-WRITER desires a position, part or all of the day. Address "T. A. C.," care of this office. 6my14-tf

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18 years of age, a place in some wholesale house. Good references, and not afraid of work. Address "J. S. K.," this office. 6my13-tf.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO read my article on Soft Crabs and Devilled Crabs, "Quick as Dead," Commercial Hotel. 6my14-tf.

$300 TO $600 WANTED.—Secured by Deed of Trust. Good per cent. and no risk. Address "BUSINESS," care Carrier No. 19. 5dec4-tf

A PERFECT SUCCESS.

THE EXHIBITION OF

THE GAUZE DOOR RINGE AND STOVE

Will be given to-day from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. at my store.

NO. 7 GOVERNOR STREET.

The public invited. Come and see the way cooking should be done.

JOHN BOWERS.

No. 7 Governor street.

[7may9]

CIGARS.

EL MODELO CIGARS

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Smoke Them and Be Happy.

Edel Bros.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

[3my10-tf]

A CARD.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

SOFT AND DEVILLED CRABS

And don't you forget it.

SNELLINGS

6may9-tf

EXCURSIONS.

WARWICK PARK TRANSPORTATION COMPANY—GONDOLA

CHIMBORAZO.

Leaves her wharf (Gillie's Creek) daily including Sunday's at 9:30 a.m., 12 m., 2:30 and 5 p.m. Returning leaves Warwick Park at 10:45 a.m., 1:15, 3:45, and 6:15 p.m. Fare 30c. each way. Round trip 50c.; children under 12 years of age half price; under 5 years free. No drunken or disreputable persons allowed on premises. The company reserve the right to hold portions of the grounds and of the pavilion for private parties.

Special or co-operative rates given to clubs picnics, societies, etc.

For further information apply to

THOMAS ELLETT, Sec'y.
28 North Ninth street, Richmond, Va.

7my2-3m

GRAND EXCURSION TO WEST Point, THURSDAY, June 7th, 1888, under the auspices of the ladies of Old St. John's Episcopal Church. Proceeds to pay off the debt now resting on Weddell Memorial Chapel. Train will leave the York River Depot, foot of Twenty-third street, at 8 o'clock a.m., and returning will leave West Point at 5 o'clock p.m. Tickets for the round trip—Gentlemen, 75 cents; ladies, 50 cents, and children 12 years of age, 25 cents. Tickets can be had of any member of the church.

my27,jun1,6-3

CONCERT.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,

AT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 31, AT 8:30 P.M.

PROF. CHARLES E. SHEPPERSON,
Under the direction of
MRS. J. R. GILL,
Assisted by
IARDELLA'S BRASS BAND
And the following well-known artists.

Professor Reinhardt, Mrs. Willie Knowles, Mrs. Carrie Stanton-Howe, Miss Lummie Cunningham, Messrs. Cunningham, Crump, Laube, Justis, Leftwich, Mathews, Ramos, Sullivan, and Pizzini.

ADMISSION:

Adults 50c
Children 25c

[7may26,29,31 3t]

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ICE HOME INDUSTRY. **ICE**

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—THE ONLY—

REAL HOME COMPANY IN THE CITY,

—AS ALL THE—

Money we receive is disbursed in this city among the Laborers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Merchants.

This Ice is made of distilled water and lasts at least ten per cent. longer than any other ice.

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TRANSPARENT ICE FACTORY,

'Phone No. 196. Cor. Adams and Canal sts.

HERMANN SCHMIDT, Lessee.

[1my3-tf]

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Richmond Ice Company,

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Are prepared, as usual, to supply the citizens of Richmond with best quality Kenebec River Ice, regularly and promptly. Prices same as all other Companies.

The first and only Company in this country to discharge ice from Vessels by electricity.

Branch Depot, 607 East Marshall, open all day on Sunday.

A. D. LANDERKIN,
Superintendent.

☞ Customers will please notify us at office of any dereliction on part of drivers.

7my5-3m

MRS. E. V. SNELL,

CLAIRVOYANT

(late from New Orleans), can be consulted on all business of a private nature at her parlors,

NO. 807 EAST BROAD ST.,

from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Strictly confidential.

m25 2t-4