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**Weather forecast for Fredericksburg and vicinity.**

Thursday fair, with moderate temperature, light east winds.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, has begun a campaigning tour of Western Maryland in the interest of the Republican ticket.

The Accomack News, published at Onancock, speaks of the Eastern Shore Herald, published at Eastville, Northampton county, as "a clever worker for Martin."

John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was in Washington Monday night. Admiral Dewey called upon him. Dewey has been a close friend of the McLeans, and occupied the house of the mother of Jno. R. McLean during the Dewey celebration in Washington, October 23.

Philadelphia is likely to receive the magnificent sum bequeathed to the city by the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Paris. The amount is three million, seven hundred thousand dollars, which, according to the will of the testator is to be expended in the establishment of a dental institution in Philadelphia, to be called the Thomas W. Evans Museum.

Gen. Fitz Lee left Havana Monday and was expected in Richmond last night. Gen. Lee will take part in the ceremonies attending the launching of the Government torpedo boat Shubrick on Oct. 31. He is expected to spend several weeks in Virginia. The General has been expected for a month or more to visit Richmond on furlough.

Three articles published elsewhere are more than ordinary interest. They are: "Jones in Ohio Politics," "The Attitude of the New York Tribune Towards the Republican Party" and "Joseph Chamberlain, the Compromising Figure in the English Cabinet." Chamberlain, it will be remembered, has an American wife, Miss Endicott, of Massachusetts, whose father was the Secretary of War in Cleveland's first Cabinet.

Last Monday Congressman Swanson showed up at Staunton, ostensibly to speak for Bryan and Democracy, but really to open his campaign for the Governorship two years hence and to serve notice no doubt on Lieut.-Gov. Echols that he, Swanson, is in the gubernatorial nomination and to defy Echols and all others. From the short notice of Swanson's speech, published elsewhere, it would seem to be an endorsement of the Democrats in this State and of the Republicans in the nation.

A Democratic politician from the Eighth Virginia Congressional District says London will have two candidates for the next Democratic Congressional Convention of that district, Judge McCabe and ex-Speaker Ryan, of the Virginia House of Delegates, and the latter the delegate to the Legislature from Fairfax—Alex. Gazette.

The congressional fight in the Eighth District is now on. The probable candidates are Rixey, Meredith, McCabe, Ryan, Donahoe, Willard, Home, Pilcher, of Fauquier, and very probably Judge Ashton, of King George. Orange and Louisa have so far indicated no entries, but there is time enough for them to do so.

The total number of recruits for the United States army, authorized by act of Congress, has been secured. The regular army is now sixty-five thousand strong and thirty-five thousand volunteers have been enlisted, bringing the entire military force of the nation up to one hundred thousand. About sixty-five thousand of these soldiers are for service in the Philippines. By the middle of December they will all be on the ground and ready to begin the active operations. The naval force in Philippine waters will be augmented by the ships now on their way thither, raising the total number of vessels there to forty-five.

Mark Hanna made a speech the other day at Cleveland, Ohio, favoring trusts which has caused the Republican workers considerable trouble. The Republican candidates are standing upon a platform dictated by Hanna and Cox in which trusts are forcibly denounced as unconscionably evil. It seemed to be a political question at the time of the convention. The opponents of the Republican party are making much capital out of Mark's speech.

The meeting last Monday of the Democrats of Richmond county, together with delegates of two precincts of Lancaster, and the nomination of R. C. Wellford doesn't seem to settle the fight in that legislative district, as the friends of Pinkard were not present and did not participate in the meeting.

Ex-President Cleveland will enter upon his new duties as a lecturer in Princeton, New Jersey, University on current topics next month.

**Deep Snows in the West.**  
Chicago, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Helena, Mont., says: The northern part of the State is digging itself out of snow. For four or five days last week snow came down almost unceasingly. At the town of Choteau, county seat of Teton county, it was from ten to twelve feet in drifts, and at least three feet on the level. Old timers agreed that nothing like this fall of snow has been seen in October for twenty years.

Z. T. Burton, president of the Burton Land Company, who arrived here Sunday night from the blizzard-swept district, says that the bodies of eight sheep herders have already been found in Teton county, and fifteen other herders, who are missing, have been given up for lost. He says the loss of life will exceed twenty persons in Teton county, and that 20,000 sheep perished in the storm.

**NARROW ESCAPES IN COLORADO.**  
Glenwood Springs, Col., Oct. 23.—Information reaches here of the safe arrival at the ranch of Pat Sullivan, seventy-five miles from here, on the White river, of C. W. Dearing and wife, the millionaire plow manufacturer of Chicago, who, it was feared, were hemmed in by the snow near Hahn's peak. They left here the latter part of September on a hunting trip, and were caught in the mountains by the recent storm. Twelve horses died of exhaustion in making the journey through the mountains to Sullivan's ranch. An old resident of the Deep Lake region has arrived here and reports the storm the most terrific in his residence in that section. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of many hunting parties who were caught unprepared for the sudden change in the weather.

**Foreign Affairs.**  
A Boer army, reported to be 9,000 strong and under the command of Commandant-General Joubert and President Kruger in person, began an attack on Glencoe, Natal, Sunday. The British are reported to have fallen back.

Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite, was suspended from membership in the House of Commons for declaring that Joseph Chamberlain's hands were stained with blood like a murderer's.

Gen. Castro, insurgent leader in Venezuela, has entered Caracas. President Andrade's whereabouts unknown. The revolution in Colombia has spread to serious proportions.

The Transvaal and Orange Free State Governments have issued proclamations annexing large areas of British territory north of the Orange river.

General Yale, with his British force, has abandoned Dundee and Glencoe, Natal, and fallen back to a point near Ladysmith.

Canada's final proposition for a settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute provides that she must receive Pyramid Harbor, preliminary to arbitration.

Russia has agreed to arbitration of the Bering Sea sealing claims made in behalf of the United States vessels.

General Castro has taken charge of the Venezuelan Government and formed a cabinet.

**SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.**  
Major Chatham's force at Calamba, Luzon, routed a body of entrenched natives.

An American scouting party at Santa Rita, Luzon, killed six Filipinos and captured eight.

A decided sentiment in favor of independence was shown at a meeting of leaders of the Cuban army element in Havana.

Filipinos continue to concentrate near Iloilo, Island of Panay, and important fighting is expected there.

General Otis states that hostile Filipinos have been driven out of Negros Island.

**Richmond-Lancaster Democratic Harassment.**

In accordance with the suggestion of the Democratic committee of Richmond county, the Downing convention reassembled at that place Monday for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Delegates for Richmond and Lancaster counties. Richmond county was fully represented, and there were full delegations from Litwalton and Curritoman districts, in Lancaster county. Mr. John Orllett, of Lancaster, was made temporary chairman and W. Y. Morgan temporary secretary.

The convention reaffirmed and indorsed the principles of the Democratic party as set forth in the Chicago platform, and recommended such a change in the Federal Constitution as would bring about the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and indorsed the course of Hon. W. A. Jones as the representative for this district in Congress.

O. S. Towles, of Lancaster, placed in nomination Hon. R. C. Wellford, of Richmond county. Mr. Wellford received 767 votes and was declared the nominee by acclamation. The meeting was largely attended and was very enthusiastic. As there was a majority of regularly elected delegates present from the two counties, there can be no question about the legality and regularity of Mr. Wellford's nomination. The recent decision of the special committee of the State committee being adverse to the contention of the Pinkard faction practically gave the Wellford people control of the convention, for which reason the Pinkard following abstained from participating. The result was just what it would have been at the first meeting had Mr. Pinkard's friends not insisted then upon casting the vote of Litwalton and Curritoman precincts, although the former was unanimously against him and the latter represented by two contesting delegations.

**The Political Outlook.**

The Norfolk Pilot says: An article in the current "Forum" by Senator J. O. Burrows of Michigan, is of special interest to politicians of both sides because in it his apparent drift is to show, that let the State elections go as they may this fall, they will not affect the result of the Presidential election next year. Sometime ago the Senator, in an interview, expressed strong apprehension of Republican success in 1900 unless a speedy change took place in our military operations and prospects for the better; and that is now recalled in connection with the Forum article, especially by Republicans who resent and repudiate the Senator's views, as concurring with the latter in presaging a Republican national defeat in the next general election. One paper remarks: "Evidently, the gentleman from Michigan has prepared himself for the worst." A writer in the N. Y. Tribune, commenting on that, says:

"Presumptively, in other words, Senator Burrows believes privately that the fall elections will go against the Republicans, and is endeavoring to make the anticipated fall as easy as possible."

To sustain what seems to be his pessimistic conclusions, or suggestions, from his Republican standpoint, the Senator apparently regards the Philippine situation as very unfortunate for his party and the administration, drawing something of a parallel between the disastrous days to the Union cause in 1892 and the present; but though everything, military and political, went dead against Republican hopes in the battles and elections of 1892, the Republicans won a great victory in the Presidential election of 1894, having had a change on the battlefield and at the polls. But a Republican, dissenting from Mr. Burrows through the Tribune, says:

"The inducements which may defeat the Republicans now will continue to operate with greater or less force in the Presidential contest. Our tenure will certainly be greatly endangered if we lose Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky and Nebraska, notwithstanding Senator Burrows' optimism. I fully trust in God, but also believe in keeping my powder dry. We must win this year if we may be sure of next."

That so prominent and able a Republican as the Senator from Michigan is alarmed at the outlook, certainly goes far to confirm our own strong hopes; and we are not surprised that the press and politicians of his party unite to condemn Mr. Burrows and his views—some even going so far as to say that he in his interview and article is avenging himself on the administration and McKinley for Alger's supposed adverse labors against him in concert with Plingree—all being from Michigan. This may have some likelihood. Yet in the same degree that the Senator's outgivings may dishearten and enrage Republicans, in the same degree they should delight and encourage Democrats. And certainly Democratic prognostications for this fall and next year are greatly strengthened by Mr. Burrows' seeming concurrence.

**Cleveland Cheered.**

Ex-President Grover Cleveland arrived in Princeton Monday from Buzzard's Bay.

The station was crowded with students and townspeople, and as the former Chief Magistrate emerged from his private car a mighty cheer went up. Some one proposed a "boomaroo" cheer for the ex-President, and the splendid volume of sound awoke the echoes of the quiet little town. Mr. Cleveland bowed many times and was about to descend to his carriage but the enthusiasm of the students would not abate, and he was obliged to say a few words of appreciation.

"Follow Princetonians," he said, "I am delighted to be once more where I can hear that best of college cheers. I am more than glad to see you all again, and feel grateful, beyond the power of words to tell, at the cordial welcome you have given me. I begin feel almost as enthusiastic about Princeton as an undergraduate."

Another rousing Princeton cheer was given Mr. Cleveland as he drove away. Mrs. Cleveland and her children came down to the station to meet him, and the crowd cheered her with a will.

**Ex-President Harrison Abroad.**

A London dispatch says: "Gen. Ben Harrison and Mrs. Harrison spent a morning in exploring the Tower and going over the Royal Courts of Justice. On Monday Gen. Harrison will dine with Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the house of commons, and on Tuesday with U. S. Ambassador Choate."

Last night he was tendered a banquet by the president and council of the London chamber of commerce at the Hotel Metropole, at which Mr. Choate, U. S. Consul General Osborne, Mark Twain, Mr. Maxim, Lord Wolseley, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Earle, chairman of the American Society in London, and other notable people have been invited to be present.

Gen. Harrison was entertained at dinner last week by King Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

The Prince of Wales on Monday received former President Harrison in audience at Marlborough House. Mr. Harrison was accompanied by U. S. Ambassador Choate. After the audience Mr. Harrison visited the house of commons, accompanied by A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house and first lord of the treasury.

**Bryan to Canvass Nebraska.**

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: Beginning last Tuesday, W. B. Bryan will make the most elaborate county by county and town by town canvass he has ever made in Nebraska, not excepting the year he ran for President.

On a special train he will travel over nearly every line of railroad in the State, and will make over 100 speeches, concluding at Lincoln on Saturday before election. He will be assisted by ex-Gov. Altgeld. The Republican committee has secured some of the best-known campaigners in the country, and the canvass for the two remaining weeks will be as exciting as that of a presidential year.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by M. M. Lewis.

**The Philippine Purchase a Blunder.**

Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, U. S. Minister to Russia during the second Cleveland administration, a former Representative in Congress from Arkansas, and for a number of years a member of the Ways and Means Committee, believes that our government has made a bad bargain in that part of the treaty with Spain by which we purchased the Philippine Islands for \$20,000,000, and that since then our course has not been tactful, just or efficient.

Mr. Breckinridge thinks that the Government should make a specific statement to the insurgents, with a view to bringing about peace, and after hostilities have ceased the United States should surrender what is commonly called the fruits of the war by restoring immediately and completely to the Filipinos their rights and liberties and by permitting them to work out their own social and political salvation under a protectorate of the United States and through agents and agencies of their own choosing.

**UNITED STATES FIRST OFFENDER.**

"I am not inclined to discuss politics at this time," began Mr. Breckinridge, "and I deprecate doing or saying anything which might embarrass our government when engaged in war. I deplore the present rebellion in the Philippines, and I believe that it should never have begun, and would never have begun had our government acted wisely after the victory of Manila. The question is not who struck the first blow or who fired the first shot, but it is who committed the first offense. I am inclined to think that if we ask ourselves soberly whether or not the United States committed the first offense, we must in all frankness answer the question in the affirmative."

"We committed the first offense and made, in my opinion, a grave mistake when, in negotiating the treaty with Spain, we incorporated a plan for the purchase of the Philippines. That was the initial error, and from that error all other unhappy consequences have followed. After the treaty was negotiated, Aguinaldo, who had all the while insisted that his people were struggling for independence thought, and had reason for so thinking, that the Filipinos were being rescued from the subjection of Spain only to be reduced to the subjection of the United States. Aguinaldo and his people were opposed to absolute subjection to any people, whether Spaniards or Americans."

**Remarkable Attempt at Suicide.**  
An unusual and very remarkable case illustrating the sensitiveness of an eight-year old child was disclosed last Monday at Winchester by the confession of Charles Slaughter, who admits that he deliberately planned suicide because he thought his parents treated him unkindly. The child is very intelligent. Friday night he poured a quantity of kerosene over his clothes, and when they were thoroughly saturated, he applied a lighted match. The flames wrapped about his body, burning the garments from his limbs, and before the fire was extinguished the lad had suffered serious and very painful wounds. When taken to the hospital, the boy endured his sufferings with little murmuring, and from the circumstances it was believed that he had soaked his clothing with the oil and lighted it purely in childish ignorance and for the purpose of watching the blaze. When asked by the attending physician why he had burned himself, the lad said he had thought for some time of committing suicide and had intentionally set fire to himself, with the hope of dying. He said he was tired of living and wanted to die because he had not been treated kindly.

The boy expressed regret that his attempt at self-destruction had failed. He planned the deed early Friday and waited until evening, when his parents were absent from home. The upper portion of his body was horribly burned and he inhaled the flames. Dr. Boyd says his condition is serious, and there is only the slightest chance for his recovery. The physician places every confidence in the lad's story, and declares he was in good mental condition when he made his confession.

**Only One Large Oyster Packing Establishment in Operation.**

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24.—Only one of the many large oyster-packing establishments in this city is in operation today. In accordance with their purposes, announced last week, the packers, except Higgins & Co., refused to employ any non-union hands. The industry is paralyzed. Not only are about 1,000 shuckers affected by the lockout, but a large number of tongs and others employed in catching oysters will find themselves out of employment if the situation does not change soon. The shuckers are not creating any disturbance and there are no visible indications of trouble, but it is feared that the men may become violent should the packers attempt to import men to fill their places. The Oyster Shuckers' Fraternity has issued a circular in which they explain their side of the controversy. They deny that "the leading men" of the shuckers have been menacing the business of the oyster packers.

**Martin Not an Angel.**

The Radford Advance says: "Surely it is not gratitude for great public services, nor admiration for transcendent abilities, nor respect for irreproachable character, that binds the Democratic candidate for the Legislature to the personal fortunes of Mr. Thomas S. Martin. Mr. Martin has had six years in the U. S. Senate. These are six more years than he deserved. How in the name of common sense can the people find anything in him to give him six more years, making twelve, of such distinguished trust? He is unfit by associations, past records and by natural endowments for such a trust. He is sapping the strength and life blood of the Democratic party."

**When such men as Daniel, Tyler, Fitz Lee, John A. Buchanan, and the like are the party's nominees, there is a Democratic revival all over the State and voters are won to the party's principles and standards. Then why should the knowing ones insist upon Martin?**

Is it a lively expectation of favors to come? Is it the cohesive power of public plunder? We can conceive nothing else. There are powerful influences behind Martin. Let the veil be torn from this prophet of Khorazai."

**A Jefferson Centennial.**

Charlottesville, Oct. 24.—A large and representative meeting of the business men of this city was held last evening to consider arrangements for the celebration on a large scale of the next anniversary of the birth of Jefferson and the founding of the Democratic party. Jefferson's first election to the Presidency was in 1800, and the next anniversary, April, 1900, will be the centennial of this event. A letter from W. S. McKean, acting secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, was laid before the meeting. This letter stated that the association contemplates making April 13, next a memorable event, and promised material aid and the co-operation of the association if the citizens of Charlottesville should take up the matter and push it with energy. Mr. McKean was present in person, and renewed these assurances.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. G. W. Morris, Capt. Micajah Woods, Mr. Frank A. Massie, and Dr. Hugh T. Nelson. Resolutions declared it was the sense of the meeting that the celebration should be undertaken, and provided for a committee to co-operate with similar committees from the city council, the Chamber of Commerce, the University of Virginia, and the county of Albemarle, to decide whether such a demonstration was feasible, to report to a future mass-meeting.

**Old fashions in dress may be revived but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.** For sale by M. M. Lewis, Druggist.

**An Effort to Defeat S. S. P. Patterson.**

The Richmond correspondent of the Index Appeal says: "Mr. A. C. Worsham, of this city, who is running as an independent, will poll a fairly good vote. A rumor has been started that he was brought out in the hope of beating Mr. S. S. P. Patterson, the only Democratic nominee who is not pledged to Senator Martin. It can be stated that Senator Martin nor any one authorized to represent him is responsible for Mr. Worsham's candidacy. Mr. Patterson will receive the support of the Martin people."

**Montague on the Stump.**

Attorney General Montague made the only speech he has delivered during the campaign at Houston, Halifax county, last Monday. A large crowd heard him. Mr. Montague took occasion to pay a compliment to Gov. Tyler. The speaker said he thought the State government had been satisfactorily administered since the return of Democrats to power. He made direct application of this to the judicial, executive and administrative departments. He said:

"Our Governors have had clean administrations, and from close personal observation I would say that Virginia has had no executive since the war more devoted to his duty, more watchful of the interests of the people, and more desirous to save to the Commonwealth any expenditures than Governor Tyler."

The Attorney General submitted figures to show that the State is growing more prosperous, and pointed to the large appropriations to schools, colleges, asylums, and to pensions as one of the most encouraging signs of the time. He entered a plea for better roads, and coming to national issues he believed it to be necessary to place our finances upon a bimetallic basis, and declared that unless these were done we might expect frequent recurrences of panics and monetary trouble.

**CONTROL OF MONOPOLIES.**

Mr. Montague urged the necessity of legislation to control trusts and bring them clearly within the common law prohibitions against monopolies. He devoted considerable attention to the imperialistic policy of the administration. He would not say that in the present wretched condition of affairs in the Philippine Islands, which he firmly believed had been brought about by the most inefficient administration of Mr. McKimley, our army should be withdrawn. He maintained, however, that any man could read Mr. McKimley's purpose, and that of the Republican party—to annex these islands as colonies that there was no purpose of the dominant party to give these people free government. Mr. Montague strongly combated the idea that the Democratic party had ever been a party of expansion. He said:

"When Louisiana was acquired by Mr. Jefferson he plainly admitted that he had acted beyond the Constitution and sought his friends to procure an amendment of the Constitution to ratify the act, and it is well known that Mr. Madison drafted such a resolution, though it was never submitted to the people."

All of the territory acquired by the United States, however, has been obtained upon the same principles actuating the purchase of Louisiana, namely, that of the preservation of our republic. Mr. Montague asserted there was no constitutional right to acquire or conquer the Philippine Islands.

**EXPANSION VOTED DOWN.**

He maintained that the section of the Constitution respecting the admission of new States into the Union never contemplated for an instant the acquisition of any such territory as this. He specially called attention to the fact that a provision was voted down, by a vote of eight States to three in the Constitutional convention, declaring that "the legislature of the United States shall have power to erect new States within as well as without the territory claimed by the several States, or either of them, and admit the same into the Union."

"Let the promulgation be made that we will withdraw our armies as soon as the Filipinos lay down their arms and establish a free and stable government; that pending this end we will simply retain our army for the purpose of the preservation of peace and order, and that our pledged faith will be not to use this army for oppression and wrong. Mr. Montague impressed with vehemence against the militarism that must follow in the wake of our present policy. He earnestly entreated a return to the old and simple faith of the fathers, contented to develop our own country for the benefit of our own people; that we had today a substantial taste of imperialism throughout the South, and our civilization and the civilization of the black man had been set back many generations by the disfranchisement of the negro."

**SILKS.**

Probably there are more Silks here than you'll find in any other two stores. They must be sold, and whatever your silk wants may be you can find it here at greatly reduced prices.

Rich, Heavy, Black Satin 27 in. wide, worth 50c, reduced to 35c a yard. Fig. Taffeta and India Silks, worth 75c, for 50c a yard. 87 1/2c quality for 60c a yard.

Come and see the others. They are here.

**TRIMMINGS.**

Handsome Jets, Passamettes, Gimps, Spangle Nets, Rich Laces, Jewel Bands, Braids, 83c, Pearl and Jet Ornaments, Pinks, Collars, Yokes, All Over Laces, Etc.

35c saved on every dollar means a saving when you buy trimmings.

**WRAPS.**

We have a splendid line of Children's Reefers, Jackets and Ladies' Cloth and Fash Caps, probably a better assortment of the former than you have here, and these are all going at reduced prices. We have some elegant warm jackets for women, that are good for cold, stormy weather, especially to save your good cloak, suitable for wearing to work and for service. These are at greatly reduced prices.

**GOSSAMERS, MACKINTOSHES.**

Here is an article of wearing apparel that you'll need many times during the next six months, and we have a good assortment of nice ones. \$1.00 kinds for \$2.50 \$1.50 kinds for \$2.50 \$2.00 kinds for \$2.50 \$2.50 kinds for \$2.50

**CASSIMERES.**

A big advance has been made in the price of wool, and consequently all woolen goods, but instead of advance, here is a reduction because we are clearing out. We are selling heavy All Wool Korseys at 40c, worth 50c. Cassimeres at 50c, worth 75c. Ties worth 87 1/2c and \$1 for 60c and 75c. Kentucky Jeans, worth 25c for 15c; 30c goods for 15c; 15c grade for 10c.

**Anything you want in Dry Goods can be bought here at a great deal less than elsewhere, because we are closing out for cash. Come and see.**

**E. W. Stearns,**  
OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE

**Richmond Items.**

Second Auditor Ryland's annual report for the fiscal year ended September 30, covering the condition of the public debt, the literary fund, and the report of the sinking fund commissioners, is just out. The report shows that the amount of bonds issued under act of February 20, 1892, known as centurials, has increased during the past year, \$90,911.24, making the amount of bonds outstanding of that issue, \$18,002,083.77 of which \$236,300 are held by literary fund, and \$114,000 by the commissioners of the sinking fund, leaving in the hands of the public \$17,601,783.67.

The bonds with tax receivable coupons, which have given the State so much trouble in past years, have nearly all been surrendered, only \$49,800 of consols, and \$27,400 of 10-40s being now outstanding, with the probability that a number of these are lost or destroyed and will never be converted.

The literary fund has increased its holding of century bonds to \$216,300 by the purchase during the year of \$33,000 out of the literary fund dues, making the present holdings of State bonds by this fund \$1,430,337.38. Riddlebergers, and \$230,330 of centurials, the annual interest on which, amounting to \$17,435.82, goes to the public schools.

Of the \$200,000 cash appropriation to the public schools, \$193,109.55 was appropriated to the counties and cities of the State, \$2,500 to State normal institutes, the rest being used for general expenses.

The disbursement accounts shows that \$707,955.28 was paid on account of interest on the public debt during the past year. This includes \$12,000.50 paid on judgments for taxes with tax receivable coupons.

The report of the commissioners of the sinking fund shows that they received during the past year \$32,749.20 as dividends from the State's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and that there is now in the treasury to the credit of this fund \$437,825.03.

Mrs. Parks A. Kemp, relict of Oswald Kemp, of Gloucester county, died Tuesday on her seventy-third birthday. She was the eldest sister of Gen. James O. Hill, Railroad Commissioner of Virginia.

**CROWDS ATTEND**

Big Sale of Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

We highly appreciate the kind words and sincere interest of our friends and patrons since we announced our purpose to close out our present business, and for their liberal buying during these first days. We thank you, and yet we assure you that such an opportunity seldom comes to buy seasonable, desirable merchandise at such reduced prices. Just when every one is talking higher prices, and when goods are really advancing, here comes a Sale of High Class Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Underwear, &c., at greatly reduced prices. It's to our interest, of course, because we have something else in view, and if you help us to dispose of our present stock we'll give you lower prices, and at the same time supply your wants. It's a good time to buy yourself a new Silk Dress or Waist, to supply your need of Fine Table Linens, to clothe yourself and children in new warm Underwear or Winter Wrap, to look after your Bedding Supplies, to secure a nice Fur or Oriskany neck piece, or something else of the thousands of dollars worth of needed things waiting your coming at this time.

A hundred women know and can testify to the merit of the Black Goods sold here during the past six years. There are some of them here today, and if you buy at these prices you'll save enough on the material to buy your linings.

38 in. Black All-Wool Brette Cloth, worth 50c, reduced to 35c a yard. 35 in. Black Mohair, sold at 37 1/2c, reduced to 25c a yard. 45 in. Black Granite Cloth, sold for 75c, reduced to 50c a yard. 50 in. Black Extra Heavy Mohair, elegant wear, sold for \$1.25, now 80c a yard.

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