

THE TIMES

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PETERSBURG BUREAU, 109 STAMORE STREET. THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1893. SIX PAGES.

The Brooklyn Eagle gives the New York Machine a well-merited and wholesome rebuke. It remarks that the men who on Monday registered the vote of New York for Cleveland and Stevenson "were placed in nomination at the mid-winter convention which assembled last February in Albany to promote the aspirations of David B. Hill to the Presidency. Neither they nor the party managers who placed them in nomination apprehended at that time that Mr. Hill's candidature would be a subject of indifference, if not of derision, before the Democratic National Convention. Least of all did they expect that they would be designated at the polls to vote for another citizen of New York for the very office that had excited Mr. Hill's absorbing ambition."

"To Mr. Cleveland's great popularity in New York and the New York sentiment in favor of his re-nomination, which could not be strange, their haste to head it off by permanently committing the State delegation to Senator Hill showed how deep-seated was their fear that their constituents would hand them to Mr. Cleveland's support. Where they miscalculated egregiously was in their supposed ability to check and counteract, in the name of a Machine-made delegation, the irresistible tide of public opinion, which, from one end of the nation to the other, expected from the politicians an opportunity for the plain people to again place Grover Cleveland in the Presidential chair."

One, on reading the above extracts from a leading Democratic newspaper of one of the largest cities in New York State, can understand why the electors from that State transcended their duty by indorsing a man for senator to whom Mr. Cleveland was opposed; but it makes the average man wonder why the New York Machine will persist, despite its crushing defeats, in imagining that it is bigger than the Democratic party of the United States.

However great the mistake made by Mr. Cleveland in expressing his views as to the election of Mr. Murphy to the Senate from that State, the Presidential electors of that State reflected no credit on themselves, and made no favor with the National Democratic party by going out of their way and passing a resolution indorsing that gentleman. Such action was entirely out of their province, and it looks very much as if it were done for the express purpose of striking Mr. Cleveland a blow in the face. The New York Machine is evidently a very conceited affair, but if it refused to learn a lesson from the action of the Chicago Convention, it may some day be forced to recognize the fact that it cannot advantageously antagonize the Democracy of the Union, of which Mr. Cleveland is the duly-elected and universally recognized representative. He did have the right as a citizen of New York to express his views as to the senator from that State, and the only objection to his doing so was that it looked as if he were using his influence as President-elect to dictate to the Legislature. But the electors had no right to rebuke him by indorsing a man to whom they knew he was opposed, and, in doing so, they simply went out of their way to stultify themselves.

The order given from Populist headquarters, wherever they are, that the Populists of Montana, California and Wyoming should not vote for a Democrat, was evidently issued in the interests of the Republicans, who are very anxious to postpone the election of Democratic senators from those States, and consequent Democratic control of the Senate, as long as possible. They especially hope to hold on to their majority until after the extra session of the Senate, which will be called in March for the purpose of confirming the Cabinet, and hope, by preventing an election of senators in the States named, to give the Republican Governors of these States an opportunity to make the appointment. This, however, is a free country, and it remains to be seen whether the Populists of the Northwest are freemen or the slaves of a political despot.

Yesterday Crown Prince Ferdinand, of Roumania, was married to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. This marriage will be another union between the Guelphs and the Hohenzollerns. If the right of succession to the throne of Great Britain should by a remote possibility fall to the Princess Marie the English people would have a Protestant Queen and a Catholic Prince Consort.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The electoral colleges of the various States of the Union met, according to law, Monday, and cast the votes of their respective States for President and Vice-President. This duty was merely perfunctory, and the vote stood as heretofore reported it would stand: For Cleveland, 258; Harrison, 144, and Weaver, 31. This elects Mr. Cleveland by a majority over all opponents of 164, and over Mr. Harrison of 132. The remaining formalities necessary to the regular official declaration of the election will speedily be complied with. One set of certificates containing the names of the electors and their registered vote will be sent to the President of the Senate, another set will be sent by mail to the same destination, and still another set will be furnished the Judge of the District Court in whose jurisdiction the electoral college met. On the second Wednesday in February (the 8th proximo) the two houses of Congress meet to receive the returns and count the vote. The certificates from the several States are opened by the President of the Senate, and handed to tellers, who read and note the result. The tabulated returns are then handed to the President of the Senate, who announces them, and this completes the formality of the election. The only thing remaining to be done is the inauguration.

There were several very curious incidents connected with this Presidential election, prominent among which were the division of the electoral votes in several States. That in Michigan, where the Democratic ticket received five of the fourteen votes of the State, was all right, as these electors were chosen in the Congressional Districts just as are members of Congress, and these five represented the Democratic sentiment of that number of Congressional Districts of the State. In other States, however, the division of the vote was very singular.

For instance, North Dakota cast one vote for Cleveland, one for Harrison and one for Weaver; California cast eight for Cleveland and one for Harrison; Montana, three for Harrison and one for Weaver, while Harrison received twenty-one and Cleveland one vote from Ohio. This division of the vote in these States looks very much like ignorance on the part of the voters, who thought they were voting to confer some office on the electors themselves, and did not know that these gentlemen were simply being selected to express the preferences of the State for President and Vice-President. Why should the voters of Ohio have elected twenty-one Harrison and one Cleveland elector, if that lone Democrat had not been personally more popular than his Republican opponent, and the voters were voting to give him an office; and why in California did the people elect eight Cleveland electors, and then choose one single Republican, if they were not influenced by the personal popularity of the individuals on the electoral ticket? These incidents are inclined to be startling as they indicate that there is a large class of voters in the country, and especially in the West, who do not yet understand our system of choosing President and Vice-President by electors.

There are also some very gratifying peculiarities of this election, one of which was that for the first time in his history Michigan gave a Democratic electoral vote, and Illinois cast her votes for a Democrat for the first time in forty years.

We mention these matters as affording some very interesting reflections over the Presidential election of '92, and as being indicative of the growing strength of the old Democracy, and the waning power of the Republican party—a party convulsed in jealousy and hate and nurtured by war and sectionalism.

WHENCE CAME THE PANAMA SCANDAL?

There is more talk in France, per capita, on "honor" than in all the other countries of the civilized world. Nay, more, there is more fighting—that is, French fighting—over "honor," per capita, in France than in all the other countries of the civilized world. If A and B, two Frenchmen, in Paris, discuss the blue cravat that A wears, and B happens to let fall the remark that it is bad form for a gentleman to wear a blue cravat, mortal offence has thereby been given to A. He at once challenges B to a duel, great ceremonies, formalities, publications, leave-taking, and tears are brought on the stage, and B then pricks A's arm with a bodkin, whereupon all France declares that B has sewed up the rent he made in A's "honor"—"l'honneur est satisfait"—and Paris falls to giggling and joking again.

The world sees this sort of thing going on every day without even smiling, because the world says, "Oh, it's only Frenchmen." But a curious question suggested by it is, how does it come about that a people who talk of nothing but "honor" could have such an affair as the Panama scandal? Here we find the great body of the representatives of the people in the Legislature, the members of the Cabinet, the editors of the newspapers, selling themselves for money to aid a corrupt job. There are fears lest they may have implicated even the President of the Republic. Representatives are supposed to represent—they are even supposed to be of rather higher standard than the body of the people. When we see that so many of the representative men of France are for sale, are we to conclude, therefore, that the French people are corrupt? If we judge them by their continual prating and fighting—but French fighting—over honor, we shall certainly conclude no such thing. If we judge them by the readiness with which their representative men sell themselves, we shall be forced to conclude either that representatives do not represent, or that the French people are very bad.

Does not the cause of what we see in France lie very far down under the surface? Did it not have its origin in the corruption of old Rome?

The Romans developed their jurisprudence in the way of adjusting property rights between man and man to a point which has never been equalled anywhere else, and which we can never hope to surpass. But the Roman jurisprudence had little regard for the individuality, self reliance and independence of the citizen. Self respect in the individual was not the basis of Rome's civilization. It aimed at ease, luxury and enjoyment as the highest good in the State. Rome imposed her laws on Italy, Spain and France, and they are the laws of those countries to-day. They have worked out on the populations of those countries

their legitimate consequences, and the Frenchman of to-day (very like the Italian and the Spaniard so far as the matter in hand is concerned) is the blended Frank and Gaul, corrupted by Roman laws. Nor are these baneful influences confined to Europe. The Spaniards transplanted those laws to South America and they have equally worked out their logical ends over the whole of that continent.

When Rome's laws had duly enervated her people, her barbarous neighbor easily over-ran her and put her people to the sword. The most pronounced characteristic of that barbarous people was its reverence for the individuality of the citizen. That individuality was secured to him by its institution of jury trial, which was nothing but society's declaration that no man should be condemned and punished for any act whatever, unless twelve of his neighbors who knew all the facts and circumstances and controlling impulses and emotions, were concurred unanimously in saying that he should be punished. This great bulwark of the individual's self esteem and self reliance has been cherished and tenaciously clung to by all the descendants of those barbarous races that over-ran Rome, and in no people descended from them, would it be possible for the Panama Canal scandal to have occurred.

Rome's laws may seem development in art, may chain the lightning to our car wheels, may breed gentlemen with polished nails, who slip in verse; whilst Brennus' rugged descendants may still have nothing but a sword to cast into the scale against gold. But it will be a sword girded to the thigh of whomsoever believes in the manhood of man, ready to pierce the vitals of him who would corrupt and degrade, and to the protection of him who loves and defends the right of personal independence and liberty.

WEST END IMPROVEMENT. Some time since, the reading public will remember, there was a Great Boom in West-End Property. Those who could not speculate speculated, those who could not speculate speculated. Those who could not hold on let go, or were forced to. Those who could hold, held on and are now holding. In a fit of desperation the wiser of the holders got together and mapped an annex to our West-End. We will style it "The Tender Line." This was railroaded through the Chamber of Commerce; then it slid through the City Council; from thence it went to the Legislature and had a very smooth walk-over there; the Governor attached his signature, and thus the move became a law. The little swaddling was gently laid in the lap of our city, where she quietly awaits the improvements promised by the projectors of the great annex scheme. What has been the result? This property is now taxed as city lots, with the potato vines and corn-stalks yet remaining as monuments, so to speak, to the memory of those who schemed and framed the bill that made their last product city growth.

To fair-minded people it is right that this city tax should be collected? We are told that city bonds, to the extent of \$30,000, if issued, would improve this territory and cause the erection of many fine residences thereabouts, which would add beauty and flourish appropriate surroundings for the monument of the Immortal Chieftain, who has been allowed to remain all alone in an old field. If this question, of so grave an import, is not agitated through the press, it is likely to lie dormant for years to come. Our people are naturally slow, and unless urged, do not keep up with The Times.

Last Sunday's Dispatch contained a statement that more than 10,000 girls and young women earn their living in the city of Richmond in various branches of industry. The statement is a most startling one, and if our neighbor did not go very minutely into details we should be very incredulous about it. Ten thousand is very nearly if not quite one-tenth of the population of the city, and it is impossible one-tenth of the population can be girls and young women either compelled or willing to support themselves by toil. A very large body of these must, therefore, be non-residents who come to Richmond to find employment. This, then is a fact of prime importance, and one which every citizen of Richmond should write down on a piece of paper and keep it in his hat. There are the elements of great possibilities in it.

One of the greatest blessings in modern civilization is the arts of stenography and typewriting. We have no means for ascertaining how many of the 10,000 young women earn their living by these arts, but we know absolutely that a large number of them do. They thus secure for themselves comfortable supports and contribute largely to the community's progress.

The Home for young women which Providence has inspired the ladies of Richmond to provide for these people is a blessed and noble charity, which the city should take under its fostering care. It should be supplemented by a Home for boys. Richmond stands in greater need of such an institution now than of any other thing. Have we not a sufficient number of charitable citizens with the means necessary for establishing such a Home?

Ex-Car Reed has explained how it is that he could so deftly count a quorum during his administration when no quorum was present. He showed Mr. Hoar how he could stand at the speaker's desk and look through a door into the cloak room on the Democratic side and could see a large mirror which brought into view nearly every square foot of space in the room. "It was useless," said Mr. Reed, "for a Democrat to attempt to keep from being counted and recorded as present by going there. I could see him as plainly as if he had remained in his seat on the floor." That might have been very smart in Mr. Reed, but he is the only man who ever lived in the United States who called the cloak-room the floor of the House.

The news that the Infanta Isabella of Spain is coming to the United States to represent His Infante Spanish Majesty has thrown Washington into a glow of excitement. It is reasoned that if she calls to pay her respects to Mr. Cleveland she must be accepted as the nation's guest and be entertained at the White House, which is far too cramped in its bed rooms to admit of lodging a royal princess and her suite. The only way out of the difficulty is for the Infanta to pay her respects and retire to her

apartments at her hotel. If the President is to entertain all royal visitors or their representatives who call on him he will have his hands and house full a large portion of the time.

Sockless Jerry Simpson counsels force in the election of an United States Senator from Kansas if the Populists cannot succeed in any other way. Steady, Uncle Jerry. This is not South America.

Pennsylvania is joined to its idols and will re-elect Quay. The Republicans of the Keystone State would stick to Quay even if he were in the penitentiary as a great many people think he ought to be.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

One case of cholera is reported in Ham-burg. Ben Tillet, the labor leader, is on trial at Bristol, England, for rioting.

Mr. Gladstone, who looked in good health, left Harritz for London Monday. Thousands of cows starve near Harrow, near, after a killing sheep and hogs.

Monday was noted in Italy as the fourteenth anniversary of the death of Victor Emanuel.

The International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union is in session at Baltimore, Maryland.

Despondent for lack of work, J. K. Johnson, of Shapleigh, Me., shot himself at Savannah, Ga.

Miss Frances Willard was received publicly at Exeter Hall, in London, Monday. Lady Henry Somerset proposes that they discover the lost Aztec mines in Sonora, and 15,000 men are there.

Michael Rauch, ex-supervisor of Westchester county, New York, who was defeated for re-election, has been found short \$17.

Because he could not get Mrs. Robert Hiller, a skirt dancer, to leave her husband, C. H. Gregory, of Chicago, Ill., shot himself before her.

Disappointed in stage aspirations and deserted by his lady love, Frank Kimmel, who treated the dynamite explosion, took morphine, but will live.

C. R. Carter, who was convicted at Mount Vernon, Mo., six years ago, of the murder of Robert Crockett and escaped, has just been caught at Portland, Ore.

Dr. Edward L. Clark, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, 15 West One-Hundred-and-Thirtieth street, New York, has withdrawn from the church, because he desires larger liberty of belief.

Said Abdul-Akhd, Emir of Bokhara, in Central Asia, is a guest of the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow. The Emir has made costly presents to Sergius and is being decorated with great ceremony and lodged in the Kremlin.

The ascending cashier of the Brussels branch of the New York Life Insurance Company was arrested Monday on the complaint of the manager, who accused him of embezzling money belonging to the concern. The cashier confessed.

Simpson Woolsey, of Highland, Ulster county, N. Y., while swinging a hammer Monday struck some dynamite cartridges in his pocket. The dynamite exploded, tearing away the flesh on Woolsey's leg and abdomen. He died soon afterward.

The steamship City of Washington arrived at New York Monday from Havana and brought the ship-wrecked crew of the German steamer, the Teutonic, which was wrecked near Morro Castle, at the entrance to the harbor of Havana, and the crew were taken with the market as in the vicinity of Paris, it is said, where they are cultivated in the long, subterranean quarries which produce the stone which the houses in Paris are built, and probably the same is so much skill and intelligence shown in the management of the mushroom beds.

Joseph Wright went to a sauce conducted by Mrs. Elice Reynolds Monday night and asked to see his mother. When a white-robed figure appeared and offered to shake hands he jerked it into the middle of the room. It proved to be the mother of the man who had been shot. Several men rushed to her rescue and in the melee some one fired a shot. Wright's friends rallied around him, and he got out of the house with the oldest skin.

The present idea of the world is that the Paris Exposition is the greatest in the world. The Paris News and Courier says that in the tenth and eleventh centuries the university at Fez, Africa, was almost the only seat of Arabic and Christian learning in the world. The university was at Fez, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, Padua or Bologna students flocked to Fez from Andalusia, France, and even England, and Fez is to-day the principal Western seat of Mohammedan theology.

An English resident in New York announces his intention to write a pamphlet on Fifth avenue, says the New York Sun. After a study of great cities in all parts of the world he has concluded that Fifth avenue is the only street on earth that is representative of all a great city's varied interests. Some streets in foreign cities have handsome private dwellings, beautiful clubs, hotels, money retail shops, but none has all these, together with churches, great hotels, large retail houses and splendid parks. No other street in the world has the same thing as long as Fifth avenue. The Englishman's only sorrow is that his favorite thoroughfare has no theatre, but he looks for that to come in time.

Bernard Tegethoff, the owner of five packages in different parts of St. Louis, has lost heavily during the last year by burglars. He set an immense trap for his own invention a few days ago near the money-drawer in each of his stores. A board in the floor was nailed to give a way with slight pressure and heavy jaws filled with long iron teeth, were to close on the victim's leg when it went through the floor. The trap was set to discharge a spring gun which would fire the trap. Albert Williams cut his way into the O'Fallon street store about 2 o'clock Monday morning and fell into the trap. The board missed him, but two policemen were unable to take Williams out of the trap until they went for Tegethoff. The teeth entered Williams' leg to the bone.

The Cotton Ball—A Wise Suggestion. Editor Times: In view of the fact of the heavy rain to take place in the city shortly, and the many accidents by the fall of cotton wool used for decorative purposes, I would suggest the advisability of soaking the wool in a solution of chloride of ammonia and then trying it. The wool will thus be unfloatable. January 9, 1893.

Hastings Court. On account of the sickness of Colonel Spotswood, no cases were tried yesterday in the Hastings court. The cases of the Greeks were continued until January 17th.

Travelers may learn a lesson from Mr. C. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parkersburg, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with me, and on many occasions I have found it to be the relief of some sufferer and have known it to fail." For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 107 East Main street.

Owens & Minor Drug Company, opposite the Postoffice, offer their entire stock of Christmas Goods at greatly reduced prices. Buy them now. They have bargains in ladies' wearing apparel, combined Dressing and Traveling Sets, trunks, Camsa. Remember to ask for a bottle of Sultana Cologne.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT.

How Were Hats Trimméd Before War Was Used?



The superlative stand-up-and-outness of the trimming on the hat sketched leads me to wonder how ever trimmed hats before war and all the dash it made possible came in. It is too awful to think of. Perkins has held its own, and its own has been everything for a long while. It was the American style of girl every bit as well as it does the French girl, and that is all one needs to know of a fashion. If it suits the French and the American, may I say, and the German and English may make up their own styles, and be hideous if they like. There is a steady level to the eyes of the American girl, and an alert gleam about them that just goes with a bow on her hat that is all on end in a perfectly self possessed way. You see there is nothing rakish or unintended about even the wildest of these bows. They are all wired and meant to be just where and what they are. That is the way with some of our girls; they may appear daring, but they are not. They never dare their own restrictions, but they make those restrictions for themselves, and they set them without fear. The very shape of the modern hat shows that it is not a war hat, but a peace hat. It is lightly poised, but it is on to stay, and it knows its place. Every turn of it is meant to be just there, and carries conviction with it, no matter if it is in the most impossible place in the world for an hour on a hat to be. There is not a bit of fly-away about it; there is nothing irresponsible about it. The funny narrow brim of the hat is not a war hat, but a peace hat, but they have a determined and capable air. It is on almost every hat you see, and it is one of the outward and visible signs of the American girl.

FLORETTE TEMPS.

NORTH POLE SPLINTERS.

Some of the Shavings from the Arctic Axis are in Richmond.

"The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow," has left us until another goose is picked, and the merry sleigh-bells have ceased to enchant the ear and arouse the curiosity of the pretty, coy and cunning debutante, as she rushes to the window to see whom her latest beau is taking out on a breezy sleigh-ride.

Yesterday the streets were almost cleared of the pure white flakes from heaven, and only one or two sleighs were on the thoroughfares.

It was with a pang of regret that many a fair young miss watched the sluggish pavements gradually reappear, while many more practical people, who had to tramp about during most of the day, smiled with satisfaction and contentment.

On many of the streets there was a thin and totally deceptive covering of ice, and the act of sliding down with an alarming degree of rapidity was very common during the day.

Numbers of aged gentlemen were seen stepping along with an unusually queer carriage, and not a few of them were led to the laws of gravitation with an alertness rarely seen in aged persons. On Main street I saw an old gentleman take his seat three times within a block, and remarked that he would save time to navigate in this position.

But the high-spirited, inextinguishable and altogether irrepressible small boy was in the height of his glory. On Ninth street he took complete possession of the sidewalk, and with his head foremost and back upmost, he came skimming along on his sled with that familiar "Look O-u-t!" that gave an undiminished zest to his vigorous buoyancy. And he had a good time, which was only marred by the thought of the school-room on the morrow.

About noon the briskness of the pedestrian pace of the morning, "Is it cold enough for you?" and the tugging cheeks of pretty school-girls, tinged with a delicate rosy hue, all told beyond a doubt that the prophet who presides over the waters of the world in Washington was not bluffing, but in earnest, when he said: "Wrap yourselves up warm to-night; a slice of the North Pole is coming down to Richmond."

And came, too. About 2 o'clock the mercury got so sensitive as an old maid, but still remained in its teens. When 6 o'clock arrived it had taken a sudden freak, and crawled down several points. About 12 o'clock the thermometer on Main street, and meeting a stray pedestrian, asked what the thermometer registered. "Don't know," said he, "the capricious mineral went down a rat-hole about an hour ago, and I haven't seen it since." He may have been joking, but a little later on I learned that the mercury had made a desperate dive for zero.

Some river men say that the bridge presents a dreary appearance indeed. The ice is about two or three inches thick, except in places where the water runs briskly, and here and there narrow channels have held their own against the freeze, and continue to wind about snaky-like routes to the sea. The river is frozen over for a distance of some forty miles, however, and several miles below Richmond people are walking about on the ice.

The Old Dominion, left for New York about noon. She had to cut her way through in many places, and labored under great disadvantages. As far as could be ascertained, she got through, however, without any serious mishaps. The ice on the lake at Forest Hill Park was rather rough yesterday, but in spite of this there were about fifty people from the north and side skimming over the surface during a large part of the day, and several parties from Richmond joined in the gleeful sport.

On an ice-pond the different styles of skating are almost as numerous and varied as the variety of movements seen on a ball-room floor. One skates fast, another slow, still another fanciful, while many manufacture entire solar systems on the surface of the ice by reason of unexpected contact with the rear of their craniums. The lake was flooded last night, however, and large crowds will doubtless avail themselves of this fact to-day.

Presented With a Sword. Lieutenant John R. Holstead, of Company C, First regiment of Virginia, was presented by a few of his friends, members of the company, with a handsome sword Tuesday, appropriately inscribed, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by them.

In a graceful speech Mr. R. T. Morris presented the sword to the Lieutenant, who was taken completely by surprise, but sufficiently recovered to gratefully acknowledge the gift in a few happy remarks.

The weapon is beautifully etched in gold on both sides, while on bears the words: "Lieutenant John Reese Holstead," and the other: "Company C, First regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Infantry."

Mercury Takes a Drop. LEXINGTON, VA., Jan. 10.—Special.—The severity of the cold throughout this section is intense. With the wind from the north at mid-day the thermometer stood twelve degrees above zero, and at 6 P. M. it dropped below zero.

THE COHEN CO. the new Zephyr Gingham—some 7,000 yards. Quite confidently we assert that Richmond never had such a gingham stock as here now.

THE COHEN COMPANY ll, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad. Richmond, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1893. "As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen."

Plenty of warm UNDERWEAR for men, ladies and children. The prices under value on every garment. Children's white and natural-ribbed vests and drawers, all sizes; regularly 75c and 10c more per size up to 11. To-day sizes 1, 2 and 3 at 65c; 4 and 5 at 75c.

The response to our offer of 486 Black WRAPS at half value has been gratifying—not from a money-making point of view, for there is no profit; but we'd rather sell the lot at a sacrifice than carry them over. It's \$1.75 to \$35 now against \$3 to \$65 a month ago.

Some of the Shavings from the Arctic Axis are in Richmond. "The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow," has left us until another goose is picked, and the merry sleigh-bells have ceased to enchant the ear and arouse the curiosity of the pretty, coy and cunning debutante, as she rushes to the window to see whom her latest beau is taking out on a breezy sleigh-ride.

There are too disappointing small to particularize. Infants' Wraps. We forego description to-day and offer you one-third off the price during the week. To-day 46 Newmarkets—last season's make, and then \$12 to \$18, at \$3.50 each. You see from this why we don't want to carry over any wraps. It don't pay.

THE FUR season has been phenomenal here and bids to be long drawn out. But the better goods sell the more we're encouraged to make them sell better—hence price letting.

Ladies' black cone muffs, 50c from 60c. Ladies' lynx and fox muffs, \$3 from \$5. Ladies' black cone caps, three-fourth length, \$1 from \$5.

Wider and wider grows the difference between January retailing here and elsewhere. Yesterday the GINGHAM exposition was heightened in interest by the arrival of THE COHEN CO. WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

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THE COHEN CO. WOODWARD & LOTHROP. The housekeeper's Mecca would be a reasonable appellation for our LINEN department. Sales are doubling last year's with gratifying regularity—for four reasons—