

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

EIGHT PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lee Camp Hall. Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druid Company B, First regiment, armory.

Minister Baker will have a hard time grappling with rebellion in Nicaragua, but he is as competent to do so as any man in the country. He some years ago, soon after the war, bought the Wheeling Register and soon made it the Democratic organ of West Virginia, but he was so independent that he offended the Democratic party of that State and sold out his paper for a good sum, which, added to the money he had made with the paper, made him a rich man. He then went to Minneapolis and bought a paper there, which he has conducted so successfully that he was chosen, almost as soon as Mr. Cleveland was seated, to be United States Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A man who can make successes of two newspapers in one short life is competent to fill any office of responsibility with which he may be entrusted.

Governor Hogg, of Texas, has brought himself into notice throughout the Union by a remarkable veto he has just made. The State of Texas owns a large labor farm, worked by convicts, which produced last year about a million pounds of sugar. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor to apply to Congress for the bounty on this sugar, which amounted to about \$30,000. The Governor promptly vetoed the act on the ground that Congress had no more right to give Texas a bounty on sugar than it had to give her a bounty on chickens, and that Texas needed no assistance in farming. This is State Rights pure and simple, and Hogg is receiving numerous plaudits from Democrats everywhere for his Jeffersonian Democracy.

The Illinois Legislature have restricted the State, so as to give the Democrats the number of congressional districts to which they are entitled. As evidence of the Republican fraudulent gerrymander of the State in the last reapportionment, although the State went Democratic on November 2, 1890 majority, the Democrats only elected nine district congressmen, while the Republicans elected eleven. The two congressmen at large are Democrats, causing Illinois' delegation in the House to be equally divided between the two parties, giving them eleven each. Under the new restricting law, however, the delegation in future will stand Democrats, 12; Republicans, 7, with three districts close and doubtful.

That was a most curious case in our legal annals when Judge Lacombe, of New York, tried Ny Look, a Chinaman, for violating the United States laws, and refusing to register and file his photograph, found him guilty and, after sentencing him to be deported to China, set him at liberty. In other words the judge said that the offender was guilty, but let him go, unless he agreed to pay his own expenses in carrying out the sentence of the court. As a contemporary says it was like sentencing a man to be hanged and telling him to hang himself.

Ex-Consul General to London John C. New has recently returned, and has brought with him a number of opinions, which are decidedly at variance with what is usually believed. He says that the English do not like America or Americans; that Gladstone is vain and selfish; that outside the lower half of Ireland nobody cares a straw for home rule, and that there is no possible chance for home rule, and Mr. Gladstone knows it. These are Mr. New's personal opinions, however, and can be taken for what they are worth.

According to newspaper reports, the Secretary of State has been notified by the Chinese Minister resident in Washington, that any attempt to carry out the Geary law will sever all our intercourse with China. In that event, Americans in the Celestial Empire, whether merchants or missionaries, will not only have to leave, but will be exposed to the insults, and possible assaults of the populace. Every day reasons appear to show that the Geary law should be repealed or materially modified.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN HOLLYWOOD.

To Richmond this is a solemn day, closing, in one sense, the most fateful and eventful chapter in her life. To-day, within her precincts is laid at rest under the sod all that is mortal of a gentleman, who, from his seat within her limits, for four years of alternating triumph and gloom, wielded the power and directed the energies of a young nation that proved itself in those four years to be fitted for a place in the family of great nations, even though adverse fortune dealt death to her that place for which she so gloriously struggled.

In her association with Jefferson Davis Richmond has no memory but of glory and catastrophe. His name is indissolubly associated with events that draped half her homes in mourning; he pointed the way for her noblest and best to lay down their lives; her fathers died with her sons, while widowed mothers were left to carry on the struggle for existence in desolation and in want. Save her exultation and glorious pride in knowing that her sons were performing the parts of men in the most heroic struggle the world has ever seen, she knew nothing but grief and desolation in Mr. Davis' residence here.

But dearly as she paid for it, Richmond would not exchange her four months of life with Jefferson Davis for years of life with Jefferson Davis for all the pomp and circumstance which wealth secured by submission to a master's command could have brought to her. She stood at Mr. Davis' side when he was loyally striving to guide a young nation to its proper position before the world; she shared in his sympathies, took part in his aims, and upheld his hands as she best knew how. In going through his great part in that majestic drama, Mr. Davis wreathed for himself a laurel crown of immortality to which Richmond contributed her full share in that leaves. She has, therefore, a part in that crown, and it is a part more precious to her than all her material wealth. Richmond loved Mr. Davis in life. Here was his home when he embodied the hopes and aspirations of a confiding people, and here most fittingly will be his tomb, and Richmond reverently opens her portals to receive his mortal remains, over which she will watch with tender care. Her people hereafter, to stimulate honor and patriotism in their children, will point to the spot where Davis sleeps.

A HUGE PENSION FRAUD.

Secretary Hoke Smith has discovered a huge pension fraud, which has for years been perpetrated, and which he has determined to stop, thereby saving the Government between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 in pension payments. It involves the repeal of an order passed by General Raum, and endorsed by Assistant Secretary Bussey, under the Harrison administration.

The pension laws in the United States statutes provide that "any officer of the army, including volunteers and militia, or any officer in the navy or marine corps, or any enlisted man, however employed in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its marine corps, whether regularly mustered in or not, disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, and in line of duty," shall receive a pension.

Here the United States laws provide for a pension for officers and soldiers disabled while in the service, and on June 27, 1890, Congress passed an act providing that any officer or soldier, etc., who had become injured, out of the service, to such an extent as to be unable to support himself by manual labor, should, if such disability was not the result of his own vicious habits, receive a pension of not more than twelve dollars nor less than six dollars a month.

Thus the law stood until Raum took possession of the pension office. Soon after entering upon his duties that much-investigated official took upon himself to issue an order to the effect that in fixing rates of pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, all claimants whatever, whether disabled in or out of the service, should receive the same rating, although the laws expressly declared that any soldier, etc., disabled out of the service should receive no pension whatever, unless his disability was the result of no vicious habits of his own, and was so great that he was unable to support himself by manual labor. Therefore, under this order of Raum's, millions upon millions of dollars have been unlawfully paid to pensioners injured out of the service long after the war had ended.

Secretary Hoke Smith, having discovered this wanton violation of the United States laws, has determined to immediately put a stop to it. Hereafter all pensions paid to persons unlawfully receiving them—that is, to all who were injured out of the service, but are able to support themselves by manual labor—are to cease. Raum's order is to be repealed, and from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 will annually be saved to the Government.

It is a most important and valuable step that Secretary Smith has taken, but it should not stop with the simple repeal of Raum's order. That corrupt official should be arrested and brought to trial for disobeying the laws, and unlawfully taking money from the Treasury. From the time he went into office until he came out he was constantly being investigated on one charge or another of fraud, but by some hocus-pocus he always managed to escape conviction. Here, however, is a distinct and direct case of his unlawful waste of the public money, and he should, by all means, be brought to trial, and be made to suffer the penalty of his crime.

THE ACTUAL SITUATION.

The most recent statement regarding the export of gold must exercise a still further depressing effect upon a monetary system already heavily strained. The Treasury Department now sends out the announcement—at least, as the news comes from Washington, it is presumably from the books of the Department—that \$50,000,000 in gold have been sent out of the country to Europe since January 1st, that between five and six millions more will leave during this week, and that by Saturday the gold reserve will be reduced to \$90,000,000, which is the lowest point it has touched since we resumed specie payments. This discouraging state of facts is one which gives no sort of surprise to thoughtful men. When two currencies are put into circulation side by side, one of which is less valuable than

the other, the dealer will leave the country just as certainly as that water will run down an incline, abandoning the entire field of the cheaper, which will monopolize all the functions and duties of money. This is a law of nature as fixed and irreversible as that which annually carries the earth around the sun, and when we set a dollar worth only sixty-five cents at large to compete with a dollar worth thirty-five cents more, our statesmen ought to have known that the cheap dollar would certainly drive the dear dollar away. We see the process now going on which our public men should have foreseen would go on when they have launched their cheap dollar on its mission of destruction. A year ago it was estimated that we held in this country about seven hundred millions of dollars of gold, which was a large part of the money in the country. We saw very little of it, it is true, because men never make much manual use of coin where a monetary system is perfectly sound, for the reason that paper representatives of money are handled and conveyed with much greater convenience, and when they know they can convert the paper into coin on a moment's notice they prefer to have the paper. The gold coin was here, however, playing its appropriate part in our monetary system in the way of bank reserves, etc. It was ready for use when needed. But that gold coin is now going out of the country, or has gone into hiding in the country. It refuses to stay out in the open field to take its chance of being confounded with silver coin worth much less than it is, the owner of the gold coin is to be flim-flammed and hocus-pocussed into exchanging the one for the other.

A comparison of the media in which payments of the public dues were made, three years back with those in which they are made to-day reveals the most startling evidence of the truth of this remark.

The Sherman silver law was passed in July, 1890. During the month of January, 1890, the customs receipts at the New York custom-house averaged \$25 in gold or gold notes. During April they averaged \$5.4, during July they averaged \$5.3. As soon as that act was passed receipts of gold began to decline. In October, 1890, they fell off to \$0.3; in January, 1891, to \$8.5; in April, 1891, to \$7.9; in July, 1891, to \$14.9; in October, 1891, to \$18.8; in April, 1892, to \$14.9; in July, 1892, to \$12.8; in October, 1892, to \$6.5; in January, 1893, to \$8.9; in April, 1893, to \$2.9; and in May, 1893, hardly a dollar of gold coin or gold notes were paid. When, therefore, the Sherman act was passed, the currency was on a good basis and men for some reason that we do not perceive, preferred to pay customs duties in gold. The Sherman act has forced the silver and gold coinage into equal competition and absolutely no gold is now paid for those dues. This fact speaks more than volumes of essays can.

If this were the only form in which the public was made to know that it was losing its gold the result might not be disastrous. But this same insidious operation of the cheap dollar has filled the minds of all men possessed of money with alarm. They all fear that they may be forced to exchange their gold dollars for the bad.

Ask any merchant, ask any business man that you meet, and he will tell you that his business is seriously hampered and embarrassed because he can get no money. The free silverite replies, though, that money can be borrowed in New York on easy terms. But how? Upon negotiable collateral that can be sent into the stock exchange and converted into cash on a moment's notice. It can be borrowed there thus, but in no other way. What would the country come to if no money could be borrowed except upon a narrow line of first mortgage railway bonds? The great bulk of the country's business is done upon the personal credit of business men. These keep their money actively circulating in their business operations and could not think of locking it up in railway securities. They are, therefore, wholly destitute of what New York banks call collateral. The business men then, being foreclosed in borrowing on their credit, and having no collateral, are cut off from their supplies of money or forced to reduce the amounts used to a point that cramps and retards their business. All this is the direct result of the attempt to force people to take sixty-five cents as the equivalent of one hundred cents.

The Sherman bill should be repealed as quickly as possible. THE PRIMARY. Nine out of every ten persons who are asked to sign the paper calling for a primary sign it. We are making no efforts to procure signatures; we simply have a paper in the business office of The Times, and yesterday on our bulletin board, which persons could sign or not as they pleased. Almost every one who sees the paper signs it. After the excitement incident to the reinstatement of Mr. Davis is over we shall keep this paper on The Times' bulletin board for a day or two, and, also, in The Times' business office. If we keep it there long enough we believe we shall have the signatures of 90 per cent of the Democratic voters of the city.

The committee must see now that the party demands that it shall retrace the step it has taken and give the people a primary. Let it do so and preserve harmony in the party.

The story that Chaplain Milburn refused to aid his penniless son or even to allow him the shelter of his roof, thereby driving the poor fellow to suicide, is a horrible one. The boy may have been wild and wicked in the extreme; but the Bible teaches how prodigals should be treated, and the blind preacher did not act according to the teachings of the Master he professes to follow.

Our contemporary is very much worried about the cost of the approaching primary. It is borrowing trouble on interest to do so. Nobody but the candidates are specially interested in the cost.

Mental exhaustion and brain fatigue promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer.

For all styles of hats go to Muscoe H. Garnett's, Main and Eighth streets (Pace Block).

Call at the Commercial Hotel, 112 Main and 211 Bank street, for the best dinner table to be had in the city.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

A typical Southern woman, highly educated and accomplished, and belonging to one of the first families of Mississippi, was the first to successfully ship roses to the North. Finding that early shipments being high priced, she turned her attention to the more practical side of horticulture. By keeping herself informed of all the discussions in the horticultural conventions, and by promptly planting those things which are not specially advised, she is always sure of what will be in demand and never caught on an over-supplied market.

The Duke des Abruzzi, one of the princes of the Italian royal house, recently paid a visit to Monte Carlo with disastrous results. He lost every cent in his royal pockets, and, falling to take warning by that run of bad luck, played on until he had drawn checks on his private banking account in Rome to the amount of \$2,000,000 francs, which represented all his "liquid assets." Then he decided that he was not destined to be a bank-breaker and went home and confessed his folly.

Sir Charles Russell, of the British counsel before the Behring sea tribunal, who is now winding up a six days' speech at Paris, is better known as a divorce lawyer than as an expounder of international law. He has appeared for one side or the other in most of the causes celebre in the London divorce courts for twenty years past, and was engaged in the baccarat case, wherein the Prince of Wales, Sir William Gordon Cumming, Lady Brooks, and others of "the set" were mixed up.

Hanko, a Turkish woman, has lately been discovered serving in the Fifteenth regiment of the Sultan's army, under her brother's name, where she had shown herself a capable soldier, and for the period of three years her sex was not detected. Her reason for serving was to save her brother, who was in the hands of their widowed mother. The Sultan, on hearing her story, and also the fact that her conduct had been in every respect without reproach, sent her home, bestowing on her the Scheferat Order (third class) and a life pension.

There are still on the pension rolls twenty widows and two daughters of the Revolution, the last two survivors of that war having died in 1890, aged respectively 105 and 109. There are 165 survivors and 65 widows of the war of 1812, and 13,215 survivors and 7,522 widows of the Mexican war. This leaves 67,552 survivors and 17,333 dependent relatives of the war of the rebellion, with 42,338 claimants for pensions for that and earlier wars on the list for consideration, besides 261,633 claimants for increase of pensions.

Of all races of people now inhabiting the earth the Caucasian places the least estimate upon the value of life. Scientists agree that suicide is on the increase among the western nations. The exciting cause is the mysterious impulse to end life by self-violence which may not be accurately defined, but undoubtedly in this country the high pressure and rush in money-getting and undue gratification of the senses in every conceivable way, has much to do with it. It cannot be attributed wholly to atmospheric stimulus, for men kill themselves in Europe and Asia.

A visitor at the World's Fair whose name is legion is the English sparrow, and he has become such an intolerable nuisance that the authorities have determined to destroy him. The sparrows have built nests up among the girders and in many nooks and crannies of the big buildings, and sally in thousands from their retreats to forage among the food supplies and pick up the crumbs that fall from the restaurant tables. It is singular that the restaurant keepers do not utilize the little nuisances and make a rice bird or something of that sort of him, as they do in New York.

Among the interesting houses which will be offered for sale in the course of the present season is No. 22 St. James' Place, known to all of the elder generation as for over half a century the home of Samuel Rogers, who died there in December, 1855. It may be said that there is scarcely a single representative of literature who during the first half of the present century was not a guest at the table of Lord Byron, Shelley and Samuel Taylor Coleridge down to Thomas Campbell, Sir Walter Scott, Moore, Sydney Smith and Mrs. Norton, and there is scarcely a single celebrity of that age in whose memoirs the hospitable breakfasts of Sam Rogers and his constant "table talk" do not stand recorded. The house is small and unpretending in comparison with some of the neighboring mansions.

Just as sure as hot weather comes there will be more or less bowel complaint in this vicinity. Every person, and especially families, ought to have some reliable medicine at hand for instant use in case it is needed. A 25 or 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is just what you ought to have and all that you would need, even for the most severe and dangerous cases. It is the best, the most reliable and most successful treatment known and is pleasant to take. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Company, 107 east Main street.

The Commercial Building and Loan Association held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at 211 east Main street and elected the following officers:

A. Oppenheimer, president. John H. West, vice-president. L. P. Bout, secretary and treasurer. W. P. DeSapere, counsel. And the following board of directors: Colonel A. S. Buford, John H. Montague, John R. West, H. L. Denon and A. Oppenheimer.

The association starts with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, and has already placed a considerable amount of its stock. Its permanent office will be announced in a few days.

Keep the Liver Active and healthy by using Dr. David's Liver Pills. They are mild, harmless and very effective. 25 cents a box, or 5 pills. Five boxes for \$1. OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., Richmond, Va.

Visitors to the City Will find the Commercial Hotel Cafe, 912 Main and 211 Bank street, the best in the city.

Special Notice. Do not forget the 6th day of June, the sale of Building Lots, as advertised by Chevington & Rose, will occur. And don't you forget it.

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New Goods. Muscoe H. Garnett, Eighth and Main (Pace Block), has a full supply of hats and furnishings.

Be sure you get Preloza. Refuse all so-called "just as good" substitutes.

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Try the Preloza clear, if you suffer with dyspepsia or indigestion.

Our prices the lowest and our work the best. Davis' Branch Gallery, C. H. King, photographer.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS.

The Plain Print Gown is a Snare and a Delusion.



A MODERATE ORGANDIE.

Follies and fripperies, laces and luxuries are our only cartoons when we go abroad to choose our summer gowns. Our forefathers wore these dainty muslins, prim, flower-sprigged organdies, soft, tinted-mulls under demurely fastened kerchiefs of fine white lawn, with neatly starched gingham for second best, but they would raise their fine white hands aloft over these, their successors. For many weeks huge piles of cool, sweet-smelling stuffs have lain upon the counters under the blandishments of clerks. "Organdie, madam," they say, "25 cents a yard," and shake folds of lilac, lilacs, roses, clambering vines sprawling on the daphnaceous stuff against their arm. So very cheap and stylish is it and so suggestive of lavender and musk and ancient cedar closets that we buy many yards for simple morning gowns. To the dressmaker the purchase goes and when that goddess sees fit some creations come home with a bill which is a thunder clap from cloudless skies. The items are lace, and lots of it, ribbon, many motors, and linings, satin or silk, at \$2.50 per yard. Let me describe a frock which cost \$100. A princess slip of yellow satin, faintly shaded with green, like the tiny yellow roses and leaves dotting the overdruss of white organdie. The short skirt was flounced around the bottom, but there was no doubt the thickness of organdie, with a crumpled sash of satin. Elbow sleeves were puffs of organdie, half veiling the arms.

Much restraint was observed as to ribbons—perhaps because the few were uniquely disposed. From two rosettes of satin tucked in the bust of the corsage hung four strands of yellow ribbon. At the hips they were caught up and brought to the shoulders behind; there they ceased beneath two other rosettes. In this gown a Spartan economy has reigned. I cite it, not as the best exponent of the class, but because I am opposed to the extremes of my subject.

Among the interesting houses which will be offered for sale in the course of the present season is No. 22 St. James' Place, known to all of the elder generation as for over half a century the home of Samuel Rogers, who died there in December, 1855. It may be said that there is scarcely a single representative of literature who during the first half of the present century was not a guest at the table of Lord Byron, Shelley and Samuel Taylor Coleridge down to Thomas Campbell, Sir Walter Scott, Moore, Sydney Smith and Mrs. Norton, and there is scarcely a single celebrity of that age in whose memoirs the hospitable breakfasts of Sam Rogers and his constant "table talk" do not stand recorded. The house is small and unpretending in comparison with some of the neighboring mansions.

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Our prices the lowest and our work the best. Davis' Branch Gallery, C. H. King, photographer.

THE COHEN CO.

800 yards of Challis go on sale this morning at 5 1-2c the yard. Main Aisle.

Ready-made dresses, suggestive of summer comfort and daintiness, are ready. For big folks and little folks.

The closing sale of woollen Dresses continues at prices that mean a liberal saving over even making them yourself.

Take Elevator.

THE COHEN CO.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY TO-DAY, MAY 31st.

LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR. Every week we seem to show better goods at the popular prices than we did the preceding week. This is because we are on the lookout for bargains and because we take advantage of the seller's necessities. He needs the money and we get the goods at our own prices.

FOR 6c. LADIES' COTTON GOWNS, good quality, yoke of tucks and Hamburg, Hubbard style, the usual 7-cent quality. Price, 6c.

FOR 7c. LADIES' COTTON SKIRTS, 3 tucks, 3 tucks, 1 1/2 inch Hamburg Ruffles. The usual \$1 quality. Price, 7c.

FOR 7c. LADIES' COTTON SKIRTS, 8 tucks and 6-inch Hamburg Ruffles. The usual \$1 quality. Price, 7c.

FOR 7c. LADIES' COTTON SKIRTS, 4 tucks and wide Hamburg Ruffles. The usual \$1 quality. Price, 7c.

FOR 7c. LADIES' COTTON SKIRTS, 3 tucks, wide Hamburg ruffle with Hemstitch in middle of ruffle. The usual \$1 quality. Price, 7c.

FOR 7c. LADIES' COTTON DRAWERS, 2 tucks Hamburg Ruffles, well made. The usual \$1 quality. Price, 7c.

FOR 7c. LADIES' CORSET COVERS, cambric yoke, V neck both front and back, trimmed with narrow Hamburg edge. The usual \$1 quality. Price, 7c.

FOR 7c. LADIES' CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS. Round neck, banding and narrow Hamburg square neck, tuck and heading V neck, with Hamburg—3 styles. The usual \$1 quality. Price, 7c.

BLACK SATTEEN SKIRTS, made from fast black Henrietta finish Sattene and thoroughly well made. One ruffle, \$1.19. Two ruffles, \$1.24.

LADIES' PERCALE SHIRT WAISTS. Superior quality of material, extra well made, perfect fitting, in small sizes only, 32, 34, 36, laundered collars, cuffs and bosom. Usually sold for 75c, each. Price, 75c.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT—SUMMER GOODS. 25 pairs Colored Etamine Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, 10 inches wide. Special Price, \$1 pair.

25 pairs Madras Curtains, 2 yards long, 48 inches wide, in Lemon and Cream shades. Special Price, \$1.50 pair.

20 pairs Madras Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, 50 inches wide, same colors as above. Special Price, \$2 pair.

5 pairs Madras Curtains, white only, 2 1/2 yards long, 50 inches wide. Special Price, \$2 pair.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

THE OLD SOUTHERN DRY GOODS STORE—LEVY & DAVIS.

Honor the memory of our revered President by draping your houses on the funeral route, as requested by the committee.

We will drap your house from FIVE DOLLARS up, and give you a first-class job. Call on us and give us your order, so we can attend to it promptly.

THE DAVIS MEDAL.

We have the only correct SOUVENIR DAVIS MEDAL—our design. Price, 25c.

BADGES at 15c.

SILVER-FRINGE BADGES at 25c.

CONFEDERATE FLAGS, 15 and 25c.

VIRGINIA STATE FLAGS, 25c.

DECORATION MATERIAL.

Phone 73. LEVY & DAVIS.