

THE TIMES PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year. THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company. Reading notices in reading matter type, 50 cents per line.

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Times Telephone: Business office, No. 149; editorial rooms, No. 938. Specimen copies free.

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THE TIMES COMPANY. MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

The Manchester carrier of The Times is D. M. Whitaker, 519 west Twelfth street, where subscriptions can be left.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 109 SYCAMORE STREET.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAYLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1913.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

- Dove Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple. Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Corcoran Hall. Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Toney's Hall, Manchester. Union Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Odd-Fellows Hall. Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, Toney's Hall. Improved Order of Red Men, Ceresley's Hall. Menaceo Club, Improved Order Red Men, Junior Order United American Mechanics Hall. Foresters Lodge, Knights of Honor, Central Hall. Mutual Lodge, Knights of Honor, Druids' Hall. Dale Lodge, Knights of Honor, Owens' Hall. Old Dominion Council, American Legion of Honor, Druids' Hall. Anchor Lodge, Golden Chain, Schiller Hall. Richmond Lodge, Golden Chain, Central Hall. Tin and Sheet-Iron Workers, Eagle Hall. Iveson Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Junior Order United American Mechanics Hall. New South Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Eighth and Hull streets, Manchester. Valley Court, E. L. of A., 508 Seventeenth street. Trinity Temple, Independent Order of Good Templars, Central Hall. Sidney Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, Belvidere Hall. East-End Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, Springfield Hall. Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall. Company "A," First Regiment, Armory. R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, Lee Camp Hall.

The "Cologne Gazette" tells the Germans, from official data, that in the late war with France they won the battle of Wissemburg with 44,000 men and seventy-two guns against 23,000 French and eighteen guns; Worth, with 95,200 men and 80 guns against 35,800 French and 131 guns; Spicheren, 28,400 Germans and 120 guns against 21,900 French with seventy guns; Sedan, 135,000 Germans with 700 guns against 90,000 French with 408 guns. At Gravelotte there were 240,000 Germans to 160,000 French, with the usual preponderance of German artillery. The point the Gazette seeks to make is that in a war now between France and Germany the former country would be equal to, if not better prepared, than the latter, and that the condition of the Franco-Prussian war would be changed. The young German Emperor would be wise to heed the warning.

The Chicago Herald thinks that public sentiment will justify the lynching of the negro in Decatur, Macon county, Illinois. It says that "Governor Altgeld's proclamation and his demand that the law shall be enforced elicited approval on general principles in that and in other communities. But there are many who believe faithfully in the rule of law and order, as he proclaims it, and who would never violate its terms, who cannot be brought to denounce severely the act of negro lynch law and the lawless justice by which the negro lynch law is enforced. It is not probable that there will be any indictment. If the grand jury should act it will be only in a formal way and there will be no convictions."

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, has decided to open his State dispensary at 9 o'clock in the morning and close them at 6 o'clock in the evening. This looks as if it would be bad for "the boys," but it is not so bad as it looks, since the Governor has purchased a supply of "material" which will be ample for all. It is stated that he is preparing for "a grand opening" of the State saloons, and has ordered as his first consignment 1,000 barrels of rye whiskey, 400 barrels of corn whiskey and 700 cases of beer. He has not yet decided upon the amount of wine, rum and gin he will need, but the fact that he has already spent \$122,489 for whiskey and beer is an assurance to the people of South Carolina that there is no danger of the supply giving out.

How does it come to be the duty of any one to go along with our Council committees when they are on investigating missions to "entertain" them? The city pays their expenses. Is not that "entertainment" enough?

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ABOUT GOLD AND SILVER.

Section 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1896 as cowardly make-shift; fraught with possibilities of danger to the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the maintenance of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but no dollar unit for the coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

TAX ON STATE BANKS.

Section 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

We print the above sections of the Democratic platform on the money question, as fully expressing our faith and policy, and in order to keep before the eyes of flabby Democrats what the articles of belief of their party are.

NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS ON THE REINTEGRATION OF MR. DAVIS.

We have given some attention since the reintroduction here of Mr. Davis to our Northern exchanges to see the spirit in which that event would be accepted there, and it is very gratifying to find, in the main, that it is looked on in a kindly and considerate way. We say "in the main," because the venom of those valorous warriors who did their fighting after the war was over with pen and ink has not been all absorbed. Their ranks still include individuals watchful for events that show the people of the South to be perfectly true and loyal to the beliefs of their past lives, that they may show a rage that is unbounded in peace though it was mild enough in war. The Burlington Hawk Eye for instance says:

Once more the President of the late Confederacy has made a triumphant journey through the former rebel States, and the occasion has been eagerly embraced by his former followers to emphasize that they still adhere to the "Lost Cause." The remains of Jefferson Davis have been brought from New Orleans to Richmond, and their final resting place, along the route, gave rise to scenes which very clearly resembled a demonstration in favor of the Stars and Bars against the Stars and Stripes. Of course we can afford to smile forgivingly at the sentiment that gives rise to these outbreaks of a mistaken notion. But this may be as good a time as any to recall the fact that Jeff. Davis, the arch traitor, was included in the general amnesty of Christmas day, 1865, and his sins against his country wiped out. That in an address in Atlanta nearly three years later he announced with great eloquence that he still adhered to the principles for which the South had fought, and confident in the future of his country, declared that "chiefly" over those bones that were being shed during the last few days, still look forward to the "final triumph of truth." They will keep on looking.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

The cause that Jefferson Davis represented was just from the beginning, as well as last in the end. In saying this we use no harsh words. The political leaders of the South were incapable. There is no glory in their story. The New York Mail and Express says: "The South owes nothing to Jefferson Davis but its humiliation, defeat, desolation, ruin, and the mourning it would have been the part of wisdom if it had permitted Jefferson Davis to pass his later years in absolute retirement, and when dead left his ashes to repose in peace."

The Des Moines Register says:

"It is to be regretted that in this day and age, when the treason of Davis and the unnumbered woes into which his treason plunged the whole nation, and the South especially, have become matters of general knowledge and general conviction, that these honors should be paid to his remains. It is, however, a very gratifying fact that articles such as these are the exceptions and not the rule. The Northern press generally has been silent in regard to the event, or has treated it as an occasion on which it was natural to expect the people of the South to manifest sentiments and feeling that all the world knows them to possess; that all the world honors them for possessing; and that all the world would despise them for not possessing."

The Philadelphia Telegraph is usually a conservative and just paper, but it has very absurdly allowed the Davis obsequies to upset its customary balance of mind. Commenting upon a controversy over the matter that it has had with the Charleston News and Courier it says:

"A direct response to The Telegraph's severe but just rebuke of the Jeff Davis obsequies comes from a local correspondent, who imperiously points with pride to his service in the Rebel army, and makes reference to the sentiments of loyal people in a manner quite to contemptible and aggravating for publication. Here is a man, too, mighty glad of the opportunity of living in peace and prosperity alongside of those who suffered in consequence of the misdoings of himself and his kindred fellows, who is in no wise made to feel any measure of public or neighborly condemnation on account of his past course, and who, thirty years after the war, is still filled with venom towards the defenders of the Union, and is ready to take occasion to glorify even the man who was responsible for Andersonville and all of its horrors, to say nothing of his other monumental crimes against this country."

It is not at all discouraging, but very ridiculous, to find a Journal so sensible as the Telegraph usually is, talking humbuggery and nonsense like this. Would the Telegraph really have this old soldier to abandon his pride in the record that he made during the war? That soldier fought to preserve the sacredness of his home from the pillage of an invading army that aimed at conquest and the overthrow of justice and right. He was animated by the highest purposes that can take possession of a man's mind. He cheerfully offered his body upon the field of battle whenever exposure of it was asked for and with no reward whatever but the approval of his conscience. To do his duty he faced every danger and endured every privation that man can be subject to. He proved himself thereby to be a man. Would the Telegraph have this man to cease exalting in this glorious record and fawn upon those he met in open battle, with apologies and pretended regrets for what he did? We

cannot believe that the Telegraph means what it says. We do not believe it would have this old soldier to change his glory into shame for his past. If it would, it would degrade honorable and brave men, and select for its types snivlers and skulking cowards.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The treaty with Russia only awaits the formal promulgation of President Cleveland to be made a law, as the Government of the United States and Russia have come to an agreement over it. The only clauses thereof to which any objection has been made are those relating to political offenses, which are found in article 3 of the treaty, as follows: "If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place; nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offense other than that for which extradition was granted; nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. "An attempt against the life of the head of either Government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder, or assassination, or of poisoning, or of accessory thereto, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an offense." Other articles specify that the contracting parties shall not be required to deliver up their own citizens or subjects in virtue of the stipulations of the present convention, and that extradition shall take place only "upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had been there committed." General interest is centered upon the paragraph above quoted, which requires that attempts against the life of the head of either Government shall be considered an extraditable crime. Objection has already been raised against this clause, on the ground that the barbarous acts of the Czar of Russia have been so notoriously great that it is not fair for a free Government like the United States to agree to return criminals accused of throwing bombs at the head of the Russian Government, when provocations for so doing are so much greater in Russia than they could possibly be in the United States. This, however, is very false reasoning. In making general treaties with any foreign Government the United States have no right to look into the internal affairs of that Government, but to consider only the Government itself, and all countries in treating with each other should always be controlled by the golden rule of doing unto others as they would have others do unto them. Acting upon this rule, it is both just and right that treaties between the United States and any other Government should contain a provision for extraditing any criminal taking refuge therein who had been guilty of the grave offense of having tried to kill the head of the Government with which the treaty has been entered into. Should any reckless and desperate craver after notoriety, like Guitauz, attempt to kill the President of the United States and escape to Russia, this Government would feel itself very badly treated if the Czar should attempt to give refuge to him; and so Russia would feel herself aggrieved should the Government of the United States persist in harboring an attempted murderer of the Czar. And as we would wish Russia to restore to us the would-be murderer of the head of our Government, so we should be willing to restore to her the would-be slayer of the head of hers.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN CAPITAL.

We have steadily maintained that the fear of this country descending to a sixty-five cent silver dollar basis has been the occasion, and the just occasion, of the withdrawal of confidence and cash by our foreign correspondents and capitalists. How many millions of dollars employed in the manufacture and trade of our country have been taken away on this account, no one can tell, but the paralysis with which we are threatened and the suffering we now experience tell the tale of woe.

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Upon this question all civilized countries are agreed. While in some, political offenses, that would be thought nothing of here, are considered heinous, all unite in declaring that attempts on the life of any Government are the most heinous of crimes, because they are crimes committed against all government, and in the interests wholly of anarchy. Whatever, therefore, may be said against this clause in the Russian treaty, it is emphatically right, since it is a blow at murderous Anarchists and Nihilists.

When the Infanta Eulalia returns to Europe, where no fuss at all will be made over her, she will feel very, very lonesome, after the tremendous demonstrations with which she has been received here.

The New Virginia Century Book.

The last scene in the drama of the State debt has been enacted. The new bonds, which are known as Century Bonds because they have a hundred years to run have been issued by the State, but only amounting to \$50,000 as yet have reached the public. Those persons who have deposited their old bonds and coupons at the Capital have received the new bonds. The \$100,000 issued to the Old Debt Committee will not be distributed till July. The new bonds are of a fine quality and are very handsome; it has a picture of the Lee monument and a good portrait of Governor McKim. The first few on the market were eagerly taken up at 54, sales since that date there is every reason to believe that the new Century Bonds will become very popular at home, as at present prices they pay 5 per cent. free of all taxes. Scott & Stringfellow inform The Times that they have sent bonds of fifty yards to the New York and Baltimore. They will soon be quoted on the stock boards of those cities, but it is hoped our own people will largely control the dealings in them.

A Delightful Picnic.

A picnic was given at Ashland Park Wednesday by St. Mary's Beneficial and Social Union, which proved to be a particularly successful occasion, and was participated in by a larger number of persons than any of those regularly recurring gatherings. The day was spent in dancing and social pleasures, as well as a number of athletic exercises, consisting of a sack race, ladies' race of fifty yards and other amusing features. Prizes were awarded as follows: Sack race, five dollar hat, Charles Hulcher; ladies' race, silk parasol, Miss Mamie Ambrein. Mr. Joseph M. Middendorf won the race for the new Century Bonds.

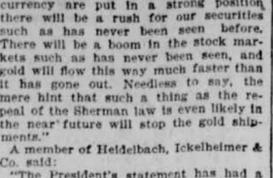
Final Musical.

The final soiree musicale of Miss Zelle Minor and her pupils will take place this evening at 8 o'clock at No. 23 west Grace street. An attractive programme will be presented.

Hon. W. V. Lucas, ex-State Auditor of Iowa, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family and have no hesitation in saying it is an excellent remedy. I believe all that is claimed for it. Persons afflicted by a cough or cold will find relief in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy from whomsoever they get it when this remedy is freely given. 50 cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Company, 107 east Main street."

THE COHEN CO.

Dainty Out of Door Frocks Are Beginning to Appear.



Half a dozen of our great mondaines are this week opening their country houses on Long Island or along the banks of the lovely Hudson. Important steam yachts decorated with rugs and champagne cases steam and puff down the bay laden with fair women bound for the races under a sun which sheds brightly and rapidly being evolved. The yachts are like floating gardens—patches of brilliant colors mingling with the impurity of old-fashioned hollyhocks and bachelor buttons and sunflowers in a box row garden. Such a party Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruiger gives often during the summer to her friends at Idletide, in Oyster Bay. And there on her spacious lawns are to be seen Fashion's latest in the most coquettish of laces, and frills and cool, handsome gowns.

There is but little distinction nowadays between maids' and matrons' dress; 1899 garbs there are without regard to single blessedness or wedded being, and even coquettish hats or small, distinctive butterfly bonnets are the only indication of the state of being. A maid—witness the garden party hat of white lace drooping over the face under a burden of pink tulle and green ribbon—whose name was among the notables at a recent garden party given by a semi-literate, was attired as follows:

Her frock was pink silk crepe, lined and dotted with threads of delicate green. The skirt was full and rather too "highly stiffened," though the French ruffles of green silk, very full and overlapping, decided one somewhat as to the closeness of the fit. The first group of them, three in number, was set at the bottom of the skirt; the second midway between hem and waist line. Down the side of the white culture, the cascades of fine white culture, the bodice fitted a silver buckle. Over the foundation green silk, which revealed a decided fichu fitted closely to the shoulders, and there from a piping sprang immense lace revers, tapering into nothing at the belt. The revers spread straight out the belt-shoulders, sustained by the glist sleeves beneath. The forearms were covered with lace of which there hung a deep ruffle over the ungloved hand of the pretty girl who doubtless had designed this particular gown for fête days.

Burglars at Boykins.

BOYKINS, VA., June 8.—Special.—Burglars entered the store of Mr. W. W. White, at this place, Tuesday night, but only succeeded in carrying off about \$6 in money and about \$3 worth of neckties, such as pistols, knives, etc. There is as yet no clue to the parties.

THE COHEN CO.

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

REMNANT DAY selling can't begin today until 9 o'clock.

No use talking, we can't get ready earlier. This week has seen unusual selling for even this Big Store, where big selling is the rule, and not only have remnants piled up fast in nearly every department, but we've had all too little time to get them in shape for selling. Only one way to make the selling time sufficient for the task—and that is to intensify matters by extra price cutting. Every department has its greeting for you.

IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES

we had five people at work all yesterday afternoon getting the remnants in shape, and the task wasn't done when the store closed. They'll have an hour and a half before selling time in the morning to finish. From a stock of over \$6,000 in EMBROIDERIES we've put under remnant ticket every piece under four yards—whether a left-over bit or the provoking short pieces found wound among the full stock. A double counter-space can only hold part of the show. Prices are this way—every reduction named being from our own low selling price—taking no account of full value—

- 1-1/4 inch edge 1c yard from 2c. Narrow pretty edge, 2c from 3c. 3-1/2 inch, 5c from 8c. 6 inch, 8c from 12-1/2c. 7-1/2 inch, 10c from 15c. Fine Nainsook Embroidery—4c from 8c a yard. 12c from 2c a yard. Swiss—2c from 15c. Jabot Embroidery—wide cloth with narrow edge—8c from 12-1/2c. Colored Jabot, 10c from 20c; 2c from 15c. 27 inch FLOUNCING, 10c yard from 15c. 15-1/2 inch 20c from 7c. 40 inch Flouncing 40c from 7c.

THE LACES, too. Anything we found under four yards we classed as "a remnant." Prices this way—

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we had five people at work all yesterday afternoon getting the remnants in shape, and the task wasn't done when the store closed. They'll have an hour and a half before selling time in the morning to finish. From a stock of over \$6,000 in EMBROIDERIES we've put under remnant ticket every piece under four yards—whether a left-over bit or the provoking short pieces found wound among the full stock. A double counter-space can only hold part of the show. Prices are this way—every reduction named being from our own low selling price—taking no account of full value—

- 1-1/4 inch edge 1c yard from 2c. Narrow pretty edge, 2c from 3c. 3-1/2 inch, 5c from 8c. 6 inch, 8c from 12-1/2c. 7-1/2 inch, 10c from 15c. Fine Nainsook Embroidery—4c from 8c a yard. 12c from 2c a yard. Swiss—2c from 15c. Jabot Embroidery—wide cloth with narrow edge—8c from 12-1/2c. Colored Jabot, 10c from 20c; 2c from 15c. 27 inch FLOUNCING, 10c yard from 15c. 15-1/2 inch 20c from 7c. 40 inch Flouncing 40c from 7c.

THE LACES, too. Anything we found under four yards we classed as "a remnant." Prices this way—

- 1-1/4 inch edge 1c yard from 2c. Narrow pretty edge, 2c from 3c. 3-1/2 inch, 5c from 8c. 6 inch, 8c from 12-1/2c. 7-1/2 inch, 10c from 15c. Fine Nainsook Embroidery—4c from 8c a yard. 12c from 2c a yard. Swiss—2c from 15c. Jabot Embroidery—wide cloth with narrow edge—8c from 12-1/2c. Colored Jabot, 10c from 20c; 2c from 15c. 27 inch FLOUNCING, 10c yard from 15c. 15-1/2 inch 20c from 7c. 40 inch Flouncing 40c from 7c.

THE COHEN CO.

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

REMNANT DAY selling can't begin today until 9 o'clock.

No use talking, we can't get ready earlier. This week has seen unusual selling for even this Big Store, where big selling is the rule, and not only have remnants piled up fast in nearly every department, but we've had all too little time to get them in shape for selling. Only one way to make the selling time sufficient for the task—and that is to intensify matters by extra price cutting. Every department has its greeting for you.

IN EMBROIDERIES AND LACES