THE TIMES

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

La Fayette Chapter, Masons, Masonic Temple.
Virginia Lodge, K. of P., Gatewood's Hall.
Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall.
Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Owen's Hall.
Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.
Pawnee Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Manteo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall.
A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.
Iron Moulders' Union, Eagle Hall.
Henrico Council, R. A., Powhatan Hall.
McCarthy Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hall.
Marshall Court, E. L. of A., Ellett's Hall.
East End Court, E. L. of A., 415 North Twenty-fifth street.
Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Hall.
Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druids' Hall.
Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.
Stationary Engineers, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Hall.
Sodiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.
St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-sixth and Grace streets.
Richmond Lodge, B. P. O. E., Concordia Hall.
West End Beneficial and Social Society, Laube's Hall.
Stuart Horse Guards, Snyder Building.

THE SENATE SHOULD VOTE.

It is not entirely clear what course the senators opposing repeal intend to pursue. The natural inference from what Mr. Dubois said on Tuesday is that they intend to exhaust every resource of filibustering, while Mr. Teller's remarks indicate that they will go no further than to shoot off the long, tiresome, useless and fruitless speeches with which they are loaded, when they will stand aside and permit a vote to be taken. Indeed, before these lines are in print, it is possible some agreement may be reached, but we shall allow them to go whether such a state of affairs arises or whether it does not.

The constitution of the United States provides that the Senate shall have authority to adopt rules to govern its procedure. This is equivalent to a command from the people that it shall adopt such rules as are necessary for due and orderly procedure and for the transaction of business. Nevertheless Mr. Voorhees stated last week that there was no power existing on this earth to compel a closing of the useless discussions now in progress in the Senate, and bring on a vote upon the all important measure now pending before that body. And announcements which have been repeatedly made by senators upon the floor of the Senate indicate that in their opinion a minority of senators have a right to obstruct a majority and prevent them from enacting legislation which that majority believe the public interests require, with no purpose whatever in view but preventing the action of the majority.

Mr. Dubois said on Tuesday:

"The senator from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees, had been trying to explain to somebody out of the chamber why he had not been attempting to do something contrary to the dignity of the Senate."

We here have the idea that operates in the minds of those senators who hold the opinion that a minority may obstructively thwart the bill of the majority at its pleasure and without reason therefor. It pertains to "the dignity of the Senate" that a minority of filibusterers shall have this privilege.

Now, we want to assure the members of the United States Senate, that their masters, the people of the States of this Union, have no such idea of "the dignity of the Senate" at all, and that they don't intend to allow any such idea to have the slightest place in the Senate procedure. They will not tolerate the suggestion that there is any "dignity" whatever pertaining to the Senate of the United States except what belongs to it as one of the coequal branches of our national legislature, entitled to the respect of good men when its members conscientiously perform their duties to the public in the ways demanded by the interests of the public, but sure to receive its execration and scorn when they perversely and arbitrarily place themselves in the way of measures called for by the public interests. Senators must rid themselves of the idea, which continually crops out, that the Senate of the United States is some sort of a privileged body. It is nothing but a body of the people's representatives, governed in all things by the law of the land and sworn to forward the public interests as a matter above and superior to everything else whatever.

This idea must find a lodgment in the heads of the United States senators and whatever rubbish is there now, of the sort indicated by Mr. Dubois, when he talks of "the dignity of the Senate," must be cleared out entirely or the people will find a way to clear it out horse, foot and dragoons.

The present situation is one which accentuates the wisdom of that provision of the constitution which commands the Senate to adopt rules of procedure that will permit a majority to control its business. The people meant what they said when they included that provision in their constitution and we are of opinion that every senator who respects the will of the people will do all in his power to have such a rule adopted.

WHY HAS PROSPERITY DIMINISHED?—IF IT HAS.

A member of Congress who opposed the repeal of the Sherman law presented the following statement to prove that the demonetization of silver has produced an immense decline in prices. Here is his table:

The national debt as given by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1866	$2,783,000,000
Amount due in 1893	1,027,450,000

Had this debt been contracted payable in wheat it would stand as follows:

In 1866 the entire debt could have been paid with.....bushels of wheat	$1,007,000,000
Amount due in 1893 (in wheat)	2,054,900,000
In 1867 the debt could have been paid with.....bales of cotton	14,184,000
Amount due in 1893 (in cotton)	32,000,000

This member would have us believe that the demonetization of silver has actually made our national debt greater to-day than it was in 1866 in spite of seventeen hundred millions of dollars that we have paid upon it. We have not gone over his figures to test their accuracy, but we shall assume that they are correct, and still we see nothing in them that cannot be satisfactorily accounted for without assuming that the demonetization of silver affected the matter in any way whatever.

The wheat crop of the United States in 1866 was only about two hundred millions of bushels, while the wheat crop of the United States of last year was four hundred and ninety-five millions of bushels. And during the intervening period the annual production of wheat all over Europe and in India has been also increasing very largely. If the congressman will make due allowance for this enormous increase in the annual quantity produced, and for the improved machinery that enables one man to produce so much more than in 1866, and the greatly improved methods of transportation and distribution, he will have no difficulty in accounting for the fall in the price.

But there is another very remarkable fact that the gentleman wholly overlooks. Wheat sold in 1866 in the greatly depreciated greenback currency for 78 cents a bushel. It is true it also sold in that year for $2.03 a bushel, and we suppose our congressman has taken the highest price at which it sold in that year as the basis of his calculation. But why should he have taken the highest price of the year rather than the lowest? And, when the gold value of the lowest price is taken, we find that wheat sold much lower in 1866 than it is selling for now. How will our congressman account for that fact with his silver theories?

In the matter of cotton, the crop of the United States for the year 1866—67 was 2,233,000 bales. The crop for 1889—90 was 7,297,000, that for 1890—91 was 8,674,000, and that for 1891—92 was 8,490,000, and the Indian and Egyptian crops have been increasing in a ratable way. This enmense increase in the production of cotton is surely sufficient to account for its diminished price.

But let us see whether there has really been that terrible fall in the price of cotton. We append a statement of the prices of middling upland cotton from 1848 to 1860, inclusive of both years. We omit the period of the war, and the period after the war until 1873, the year the demonetization act was passed, because the suspension of production during the war and the inflated values in a depreciated currency after the war, render prices in those years of no value for purposes of generalization.

Year.	High-est.	Low-est.	Year.	High-est.	Low-est.
1848	8	5	1855	12	8
1849	11	6	1856	13	9
1850	14	11	1857	15½	9
1851	14	8	1858	13½	8⅞
1852	10	8	1859	12¾	10⅝
1853	11	10	1860	11½	10
1854	10	8			

Now the average price of cotton for these thirteen years was 10 1-2 cents a pound. The same cotton is now worth 8 1-2 cents a pound, all New York prices. Can cotton be said to have suffered such a frightful tumble? In much of the period gone over it was much lower than it is now, while in much of it the price was about the same. In view of the high prices which have ruled recently for the product, who can say that cotton may not again, under similar circumstances, see 10 1-2 cents or even more?

Free coinage men always shrink from these stubborn facts when they are confronted with them. We have never known one of them yet to grapple with the fact that labor, which is more bought and sold than any other commodity whatever, and especially skilled labor, has been steadily rising in value ever since 1865. It is hard to understand this fact if depreciation of prices proceeds from a growing scarcity of money.

The theory of the free silver men is all wrong. There is an abundance of gold to serve all the demands of money. Business is not conducted by exchange of coin. It is done by exchanges of credit. What we want is the repeal of the tax on the issues of State banks so that all men may make such use of their property and resources of credit as opportunity offers. There is no question, whatever, that the enormous disproportion of England's wealth to her area and resources is the fact that she holds her standard of value undeviating and unchangeable. This makes London the clearing house of the world. A Chicago firm recently imported a cargo of tea from China. How was it paid for? By bills drawn on London. The Chinese merchant knew exactly what he would get for these. In an article in the September number of the North American Review, by Sir John Lubbock, he says that Mr. Van der Berg, who represented Holland, told the monetary conference that—

"As to our (i. e. the Dutch) foreign credits, they consist almost entirely of drafts drawn on London and Berlin. Papers drawn on Paris and Brussels only constitute a very insignificant amount; and why? Because we cannot be sure in advance that when our bills on Brussels and Paris fall due we shall be paid in gold, should circumstances induce us to ask for it, without submiting to a premium, to which we naturally object."

So long as we trifle with our standard of value and restrict men in the free use of their credit we shall have monetary distress. When we maintain our standard fixed and steady, and permit all men to make free use of their property as a basis of credit, we shall have prosperity.

Mr. W. S. Copeland, late of the Danville Daily Register, has become part owner and associate editor of The State and will bring to its columns thirteen years of newspaper experience.

We welcome him to this wider field of work, where he will no doubt add to his own laurels and to the prestige of The State.

THE FIGURES ARE WRONG.

Colonel Marye Refutes a Statement Made by General Field.

Colonel Morton Marye, auditor of public accounts, has written to General Fitz. Lee in reference to certain statements reported to have been made by General Field and in regard to which General Lee desired some official information. In his letter Colonel Marye says:

"I can hardly think General Field is correctly reported in the newspaper clipping which you inclosed. This reports him as stating that the farmers of Virginia are taxed by the State $2,000,000 on their lands which are valued by the State at $300,000,000, whilst in truth they are taxed $670,837 on their lands and the buildings thereon, which are valued by the State at $167,709,235.

"The rate of taxation is 40 cents per $100, so that even if the farm lands were and buildings thereon had been valued by the State at $300,000,000, the tax would have been only $1,200,000 and not $2,000,000. If General Field is correctly reported, he first nearly doubles the value of the land and then nearly doubles the rate of taxation on this doubled valuation, thus missing widely with both barrels.

"What authority he had for stating that the railroad companies value their property in Virginia at $300,000,000, I do not know. I am satisfied he had none worth a moments' consideration. The value of this property, made by the officers of these companies to the Board of Public Works under oath is less than the value placed upon it by that Board, and the value placed upon it by the Board is much greater than that at which similar property is assessed for taxation in Maryland, North Carolina and West Virginia. For instance, the road from Richmond to Danville and the road from Alexandria to Danville are assessed at $15,000 per mile, whilst the continuation of these through North Carolina is assessed by that State at only $10,000 per mile. All of these roads are owned and operated by the same company. Again, the road from Quantico to Washington and from Danville to Washington are assessed at $15,000 per mile, whilst the road from Washington to Harper's Ferry, with which these roads connect, and over which all the travel to and from Baltimore and Washington, and the West over the Baltimore and Ohio, is carried, is assessed for taxation by Maryland at only $7,500, half the assessment of Virginia connecting roads by Virginia.

Made an Assignment.

Mr. F. H. Nott, who keeps a fancy goods and notion store at No. 318 east Broad steet and a junk store at 900 Brook Avenue, yesterday filed a deed of assignment in the clerk's office of the Chancery Court. The assignment is made to S. L. Kelley, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors. The liabilities amount to about $2300.00, while the assets are not known.

After payment of all legal expenses and $150 to N. W. Bowe for rent, the proceeds of the sale of the property are to be used to satis the following claims: Mr. Kelley, $510.00, due on two notes; W. R. Bragg, $320.00; City Bank, $100.00; C. Timberlake, $12.00; W. G. Mahone, $190.00; After these claims have been paid, the following creditors are to be satisfied: Armstrong, Cator & Co., $94.00; M. Lovenstein Bros., $95.08; Long & Riddick, $82.00; R. E. Lowe, $246.92; Rosenstock & Cohen, $32.41; Starke, Etchison & Bates, $25.30; Drewry, Hughes & Co., $24.52; M. Millihizer & Co., $25.13; National Paper Co., $11.10; Geo. Thaxton, $3.00; R. D. Palmer, $9.50; Finkerstein & Co., $4.75; Mr. Kelly, $400.00; Meyerkoff & Rothsehol, $116.33, and any other creditors who may have just claims.

Three Plucky Women.

There should be due recognition accorded Mrs. James B. Rayner, Mrs. Emma Moseman, and Miss Jennie Rhodes, the three plucky Long Island women who helped save the crew of the Martha P. Tucker when she drove ashore on Point Lookout during one of the big August gales. As Congress does not provide for the maintenance of crews at the seacoast life saving sations during the summer months, there was but one man of the force on duty at the time of the storm. Three other men joined him, but even then the beach wagon bearing the cannon that projects the life-line could not have been moved had not the three women come to the rescue, and helped haul it through the sand for a mile. Still their labor was not done, for they lent their aid in working the life-buoy on th eleven journeys that it made back and forth in saving the eleven lives. Their hands were cut and bleeding, but it was not until the last man was safe on shore that the women's nerve gave out, and they sat down on the beach and cried. —Harpe's Bazaar.

A Farewell Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Sprigg having returned to the city will preach at Moore-Memorial church next Sunday for the last time as rector.

On Sunday, October 1st, Rev. Mr. Gravatt, the new rector, will take charge.

Beecham's Pills correct bad effects of over-eating.

30 DAYS SPECIAL PRICES, EASIEST TERMS, PIANOS AND ORGANS, LEE'S E. 805 MAIN STREET.

Niagara Falls and Watkins' Glen Excurcursion, $14 Round Trip from Richmond.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company announce the last personally conducted excursion to Niagara Falls from Washington, via Pennsylvania Railroad, Thursday, September 28. Special train leaves Washington at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Niagara Falls same night. Stop-overs allowed at Watkins' Glen, Rochester and Buffalo.

Round trip tickets from Richmond only $14. Full information and reservation in Pullman parlor cars can be secured by applying to

C. A. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager, Byrd St. Station.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve and bodily strength.

Hood's Pills are easy in action.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Appointments Made by the Committee For the State at Large.

The following appointments for Democratic speakers are announced by the Virginia State Democratic Committee, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman, James R. Fisher, Secretary.

HON. CHARLES T. O'FERRALL

will address the people at
Pittsylvania co., Chatham, Thursday 21.
Pittsylvania county, Elba, Friday 22.
Bedford City, Monday, Sept. 25.
Heathsville, Wednesday, Sept. 27.
Montross, Thursday, Sept. 28.
Miller's, Essex county, Friday, Sept. 29.
Gloucester Courthouse, Saturday, September 30.

HON. ROBERT C. KENT

will address the people at
Abingdon, Monday, 25th.
Newburn, Pulaski county, Monday, October 2d.
Jonesville, Lee county, Tuesday, October 3d.
Big Stone Gap, Wise county, Wednesday, October 4th.

HON. J. W. MARSHALL

South Boston, Saturday, September 23d.
Halifax C. H., Monday, September 25th.

HON. H. ST. G. TUCKER

At Palmyra, Fluvanna, September 25th.
At Fincastle, Botetourt, October 9th.

HON. W. H. MANN

At Abingdon, Monday, September 25th.

J. ALLEN WATTS

At Christiansburg, September 26.

R. TAYLOR SCOTT

Staunton, Sept. 25th.
Madison C. H., Sept. 18th.

C. F. MOORE

At Monterey, Highland county, September 26th.

JUDGE W. R. STAPLES

At Christiansburg, Montgomery county, September 26th.

COLONEL CAMM PATTESON

At Cumberland C. H., Monday, September 25th.

JUDGE H. W. FLOURNOY

Tazewell C. H., September 25th.
Russell C. H., September 28th.
Lee C. H., October 3d.

H. D. FLOOD

At Lovingston, September 25th.

ROBERT T. BARTON

At Staunton, September 25th.

COLONEL R. B. POORE

At Palmyra, September 25th.

W. R. McKENNEY

At Cumberland C. H., September 25th.
At Nottoway C. H., October 5th.
At Lunenburg C. H., October 9th.

TO PRACTICE IN VIRGINIA.

Thirty-Five Applicants Undergo an Examination at the Capitol.

The resident and some of the non-resident members of the State Board of Medical Examiners met in the hall of the House of Delegates yesterday morning at 9 o'clock to examine applicants for license to practice medicine in Virginia. The members of the Board present were Dr. Ben Harrison, Dr. J. Michaux, Dr. Paul A. Irving, Dr. Southall and Dr. Hugh M. Taylor.

There were thirty-five applicants and among them Dr. G. Addison Hodge, of North Carolina, professor of anatomy at the college of physicians and surgeons of that State. The examination will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The papers of the applicants, after being marked here, will be submitted to the full board, which meets at Charlottesville, October 14th, at the same time when the Medical Society of Virginia meets there.

Yesterday the applicants were examined in chemistry from 9 A. M. until noon; in anatomy from noon to 3 P. M., and in hygiene and medical jurisprudence from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. To-day they will be examined in surgery from 9 A. M. until noon; in physiology from noon until 3 P. M., and in materia medica from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. To-morrow the examination will be in obstetrics from 9 A. M. to noon; practice from noon to 3 P. M.

The "Nantucket's" Peril.

In these piping times of peace it is pleasing to chronicle a deed of heroism or a duty well performed; and when either one or the other is credited to a young officer of the navy, at a time when youth and merit are claiming recognition at the hands of Congress, the task becomes a more than agreeable one. The history of the United States has no more brilliant page than that containing the victories of such men as Decatur and Hull, who were full captains at the age that officers now are ensigns; indeed, it is said that unless a man is given responsibility in his youth he may never hope to achieve distinction.

The experiences of the monitor Nantucket, a veteran of the civil war, and her consort, the historic old Kearsarge, have thrilled the country from Maine to Florida. The corvette stood by the ironclad as long as she could safely do so, but during that terrible night parted both hawsers, and was forced to leave the antiquated craft alone upon the seas. Lieutenant Harry H. Hosley, commanding the Nantucket, saw at a glance that he was suddenly left upon his own resources, and like a true seaman slowed down and faced the storm.

Before the line had parted, the monitor offered a sullen resistance to being towed, and seemed to settle back with each sweep of the sea. On she stood, however, with a seemingly passionate desire to bury her nose beneath the crest of each wave, rising again, however, and shaking off the water from her decks. To the men below, the swash of eight or ten feet of the Atlantic ocean overhead was not the sweetest music in the world. Not a man deserted his post, however, though the old monitor began to leak at every pore. To windward the sea was a mass of black water and flying spoondrift, which cut and stung the flesh like a whip-lash; and it looked as though the old ironclad could not stagger along under the tons of water that lay upon her decks. She reached Hampton Roads, however, forty-eight hours after.—Harper's Weekly.

The Importance of the Fair.

There is one melancholy thought irrepressibly stealing over the beholder of all this magnificence—that it will be among us in its bodily existence only so short a time. Like a gorgeous dream of human genius it has arisen, and like a vision it will pass away. It will live, however, as a glorious memory, and long be spoken of by this and coming generations as one of the greatest marvels of the closing nineteenth century. Every one who has seen it will cherish the remembrance of what he saw as a precious treasure which no one will be willing to part with for any price, while those who now miss this great opportunity will never cease to deplore the irreparable loss caused by their gross neglect when they hear others tell the wonderful story. Even people of small means should not recoil from the expense of a journey which in these hard times they may consider an extravagance, and they should not fail to bestow upon their children the boon of the enlightening and ennobling impression which this grand spectacle conveys, and in all likelihood will be the only opportunity in their lives to receive and enjoy.—Harper's Weekly.

The Old Dominion Club.

The Old Dominion Democratic Club will meet to-night at their club room at the corner of Main and Nineteenth streets. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Several prominent speakers will be on hand.

Visitors at the Capitol.

Among the visitors at the Capitol yesterday were the following: John B. Moon, of Albemarle, candidate for the House of Delegates; George N. Wells, Treasurer of Mecklenburg; Joseph W. Bronough, Treasurer of Manchester; A. W. Pulliam, Sheriff of Culpeper.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

It's Fashion to Skin the Bears—Even Though Their Name Be Isabella.

Environment has a heap to do with fashion. For example, the wise folk tell us now that bears are quite out of style upon Wall street. Yet here is my lady wrapping her warm in the skin of the beariest sort of bear—yet feeling herself modish to a degree that is simply heavenly.

For this particular bear is called "Isabella"—the color of his fur overcoat being the palish dull yellow that commemorates how much more conscientious than cleanly was the patronness of Columbus—Isabella of Castile. By the way, Latin-American countries still retain an odd souvenir of the Queen's predominance in enterprise. Folks who have kept their Caucasian blood unmixed are still known there as "Castilians"—since, naturally enough, the Queen preferred to make grants of land and dignities in the new world that owed her its discovery to loyal subjects of her own Castile.

To return to our muttons, which in this case is bear, it is the fur of all furs for the muff and boa, wherein beauty may go still more beautifully along autumn ways. Until very cold weather comes—in fact, quite to Christmas time—these are the accepted fur garments for all but elderly women. Later, when there is black ice and the world rings with the jocund noise of skate and sleigh bell, nothing can well be either more charming or more chic than a pretty girl garbed in rich-toned cloth or velvet with a tiny fur toque sitting close to her head—and the head rising out of this coiled fluff of cream brown fur. Maybe she will sit snug in a smother of rich robes, her eye jewel bright, her cheek outvieing the rose, while the noise of a hundred tintinnabulations makes thready rills of music in the frosty air. Or maybe—and then is she most truly a thing to remember—she will come gliding, gliding down the ice, her hand locked firm in somebody's warm clasp as they lunge on, on, wishing, almost, it were forever. Either way life is her debtor, and the bear she has robbed may be joyful to think he died in such a sweet cause.

Our Fall Catalogue

Is now ready, and will be mailed free to all farmers requesting it. This Catalogue gives timely and practical information about all

Seeds and Grain

For Fall Sowing; containing especially valuable information about Grasses and Clovers, and other crops which promise profitable returns.

Write for it and current prices of any GRASS and CLOVER SEEDS, SEED WHEAT, OATS, RYE or other FIELD SEEDS required. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

T. W. Wood & Sons,
Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.
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= MEN =

To be able to act like men must be in full possession of all their powers and faculties. Do you feel that you are in the enjoyment of perfect manhood? Or is some unmentionable thief robbing you of your birthright? Would you know? Write for one of the most extraordinary books on men's ailments ever published. Sent free, sealed, by the ERIE MEDICAL CO., Niagara Square, BUFFALO, N. Y.
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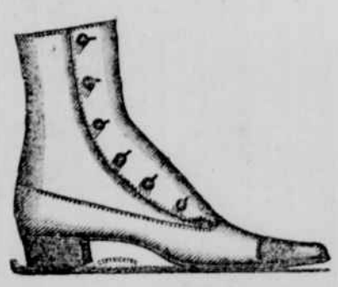
The Latest Fad!!

BIG BUTTON BOOTS!



We have just received a supply of these new style Big Button Shoes for Ladies' and Gentlemen. They are pretty, stylish, and lots of time is saved buttoning them, as there are at least ten buttons less on a pair than the old style.

J. MAY & SON

607 Broad Street.
se17-eod

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

TEMPLE

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

OUR FALL EXHIBITION

OF CHOICE DRESS FABRICS will be continued throughout the week. All are invited.

NEW FALL GLOVES.

Four Button Pique Kid Gloves, in Reds and Browns. Price per pair, $1.50.

The "Dorothy" Kid Glove in Browns, Red, Tans and Black. Pearl Buttons, Fancy Stitching. Price per pair, $1.50.

Four Button Pique, Trefousse, Kid Gloves, in Reds, Browns, Tans and Black. Price per pair, $2.

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.

NEW SILKOLINES, 36 inches wide, in dainty colorings and newest designs, 12½ and 15c. a yard.

POGODA PONGEES, 31 inches wide, in entirely new and confined patterns, 10c. a yard.

NEW CRETONNES, 31 inches wide, slightly heavier than the Pongees, 12½c. a yard.

LACE STRIPE CURTAIN SCRIM, 38 inches wide, 5c., 7c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. a yard.

EVEN MESH SCRIM for fancy work, 40 inches wide. Price 25c. a yard.

FIGURED DRAPERY SILKS in artistic colorings. Price 60c. a yard. Small lot of same in older styles reduced to 37½c a yard.

FRENCH TAPESTRY, 50 inches wide, for drapery, and furniture coverings, new colorings and choice designs. Price 85c. a yard.

COIN SPOT CURTAIN MUSLIN, 38 inches wide, for sash and chamber curtains. Price 18c. a yard.

4x6 Chenille Table Covers, 75c. Handsome assortment of colorings.

4x4 Chenille Table Covers, 75c. Desirable floral patterns.

Colorings include Blue, Old Rose, Terra Cotta, Tan, Light Blue, etc.

o—FOR MEN.—o

All Silk, Satin Knots and Four-in-Hands, the latter with both straight and flowing ends, dark and light colors, worth 50c. Price 35c., or 3 for $1.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 5½c.
2 pounds Best Cream Cheese for 25c.
Rio Roasted Coffee, 18c. per pound.
New Early June Peas, 10c. per can.
New Corn, 3 cans for 25c.
Pure Lard, 3 pounds for 25c.
Best City Meal, 60c. a bushel.
Good Tea, 25c. a pound.
Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee, 23c. a pound.
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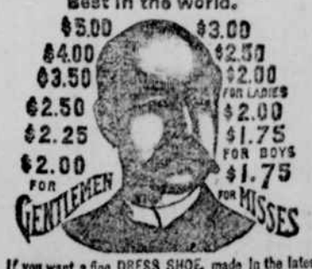

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