GRAND MILITARY DISPLAY

WHICH TOOK PLACE AT CENTREVILLE IN THE YEAR 1861.

In Honor of a French Prince, Who Inspected the Confederate Troops and Was Pleased With Their Efficiency.

Several weeks after the date of the pale at Centreville, described in a former communication, the monotony of camp-life at the same place was varied by an unexpected, but interesting event. This was a grand review, gotten up in honor of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Our company, the First Richmond Howitzers, had just returned from Vienna, to which place they had been advanced during the latter days of July, with General Bonham's brigade. Captain Del Kemper's company of artillery being also with Bonham at Vienna, our battery was soon relieved from that duty, and ordered to report to Generl Longstreet, at Centreville. It was during our service under this officer that the review took place. This was to be a novel experience to us. We had frequently been subjected to inspections by high military officials, which had therefore ceased to interest us. These were always held on Sunday, and to us untutored soldiers seemed only a military excuse for violating the sanctity of the day. When we first went out to the war, the impression prevailed that Sunday was to be as much a day of rest in the army as it was at our homes in peace times. This illusion, however, was soon dispelled. On the occasion referred to the company was paraded in full uniform. The men wore white cotton gloves, looked as clean as they could, stood still and stiff as possible, while the inspecting officer and his staff rode horseback all round the company. After he had gotten back to the place from which he started, he and his staff halted in front of the line, and the troops were then required to march by him, in order that he might judge of their military training and efficiency. After one of these useless parades on Sunday there was always left in the mind a residuum of regret that so much preparation and effort had been made on that day for such small results.

The visit of Prince Napoleon to General Beauregard just at this time excited the minds of our people very much. All sorts of rumors got afloat in the army. Some said that the French empire was doubtless more than willing to recognize the Confederates, and had possibly sent this scion of that great line to open the subject with Beauregard. He had been considered the hero of the late victory of Manassas, and being himself a Frenchman by descent, it was natural that many others saw in this fact a reason why that sympathetic people might wish to express their partiality for the southern cause. Under all the circumstances the coming event now occupied the attention of the soldiers to the exclusion of all other subjects.

It was early in August The Prince had already passed from Alexandria down to Beauregard's headquarters at Manassas, and was now about to return. As soon as the review was determined upon orders were sent to all the neighboring commands to prepare for the occasion. The country around Centreville was covered by the tents of the troops. Longstreet's brigade occupied the hills immediately about the village. This was to be the first grand review held by the army, and the trouble was to find room for such a military pageant. The country was hilly and rough and so occupied by large bodies of forest that it was scarcely possible to arrange the troops so that the display might be made effective upon the distinguished stranger. It was remembered that he was a Bonaparte, and therefore was presumed to have an eye for military affairs. The very thought of a visit from one of that illustrious house created an intense interest in the affair. It was almost as if we were about to look upon the image of the extraordinary man whose appearance on the earth the century before had created a new and special epoch in its history. Here was one of his nearest collateral descendants, his own nephew, and cousin of the reigning emperor, Napoleon III., and, as many believed, might at some future day ascend the imperial throne of France. He had played a conspicuous part in the affairs of his country, and was supposed to possess some of the personal characteristics of that fate-endowed race. For these and many other such reasons the approaching review was to our imaginations fraught with extraordinary anticipations.

At length the day was fixed for the event. All was bustle and activity in the camp. The [illegible] was with the artillery, the First Richmond Howitzers being expected to occupy the extreme right of the line. The troops were now busy polishing their arms, dusting uniforms, and getting together all the "store" collars and white gloves that could be found in camp. Our harness was cleaned; the horses were always kept in good condition as long as the proper food could be procured. The old Institute brass guns were burnished up until they shone like gold, and every chain and stock and pintle-hook scrupulously clean. It had been determined to establish the line of review over the hills north and eastward from the village, its extreme right resting not far from the latter and the left extending to a point on the Little river turnpike in the direction of Fairfax courthouse. The five brigades of infantry then lying near Centreville, including artillery and cavalry, made up about fifteen thousand men, the largest body of Confederate soldiers we had ever been able to see together at one time. It was now early in August. The weather was hot and dry. On the morning of the review the entire line was established by 10 A. M., ready to receive the French Prince and his escort. Longstreet was in command and with his staff was now in the field. Officers and men were in full dress, their recently-made uniforms of Confederate gray cloth not yet having given way to the wear and tear of severe service. The yellow light of that burning day shone, it seemed, with more than ordinary fierceness. Of course there was the delay always incident to such affairs—hour after hour passed, and no signs of the Prince.

The troops had been in the habit of dressing as lightly as possible during the very warm weather; and now as they stood encased in thick clothing under the scorching heat, they suffered greatly. Mid-day arrived, but still no signs of the expected cortege from the direction of Manassas. As the time wore on the men and animals became painfully impatient; and could the sentiment of our little army have been freely expressed, the popularity of the Bonaparte family and the rest of the French princes would have been found seriously impaired since the Morning of that day. For more than four hours they had been waiting, when at last the arrival of a courier announced the coming of the strangers. A cloud of dust on our extreme right heralded their immediate approach. An open carriage drawn by two horses, and escorted by the Black horse cavalry, was seen to leave the main road, and entering the open field to our right, moved towards the front of the line. In this vehicle sat the Prince and his French traveling companion. The whole was under the direction of Colonel George W. Lay, of the Confederate army, who had been assigned as special attendant upon the Prince. He had been educated at West Point, was a good French scholar; had served in the United States army and had been aide-de-camp and private secretary to General Winfield Scott during the Mexican war, and was, in all respects, considered a most proper officer for the duties of the present occasion. As the carriage approached the position of General Longstreet and staff a tremor of preparation crept along the line, from regiment to regiment over the hills to the extreme left. The men were now relieved from their protracted suspense. As soon as the Prince arrived opposite the line a blare of bugles amid the rolling of drums and the prolonged fanfaronades of military bands, together with the dipping of the national colors and the waving of flags, pennons and fanions welcomed him to the presence of this past of the Confederate army. With uncovered head and waving hat he acknowledged the courtesy. With all this, we were not a little disappointed to see a scion of the Bonapartes at a military review drawn about in a carriage. Our imaginations had pictured a mounted warrior and his attending staff, gallant in martial pomp, coming to scrutinize with practiced eye this crude array of citizen soldiers. Not so, however. The truth was Prince Louis Napoleon was too fat to mount a horse. As he alighted from the carriage his obese figure seemed [illegible] as he walked along, than to act a squadron in the field.

Notwithstanding this cumbrous and awkward appearance, we could not fail to observe the strong, personality which [illegible] him with the distinguished family he represented. The large head, short neck and Atlean shoulders recalled at once the characteristic features of his illustrious uncle.

After the din and excitement consequent upon the reception of the Prince had subsided, it was noticed that a short consultation was held between Beauregard's staff, who had come up from Manassas with the party, and the officers of the review. This delay was soon explained. The Confederate authoritics were anxious to make the best possible impression upon the distinguished foreigner, who had taken the trouble to penetrate their lines for an apparently private purpose. They thought they had a right to take advantage of this circumstance. At all events, they saw that he was not only pleased at what he had seen, but was as much surprised. He, no doubt, recollected that the South had no regular army; that the troops in that review had recently been raw levies taken from the body of the southern people, who, though unprepared for a great war, had, to the surprise of the world, proved themselves capable of becoming the best of soldiers. He knew the fact that many of the very regiments then before him had but lately taken part in the battle which had inflicted defeat and disgrace upon veteran regulars of the United States army, and upon hosts of trained volunteers sent out from the large cities of the North. The Confederates were, therefore, anxious that he should understand why it was that with such odds against them, they were not unwilling to try the issue of war with their stronger neighbors; and that their hopes of ultimate success were not without reasonable foundation. They did not wish him, or any other person prominently known, to think that the war on the part of the South was a mere rising of the peasantry, a Jacquerie or a mere Garibaldian out-break. It was proper that he should appreciate and understand the peculiar aptitude of the southern people to military affairs. To this end it was thought best to give the Prince a practical illustration of the fact. He was to be shown how, in a short time, a body of young men, whose daily occupation in times of peace were not calculated to prepare them for the exigencies and demands of actual war, had suddenly been transformed into veteran troops.

For this purpose the first regiment of Virginia volunteers raised entirely in Richmond city, was immediately withdrawn from the line of review, and required to display the battalion drill, with reference to every detail of modern infantry tactics. In an hour's time, and after a severe experience on that August day, the strangers and others who witnessed the drill were more than pleased at the proficiency and skill of the newly organized troops of the South.

It was now late in the day. So, soon as the drill of the First Virginia regiment had ended, the carriage containing the Prince and his attendants moved off on the road to Alexandria, to be conducted to the Federal lines by its gallant escort. Thus occurred the first grand review of the army in this part of Virginia, the incidents of which ae as correctly narrated, as memory recalls them after the lapse of more than thirty years.

The noted Frenchman who had just taken leave of the Confederate lines may not be known to some of our readers. Had his previous career been as familiar to them at the time of this visit as it afterwards became, it is doubtful whether the soldiers of the South would have given him so warm a reception. This Prince Napoleon was the son of Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of the great Napoleon; consequently was nephew to that extraordinary man. Jerome when quite young had married an American lady, Miss Patteson, of Baltimore. His brother, the Emperor, caused him to separate himself from that lady, and from ambitious motives, prevailed upon him to marry a European Princess, the daughter of the king of Wurtemburg. Immediately after this union he was made king of Westphalia by his ambitious uncle. This took place in 1807, when the great Emperor was in the plenitude of his power. Prince Napoleon, the hero of our recent review, was one of the children of this marriage. He was never remarkable for anything but his extreme obesity, and for entertaining Democratic opinions of the most radical character. Notwithstanding this, when the star of his family was again in the ascendant at the accession of his cousin Louis Napoleon to the throne of France, he became a Senator of the Empire, but did nothing in that capacity to vindicate his claim to distinction. When the war between France and England against Russia broke out, every effort to make him useful to his country as a soldier or otherwise, proved a failure.

During the whole of the Crimean campaigns his conduct was pusillanimous in the extreme. He became the butt of the nation, and was first desisively called "Craint-plon," signifying, "lead or bullet fearer," and afterwards became commonly known by the more euphonic and convenient sobriquet of "Plo-Plon." He subsequently married the Princess Clotilda, daughter of King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, and passed his days in luxurious care, until his death, which occured but a few years ago.

W. P. P.

NEW LODGE-OFFICERS.

A List of Those Vested With Authority for This Term.

At the regular meeting of Anchor Lodge, No. 8, Order of The Golden Chain, Deputy Supreme Commander C. Y. Bargamin, assisted by Past-Commander J. R. Sheppard, installed the following officers for the ensuing term: George E. Wilson, commander; Thomas E. Taylor, vice-commander; Charles W. Ragland, assistant commander; W. L. Richardson, past commander; William H. Barratt, prelate; Albert Witte, secretary; Oscar J. Adams, collector; Charles Y. Bargamin, treasurer; Richard E. Cox, guide; J. E. Wilkinson, guardian; P. G. A. Stecker, sentinel; T. H. Barratt, W. H. Wilkinson, and W. L. Richardson, trustees. Albert Witte, representative, and C. Y. Bargamin alternate, to the past commanders' convention.

This order meets in Ellett's Hall, on the second and fourth Friday nights at 8 o'clock, of each month.

O[illegible] Council.

At a meeting Friday night at Druids' Hall, of the Old Dominion Council, No. 216, American Legion of Honor, the following officers were installed by District Deputy Grand-Commander [illegible]ristian C. Thon: Past Commander, A. M. Meyer; Commander, E. C. Meyer; Vice-Commander, H. E. Hirshburg; Orator, J. E. Whittaker; Chaplain, Louis Doughty; Secretary, Julius Bear; Collector, C. C. Thon; Treasurer, E. J. Weymouth; Guide, J. A. Dixson; Warden, J. A. Mattert; Sentry, C. A. Wacker; Trustees, George T. King, W. H. Stratton, and H. Bullington.

About a year ago I took a violent attack of la grippe. I coughed day and night for about six weeks; my wife then suggested that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. At first I could see no difference, but still kept taking it, and soon found that it was what I needed. If I got no relief from one dose I took another, and it was only a few days until I was free from the cough. I think people in general ought to know the value of this remedy, and I take pleasure in ackrowledging the benefit I have received from it.—Madison Mustard, Otway, Ohio. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeve & Co., and H. G. Dorstmann, druggists.

SETTLERS ARE COMING.

IMMIGRATION IS A CONDITION AND NOT A THEORY.

The Northwest Looks to the Old Dominion as a Place of Shelter from the Northern Blizzards—Many Letters.

The question of immigration is a condition and no longer an abstract theory in Virginia. Uncultivated and unassisted by the means which the wide-awake States put forth to attract settlers, immigration is pushing itself, unsought, upon the old Commonwealth.

Looking from the standpoint of long accepted sources of immigration the present condition is surprising, inasmuch that it shows that Virginia may look to the northwest States of the Union, and not to Europe, for an increased population. Without any special appropriation to publish or even to buy postage for circulation through the mail, the Commissioner of Agriculture last summer got out a hand-book of Virginia, creditable to any State, and distributed it with such judgment as is bringing the most practical results, and the demand for it shows the awakening of a remarkable interest in the Old Dominion by the strangers abroad. In a conversation with the commissioner, I was told that since the publication of the book and its distribution at Chicago, a large number of letters inquiring for lands, have been received, and several parties are now in the State prospecting, who were attracted by the facts stated therein. Said he: "Some have bought and some have rented, and others are looking around. The outlook appears better for a good class of immigrants, and that is about all I can say."

The commissioner permitted me to make extracts from a number of letters that have been received at his office, which show that his claims are in no way exaggerated. They in a measure indicate the disadvantages of the localities in which the writers live, and possess a peculiar interest to any one interested in seeing Virginia inhabited by a larger and more thrifty population.

They Need Shelter Belts.

For instance a nurseryman writing from Stockton, Wis., under date of October 3d, advertises on his letter-heads deciduous and evergreen seedlings by the million for the claims, "Shelter belts a specialty." No wonder he desires to flee a land where they have to plant a belt of trees to escape the wind. The writer says:

"I am thinking very strongly of emigrating to Virginia in the early future. I have your report for 1892, and in your preface you refer to a hand-book which you contemplated getting out for Fair use. Have you got it out, and will you send me a copy? Will you also kindly explain to me how your State indebtedness stands. I see that it is an enormous debt, and must make high taxes if paid."

It would seem that Virginia's debt is celebrated abroad and that its later history has not yet reached the outlying district.

Iowa fruit grower says: "I am going to move from Iowa to Virginia this coming winter, but have not decided in what part of the State I shall locate. If you can send me any literature or can give me any information pertaining to different sections of Virginia I will consider it a favor, especially those sections best adapted to fruit raising."

Many Want to Come.

An Owosso (Mich.) farmer in November wrote: "Will you please send me a hand-book of Virginia pertaining to farming, fruit, climate, minerals, mountains, timber, etc. Several families in this locality intend moving south, and wish to know something of your State. By sending me the desired information, you will oblige many wishing to come south to live."

An Advance Courier.

The writer of the following letter from Rushville, Neb., received in November, has already settled in Virginia and is probably the advance courier of a large number of similar desires. It is worth reading. He says:

"Some two weeks ago I got home from a trip through your section of Virginia, and I am very favorably impressed with your country, its advantages, climate, resources, etc.

"I have also read the letter addressed to you in the October number of "The Southern States." I went there in the interest of quite a number of persons who want to go south, from this neighborhood and other parts of this State. I have made my report, and they are more than pleased, and I believe that quite a colony can be induced to go there. These people are a live, wide-awake, sober, industrious class, and a valuable acquisition to any country.

"I am trying to get my business in shape to go there and make a home, and I want to say to you, now is the time to strike, as a great many are dissatisfied here. The dry weather has cut their crops short, and prices are very low. I want to visit your country again soon, and expect to take with me a delegation of some five or six. I have written the officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad for a low fare from Omaha, Chicago, or St. Louis, (Omaha would be much preferred), as our farmers look quite a while at a dollar now.

"They treated me very nicely on my trip there, and I have no doubt they will look at the matter from a business standpoint, knowing that the location of these people in that country means an increase of trade to them. I wish you would call on Messrs. Potts and Hotchkiss, of your city, and use your influence to get us a low rate for our delegates, and also on emigrant outfits per car.

"I have spent considerable time to give these people a fair and correct idea of my impressions of your country, and I feel positive that can a few families be induced to settle, that at least from twenty to thirty good families will eventually settle there as a result. Could a few of the people be able to trade in some good western land on farms there, there would be no trouble to start the ball rolling.

"There has been, and now is, a great effort being made among some of our people to get them to emigrate to western Canada, and as an inducement the Canadian Pacific railroad is giving them passes from Winnipeg, and in no case is the charge more than one cent per mile, with a very low rate for emigrant outfits. Please use your influence with these people and have them report to me at once. With a united effort on the part of your people your country can be made to blossom like the rose, and in five years' time your $5. and $6. land will be worth $20."

Wide Awake.

It will be seen that the Canadian people are wide awake to their interest and offering free passes to immigrants. A low rate from the Northwest to Virginia would attract many.

A merchant tailor in Winnipeg, Canada, last month wrote:

"My son wishes to go into farming, and I have heard a good deal about Virginia and have recommend him to try your State. The climate here is very severe, and is hard on women and children. Will you be kind enough to send me your Hand-Book of Virginia?"

A farmer from the blizzard-swept State of North Dakota, who deserves a more salubrious climate, writes:

"There is a small party of us here that desire to change location and are looking for cheap farm lands in good location, also timber lands near to market; we have cash for same. We want to change climate. Will make change in fall of 1894. Any information from you will be gladly received. We are not looking for high priced improvements but cheap and good land."

A New Englander.

The reputation of Virginia has reached even to the vicinity of Boston. A farmer writes from Becket, Mass., as follows:

"I have seen in some paper mention of a Hand-book of Virginia, to be obtained by writing to the Commissioner of Agriculture of Virginia. I am interested in Virginia and have for some time been seeking information concerning that State with the idea of making my home there. If you have such a pamphlet, will you kindly send me a copy? Am anxious for some help in deciding which part of the State would best suit me."

Montana, the land of the skies, also sends inquiries. The treasurer of a mining company at Independence Park says:

"I am thinking of changing my residence from this State to some point in Maryland or one of the Virginias, and I wish to get some information in regard to those States. Am told that a circular or pamphlet is issued from your office giving some information in regard to the resources of Virginia.

"If so, will you be kind enough to send me a copy?"

A Unique Letter.

The following is from Mr. H. Clara, of Pleasanton, Nebr., who, from the phraseology of his letter, appears to be a foreigner, and, no doubt, writes with the same pronunciation that he talks:

"I appreciate the Book very much and astamate it very highly, I never Know anything of the Va., untill now. I see that Va., is very reach in deposits of Minerals and Timber and also very reach in fruits and other resources, as Book speciafic. Of course am not fimerely with the Va., lands, what they can produce and neighter can understand how the farmers can raise crops in the sandy lands, like Wheat corn oats and other articles as they do, according to Books, I can get better information regart to lands. I will appreciated it I very well understand that is very hard for the Comis. of Agriculture to publish the details of each County, and certain percal of land, it will require time and Money. I would like to ask you for more information provide will be grantsl by you, and that is regard to Prince George County. What Kind Crops Mostly the farmers raise, and what Kind of crops could be raise on there lands. The hand Book, gave only sketshut of same. Would you recommard the County sufficant for all Kinds produces and hay. of all Kinds, are dose the County is as good as any County in state for farmer only, how would be to raise of all kinds stock. I be very glad to hear from you on this subject.

Wants to Know About John Smith.

I read in hand Book about History of Cap. John Smith can I get the history in the state, or do you Know where I can get the same! and what price, dose the Southern Planter is agriculture News, and where is published. I heard from my friend living in Va., at present time. The Climate I think is O. K. in Winter and summer. I would ask you for one more copies of Hand Book of Va., for my friend living here, provide would be granted, he desire to have one he antisipating here to sale out and move to Va., only he want to get better informed about the State, in Case you have one copiy on hand and will grand him one. I be greatly oblige for same. I like to move and settle on farm where is favorable climate, and all Kinds of fruit grows. You will excuse me or botter you, for information."

They're in Luck.

In November, 1891, the Fraternal Circle, of Boston, Mass., went into the hands of a receiver. In accordance with a decree of the Superior Court of Boston, entered on the 8th of October, the receivers paid 69.6 per cent. of the money paid in. The members in this city, numbering between three and four hundred persons, received on Friday from Receiver P. E. Tucker the amounts coming to them.

The total sum distributed among the Richmond members amounted to about eight or ten thousand dollars.

Corals increase by egs, spontaneous division and germination. The rate of growth has not been fully determined. Professor Agassiz indicates the growth of reefs at Key West at the rate of six inches in one hundred years, and adds that if we double that amount it would require 7,000 years to form the reefs in that place and hundreds of thousands of years for the growth of Florida.

For a clear head and steady nerves Take Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cts.

THE COHEN COMPANY THE COHEN COMPANY THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15, and 17 East Broad Street.

RICHMOND, Monday, January 15, 1894.

THE response to our Grand Reduction Sales has been beyond our expectation. Neither rashly nor timidly are our plans. Whether we lose or make, we are bound to do our utmost to reduce this Great Stock.

THIS IS CERTAINLY BUYERS' HARVEST TIME WITH US.

Sunday intervening, we will be compelled to open Monday by 9 o'clock to make preparations for this sale.

DRESS SILKS.

Let us impress the chance on your mind. It is a bargain sale of choice Dress Silks, without a job lot among them. The bargain part: Half Price—actual. The goods part: Every piece an expert selection—the whole taken from our matchless collection—**THEY MUST GO.**

Handsome Black Satin Duchesse, 95c.
Triple X quality Satin Duchesse, $1.50, from $2.50.
Handsome Black All-Silk Taffeta, with satin polka dots, or squares, if you prefer, $1.25 a yard.
Black Brocades, Satin Duchesse, $1.25 a yard.
29 pieces Brocade Evening Silks, light, blue, pink, white, cream, lavender, cardinal, corn color and tint shades, 69c. a yard.
Extra heavy quality Duchesse Satin, in night shades, at 95c.
Handsome quality Duchess Satin, in ivory white, especially adapted for wedding gowns, $1.25 a yard. The $3.25 quality for $2.
Fine Black French Crepe de Chine, $1.50 quality, warranted all pure silk, 89c.
Evening shades of Satin at 45c.
Choice of 19 pieces Figured China Silks, that were 89c and $1, 46c.
Solid Color China, in light and dark shades, 39c.

Woolen Dress Goods yield to the heroic methods that can reduce this stock.

16 pieces All-Wool Dress Goods, double fold, our 50c ones, 25c a yard now.
7 pieces Green, Blue, and Black Alpaca Lustre, at 8 1-3c.
11 pieces fine All-Wool Serge, 39c a yard, from 50c.
3 pieces Black and Gray All-Wool 6 1-4 French Camel's-Hair Suitings, 65c a yard, from $1.
7 pieces Gray Camel's-Hair Serge, 12 1-2c.
Lot 1.—7 Patterns Dresses, that were from $8 to $12, now $3.95.
Lot 2.—6 Patterns Dresses, that were from $19 to $15, now $6.50.
Lot 3.—8 Patterns Dresses, that were from $15 to $28, now $10 choice.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

You can't buy Black Goods haphazard, for you can't judge them till they are worn. Then it's too late. Not many merchants know; we know, and we protect you.

Your buying is safe, because we let no unworthy goods in. 30 per cent. reduction this week to reduce the stock.

46-inch All-Wool Imperial Serge, 69c, from $1.
42-inch All-Wool Tamise, with Venetian stripe, Priestley's, from $1.20.
42-inch Silk Warp Henrietta, with a silk pin stripe, $1.48, from $1.75.
40-inch All-Wool Henrietta, 95c, from $1.25.
40-inch good quality All-Wool Storm Serge, 39c, from 50c.
38-inch All-Wool Hopsack, 46c, from 59c.
29-inch Black Lusterine, 12 1-2c, from 20c.

The Linens placed on sale last week are a triumph that crowns this store with the greatest amount of eulogy. Despite the bad weather of last week three thousand dollars' worth are gone to their long home among our patrons. SOME of all kinds are yet here.

We will repeat a few prices:

Table Damasks, that are good values at all times at 59c; 40c a yard.
Table Damasks, that are good values at 75c; 59c a yard.
Table Damasks, that are good values at $1; 75c a yard.
The Heavy Scotch at 89c.
The fine Scotch Linen, from $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, and $2.75; now $1.20, $1.48, $1.75, and $2.25.
Double heavy Scotch Huck Towels, 22x48, pure linen, 9c.
Turkish Towels, 36x18, with border and fringe, 12 1-2c.
Tough Pound Huck Towels, Scotch linen, 38x20, 25c.
46x20 Damask Towels, knotted fringe, either white or colored borders, 36c, from 50c.

Slightly damaged fine plain GLASS CRASH, pure linen, 5c a yard.

7 pieces Crash, 3 3-4c a yard.
Scotch Peasant, hand-wrought Crash, 10c a yard.
Just 2 numbers Napkins that we have enough of to safely advertise—
5-8 heavy Dinner Napkins at $1.26.
3-4 22x32 Dinner Napkins, $2.65, from $3.48.
Lots of Napkins where we only have 2 or 3 dozen of one kind, but cannot advertise lots so small to-day. Bargain prices on them.

DOMESTICS—
Too many on hand.
69 pieces fine Merrimac Shirting Prints, 3 3-4c a yard.
20 pieces fine French Percale, pretty designs, 9c a yard.
16 pieces 4-4 fine Brown Cotton, 4 3-4c a yard.
19 pieces Dress Ginghams. We want to open the season with a fresh lot; 4 1-2c a yard.
Pretty designs and good quality.
The entire lot of 4-4 Dress Flannelettes, 10c a yard qualities, 5c a yard.

Embroidered Flannels, 10 pieces of different colors and designs for skirts, no matter what the price was, its 50c now.

Eider-Down Flannels 35c a yard—all colors.

Muslin Underwear. There are two master ideas in this business, one the collecting of the most perfect stocks in the most liberal manner to you; the other, the collecting of unusual values properly termed "BARGAINS," accumulations of useful merchandise, found at prices below intrinsic value by any of the hundreds of PRICE-DEPRESSING incidents and accidents. Our Hertzog, Mayer & Co. Muslin Underwear purchase was a most fortunate accident purchase, both for our patrons and ourselves.

Our competitors are demoralized. They cannot imagine how we could make such a deal at a time when the goods are most wanted. Here they are though all the same.

The French Designers call for Frou-Frou this season—which means ruffles and flounces. They all have them.

95c for a Cambric or Cotton Gown, tucked yoke front and back, sailor collar and cuffs, Nainsook ruffle.
95c for handsome Tucked Yoke Gown, with inserting, full ruffle around neck, down front of Hamburg.
$1.19 for a Gown, V-neck, Torchon inserting and tucked yoke, Torchon edge.
$1.19 for a handsome Gown, V-neck, Val. lace, inserting and tucked yoke, Val. edge.
$1.19 for Gown, V-neck, double ruffle of embroidery, either in colors or white.
$1.46 Gown, puff yoke, of all-over embroidery, Empire style, full ruffle of embroidery.
Another (the same price, $1.46), full puffed yoke, sailor collar, cuffs of handsome embroidery.
$1.75 for Gown, Empire style, box-pleated yoke back and front, double rever of embroidery over shoulders back and front, sailor collar, finished with beading in colors and white.
$2 for Gown, Empire style back and front, sailor collar, trimmed with handsome inserting and Point de Paris lace ruffle.
Another $2 Gown, square yoke, two rows of inserting and tucks, yoke trimmed all around of handsome Nainsook embroidery, full ruffle around neck, and cuffs of embroidery.
$3 for Gown, three rows fine Nainsook embroidery, inserting back and front, V reefer collar.
$2.50 for Gown, Eton style, all-over embroidery yoke, full ruffle all around yoke, sleeves, and collar.

CHEMISE—
Chemise, V-neck, trimmed with Val. lace, inserting, and edge, beading, tucked bottom, $1.40.
Chemise, Torchon and embroidery yoke, tucked bottom, edged with Torchon lace, $1.25.
Chemise, handsome square neck of Medicis lace, yoke and edge, 98c.
Chemise, fine Nainsook embroidery, yoke edged with narrow edge, 98c.
Drawers, Torchon inserting and insertings of Medicis lace, and edge tucked, 92c.
Drawers of Hemstitched Embroidery, ruffle of eight cluster tucks, either in cambric or cotton, $1.20.
Drawers, three clusters of six tucks, handsome ruffle of Nainsook, $1.50.
Drawers, Point de Paris lace and inserting of embroidery, and edge, $1.75.
Drawers, platt Val. lace, inserting, Hamburg beading, open lattice work, with ribbon drawn through full ruffle of platt Val. lace, $2.

SKIRTS—
Skirt, cambric ruffle of Torchon lace inserting and tucks, with lace ruffle, $1.25.
Skirt, cambric ruffle, 15 inches, with Torchon lace inserting and edge, $1.85.
Skirt, two ruffles of Nainsook, edged with platt Val. lace, 7 inches wide, $1.69.
Skirt, 13-inch ruffle, with two rows of platt Val. inserting, Val. lace, 4 inches wide.

Lace Curtains. 24 thousand dollars' worth was the overplus, only two thousand dollars' worth disposed of so far.

Read a few of the Special Reduction prices to force down the stock.

26 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, 60 inches wide, extra heavy, 4 styles, $2 a pair, from $3.46.
15 pairs Imitation Brussels Lace Curtains, handsome designs, $1.96 a pair, from $3.50 a pair.
19 pairs Imitation Irish Point, 3 1-2 yards long, pretty scroll and leaf designs, $1.50, from $3.
40 pairs eight different kinds, cream and white, Imitation Brussels, Cluny and Tambour lace, $2 a pair, from $3 and $4.50.
25 pairs Point de Sprit Centres, double border, at $1.75 a pair, from $2.98.
8 pairs real Irish Point Curtains, from $6.50 and $7.50 to $8 a pair.
10 pairs from $4.50 to $5.
6 pairs from $15 to $20.
4 pairs real Tambour Lace, 4 yards long, extra wide, $7.50 a pair, from $19.80.
Real Brussels Lace Curtains, $10 for $15 ones; $18 for $25 ones.
14 pairs Silk Damask Curtains, $7.50, from $12.50.

Cloaks. Not a garment that is not this season's purchase, not a garment that you cannot buy for 50c on the dollar of the original cost.

One rack of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, about 20 different styles, former prices from $5.50 to $10; choice $3.50 now.
One rack of 22 Ladies' Coats, 10 tight-fitting, lined through with satin, former price $10; now $1.50. Also, several Double-Breasted Box Coats, were $3.50; now $1.50.
$30 Wraps for $15.
$25 Wraps for $12.
$15 Wraps for $7.50.
6 Children's Long Coats, all-wool material, ages 3 and 4 years, closing out price, $1, from $5.

Big Sale of Houseware.

Heavy retinned, polished and seamless dishpans.

8-quart, 15c; regular price 25c.
10-quart, 21c; regular price 35c.
14-quart, 26c; regular price 48c.
17-quart, 32c; regular price 59c.
Covered Buckets, fire-proof bottoms, 1-quart, 3c; 2-quart, 5c; 3-quart, 7c; 4-quart, 10c; 6-quart, 13c; 8-quart, 16c; 10-quart, 20c.
Heavy-Polished Tin Pudding Pans, 3-quart, 5c; 8-quart, 8c.
Japanned Coffee Canisters, 1-pound, 6c; 2-pound, 9c; 4-pound, 14c.
Japanned Cake Boxes, small size, 29c; medium, 38c; large, 50c.
Decorated Heavy Japanned Chamber Pails, with cover, 17c.
Heavy Black Japanned Tea Trays, with Persian borders, 16-inch, 15c; 18-inch, 19c; 20-inch, 25c; 24-inch, 35c.
Oil Cans, 2-quart, 9c; 4-quart, 14c.
Victor Rotary Flour Sifters, 13c.
Heavy Retinned Muffin Pans and Rings, 10c.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, metal bottom, No. 7, 55c; No. 8, 69c.
Dredge Boxes, large size, 3c.
Cocoanut Graters, 3c.
Graduated Measuring Cups, 1-quart, 4c.
Long Basting Spoon, 3c.

CHINAWARE—
Decorated Carlsbad China Cup and Saucer and Plate Slate, 20c.
Decorated China Tea Canister, 29c.
Decorated Carlsbad China Table Cream Pitchers, 9c.
Decorated French China Tea Pots, regular value $1, $1.44, $1.75, and $1.97; now 65c choice.
720 Decorated Individual Butters, regular prices 69 and 75c and $1.10 per dozen; choice 2c each.
White French China Tea Cups and Saucers, oval shape, regular price $1.98 a dozen; now $1.20.
Opaque China Open Vegetable Dishes regular price 15 and 19c; now 10c.
French China Sugar and Cream Sets, 25c, from 50c.
French China Dinner Sets, 110 pieces, floral decorations, $20 from $29.50.

THALHIMER BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION AND MARK-DOWN SALE

Still continues to draw those in search of Bargains. Having gone through our remaining Stock of SILKS, we have made still greater reductions, Remnants and Short Ends at Half Price. Save money and see

OUR LINE OF SILKS.

Bargains in Evening Silks, Wash Silks, and Black and Colored Silks for street wear.

All our BLACK and COLORED DRESS GOODS at half price. Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods from 5c. a yard to 50c.; less than half their value.

CLOAKS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

As we have determined not to carry a Cloak over for next season, we have made still greater reductions. Read our prices and then call to see them if you want a bargain.

At $10.00 you can buy and take your choice of any of our Finest and Best Cape Coats, that sold at $20, $18, and $15.
At $5.00 you can buy any of our Best Plain and Fur-Trimmed Coats that sold at $15, $12.50, $10, and $7.50.
$5.00 Ladies' Black Cloth and Diagonal Plain and Cape Coats, suitable for spring wear, at $2.50, $3, and $5, that were sold at $5, $7.50, and $10.

Special Sale this week on 1,000 pairs Lace Curtains, 50 pairs Portieres, 250 pairs White Blankets, 100 Plush and Cloth Lap Robes, 500 Smyrna and Tapestry Rugs. See our line and prices.

THALHIMER BROTHERS.

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