

THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall, Temple Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple, Miles Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Hall, Isamson Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall, Myrtle Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall, Union Lodge, I. O. G. T., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Unity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Hall, Orono Lodge, I. O. G. T., R. M., Ceresia's Hall, Monarch Tribe, I. O. G. T., Junior O. U. A. M. Hall.

Haymakers' Degree, Odd-Fellows' Hall, Richmond Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall, Virginia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's Hall, Rescue Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Junior O. U. A. M. Hall.

New South Council, Junior O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets, Shockoe Council, R. A., Central Hall, Court No. 68, E. L. of A., Owen's Hall, Fulton Lodge, Tenth, Bonham Hall, Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall, Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Bevilade Hall, East-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall, Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall, Lee Lodge, Golden Shore, Central Hall, Company A, First Regiment, Artillery, R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.

IS THERE TO BE A RADICAL CHANGE IN TARIFF LEGISLATION?

There have been few greater surprises to the country than it received when the full import of the bill which the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives reported to revise the tariff drawn upon it. The issue for seven or eight years before the country had been protective upon one side, and was upon the whole theory of protection upon the other, and the country understood when the result of the Presidential and congressional elections in November, 1892, was announced to it that the party which was opposed to protection as a principle is our revenue system had swept the country with a triumph so overwhelming as to make the vote practically unanimous.

It was a very great surprise to the country indeed, then, when the administrative organ of the popular branch of this National Legislature brought forward as presumably its judgment of what the people had expected the National Legislature elected in that election to do a scheme of revenue taxation constructed essentially upon the very principles of protection, which it was universally supposed the people had intended to condemn by their votes in that election. This was such a surprise as to amount to a shock to a very great body of the people. We think, however, that we begin now to understand some things in this connection which have been entirely incomprehensible to us heretofore. The exceedingly well informed special Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes that paper that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is very far from representing the real sentiment of the majority of the Democratic members of the House. He says the Democratic majority of the House is essentially a free-trade body (in the sense, we apprehend, of a tariff for revenue only), and that it was with great difficulty the authority of the committee restrained that free-trade sentiment while the Wilson bill was before the House, and prevented it from reconstructing the bill so as to make it a free-trade measure, as far as the necessity for revenue would permit. He adds that the Senate Finance Committee, before which the bill goes in that body, being truly representative of Democratic sentiment in that body, will recast it entirely and present it as a purely revenue measure devoid of every scintilla of the idea of protection, in which form it will pass the Senate, and he says, when it goes back to the House in that form there is every probability that the real free-trade sentiment of the Democratic majority of the House will ratify the Senate's action and repudiate Mr. Wilson's bill for protection. If the Senate shall really reconstruct the bill so as to impose no taxes whatever but such as are necessary to raise the revenues that the Government needs, and distribute these ratably upon all imports so as to favor none and impose undue burdens upon none, they will arrive at a consummation to be most devoutly prayed for. Let us all hope, then, that this correspondent has correctly diagnosed the case of which there seems to be such extreme probability. And supposing that he has, it thus becomes a most interesting question how did Mr. Speaker Crisp ever come to constitute the Ways

and Means Committee of the House in such direct antagonism to the wishes and will of the great body of the Democratic members of the House? It might be difficult to answer this question, but it is not difficult to read between the lines of the letter we have referred to that, in the writer's opinion, it was in obedience to the wishes and views of the administration. It is now perfectly plain that Mr. Cleveland is not and has not been in sympathy with his party upon the questions involved in the tariff. It is plain now that his ideas of reform in the tariff go little, if any, further than to the admission free of duty of what are called "raw materials," and the Wilson bill has certainly been framed in conformity with an idea of this sort.

But, however that may be, it is certainly a thing that the party may congratulate itself upon if its representatives have determined to frame the tariff bill on the line of the views which are responsive to the sentiment of the party and to its declaration at Chicago, but above all the whole country demands prompt action—we must have the tariff settled.

SMALL VOTERS SEE THE BALLOT BOX?

It is almost incomprehensible how fair-minded men can oppose the bill for promoting purity in elections which Mr. Buford has brought before the Legislature. But it is absolutely incomprehensible how any one can speak of it as Mr. Boykin, of Isle of Wight, did on Wednesday in opposing it, as a bill "intended to make a radical innovation in the existing election laws." One of the provisions is that the ballot-box shall be kept in plain view of the voters during the whole time of the voting, and the other provision is that as soon as the voting is over two members from each of the opposing political parties, to be selected by the judges of election, shall be present with the officers of election to see the ballots taken out of the box, counted and compared with the poll-book, the book which contains the list of those who have voted. How these provisions can operate otherwise than in the interest of fairness and an honest election it is impossible to imagine. How they can be "radical innovations in the existing election laws," unless those laws are intended as a screen for fraud, it is equally difficult to imagine. In the interest of fairness and justice the bills should become laws.

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.

A prodigious step was taken towards reforming our elections when Colonel Gibson said in the House of Delegates on Wednesday that Democrats in the State were growing restive under the manner in which the electoral machinery had been worked in Virginia. "At the last gubernatorial election," he is reported to have said, "the Democratic majorities had been reduced in all Democratic counties, while in other sections, in the negro belt, an immense Democratic majority had been heaped up as a basis for future Democratic representation."

We do not know, of course, in what sense Colonel Gibson used this language, but we do know that it will be accepted by the people at large as a declaration by Colonel Gibson that frauds are practiced to a large extent in the elections in the negro counties. Colonel Gibson enjoys a very general and a very deserved reputation for independence, courage, and candor, and this declaration thus understood by the people will create a powerful impression.

We are satisfied that the people of the State were, in great measure, as ignorant four months ago of the real state of the case in many of the negro counties as the Times was. They are beginning to wake up to the truth, and this statement by Colonel Gibson will have an immense effect in bringing them to a consciousness of what really exists. When the people do ascertain the facts as they are we have no fear of what their judgment will be.

We suppose, now that Colonel Gibson has spoken the truth like a man, it will be in order for the corrupt politicians and their allies to call him Mugwump, Republican, and Populist, instead of honest and brave Democrat, which he is.

A PETTY AFFAIR.

We have met with nothing in a long time which was quite as little as Mr. Frey's assault upon Mr. Cleveland for ending a letter to President Dole, of Hawaii, with the sentence "May God have your Excellency in his wise keeping," while at the same time Minister Willis had instructions to undo the wrong our minister and marines had done, if it could be accomplished without force. Mr. Frey thought there was some peculiar significance to be attached to Mr. Cleveland's use of the formula "May God have your Excellency in his wise keeping." But Mr. Frey only displayed his ignorance by his remarks. For many centuries European kings have been in the habit of concluding communications signed by them with the formula, "Wherefore, I pray God may have you in His safe and holy keeping." When we set up on our own hook a hundred years ago, we inevitably preserved a good deal in the way of form that our monarchial parent had used. As our diplomatic communications were in the main with monarchies, we consequently adhered to monarchial usages in addressing them, and this formula was preserved in the State Department. All similar diplomatic communications terminate with this formula, which means nothing, but would be noticeable if omitted from as a document where it would otherwise appear. Mr. Frey should have known this before he undertook to remark on the expression.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Times: The hostile reception given to Mr. John Morley in Ireland is a very discouraging sign of the times with respect to Home Rule, all the more so that it was not disclosed and exclusively the work of the faction called "Farnetists" from which nothing would be surprising. The resulting placard, which greeted Mr. Morley in Cork may be treated as a mere exhibition of the national high spirit. But it was Mr. John Barry, who was elected as an anti-Parnellite, who made the speech in Dublin denouncing Mr. Morley, and graciously referring to Mr. Morley as the Grand Old Man of England. It has been evident, ever since the introduction of the last Home-Rule bill, and indeed before, that the chief obstacle in the way of granting home rule to the Irish lay with the Irish themselves.

New York World: There is now probably an end to the efforts on the part of McKane's counsel for a stay. Judge Wright has followed Judge Dyk-

man in refusing to interfere, and in doing so he made a statement, that it would be clear, that the case will probably be scarcely less than an insult to any other judge even to consider the matter, and yesterday it was given that there would be no further efforts in that way would be made.

Judge Wright points out that after a few days of apparently careful as that before Judge Bartlett, no judge could be justified in interfering, except on reasonable grounds. He reminds counsel that Judge Cullen, one of the ablest jurists of the country, and a man of sound conscience, time and again heard all that peculiarly harsh and unbecomingly abusive language, and carefully through the entire proceedings, and he decided that no shadow of any kind rests upon the trial, and no fault could be found with the proceedings in any way discoverable.

New York Herald: After thirty-five years of gradual disappearance from the American flag, the bill which will shortly have another chance to fly in the great routes of international traffic. The bill now before Congress, introduced by Mr. Fithian, provides for the abolition of the antiquated laws which mainly have caused the continued decadence of our coast shipping by the building of vessels of small, foreign-built vessels under their own flag. The bill limits the free admission to American registry to ships built abroad for the purpose of trade only, but despite this questionable limitation, the passage of the new measure would do very much to resuscitate our moribund merchant marine.

New York Sun: The March number of the North American Review contains a laudable article by an English army officer, Sir G. Clarke. The author has evidently taken note of the actual and prospective development of the American navy, and coally proposes to turn the country's account by a naval union of the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of covering a joint protection of the waters of the two nations, and maintaining peace on all the waters of the globe. In other words, he would like the lion and the eagle would do the screaming, while the lion swallowed all the food in sight.

Educational Test—Australian Ballot.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir—I want to add my voice to that of others who are opposing the course of the Times in opposing election frauds, and I hope you will not grow weary in well-doing, but will continue to hold the people take hold of the subject themselves. In one important matter of detail I must differ from you, and your position seems to me to cut us out of all our election troubles. You propose to give an educational test, because you know some illiterate men who in all true and manly virtues are the peers of any educated men, and who are entitled to having their votes counted. You propose to have these men excluded from the privilege of voting. In regard to that I remark: 1. There must be extremely few such illiterate men in the country, and for free education so long offered by Virginia to all her citizens. 2. If these illiterates, for whose sake you would prefer to consent to having their votes counted, are so few, why should they be assuredly be willing either (a) to learn the minimum required to comply with the law, or else (b) they should be patriotic enough to sacrifice their votes for the good of their State. Have we not often heard of candidates for election day, would agree to stay at home all day and work if their hands would do the work, and in a moment of voluntary surrender of a right made in the interest of one's own people. You condemn the plan recently adopted in Mississippi, and I have greatly wondered that the Southern States did not learn from that State to solve their troubles in this way. Massachusetts has an educational qualification; why should not Virginia and Mississippi do the same? In Mississippi the negro quietly and instantly ceased to be a disturbing factor in the politics of the State, and the whites were disfranchised by the law, but a white man who will not in a year's time learn to read the Constitution of the United States does not deserve to vote.

The Mississippi law provides that if the voter cannot read the Constitution, he may vote if he can understand it when read to him. Now, of course, some one has to judge whether the ignorant voter is not being misled by the "some one" may be influenced by partisan bias and do wrong. But some provision could be made to reduce this able evil to a minimum. In Mississippi the immense majority of negroes simply did not register, and they were treated merely as Massachusetts treats all her voters.

Give us this educational test and the Australian ballot, and the result of the elections will very likely vanish, and stay vanished. A. H.

How the State Library Should be Opened.

Editor Times: In regard to the movement of the Chamber of Commerce to open to the public the State Library, it has occurred to me to ask you if you will kindly give me in behalf of the movement. The Times has always been foremost in advocating anything for the benefit of the community, and in this case the press would probably have much power. The resolution that has been pending to have it arranged so that the State Library will be more accessible to the public, many persons think will never be passed. As matters now stand the Library is virtually closed to the masses of the people, who generally have the means to purchase what books they wish. If the hours of the Library were opened, and the books were to be taken away, would it not be an inestimable public benefit? I acknowledge that my motive in advocating this is selfish, that I have a personal interest in the matter, but I believe it to be one of the first to avail myself of the opportunity, but it is not entirely so. Among my own friends I know of seven or eight who are well-to-do, and who themselves of such a chance if the books could be taken home, while it is impossible to get to the Library during the hours it is now open, and these are probably only a few out of many. The class of people who would avail themselves of this, but not those who would carelessly handle or lose books.

A friend in the Boston Public Library states that the books which are valuable to be taken away are marked with a white star, and if a book is desired from the library, it is taken away, the approximate cost of the book is deposited with the Librarian, when the book is returned, if the person does not wish another copy, the money is returned to him, and the book is returned to the library. A very large circulation it is seldom a loss; if lost, of course, it must be replaced.

Could not some such plan be inaugurated in regard to the State Library here? If this meets your approval may I ask you to say what you think of the matter? I am satisfied it would have much weight. C. A. W.

Sergeant's Clue

Sergeant Alexander Tomlinson, who is making the case of the robbery committed upon Mr. Murphy on Tuesday night by would-be robbers, has found a clue which may result in the capture of the men. The assailants were frightened off by the screams of their prospective victim, and left behind them the weapon with which the assault was made. Sergeant Tomlinson, while examining yesterday morning, washed the towel, when the mark "Ballimore Home Hospital" came into view on the end of the linen. The indelible-ink marks of the mark were taken as a clue to begin his investigation.

Lizzie to Stay in Jail.

Lizzie Walters will not be bailed, but will remain in the jail until her case comes up before the grand jury. Mr. Pollard, Lizzie's attorney, has said that while the relatives of the unfortunate woman are prepared to furnish the requisite bond, and are anxious to secure her release, her attorney has refused to accept being given her liberty. They fear that the absolute and intemperate habits of the woman would result in her doing something deleterious to their case. Mature deliberation in the matter causes them to view the transfer of Lizzie, and they will advise against the woman's being bailed.

The negro named John Clark, who recently committed two burglaries in Henrico county, was being located in Petersburg. He will probably be arrested in the near future.

THEY WILL TAX DOGS.

THE MANASSAS RAILROAD BILL WAS PASSED.

As Was Its Companion Bill Providing for the Sale of the State's Stock in the Fredericksburg Road.

The Senate yesterday did a great day's work. It passed the Richmond and Manassas Railroad bill and its companion bill, providing for the sale of the State's interest in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, and the conversion of the proceeds into century bonds, and moreover enacted a dog law by passing a House bill providing that the supervisors of each county in the State shall be empowered to levy a tax on dogs and to enforce the penalty for non-payment. The proverbial impossibility of getting such a measure through the Legislature was very nearly confirmed by the opposition of some of the old sages.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Buchanan: To incorporate the Home Investment Company.

By Senator LeCato: To prohibit the planting of oysters in a certain part of Assawoman creek, Assawoman county.

By Senator LeCato: To amend the Code in relation to law and when erroneous assessment of land corrected.

When the six penny bills offered by Senator Morris came up, those two making the chief officers of the peace, and relating to concurrent jurisdiction of the city and county courts over convicts, were passed.

Those providing for an increased term of office for the superintendent, an increase in salaries of the officers, and the adoption of the merit system as to the judges, were either passed or voted down. Mr. Berry declared his unchangeable opposition to any measure that would increase salaries, and impressed the Senate with the necessity of husbanding the State's money.

The Education Boards. The joint resolution appointing the electoral boards for the various counties and cities of the Commonwealth was agreed to.

The Henrico board, as shown by the resolution passed, is composed of Messrs. John Pope, Lewis, and Boyer.

Bills Passed. The following bills were passed: Senate bills: To incorporate the Saltville and Mendocino Railroad Company.

To ratify the charter of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Terminal Company.

To incorporate the Virginia Transit Company. (Substitute for the bill vetoed by the Governor.)

To protect sheep in Accomac and Northampton counties.

To incorporate the Alexandria Light, Power and Water Company.

To regulate the holding of city and ward primary elections in the city of Norfolk.

To incorporate the Spotsylvania Central railroad.

To provide for a supply of water in the village of Swansboro.

To incorporate the Elizabeth River Terminal Company.

To amend the charter of the Virginia, Washington and Maryland Ferry Company.

To authorize the payment of certain bequests made in the will of William James Cussen, late of the city of Richmond, to Denny-Street Methodist church, Fulton Baptist church, and Weddell Mission of the city of Norfolk.

To amend the charter of the Virginia, Washington and Maryland Ferry Company.

To authorize the payment of certain bequests made in the will of William James Cussen, late of the city of Richmond, to Denny-Street Methodist church, Fulton Baptist church, and Weddell Mission of the city of Norfolk.

To amend the Code in regard to the occupation by railroads of streets in any city or town.

To allow the Southwestern Hospital to transfer its interest in a certain spring of water.

To amend the Code in regard to conservators of the peace.

To amend the charter of the town of Luray.

To allow ex-Treasurer Redwine, of Wise county, further time to collect certain taxes.

To incorporate the United States Tobacco Company.

To amend the charter of the Farmville and Charlottesville Railroad Company.

To authorize B. Mott Robinson, treasurer of the Exporter, to sell certain lands delinquent for taxes, to certain lands.

For the relief of A. A. Woodson, a Confederate soldier.

Providing for the appointment of an inspector of streets in Norfolk.

To amend the act regulating the taking of oysters in the Potomac river.

To amend the Code in relation to lunatics and lunatic asylums.

To incorporate the Virginia Water and Sewerage Purification Company.

To permit cities and towns to contract with any sewerage or purification company to build and operate systems of sewerage.

For the protection of game in the county of Brunswick.

To incorporate the Virginia Rotary Steam Engine Company.

To authorize the holding of county courts by the county of Stafford.

To incorporate the Rosvlin, Arlington, Mt. Vernon and Alexandria Railway.

For the relief of Frank F. Diggs and Frank Duval, disabled Confederate soldiers of the same county.

THE DEPOSITORY BILL AGAIN.

An Effort was made to recall from the House the State Depository bill, which was voted down in the Senate Wednesday, but failed.

Mr. Berry introduced out of its order a bill providing for the collection of fertilizer fines and taxes by the Board of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Agriculture to have no fees, but to be provided with a clerk at \$1,500 per annum. At 2:50 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and confirmed the nomination of R. T. Armistead, superintendent of schools of the city of Williamsburg, and a number of members of the board of visitors to the State Insane Hospital. The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

School Dresses—A Plea for the Girls Whose Dresses Will Wear Out.



FOR STORMY WEATHER.

The little girls who go to school are the most affected by storms and other unpleasant things about the weather. They are anxious to keep up their standing. It is small wonder that their little dresses wear out rapidly, for wet weather and flooded streets are the brooding furies of their daughters' disposition to complain. Remember that it is easy to be careful of dresses when we are not exposed to the inclemencies of the elements.

In any case the little dresses do not require much material, and they are easily replaced. The dressmaking bill is the largest item in estimating the cost, and if one could do away with this expense the little girls could have several dresses brooded around the house, and they are often instead of the one which they are often a mother prefers to make her own daughter's dresses—at least while she remains a child. There is no fancy work daintier than the little dresses and embroidered frocks which little children wear from the ages of two to five. They come the merino dresses in colors, which are so prettily trimmed in rows of narrow velvet ribbon.

The summer dresses are going to be very sweet and dainty—made of French and Scotch gingham, trimmed chalfies, dimities and lawns—all trimmed with the finest, sheersat embroidery. The embroideries are a remarkable feature of the spring and summer goods. There are some which partake so much of the qualities of both that it is difficult to say whether they are embroideries or insertions. These have two finished edges and are put on like bands of insertion. These trimmings will simplify the process of making dresses very much and the mother who wishes to economize in the summer wardrobe of her family will do well to take advantage of them.

The little dress which appears at the head of this letter could be easily made without calling in the services of the modiste. It is made of dark red serge and is trimmed around the bottom with two rows of astrakhan. The skirt is buttoned up the front. The double cape is edged with astrakhan, and bands of the same trimming form cuffs on the sleeves. Her astrakhan cap has a white wing as its only trimming. With her high waterproof boots she is well equipped to cope with the rain, from which she has evidently just escaped.

For the Exposition.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Virginia State Agricultural and Mechanical Society a resolution was adopted directing the president to appoint a committee of twelve to cooperate with the Executive Committee in the work incident to the coming exposition.

President Wood yesterday announced the following gentlemen as members of the committee: Wirt E. Taylor, E. S. Rose, Dr. J. E. Wood, Thomas Christian, O. G. Odell, H. E. Royster, E. A. Saunders, Jr., George B. McAdams, L. D. Crenshaw, Jr., A. Greenlee, H. L. Lorraine, and William Reuser.

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- 21 White Metal Photograph Frames, were 25c, 12-1-20. 2 White Metal Photograph Frames, that were 25c, 20c. 3 Large White Metal Hair-Pin Boxes, 25c from 50c. 8 Remnants Black Organdie, 12-1-20; 25c value. 7 Remnants Colored Figured Dimities, 14c from 21-20c. 3 Remnants of Flannelette, 3c a yard, from 15c. 2 Remnants French Satteens, 15-20c value, 6-1-40. 21 Remnants of 12-1-20 Gingham, 7-1-40-7-1-12-1-20, 20c. 9 Remnants French Zephyr Gingham, 12-1-20; 16-2-30 value. 15 Remnants Irish Lawn, colored figures, 2 1/2 to 3 yard lengths, 2-1-40. Remnant Beach Cotton, 4-1-2 to 7-1-40 a yard. 6 Remnants 7-4 Pepperell Sheeting, 12-1-20 3c a yard. 5 Remnants Linen Gingham, 8 and 10-1-2 yard lengths, 8c a yard. 1 Remnant Irish Lawn, colored figures, 2 1/2 to 3 yard lengths, 2-1-40. 61 Sotted Handkerchiefs, were from 5 to 12-1-20, 3c. 9 Scalloped and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 4c from 10c. 5 Flannel House Walists, 50c from 11-20. 6 Saitteen Walists, 75c from 11-20.

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