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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Schiller Hall. Stuart Council, A. L. of H., Powell's

Hall.

Martha Washington Lodge, Knights and Ladles of Honor, 308 north Fifth street.

Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druids' Hall.

Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, Ellett's Hall.

Richmond Lodge, A. O. U. W., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

Queen Lodge, Golden Shore, Ellett's Hall.

Company "R." First Regiment Assets Hall. Company "B," First Regiment, Armory, Elba Beneficial and Social Society, Central Hall. Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ON THE CUR-RENCY.

Sunday's press dispatches contained an interview with Andrew Carnegie, the man whe has grown enormously rich through laws made to benefit him and other protected manufactures at the expense of the body of the American people, in which Mr. Carnegie deprecates Mr. Cleveland's ynaking any recommendation to Congress for a change in our currency laws. Mr. Carnegie is of opinion that the best possible currency system is that which we have, which opinion, it is not surprising that Mr. Carnegie should entertain, because he is an immensely wealthy man and our system is exactly suited to the needs of the very wealthy, while utterly destructive to all the rest We devoted a good deal of space yes

terday to showing that when our Constitution was adopted it was intended by its framers and by the people who adopted it that this should be a hard money country. The States had suffered from the curses of paper money until every-body was disgusted with it, and they all intended to have a currency of gold and silver alone. They intended to say that the Government of the United States should have no power to put out paper money, and that the governments of the States should have no power to put out paper money. It was recognized, however, that paper substitutes for money, what we call currency, may be of the very greatest aid and assistance to business, and they accordingly left the door open for the only kind of paper substitutes which can be usefully or sale ly resorted to by a people, notes of banks chartered by the States or by the general Government. But the sine qua non for both was that they should be always redeemable in coin upon demand for this was to be a hard-money coun ry, in which the only money-the only legal tender-was to be coin. This was the essential idea of our Constitution makers and it had this great underlying principle to rest on, viz.: Coin is the

If paper promises to pay money-what we call currency-are put out by either the United States or the State govern ments, the maker of the promise cannot be compelled to perform it, because a government cannot be sued without its own consent. In such a case, then, we might have the Government, State o National, putting out their promises and falling to redeem them on demand, with no process of law to compel their redemp tion, whereupon coin would disappear they would become the only circulating medium, and the country would be the victim of an irredeemable paper cur-

But bank corporations chartered by the States or by the United States can be sued and compelled to perform their contracts. If they refuse to pay their notes on demand they can be compelled to pay them by stopping their business and winding them up. In this way we should have preserved to the country the only true money-coin-and it would also have all the benefits which can legitimately how from a paper currency. These men were wise men, who understood truly and deeply the economic conditions necessary to a sound financial state, and they provided those conditions for this country. Jackdaws, upon whom the robes of these great men have descended, have violated the great chart of principles laid down by them, and the consequence is the financial disturb ances which keep this country always agitated, with its business and prosper-

ity under a perpetual brake.

The curse of the day is the false idea that our conditions require us to have a note that will circulate without impediment from Bangor, Me., to San Francisco, Cal. Now, whilst we admit that there are many conveniences that attend such a note, it can only be had upon the condition of making the general Goverment ruler and controller of the paper currency, and that cannot be done without bringing on the country our present condition, which is the very worst one

But such a note is by no means necessary to our business. The methods of quick communication have so improved that business between distant points is almost entirely done by checks and drafts. We do not send currency notes to San Francisco to make payments there. We buy a draft on a New York bank and send it, because New York exchange is wanted in every part of the country. When this demand for a note good in all parts of the country is looked into it will be found that it is almost wholly confined to these who travel. But this is an insignificant part of the population, and there is no sort of trou-ble in them carrying coin in their pockets or a letter of credit, as those who travel abroad do, or bank checks on the banks of the places they are going to. The people to be aided by it are a mere

that some inconveniences might arise out of the want of a currency that ran from end to end of the country. But think, though, upon the enormous advantages to the country at large for each neighborhood to have a currency that would circulate there and give the people all the bank accommodations they needed, even if it would not circulate away from that neighborhood, and came back for redemption as soon as it strayed away Let every man who doubts about this cest his mind back over what the Eichmond Locomotive and Machine Works

did during the late panic. All we have to do is to cut ourselves from the false idea that the war grafted on our Constitution, and return to the simple and plain plan that the wise and great makers of that instrument laid down for us, and we will have a financial state that will give absolute contentment to every quarter of the

SOME VERY INTERESTING FIGURES.

The figures which we present in this article should be studied attentively by every citizen of the United States. If they were so studied and were understood we believe they would go far towards driving the false ideas of money out of their minds that the apostles of "free

silver" have put there. Although everybody is supposed to know the state and character of the Government's gold obligations payable on de mand, we shall, nevertheless, state them, as accurate knowledge of them is necessary to understanding and appreciating

the figures we quote. The Government put out vast quanties of its Treasury notes, called "greenbacks," during the war. After the war it paid off large quantities of them, but when the volume of them had come to be reduced to about 345 millions of dollars, Congress forbade the extinction of any more of them, ordering that as fast as any of them should be paid into the Treasury they should be paid out again in settlement of any of the Government's current liabilities. In 1879 the Government resumed specie payments, which had been suspended ever since the beginning of the war. This simply meant that it accumulated in the Treasury 100 millions of dollars of gold, and announced to the world that it would pay any part of these 345 millions of greenbacks, called in the first table we print "U. States notes," in gold. In 1878 the Bland bill was passed. This ordered the purchase, out of any money in the Treasury, of two millions of dollars worth of silver each month which was to be coined into standard saver dollars of 412 1-2 grains each. This law remained in force until July, 1890, by which time the Government had coined about 378 millions of these dollars, and the world began to look at our financial sit-uation askance, because the world said silver was falling in value at such a rate a time would soon come, if we kept on coining these dollars, when the Government would not be able to redeem all of them with gold dollars, whereupon gold would go to a premium and retire from circulation, and we should be on the

basis of a depreciated silver dollar. At that time-viz., in July, 1890-we passed the Sherman purchase law, which ammanded the Secretary of the Treasury to buy 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver each month and pay for it with the Government's notes made for that purpose. These purchases went on under that act until the fall of 1893, when it was repealed. But the Government had put out, in the meantime, about 150 millions of dollars of these, and they were all payable on de mand in gold, and the law commanded, as it did about the greenbacks, that whenever they were taken into the Treasury they should be paid out again for the Government's obligations. These notes are called in the tables "Treasury notes of 1899." We now submit two tables, which, when what has been said is undestood, explain themselves.

The following table shows the amounts of United States notes and Treasury notes redeemed in gold during each month from October, 1891, when the first redemption of Treasury notes occurred, to September, 1894, and also the exports of

0			Treasury	Francisco (III)
	Month.	U. State	s notes	Exp'ts of
*	1891.	notes.	01 1890.	gold.
	October	\$481,249	\$281,810	\$809,595
1	November	191,254	214,840	381,949
2	December	127,746	190,220	254,501
	1892.	TOTAL COLOR		1 220/2017/07
1	January	152,093	159,960	246,466
	February	205,830	270,370	6,507,180
	March	476,401	255,430	6,309,956
6	April	438,156	258,570	7,521,823
	May	334,823	287,300	3,854,222
t	June	668,326	1,854,200	17,129,503
		4,086,065	5,148,650	10,782,635
	July	1,049,414	5,001,460	6,049,981
	August	2,264,089	1,823,710	3,644,663
	September	282,665	216,200	481,250
	October	406,206	291,340	1,138,647
1	November	5,639,755	4,538,057	12,879,727
8	1893.	West Control	STATE OF THE PARTY	CHARLES CO.
9 1	January	6,359,126	5,137,491	12,584,396
-	February	5,811,200	8,017,365	14,245,607
	March	1,641,923	3,284,530	8,113,428
l	April	12,568,555	7,483,355	19,148,964
1	May	12,076,934	4,470,915	16,914,317
	June	3,073,104	1,177,847	2,711,226 174,212
	July	771,935	264,050	174,212
	August	1,189,757	1,158,465	949,502
	September	143,592	197,135	1,436,862
9	October	262,512	432,880	511,018
2	November	299,252	217,120	331,743
1	December	295,523	221,895	2,654,545
	1894.			
, 1	January	118,841	237,515	1,279,437
	13 a breatoness	10,982,624	8,210,730	3,200,317
1	March	2,268,420	1,194,766	4,620,633
	April	6,072,042	1,594,085	. 11,723,771
	May	25,131,412	1,409,670	27, 496, 801
	June	20,708,492	1,451,401	25,280,220
	July	13,367,864	556,611	14,230,201
1	August	4,209,853	531,625	5,118,651
	September	635,031	300,340	227,477
	Constitution of the contract o	TOTAL PROPERTY.	- TATION TO STATE	

Total.....\$144,751,159 \$68,543,138 \$248,260,429 The total redemption of notes in gold during each fiscal year since the resump-

tion	of	specie	payme	ents are	shown below;
			Unite	d States	Treasury
Fisc	nl	Year.	1	Notes.	Notes of 1890.
1879				\$7,976,698	
1880		NAME AND ADDRESS OF	******	3,780,638	
1881				271,700	*******
1882				40,000	*******
1883				75,000	
1884	124			5090,088	
1886		****	CERTER-1	2.222,000	
1886		*******		6,863,639	******
1887	3.44			4,224,073	******
1888				6922,0396	******
1889	4.00			730,143	*******
1890		******		E 000,000	******
1892				5,956,070	#19 From #150
1893		******		5,352,243 55,319,125	
1594				68,242,408	
1895	(3			18,213,748	
- 29	Tot	m1		181,312,577	\$68,543,138

We present here a table showing the exports of gold from this country from 1879, the year when we resumed specie payments, until October 1st of this year;

200		P 100 100 100 100		7.00	40.00	1000	5500011100
1180	, the	impor	ts of	gold	IOL	the sa	me
peri	od, as	follor	VS:				
		ar End	ing	Expo		Impo	rts
Ju	ne 30t	h-		of Go	old.	of Ge	dd.
879	*****		1	4,587,6	14	\$5,624	948
880				2,639,6	125	80,758	396
881				2,565.1	32	100,031,	259
882	****			32,587,8	530	34,377	
883	*****	*******		11,600,8	88	17,734	149
884				41,081,9	67	22,831	317
885	****			8,477,8	322	26,691	
886	****			42.962.1	91	20,748	349
887	*****			9,701.1	187	42,910	
888	*****			18,376,2	34	43,931.	317
889	*****			69,952,2	285	10,284	858
890				17,274,4	191	12,943,	342
891	*****			86,362,6		18,232	567
192	W. 60 C C C	OCCUPENT		50, 195, 3		49,699	454
893	****			08,680,8		21,174	381
824		******		76,978,0		56,853	774
895	(3 mc)SI.)		19,586,3	29	418,	118
			- Name of	-	2.00	Annual Control	THE RESERVE TO SERVE

. \$594,599,991 \$565,240,580 (Imports for 1894 and three months of 1895 not accurate, but near enough for purposes of the case)

Now the first thing to be noticed in these tables is this fact: If you examine the second table, you will see that from the time, 1879, that we published to the world that it could bring us our "green-

fraction of the whole. We may grant back" and get gold for it, down to, and that some inconveniences might arise out including 1890, the year when we passed the Sherman law, and when the world began to distrust our financial condition, all the gold-that was drawn out of our Treasury amounted to \$28,198,983. In other words, when the world knew that we were able to redeem our notes with gold and were willing to do it, the world did not want our gold, and the country prospered as if by magic. But from 1890 until now the world has presented our two kinds of notes to our Treasury, and drawn from it \$221,656,732.

The next striking fact is that from 1879 to 1890, including both years, our exports of gold amounted to \$252,796,776, while during the same period our imports of gold amounted to \$418,862,286-in other words, we made a net gain of gold in that time of \$166,075,510. But from 1890 to the present time our imports of gold have been only \$146,378,294, while our exports of gold have been \$341,803,215 or \$195,424.921 more than our imports of gold, although the merchandise balance of trade in those four years was more than \$500,000,000 in favor of this country, to say nothing of some fifty millions of dollars of silver bullion that we exported in the

same time. in other words, while we gained \$166,075,510 of gold auring the period between 1879 and 1890, after paying all unfavorable balances of trade, all interest charges and all freights, and the great sums spent by our travellers abroad, in the four years since 1890, when the agitator and demagogue were allowed to control our government and make our laws, we lost all of that gain and more, and also lost the five hundred millions of dollars which our favorable balance of trade ought to have brought us. The first period was a period of rest and confidence, and our wealth marvellously increased; the second was a period of agitation and distrust, and our wealth enormously decreased.

The man who can study these facts until he understands them, and still ask that our standard of values shall be interfered with, ought to be sent to lunatic asylum. It is dangerous to let such a man walk abroad without a guar-

longer demand that the Government shall be ruler of the currency? To maintain gold payments it is impossible to esti mate how many bonds we shall have to sell. We must cancel all the Government notes that come in to be exchanged for gold as fast as they come into the Treasury until all of them are extinguished, and the banks of the country must be given an opportunity to furnish such paper currency as the country wants.

The Democratic press of Norfolk is an index, and a conspicuous one, of the Democratic press of Virginia. It has not hesitated to express in no uncertain sound, its abhorrence of a debauched suffrage. For years it uttered an emphatic note of warning to the Democratic machine of Norfolk, and again and again called a halt. It reprobated with indignant protest the fraudulent vote of more than six hundred negroes in the Fourth ward of this city in the last governorship contest. It placed itself in the breach and demanded a Primary election law, which included a new registration of voters, and honesty under severe penalties in the primary elections of city, State or Federal officials, and even for the selection of delegates to conventions and members of the City Executive Committee.—Norfolk Virginian.

The Virginian in this connection points

The Virginian in this connection points out the fact that the Republicans were the first to introduce tissue ballots and other fraudulent election methods in this To that party, the Virginian contends, belongs the distinction of introduc ing the idea of delaying voters at the polls and throwing other obstructions in the way of the voters' casting their

Mahone is supposed to be the author of the tissue ballot, as well as many other ways that were dark, which he resorted to in manipulating elections just after the reconstruction days.

The Virginian, like some of its contemporaries, advocates the adoption of the Walton law, with the constable feat- you-and we cheerfully do-but ure eliminated. In other words, a plain and unqualified educational qualification.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal says that if the House can seat and unseat mem bers because of the legal forms of elec tions in the various States, no Lodge law is necessary. This the Index says in reply to Coionel Lamb's communication, declaring that the Republicans in Congress would not attempt to enact any laws for the control of the Federal elec-

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: The directors of the Catawiesa railroad, a line leased by the Philadelphia and Reading, declared a semi-annual dividend of \$112,000 the other day. By advice of their counsel they deducted from this sum the income tax of two per cent. This contribution of \$2,240 to the Treasury by the owners of the first and second preferred stock of the Catawiesa railroad will not have to be made until July, although the directors are preparing for it now. But will the income tax for this year ever be collected? Will Congress, fresh from the chastening inflicted by the country upon the Populist insurrection within the Democracy, persist in levying this fine of two per cent? Will Congress provide any means for collecting this annecessary, unequal, and demoralizing tax?

New York Herald: For nearly ten years a subordinate clerk in one of the city banks has been helping a more pretentious rascal to rob his employers. The minor thief learns that a change in the method of bookkeeping is to be made and he disappears. Simultaneously the chief conspirator goes out alone in a boat, and is soon found drowned.

The admitted facts of this tragedy if used in a work of fiction would be regarded as improbable and over drawn. What additional features of the crime will be discovered can only be conjectured, but if one-half the crop of rumors is harvested the case will rival the most sensational tales of French writers.

The moral to be drawn will vary according to the standpoint of the observer. Bank managers will readily recognize the folly of maintaining a system of bookkeeping in which one man practically audits his own accounts. Bank clerks will understand that it is better to live honestly on a small salary than to be a fugitive from justice on nothing at all.

Philadelphia Record: The contract with an American firm for ten thousand tons or fron pipes for water works in Tokyo has been followed by the announcement that the Russian Government has confacted with an American company for the construction of a number of steel-clad corvettes. Yet the McKinleyites are still groping around in the dark for that mythical foreign market.

New York World: When a year ago the World called for such a change in football rules that brutality would no longer be an essential feature of the game the demand was supported by a public opinion which forced a change—as it was hoped and expected for the better.

The aftermath of the Yale-Harvard game shows that this expectation has been completely disappointed. Either because of the new rules or in spite of them, the play was brutal to an extent almost, if not quite, unequalled in any game ever played in this country—a fact attested by "a frightful laceration of the eye for Butterworth," by "concussion of the brain for Murphy," by "a broken leg for Brewer, "a broken collar-bone for Wrightington," "a broken nose for Hallowell" and a considerable longer list of other casualties for which space is lacking here.

E ection Frauds in the South. In an editorial commenting on the charges of election frauds at the South and the demand for purer election methods, the New York Sun says:

It is painful to know that there is much fraud committed or suspected.

in the southern States, but a strong public sentiment in favor of protecting the purity of the ballot is manifested; and the repeal of the force bill, under which the abuses have grown up or gone on unchecked, has made possible a new distribution of political forces in the South, and by increasing political activity increased the interest of every party and faction to have elections honest. The southern whites are not the kind of men to allow themselves to be cheated with impunity. In States where they are outnumbered by the blacks a provision in the Constitution for an educational or property qualification will be a sufficient protection, if any is needed; and in other States the election methods introduced by the Republicans in 1876 will not be tolerated.

For we must not blame the southerners

the Republicans in 1876 will not be tolerated.

For we must not blame the southerners too much if they have been corrupt at by a most evil example. The theft of the electoral votes of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana by the Republicans in 1876 and 1877, a theft gloried in by the thieves was too conspicuous and successful not to have far-reaching evil results. But the southern Democrats will share no longer in this heritage of dishonor.

The Sun in the same article says: "In Virginia the Richmond Times and other fournals are insisting upon the need of legislation to prevent fraud at elections, and it seems to be admitted that such frauds are common. South Carolina appears to be permantly insane, and it is difficult to determine how much truth there was in the excited talk of fraud that was heard after the election. In Tennessee, some of the Democratic State and county officers appear to be holding back or concealing the returns for the purpose of declaring Governor Turney re-elected, although Henry Clay Evans, the Republican candidate for Governor, has undoubtedly been chosen."

r. David Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. John P. Davis, whose sad death from asphyxiation by gas occurred Monday night, an account of which appeared in The Times, took place from the late residence on south Pine street yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Property Transfers. Henrico: James T. Redd to James H. Barton, let 5 in block 23, Barton Heights, 365; W. W. Colley and wife to James H. Barton, 264 feet on south side York street, between Virginia and North avenues, \$2,640.

Law and Equity Court.

In the Law and Equity Court, before Judge Minor and a jury, yesterday, the trial of the case of Seby Brothers against A. Gillman was commenced. The suit is for \$300 damages.

THE

Health Helps.

Wear the right kind of COR-SETS-CORSETS that fit and are of suitable shape-and comfort and health are the results. They are just like shoes-unless you are properly fitted there is no such thing as satisfaction-no matter how good the quality.

Some CORSETS are scientifically constructed. It is from these you should select. We suppose we have got as large a CORSET department as any store in the South, and every brand we carry has become famous for its points of vantage. You expect us to guarantee what we sell for that reason we are particular that none but the acknowledged best are placed before you.

R. & G. Corsets, extra longmedium and short waisted-

75c, to \$2.25 a pair. Thompson's Black Satine Glove-Fitting Corsets, extra

\$1.75 a pair. Thompson's Abdominal Corsets, made of extra heavy contil and especially designed for

stout figures ---\$1.50 a pair. Sonnette Corsets, extra long. modelled after the C. P.—

\$1.75 a pair Warner's White Coraline Corsets-long waisted, strongly stayed with coraline-

\$1 a pair. Dr. Warner's Famous Health Corset, white--\$1.25

C. B. a la Spirite-made of

strong contil and satine-I. C. a la Persephonea-lead-

ing French Corset-\$2 and \$2 75. I. C. a la Persephone-made of French contil with gored hips and bust-

C. P. a la Cirene, French hand-made Corsets-White, \$2, \$2.50, \$5.

Black, \$2.75. P. D. Corsets, made of French contil-

\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3,25. P D. Corsets, made of French contil, cut bias with very long waist, gored hips and bust-

\$4.50 a pair. Ferris "Good Sense" Waists-Ladies, \$1.50; Misses, \$1.

Double Ve Waists for infants and children-50c. and 65c.

Just what will be best suited for you may be a matter of doubt with you. Our assistants can talk it over with you, and their experience will make a choice easy. What you pay will be only what the Corsets, as CORSETS-are worth.

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a fine, soft Cotton Printed Material made by the Brandenburg people, the finest cotton material makers in the world. The same made in France would cost 40c a yard. American-made it has been 15c-27 inches wide, new and beautiful designs for 61/4c a yard.

The highest grade of Wool Eider-

down, 49c the recognized price; in solid colors for 25c.

White Shaker Flannel, 121-2c quality, for 23-4c. Highest grade of Yard Wide White Flannel, worth 69c, for 39c; 49c quality, 3-4 width, for 25c.

were 69c; are 29c. 50-inch Two-Tone Covert Cloths, real value \$1.25 a yard, for @c.

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275 Books, morocco bound, comprising rare and scarce works, never less than \$1, for 50c each. OXFORD BIBLES (in large type), Hymnals and Prayer Books, all new Issues and all new prices.

No one ever saw a full-size white BLANKET with various colored borders at 25c before—they are here. and not a mean one at that,

The Cloak Room

is thronged. No wonder; no one ever saw as many garments in one place before, and at altogether new

Think of the newest and most wanted All-Wool DOUBLE CAPE, in tan or black, with cloth-bound velvet collars, selling for \$1.98, where other houses find them scarce at \$8.50. Oxford Melton Cloth Capes, silk lined Hoods, for \$5; \$9 value.

40-inch English Pilot Cloth Coats, with velvet collars, scarce at \$12.30, and the price here \$8.50. Oxford Covert Cloth Coats, 40-inch length, with applique seams and edge, \$19.50 Coat, for \$12.50.

21 Astrakhan Capes go on sale to day— 20 Inches long, full military sweep, \$19 Capes for \$12.50. These few stand for several thousand garments.

Orders sent or left for THANKS-GIVING DAY CANDIES will be promptly attended to.

SHEETZ CANDIES-

cious or more appetizing

are to be had. The as-

sortments are always

kept fresh-replenished

every hour. Varieties

and flavors almost un-

noue better, more deli-

limited. Get a box to

\$15 Water Color for \$2; \$10 Crayon for \$1.50. The work on these Portraits is identical with that which has usually sold from \$10 to \$15, and is eminently suporior to most of those produced at these prices. The photograph of yourself or any friend or relative, living or dead, can be produced to life-like reality on very short notice, and through our offer for almost a song-\$1.50 for Crayon and only \$2 for the Beautiful Water-Color Work, Each and every Portrait is absolutely guaranteed, and money will be refunded cheerfully and promptly if

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STRONG SPECIALS. We recommend early selections.

if desired, for delivery on any designated day. TOYS AND DOLLS-Wood Pastry Sets (I pieces), usually

loe, for 3c.
Skin Monkey, with Jumping rubber and string, usually 25c, for 19c.
Two Lambs on Rollers, usually 25c, Mechanical Squeakers, usually 20c, for Mechanical Sitting Toys, 10c; regular

price 25c.

Drawing Slates, for boys or girls, for a little while 5c each.

Magnetic Toys, in fancy glass-top box, regular price 35c; for a little while 15c.

Girl's Work Boxes, mirror back, silk and plush lined, complete with scissors, sile, worth \$1.50 each, for 38c.

Fancy Pyramid Building Blocks, 25c set.

75c Planos, correctly tuned, 48c.

Extra quality 15c Horns for 19c.

Largest size Noah Arks, best quality and always sells for \$1, for 36c.

16c Poll Houses for 25c.

Lead Soldier Sets, in boxes, 10c; regular price 25c.

15-Inch Ten Plus, polished and varnished, 15c set.

Pull Kid Body Polls, 21-inch length, French bisque head and hands, closing eyes, showing teeth, sewed wig, shoes and stockings, worth \$2.50 each, for \$2.48.

Finest quality Kid Dolls, closing eyes, schools and the policy of the coloring eyes, showing teeth, sewed wig, shoes quality Kid Dolls, closing eyes, schools and backings, worth \$2.50 each, for \$2.48.

Finest quality Kid Dolls, closing eyes, showing teeth, Rudolstadt bisque, sewed wig, shoes and stockings, 17-inch length, and worth \$2 each, for \$1.18. First quality Jointed Doll, movable head, turning wrists, trimmed skirt, natural hair, 16-inch length, and usually \$1 for \$6c.

Fine quality Jointed Doll, showing teeth, ears, flowing hair, and 12-inch length, 18c each.

Prench Bisque Head Kid Doll, flowing hair and 10-inch length, 8c each.

CHINA—

French China Cavarral Magne that

French China Covered Muffin Dishes, violet decoration, gold finished handles, worth \$2.50 each, for 98c.
Real China Cream, delicate solid colors, gold handles (special purchase), import cost 58c each, for 25c. Other fancy pieces of China at

equally attractive prices. Decorated Tea Sets, finest Carlsbad china, special for \$6.98 the set.

The Cohen Company.

CANDIES THAT YOU'LL RELISH

1420, 1434, 1486 and 1488 E. Main Street; Factory N. 15th Street.

of our Oak Suits when you see them. Just think,

I can turnish you with them, consisting of 10

cold now and perhaps you want a Stove, or a Car-

pet, also; well, I can furnish you with them, too.

In short, I can furnish you with everything neces-

sary to furnish a home, and will sell them to

you either for Cash, or Installments. Special In-

ducements offered for the next two weeks to

make room for other stock, which is arriving ev-

Not FREE But almost so.

faulty and unsatisfactory. Dolls, Toys and Fancy Wares."

EARLY HOLIDAY buying we have prepared a number of EXTRA

Goods purchased now will be held,

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE HAD SO MANY NOVELTIES IN Drawing States, for boys or girls, for a

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND PARLOR FURNITURE.

Upholstery Department

KAUFMANN & CO.

Great Bargains

REDUCTIONS

duced to.

OBBY NEW ENGLISH BLACK
R DERBY, so popular at the

ORSE SHOW, reduced from \$ 50 to \$2

SPECIAL SALE

Trimmed Hats

at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$5.

Also, many DISTINCTLY NEW STYLES, shown for the first time, go of sale TO-DAY.

Ribbons in Virginia and North Carolina colors for BADGES for the foot-ball game on Thanksgiving Day.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Broad Sts.



you will find the finest line of

BROCATELLES, SILK DAMASKS TAPESTRIES, ETC., in the city Your old Parlor Suits made good as new at

Habliston & Bro's, Cor. Seventh and Main.

101 E. Broad St.

All of our Misses' Heel Shoes from the 65c., goc and \$1 baskets

will be put together and sold this week at 50c. per pair. Our \$1 Shoes for boys and misses

are the most popular sellers and the best wearers we heve ever sold for the money. pieces, from \$24 up to \$200. It is getting to be

Ladies' Shoes, 95c. to \$4. If you want the best Shoe you ever had for the money, buy a pair of our \$2 Button Dongola, Opera and Square Toe. They are at the top of the ladder and cannot be

Children's Shoes. 50c. to \$2. Gents' Shoes, 95c. to \$5.

beaten.

ILLIAM DAFFRON, Shuman & Bowles.