

The Times.

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY,
TENNYSON BUILDING,
TENTH AND N. E. STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 5 cents a week, 20 cents a month, \$2.00 a year; by mail, 30 cents a month, \$3.00 a year—anywhere in the United States.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$3.00 a year—anywhere in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company, Tennyson Building, Richmond, Va. Reading notices, in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, post-office order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender.

Times Telephone: Business office, No. 649; editorial rooms, No. 654.

Specimen copies free.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper. If you live out of Richmond, and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY,
MANCHESTER BUREAU, 112 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND HALIFAX STREETS, CHARLES E. NEWSON, NEWS AGENT.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. JAMESON, NEWS AGENT, RAYLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Richmond Randolph Lodge, Masons, Masonic Hall.

Amity Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple, Washington Chapter, Masons, Masonic Temple.

Fernham Lodge, K. of P., Elletts Hall, Fitzhugh Lodge, I. O. O. F., Eagle Hall, Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Jameson Tribe, I. O. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall.

La Fayette Council, A. L. of H., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Old Dominion Division, R. R. Telegraphers, Eagle Hall.

Richmond Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Liberty Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Cersley's Hall.

Union Council, R. A. C., Corcoran Hall, J. A. Cumming's Assembly, R. S. of G. F. Elletts Hall.

Richmond Chapter, P. E. G. of A. No. 711 East Broad Street.

WHAT THE TROUBLE WITH THE GAS IS.

The water gas business is very bad, but it might be worse, so that instead of sitting down and shedding tears over what has happened and can't be undone, the thing to do is to look the situation squarely in the face, and remedy our evils as promptly and as economically as we can.

We have taken pains to inform ourselves as to what the cause of the trouble is, and how it can be remedied, as we believe, and we propose to lay the matter plainly before the people this morning, as we understand it.

In the first place, we are glad to say that our most excellent Superintendent of the Gas Works is not responsible for the defects in our plant. We believe him to be a thoroughly honest and sincere man, and entirely capable of performing his duties as Superintendent efficiently and satisfactorily. The city is fortunate in having him as Superintendent of the Gas Works.

It would be of no avail to waste time in fixing the responsibility for the actual condition that exists. The trouble about the matter is this: We built a water gas plant two years ago that was at that time several years behind the state that the art or science, as you may choose to call it, had reached at the time we built it. The consequence is we did not make provision for sufficient heating space for the water gas to receive, the diffusion of the necessary quantity of oil, properly organized. Water gas has no illuminating power. It is no more than the vehicle that conveys to the burner the illuminating gases that are infused into and incorporated into it from gasifying oil. The heating receptacle that our plant has for making this infusion is not sufficient to disintegrate the oil thoroughly and divide it up into its constituent elements as thoroughly as with modern appliances. The consequence is that when the gas leaves the generating plant for further treatment before going to the burners, a large part of the oil constituents of the gas is condensed, and this condensed part is left behind, and the gas gets to the burner with too much water gas that will not illuminate, and with too little oil-what illuminates. The colder the weather, therefore, the poorer our gas must always be, though even in summer weather the best results cannot be obtained.

We can remedy this at no very great expense. We need to erect by the side of our present plant a great part of another, which will give us two supplies of gas instead of one, in case one breaks down. The one to be erected will have a sufficient heating surface for the intermixture of the oil with the water gas, and we shall then have an abundance of the best gas at a minimum rate of charge. The gas expert and engineer, Mr. Glasgow, will be in this city a day or two longer. We urge the Committee on Light to meet at once and ask him to come before it to explain this matter, and to make a proposal for remedying the trouble. We have talked with him, and find him to be perfectly master of the whole subject. He may be willing to make the committee a proposition to remedy our trouble effectually, with sufficient guarantees of his work, and for an entirely reasonable sum. We hope the committee will act promptly. If he is not consulted, then consult some other specialist.

We are glad to find that the criticisms that are to be made of our Gas Works apply to but a small, though very essential, portion of them. The works are exceedingly valuable, and can be made all that we want for a comparatively small outlay, and such changes as are to be made, we are glad to say, are in conformity with the views and suggestions that our Superintendent has for a long time held and made.

UNJUST CRITICISM OF MR. CLEVELAND.

The assaults made on Mr. Cleveland in the Senate on Saturday, for selling the new issue of bonds to the Belmont-Rothschild syndicate at 104, when the same

bonds sell in the market now above 110, were ill-judged, inconsiderate and unjust. It was absolutely necessary to replenish the gold fund by an immediate sale of bonds, and the credit of the Government had undoubtedly been impaired by the determination Congress had shown to do nothing to mend matters. It was useless for Mr. Cleveland to waste time trafficking with small parties. A great sum of money had to be raised at once for the pressing needs of a great nation, and it was wise in him to go at once to the strongest parties in the world for bids. The price offered by them, 104, was the best that the markets then furnished, and he was wise to conclude the transaction at that figure with men who were able to do what it was indispensable to the Government should be done.

It is true that these bonds sell now above 110. But why is it? It is because Mr. Cleveland's act in selling this large block of them and replenishing the Government's gold reserve has revived a waning confidence that Congress had so badly damaged, and men have thereby been made anxious to invest in these bonds who would not have touched them before.

Finally, Mr. Cleveland reserved in the contract a right to substitute a three per cent. gold bond for the four per cent. bond sold, and the responsibility rests upon Congress that this was not done, by which the Government would have been saved \$16,000,000 of interest in the thirty years that the bonds have to run. It was the free silver men in Congress who prevented this most admirable arrangement being carried out, and it is these men who are now censuring Mr. Cleveland. It does not lie in their mouths to say one word in condemnation of him.

The truth is that Mr. Cleveland seems to have been raised up by Providence to defeat the machinations of these men. It is his firmness and resolution in devotion to sound financial principles that has prevented them from bringing the most appalling disasters upon this country. A weak man or a timid man in his place during this administration would have yielded to these men, and what the consequences would have been no man can imagine.

THE NEW YORK BANKS HOLD THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.

The New York Journal of Commerce has, for several months, been hammering away at the proposition that the New York banks are really responsible for the continuous drains upon the Treasury for gold, for the reason that, before the panic of 1893 set in, they supplied exporters of gold with all the gold they required, and they also furnished gold with which to pay import duties; whereas, since 1893 they, like the rest of the country, have become infected with the panic and have hoarded their gold, thus compelling exporters of that metal to draw it from the Treasury, which got no new supplies from imports.

The argument of the Journal of Commerce is undoubtedly sound. If the New York banks had continued steadily to supply gold to exporters all through the panic and since, the Government's gold reserve would probably have never been seriously impaired, and with all legislation looking to further coinage of silver repealed, matters would probably have steadied themselves long ago, and the country might now be far advanced towards leaving the silver frontier behind and going forward to another period of prosperity and development. The chief proposition which Mr. Walter Bagehot wrote his splendid work on Lombard street to elucidate was that in times of panic true prudence and financial sagacity consists in banks paying out money as fast as it is called for, instead of taking any step whatever that would indicate the slightest nervousness in the premises.

After the panic of 1857 the directors of the Bank of England were examined by a committee of Parliament, and they testified that that was the policy they pursued in the recent and in all emergencies. The banks of New York would have done far better to pursue this line of policy, than to have pursued the policy which they have actually followed, of shutting up their own vaults and sending exporters of gold to the United States Treasury. They adopted the opposite policy, however, and thereby kept up the drain on the Treasury, and that kept alive the party of silver cranks, and these kept up their attack on the standard of value, and the country is worse off today than it was in the worst days of the panic. There is one feature in the situation, however, that contains an element of great hope, and if the New York banks, recognizing its potency and importance, will change their course, it may yet end all our troubles in a short time.

Heaven be praised, the country is about to be relieved of this Congress, one of the worst bodies of legislators that ever cursed any country. Its power of evil is, in the Lord's mercy, nearly ended. The country has now before it a good long breathing spell, during which the pestiferous politician will be spancelled, tongue-tied and committed to that obscurity which should forever envelop them all. This gives the country plenty of sea-room, and if the New York banks will only do their part in aiding the Administration, we believe that all will be well. The Washington Post says it is generally understood about the departments in Washington that the explanation of the Administration allowing the Belmont-Rothschild syndicate to take the four per cent. thirty-year bonds at the low figure of 104, is that an unwritten agreement was come to between the Administration and the syndicate, by which the syndicate has promised to protect the Treasury against any more gold raids during the balance of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and the New York Journal of Commerce, right in Wall street and familiar with its secrets, says: "There is much more than mere rumor for believing that the syndicate will, in such ways as seem feasible, back the United States Treasury throughout Mr. Cleveland's administration."

If Mr. Cleveland has really made this agreement with this powerful body of financiers, it is the crowning act of all the great deeds that he has done for his country. If he has this agreement with them, it only rests with the New York banks to abandon their selfish and cowardly fears, and to add their all-powerful influence to the efforts of the syndicate for the United States Treasury to be made perfectly secure, and to be placed beyond the possibility of another dollar of gold being drawn from it. With silver legislation ended, with all drains on the

Treasury for gold ended, and, greatest of all blessings, with the curse of this Congress ended, the country will have a long period of repose, and business will probably readjust itself to the new conditions and flow along smoothly in its old courses.

The banks of New York should take this matter into their most serious consideration. The issue whether this Government is to be turned over to those who wish to plunder men of what they have, or whether it is to be administered by those who believe in the rule of law, the preservation of order, and respect for the property rights of all men, is to be fought out in November, 1895. The period between now and then is to be the formative period in which men will range themselves upon the one side or the other. Just in proportion as the present depression lasts and the drains on the Treasury's gold continue, the free silver men will get accessions to their ranks. But just in proportion as business revives and men hear no more of selling bonds to keep up the gold reserve, the free silver party will decline. The New York banks hold the key to the situation. Will they come to the aid of their friends, or will they hold a selfish position on one side?

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

We have before us the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ending October 31, 1894, a compilation of the most absorbing interest. It treats not only of the national banks, but of all other banks and institutions of discount and deposit, and a comparison of the usefulness of these to the public is full of instruction, especially at this juncture, when our banking system is so much under discussion.

The national bank, as fostered and favored by the Government, we compare to the other (which we may call free and untrammelled) banking institutions. At the close of business October 2, 1894, the 3,755 national banks, discharging functions, stood thus:

Capital and undivided profits, \$29,000,000
Deposits, 1,728,000,000
Loans and discounts, 2,007,000,000
The 3,755 State banks, loan and trust companies, savings and private banks, had:

Capital, \$29,000,000
Surplus, 32,000,000
Deposits, 2,575,000,000
Loans and discounts, 2,136,000,000

It will be noted that the national banks had upon their capital a surplus of 50 per cent. Capital deposits of 25 per cent. Capital loans and discounts, 30 per cent. While the corporations had on their capital:

Surplus of 88 per cent.
Deposits, 74 per cent.
Loans and discounts, 55 per cent.

The conservatism of the free institutions is shown by the fact that their surplus or capital is 76 per cent. greater than the Government banks on their capital. The greater usefulness of the State institutions is further shown by loans on real estate, aggregating \$88,000,000, while such loans are prohibited to national banks entirely, and that this confines their operations to cities is shown by the fact that the city of New York, having 49 out of 3,755, or 1.3 per cent. of the banks, has 73 per cent. of the capital, 75 per cent. of the surplus, 29 per cent. of the deposits, and 18 per cent. of the loans, and also 42 per cent. of the \$29,000,000 of specie, legal tender and United States certificates of deposit, while the country banks, other than in the reserve cities, with 61 per cent. of the capital, has only 26.5 per cent. of these quick assets, showing the concentrating tendency of the national system.

As to the national bank notes, we find \$172,000,000 issued, against \$200,000,000 of bonds, face value. If these bonds were sold in Europe at 95 the proceeds could retire the bank notes and leave \$35,000,000 in addition to be loaned to the people. To offer the national bank note for currency is to affront free men.

The 24 reserve cities of the national bank system, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha and San Francisco, having only 36 per cent. of the capital, hold 50 per cent. of the deposits, and carry the same proportion of the loans. It is hardly necessary to note that no one of the money centres is located in Virginia. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama or Mississippi, States that have only \$19,500,000 of the \$69,000,000 of national bank capital, and that when we hear of cheap money it never refers to this section. Our people do not know what one, two and three per cent. means. They do not believe that any such rate for money exists anywhere.

The only resources banks have and can trade on is gotten in one of two ways, either from their stockholders or their depositors. Everything else is at last mere cross entries. Now the aggregate capital (including surplus and undivided profits) and deposits of all the banks—national, State, trust companies, &c.—amounts to \$6,650,000,000, and against this enormous resource of capital, there are only \$172,000,000 of bank notes—of course, national bank notes—outstanding, and of these the seven southern States east of the Mississippi, mentioned above, have only \$6,200,000 notes, while their banking capital is \$19,500,000.

The curse of the national bank act and its 10 per cent. prohibitory tax on State bank notes has been the cause of evils to us in the South almost as great as those we endured because of slavery. The negroes have now been set free; the next step will be to take this yoke of bondage off all the people—white and black.

WHAT NEW YORK CAN DO WITH REAL ESTATE IN BAD WEATHER.

The real estate business in New York city is not a ground-hog kind of business that runs in and out of its hole according to weather, but is managed in an intelligent way, and with some reference to the utility to which a real estate exchange and sales-room may be put.

The Herald of yesterday has the following to say about the "decided improvement in the real estate market," which must have been made in weather as bad as any we have had here:

There was a decided improvement in the real estate market last week, due no doubt to the restored confidence in the immediate future, which pervades the whole business community.

Private sales involving the investment of three million dollars in New York city realty were closed, and other transactions will probably progress favorably. Property in the new uptown and in the old downtown commercial districts, as during the earlier days of the year, was the chief feature in the trading, though it did not comprise all of the business by any means.

Vacant lots, which have sold so well since last autumn, had a banner week. One firm sold three city blocks in the Twenty-third ward, and in the district west of Central Park, between Sixty-ninth and 104th streets, twenty-four full lots were disposed of. Dwellings had a good week of it. Private houses in all sections of the city and ranging in value from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars down were sold, and in every instance the price obtained was excellent. The outlook for the spring months, always the busiest of the year, is very good, and brokers are hopeful that their most sanguine expectations of a busy season will be realized.

WHAT THE "STAR" SAYS.

As modesty forbids us to give the name of the ablest and most consistent among our newspaper champions of the rights of the workmen, we have no hesitation in awarding this place to the acknowledged representative of the unions, the Richmond Star.

It is gratifying to see the plain, common sense and just view it takes of the conference—rather than controversy—now pending between the Southern Railway Company and its employees. A strike on that line would be a misfortune to the public, but a calamity to the men. The Star says:

The statement of the Southern railway officials to their employees, showing the financial status of the road, is a credit to the management. It is commendable on their part that they should endeavor to give those in their employ an intelligible reason for refusing to renege on their contract. It is commendable and shows a disposition to compromise differences arising between the employed and the employer there would be no strikes. We venture to assert that the Southern railway will not have any difficulty with its employees.

The shrinkage of values as shown by this report has been very great and accentuates the charge that corrupt politicians are fast bringing bankruptcy on all classes of the country.

Mayor Denny, of Indianapolis, has a severe attack of civic melanomania. When asked by the Mayor of Wilmington, Del., to participate in a convention of Mayors, he replied that he did not care to attend, as Indianapolis had the best city government on earth; that there was nothing to be learned by a convention, and that other cities had the privilege of investigating the city's charter and profiting accordingly.

An interesting bill amending the purity of elections law is being prepared, and will soon be introduced in the California Senate. It will prohibit candidates from advertising their wares and trades while running for office. During the last campaign the public was afflicted with all sorts of advertisements, certain candidates, particularly in San Francisco, taking the opportunity to advertise their private business.

In the biennial report of the California Fish Commissioners it is stated that had we now so plentiful in the rivers of the State which flow into the Pacific Ocean that the fishermen are obliged to restrict the catch in order to maintain prices at a profitable level. This is an example that could be followed in other lines of industry with profit.

It appears to be becoming the fashion among the young men of high degree in the Russian capital to cut their beards—such as enjoy them—into various shapes, according to their owners' ideas of beauty. Heart-shaped, scalloped-edged and saw-edged are having a good run.

Can it be possible that the North Carolina Fusionists, who have worked together with such filial love all along, are now about to "cuss and quit"? Butler is not so good a bluffer as Tillman, nor as shrewd a politician as Mahone. For foreign bids fair to be brief and uneventful.

To ascertain the time at night the Apache Indians employ a gourd on which the stars of the heavens are marked. As the constellation rises in the sky, the Indian refers to his gourd and finds out the hour. Why don't he buy himself a Waterbury, and save time?

The girls of the West Chester (Pa.) State Normal School have formed a senate of instruction in the art of law-making. The name "senate" is enough to destroy its usefulness in the very beginning.

A Western Republican editor says he "hates Cleveland worse than he does the devil." That may not be very intense, judging from the faithful manner in which the editor serves his Satanic Majesty.

Saloons have been established in Iowa, whose rule it is not to sell liquor to Keeley graduates or candidates for matriculation. It is not surprising to hear that the venture is on the verge of failure.

The custom of attending theatres bareheaded is growing among the ladies in Richmond. This is indeed welcome news to those who have agonized behind a high hat.

Now Platt has decided to make war on Strong for daring to assert himself. The Boss had better try to arrange terms of peace.

It is said that Trilby has overshadowed the Napoleonic craze. It is not the first time that woman has bedimmed the glory of man.

Hill is defending Cleveland again. The Senator's capacity to keep people guessing is becoming proverbial.

Emperor William's sudden deep interest in American tariff questions is probably based on that sugar duty.

If Patterson wins in Philadelphia today Bossism ought to pack its grip.

Deshia Breckinridge will keep his psalm a secret, no doubt.

The "Carlsbad resignation" rumor has broken out again.

Bossism would make the Strong weak.

How Would the Admiral Have Viewed?

It is learned that the Commander-in-Chief seriously contemplated at one time the assignment of the oyster navy to the First Brigade. It may yet be found necessary to issue such an order to perfect this already unique organization. Culpeper Enterprise.

AT FOOT OF MT. OSSIPEE.

A Winter Item From a Summer Resort.

The News Comes From Frezza-In Centro Harbor.

On the Shores of Ice-Bound Lake Winnipegauke.

The lake which the aboriginal Indians designate "The Smile of the Great Spirit," and which the poet Whittier has immortalized in song, now presents to the myriad lovers of its summer beauty a forlorn and dreary waste of ice and snow, even while the biting winter winds from the bleak mountain tops hold high carnival.

It is a wonderful transformation from the summer lake known to tourists, and, as may well be believed, the chill and nipping air is prolific of those foes to mankind, kidney troubles, neuralgia and rheumatism. Naturally, therefore, a great desideratum in this locality, as well as elsewhere, is how to cure these painful curses of the human race.

One of the old residents here, Simon D. Glines, of Centre Harbor, N. H., a man known all over the world as the county physician, has solved the question to his satisfaction, and his advice and counsel have done no end of good to those who live in frosty climates.

"It is with the greatest pleasure," he says, "that I offer my testimony and advice for the good of others. I had been troubled with kidney disease for many years. I was afflicted with a gripe, which increased the kidney trouble, and a great desideratum in this locality, as well as elsewhere, is how to cure these painful curses of the human race.

"I am now entirely cured of both kidney trouble and rheumatism, and I want to tell the people that I owe my present good state of health entirely to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. After so many years of suffering it has completely cured me, and I would advise all afflicted as I was to give this splendid medicine a trial. I will freely answer all inquiries."

That Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will cure rheumatism, neuralgia and kidney complaints, is beyond question. It has been proved again and again, and is as successful. Prominent people, as well as those in the humble walks of life, are continually testifying to the remarkable value of this medicine; to such an extent, indeed, that physicians, druggists and the people everywhere have come to recognize Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as an absolute specific for these diseases—the remedy that can always be depended upon to cure.

The spring is the very best time to cure these affections, and this remedy should be taken now. Wherever these diseases exist, this grand medicine should be had at once. It is purely vegetable, harmless, and what gives it greater value and the people greater confidence in it, is the fact that it is the prescription and discovery of a well-known physician, the successful healer in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 25 West Fourteenth street, New York city, who can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

A Profitable Investment.

The Commercial Building and Loan Association of New York City has a surplus of stock at \$50 per share. This stock pays a cash dividend of 6 per cent. per annum and participates in the profits of the association. For further information, address Commercial Building and Loan Association, 303 Main street, Richmond, Va.

The Water Gas Plant.

Editor Times: Knowing your fairness in all matters pertaining to the interest of the city, and being satisfied you would not intentionally do any one an injustice, I would respectfully ask that you withhold your criticism of our "badly constructed water-gas plant" until you can get the opinion of an expert, who is entirely disinterested in the construction of water gas plants. You must remember that Mr. Glasgow is in the business of contracting for and erecting water gas plants, both in this country and Europe, and it is not reasonable to suppose that he would say anything complimentary of a plant put up by one of his strongest competitors in the business. The only difference between our plant and the one Mr. Glasgow builds is that Mr. Glasgow's plant has a carburetor and superheater in our plant the carburetor and superheater is done in one machine. If we did not make a thoroughly fixed gas, we, of course, would have an extra amount of condensation in the drip on our street mains. As it is, I am free to say there is much less than when we were making straight coal gas.

Mr. Glasgow, in company with myself, looked over our water-gas plant, and also examined the quality of the gas we are making and furnishing the consumer, and his remarks to me were: "If the people are not satisfied with this gas they must be hard to please." Now if this plant is so very defective, why is it he acknowledges that we make a good gas?"

As I am clearly of the opinion that there are more than one expert engaged in the gas business in this country, and men who have successfully managed large gas works, I hope you will give the other side a hearing before condemning the process we are now using. Plants of precisely the same construction of ours are now in successful operation in Akron, O., Canton, O., Covington, Ky., Middleton, N. Y., and several other places. The superintendents of these works speak of the plants in the highest terms and claim good results from them; therefore, I am unwilling to believe that Richmond has the worse water gas plant that Mr. Glasgow ever saw.

W. M. C. ADAMS, Superintendent.

No Quorum.

A meeting of the subcommittee on rules of the Committee on Relief of the Poor was to have been held last evening in room No. 11 of the City Hall, but in the absence of a quorum, no business could be transacted. Messrs. McDowell and Ferris were the members present. The Committee on First Market was to have held a meeting at the market-house yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, but the absence of a quorum prevented the transaction of business.

A Washington Tea.

"The Circle of Interest of Centenary M. B. Church will give a George Washington Birthday fete next Friday, 23d, for children from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., and for adults from 8 to 11 o'clock P. M., will bring their dolls, dressed as Martha or George Washington. The one presenting either of these characters best will be awarded a present."

Racket Stores

can buy a few thousand dollars' worth of old trash and continue a sale for months away into the millions by losing sight of an intelligent public, forgetting that the patrons to this buy-me-quick racket will never lose sight of them afterwards.

BEAR THIS IN MIND,

Every Dollars' Worth of Merchandise

THAT COMES INTO THIS STORE

Is of the Sort You Want,

AND THE PROPER KIND FOR THE MOST JUDICIOUS PURCHASER.

Hundreds of packages are again being opened, bought through a medium that has the advantage of astonishing our own salespeople in the prices.

More Than Five Hundred Pieces of Silks Alone.

THE COHEN COMPANY

HOLD THE DRY GOODS BAROMETER OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Read the new prices. You are welcome to these goods as long as they will last.

The dissolution of a large dry goods firm has made these prices possible.

Value Prices. Our Prices.

Who ever heard of such prices in first quality Mourning Fabrics. They are here on sale, every inch as represented.

Among the Colored Dress Goods opened To-Day.

New Spring Wraps made to sell for double our prices.

Special Wrapper prices; made up new for spring trade.

Read the various things as they come to the writer.

Value Prices. Our Prices.

Assets.

Liabilities.

EIGHT - YEARS' - GROWTH.

PREMIUM INCOME.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DURING 1894.

HOME OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA.

G. A. WALKER Pres., JAS. W. PEGRAM, Sec'y.