THE TIMES COMPANY, TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

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5.50 a year-anywhere in the contests bates.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEL L. WILSON, MANAGER RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE. Temple Lodge, Musons, Mascrie Temple, Hines Lodge, K. of P., Schiller Hall, Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall, Myrtle Lodge, K. of P., Central Hall, Union Lodge, L. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows'

Hall, Unity Lodge, f. O. O. F., Powell's Hall, Opachisto Tribe, L. O. R. M., Cersley's

Monacan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A.

M. Hall.

'Haymakers' Degree, L. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's
Hall.

Virginia Lozze. Gomen
Hall.

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

New South Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,
Anderson's Hall.
Shockoe Council, R. A., Central Hall.
Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.
Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hail.
East-Emil Lodge, I. O. G. T., Twentyfifth and Clay streets.

Lee Lodge, Golden Shore, Central Hall.
Company A, First Regiment, Armory,
R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.
Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall.
Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gatewood's Hall. ood's Hall.

MAJOR LEE ON THE MONEY SUPPLY. Major Baker P. Lee has written the Richmond Dispatch a letter orging the recomage of silver, which is liable to affect opinion in this State, and we feel called on, therefore, to point out what are, in our judgment, misleading sug-

Major Las says that the advocates of can get now, even if the supply were ten times what it is. There is no searcity of money. The vaults of the

posit in the national banks at the comcan open his local banks, whose managers knew him, and will allow him such ac commodations as his means and his character entitle him to.

Major Lee cannot possibly be willing to have this Government coin and circulate hundreds of millions of silver colas named by it dollars, and made legal tender by it in payment of debts due in dollars, when the same coins are really must mean this, or he must believe that the stamping of them as dollars will really change their value from half-dollars to dollars. If he believes this, we fear argument will have no influence on him. We refer to his opinion only to warn people who have not thought over the matter, of the danger of adopting his

We met recently with this curious statement in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. A Cincinnati jeweller said: "A man came into my store to buy a dozen solid silver spoons. When he came to pay for them, he picked out from a capacious pocket a bag, and said 'I am going to pay you in silver.' He proceeded to count out silver dollars, and he counted out enough to pay for his purchase. He remarked, 'I have given you more silver than you have given me.' Said the merchant, 'I am not sure about that. Lct's see; here is a pair of scales.' So we weighed the silver, and, lo! the extra bullion in the spoons weighed so much more than the bullion in the dollars that the market valuation of the eilver spoons was over the market value of the silver in the silver dollars just \$2.49. All the labor on the spoons was thus counted for nothing, and, besides, 1 received less silver than I gave."

Now, while the number of silver dollars is no more than what the Government can receive in payment of its revenues, they can be kept up to the value of gold dollars by its receiving them always as gold dollars. But if they were to become so numerous that the Government was unable to receive them all in payment of its dues, and they had to stand upon their own merits, does any lieve they would continue to be received by individuals as dollars? Does any man believe that leweller would have been willing to lose all his work on the spoons and \$2.40 besides in that exchange? The idea is preposterous. Major Lee says: "When, for the first | word "dollars," gold dollars were neces-

time in the life of this country, silver was tabooed by the Government in 1873, there soon followed a shrinkage of all values but the value of gold." Let's look at the record, and see how this stateprices, issued within a year past, the eminent statistician, Sauerbeck, takes the number 109 as the normal average for prices. By examining his tables, we see 1850, 77; for 1851, 75; for 1852, 78; for 1858, 91; for 1870, 96. There were occasional spurts upward, but prices verage, have undoubtedly been going down since 1873, but they never reached a point so low as they were in 1853, until

these variations? Prices were very low only a few years before silver was demonetized (as the tree silverites will insist on erroneously speaking of the effect of our act of 1873), and for ten years after the act was passed they kept well above the lowest point they had touched only a few years before the act was passed. How is it possible to make any connection between the two?

But if silver was the cause of the But if silver was the cause of the fall in prices, why did it not affect all prices alike? Coffee sold from 1885 to 1871 at from 9 to 11 cents a pound. It sold as low as 81-4 cents in 1885; it sold for 25 cents a pound in 1874; for 18 in 1875; for 29 in 1877, and it fluctuated between 81-4 and 29 cents between 1877 and 1894. Lard sold for 81-2 cents in 1873, yet it sold for 101-2 in 1893, and was worth as much a year ago. Corn has cut the most remarkable capers in its prices. In 1873 It sold for 48 cents a sushed: in 1875 for 87; in 1878 for 42; in 1882 for 84; in 1886 for 46; in 1888 for 66; in 1890 for 37, and in 1891 for 80 1-2.

found that almost every commodity has had experiences similar to these. Look at money. The free silverites say it is too scarce, but interest has been steadily declining ever since 1875, and lenders can hardly get money taken now at any searcity of it since 1873?

If Major Lee will look into the facts he will find that whenever there has been decline in the price of a commodity, the supply of it has increased or the demand for it has fallen off.

AN ERRING BOOK

The readiness with which men in the bulk allow themselves to be gulled/is one of the most curious and surprising things that we meet with in our journey through life, of which what we are going to narrate is a most signal illustra-

A book has recently been issued called "Coth's Financial School," by W. H. Har-Vey, and it is being read by hundreds of thousands of readers who believe it to be an infallible essay upon money and political economy. It is written to prove that this Government ought to throw its mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The greater part of the pook consists of the customary denunciation of Wall street, Shylocks, bondholders, and prosperous peopla but it is built upon two free comage seek an expansion of the fundamental propositions which we shall examine this morning with entire cananys, is not summerent for the needs of the dor, and we shall then ask any person people in the country. But we would who has read this book how he can pay like for Major Lee to point out the way any sort of attention to any other part by which he expects the countryman to of it when we lay its foundations have, get more money for his uses than he and show them to be utterly rotten and

banks at all the commercial centres are visling a monetary system for the United bursting with it. If there were more States made 3711-4 grains of pure cliver manded by Lord Kimberley. of it, the addition would go to the vaults | the dollar or unit. That it did not proof the same banks just as certainly as the present supply has gone there.

Adding to the quantity of the money, therefore, will not give the countryman any. It must go under the control of men who will let him have it for him built up upon the idea that the unit or will make no apecubas this supply has gone there.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed, who is at Portling and states that he has declined the injunt, states that he has declined the injunt of college Republican Clubs, at Grand Rapids, Mich., on April 6th, and that he will make no apecubas this supply has gone there. men who will let him have it for him | built up upon the idea that the unit or to get any of it. It now goes on de- dollar was and was to be the silver dollar, and that It is now a total overthrow mercial centres. These do not know the of our whole system to attempt to change countryman, and will not, therefore, lend the foundation of business from the nim any of ft, and that is why he can sliver dollar containing 3711-4 grains of get none. But exactly the came thing pare silver to a gold dollar containing would happen if the supply was ten 222 grains of pure gold. The author times as great as it is. The country- founds his contention upon this language man will never get any of it until he in the 9th section of the act of 1792, providing for our money system and es-

> "Dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenths parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver."

There, says he, is the authoritative establishment of the dollar or unit, and ginia. worth fifty cents each only. Yet he there was never any other establishment of any other dollar until the act of 1873. Now the whole section from which this writer has quoted, reads in its entirety Cuba is big enough for a little Waterloo.

thus:

"And be it further enacted, that there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint, coins of gold, silver, and copper of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz., Eagles, each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and to contain two hundred and fifty-seven grains and four-eightns of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold. Half eagles, each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain one hundred and twenty-three and six-eightns of a grain of pure, or one hundred and hundred and twenty-three and six-eighths of a grain of pure, or one hundred and thirty-five grains of standard gold. Quarter engles, each to be of the value of two dollars and a half dollar, and to contain sixty-one grains and seven-eighths of pure, or sixty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of standard gold. Dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain three bundred and seventy-one stains and four-sixteenths parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard sliver."

The rest of the section provides for

The rest of the section provides for the smaller coins, which were to be of silver and ratiable parts of the silver

This act established our gold and silver columge on the basis of 15 to 1. It was found that this wrongly valued the metals, and in 1834 the ratio was changed

to 16 to 1. Now, in point of fact, this Government never coined, prior to 1873, all told, as much as \$3,000,000 of silver dollars, and all of those were undervalued, and left the country as bullion. The same happened to all the smaller silver coins struck prior to 1856. In that year we diminished the quantity of silver in the coins below a dollar. So that all the silver that was in this country in 1872 was fereign coins and the small sum in minor coins that we struck between 1856 and 1873. When, therefore, contracts were made prior to 1873 that used the

sarily meant, because gold was the only coin in the country. There were no gold dollars coined, it is true, until 1849, but we were every year from 1792 on, coining great sums of gold in eagles, or tenment is horne out. In his tables of dollar gold pieces, half eagles, or five-

dollar gold pieces, and quarter eagles or two-and-a-half-dollar gold pleces. Wo were, therefore, in all that time doing our business with reference to the gold that the average for 180 was 74; for coinage that we were annually turning out, and not with reference to silver coinage, because we coined no silver, or only a little, which, being undervalued, were never as high between 1825 and 1873 at once left the country as bullion. All as they were in 1825. Prices, on the our contracts prior to 1873 were made, therefore, with reference to the gold dollar as the standard of value. But we ask any man of common sense to 1885. Now what had silver to do with | read the act as we have quoted it and

to fay whether it does not provide for a gold dollar as well as a silver dollar? It provides that our coinage shall be an eagle "of the value of ten dollars and to contain two hundred and seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of pure gold." Is not that making the gold dollar, if provision should actually be made to strike the actual coin-gold dollar-to consist of 243-4 grains of pure

If a man, while that act was a law, had contracted to pay one hundred dollars, will any one say that his contract would not have been complied with if he tendered ten eagles? The gold dollar was as plainly within the contemplation of the act as the silver dollars, but it was thought that the gold dollar would be so small as to be useless in practical affairs, and no provision was made for the actual coinage of it. But it was plainly within the purview of the act. If the act had raid that the eagle

should be of the value of ten dollars, Does that look like a growing and had said no more, then, as silver depreciated, the eagle must have had gold taken out of it, and there would have been some ground for our author's contention. But the act says the engle shall be of the value of ten dollars and to contain 2671-2 grains." Thas was the same thing as to say that ten gold dollars should contain eight-tenths of 2671-3 grains of gold, that eight gold dollars should contain eight-tenths of 247 1-2 grains, that seven gold dollars should contain seven-tenths of 2471-2 grains, and that one gold dollar should contain one-tenth of 2471-2 grains, and it is such humbuggery as this that the public allows to be palmed off on it. We have taken so much space in the examination of our author's second

> Queen Victoria never makes purchases in a shop, but has everything brought There was much gossip in St. Petersburg some time ago over the new Czar's unprecedented act, of going into a store with his wife to buy gloves. The Austrian Empress seldom goes into a store in Vienna, but is very fond of shopping when she can do so without being recognized on her travels. This is indeed greatness' severest penalty for

bursting this bubble that we must defer

mare's nest until to-morrow.

Senor Barrios, President of Nicaragua, appears to be a worthy representative of his wretched little Republic. It is he. it now appears, who inserted the clause in the British ultimatum excluding Americans from the claims' commission de-

Rabbit, he lie low.

ton, in refusing to vote the usual thanks to the press, because one paper had published inaccurate reports, must know that "the sins of the few cannot be visited upon the many."

It is not known whether the result of Tuesday's election in Chicago will af-Yest President Cleveland's decision in the matter of visiting the Windy City, as the guest of the sound-money men.

The Massachusetts committee now in the South, it is said, have no Teamon, but it is safe to prelict that they will be quarantined when they reach Vir-

De Campos, who is on his wayt to Cuba to mop the earth up with those rebeis, is said to be Spain's little Napoleon. But

It is said that the real President of France is a woman, and a young woman, at that-Mile. Lucie Faure, the President's daughter. She has been nick-

named Mile. Lucifer. Beerbohm Tree agrees that the Bostonians are the most critical and the most theatre-going people in the world. Of course. He got paid for it.

An epidemic of hydrophobia is prevailing in Minnesota. If aversion to water is any sign, Virginia is suffering from the same trouble.

A divorced woman-residing, of course near Chicago-recently acted as bridesmaid at the second wedding of her former The Supreme Court seems to be as

loath to put itself on record on the in-

come tax as were some of the congress-

A Cieveland, Ohio, female voter wore her bloomers and rode her bicycle to the polls. "Good Lord, deliver us!"

Swift's plurality of 40,330 over Wenter n Chicago gives him a sort of Nancy

The unspeakable Turk will now have to make a statement about Armenian outrages.

It is a queer fact that a Japanese builet should have won the first victory for

Reform wields the sceptre in Chicago, too, but it doesn't need a boss. Wenter's April fool came one day late.

but it was Swift enough.

Did Parkhurst's visit to Chicago do it?

ENGLAND REFUSES ARBITRATION.

Interference by the United S ates in the Despute With Yeneruela Not To crated.

The New York Herald prints this dispatch from its Washington correspondent

in yesterday's issue:

In yesterday's issue:

No interference by the United States in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela will be tolerated by the British Goeverment.

This, in effect, is the reply of the British Foreign Office to Ambassador Bayard's representation of the desire of the United States to bring about a settlement of the boundary dispute by arbitration. A cablegram was received at the State Department to-day arom Ambassador

A cablegram was received at the State Department to-day from Ambassador Bayard, conveying this information.

Lord Kimberly's communication to Ambassador Bayard was, of course, couched in the usual diplomatic language, but the plain Erglish of it is understood to be that Great Britain will not admit the right of the United States, under the Monroe dectrine, to interfere in her controversy with Venezuela as to 'he boundary line between British Guina and Venezuela dary line between British Guina and Venezuela. It is understood that the British Gov-

ernment informed Ambassador Bayard that it would insist on the boundary line surveyed in 1841 by Sir Robest Schomburg. and would not submit to arbitration in any form that would bring that line in question. It is claimed on behalf of Ves-exuela that the British position practi-cally amounts to a declaration that if Venezuela will admit the claim of Great Britain to all the territory on the British side of the Schomburg line arbitration may be resirted to to determine whether still more territory shall not be taken by

Great Britain,
The attitude of Great Britain in this
matter makes the Venezuela boundary
dispute an affair of the ulmost importance to the United States. This Governance to the United States. This Government has practically made the cause of Venezuela her own. Not only have peveral Presidents endeavored in every way possible to bring about an arbitration of the long-standing dispute, but the last Congress passed a joint resolution requesting the Administration to urge the British Government to agree to arbitration, and thus gave the sanction of the legislative branch of the Government to the efforts made by the Executive to secure a settlement of this question in such a way us to protect the rights of Venezuela.

a way as to protect the rights of Venezuela.

A great deal will now depend upon the action of the two governments in the disputed territory. Both Venezuela and Great Britian have established small outposts along the Guyuni river, which flows through the centre of the territory in controversy. These outposts everlap each other, some of those established by Venezuela being nearer to the territory which is admittedly British than are some of the British outposts. It will be seen that the situation is such that a boostile clash might be brought on at any time, and if Great Britain should follow up her insistence on the Schomburg line by an attempt to expel the Venezuelan solders it would bring matters to a crisis at once.

Use forcible occupation of the disputed territory by Great Britain would make it Leccassary for the administration to

territory by Great Britain would make it becassary for the administration to determine upon a definite policy at once and either abandon Venezuela to her fate or follow up the moral aid which she has extended her by forcibly uphodling her side of the controversy. If the Monroe doctrine is carried by the President and Secretary Gresham to the extent which many prominent Democrats are urging upon the administration it will practically amount to the United States taking the stand that not only are the European the stand that not only are the European nations precluded from acquiring territory which is admittedly the property of an American nation, but that disputed boundary lines where European interests are involved can only be settled by arbitration which is satisfactory to the United States.

by arbitration which is satisfactory to the United States.

On account of the action of Congress in this matter, President Cleveland and Secretary Gressham may feel warranted in carrying their opposition to Great Britain further than they otherwise would, and if Great Britain insists upon the withdrawal of the Venezuelan outposts. withdrawal of the Venezuelan outposts along the Guyuni river there is little reason to doubt that the United States will make a naval demonstration in force along the Venezuelan coast, and it is possible that interference might be carried so far as to give actual assistance to Venezuela in resisting the forcible occupation of the disputed territory by Great Britain.

The situation is very grave and is giving the administration a great deal of concern, though it is hoped that before matters are carried to the extreme the diplomatic negotiations between the

result, and it is held that while the cela-tions between the two countries might become very much strained a satisfactory settlement will be reached in the end. Should occasion arise for a display of orce in Venezuelan waters, Rear Admiral Meade's squadron, now in the We Indies, could be ordered there at once

DISGRACED BY A LOBBY.

Gov. Stone Sava Gross Election Frauds are Committed in St. Louis and Kauses City, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., April 4-In his call for an extra session of the Legislature, to meet April 23d, Governor

lature, to meet April 23d, Governor Stone, of Missouri, says:

"For a number of years the State has been disgraced by an organized and sainried lobby maintained by special interests at the capital doring the cessions of the General Assembly for the purpose of influencing legislative action. Encouraged by a seeming lack of public sentiment at their presence, and emboidened by repeated successes, these lobbyists from year to year increased in numbers, influence, and audaetty, until they have become an laimost dominating force in legislation. So conflicant have they grown in their strength, and so potent in military without disguise in defiance of public authority and in uter contempt of public opinion. It has come to pass that almost every important neasure of legislation must underso the scruliny of the lobby before its fate can be determined. What it cordemns is lost.

that almost every important neasure of legislation must undergo the accrutiny of the lebby before its fate can be determined. What it approves is not without hope, but what it cor-demms is lost.

"Perhaps the most conspicuous illustration of this disgraceful domination is to be found in the treatment accorded the so-called fellow-servants' bill. I do not now discuss the merits of the measure; I refer only to the means adopted to suppress and defeat it. A number of senators and representatives, as well as many good citizens, who felt appalled at the overshadowing influence and humiliated at the triumph of the lobby, have pressed upon me the importance of reconvening the General Assembly to the end that the issue may be fairly presented, and an open test made as to whether a just legislative measure of this character can be eracted into a law in spite of the contaminating influence of those who openly boust their ability to direct the current of legislation. These are strong words, I know, and I write them with the greatest regret, but it is clear to me that the time for mild procest is passed. We are confronted with the question whether the people or the lobby shall rule in Missouri. The public safety and the homor of the State are at stake. Every senator, member, public officer and citizen familiar with the truth, knows that these words are justified by the situation at Jefferson City."

The Governor then mentions the necessity of passing new laws governing elections. On this subect he says:

"Generally throughout this State I am confident elections are characterized by the highest integrity; but, unfortunately, this is not true in all large cities. It is known that gross frauds have been committed in St. Louis and Kainsas City. The inducement and opportunity for corrupt practices in large, populous municipalities are great, and experience proves that dishonest men of all parties have not been slow to debauch the elective franchise. Not a few consummate and dastardly outrages have been perpetrated. Candor will

that the discrace of election frauds is failly divided between the adherents of the different political organizations. The truth of this statement is made evident by the fact that both Republicans and Democrats, so-called, have been recently indicted in St. Louis and Kansas City for active participation in such frauds. When such frauds are not only possible, but are actually and boldly committed it is evident that the public safety imperatively requires such changes in the law as will not only terminate existing abuses, but prevent their repetition in the abuses, but prevent their repetition in the future."

THE TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS A Pretty Foot-How Not to Develop it With



She whose ambition it is to possess a "Trilby" foot must begin early in life to give it room to develop as nature intended. In fact, her mother will have to begin it for her while she is still in swaddling clothes, and even then the task is something like Holmes' directions for the development of a gentleman—"first take a great-grandfather, etc."

However, with a little care, almost any foot vill succumb to proper treatment after the age of twelve, and become a very fair approach to "Little Billees" ideal. The beauty of Trilby's foot was the freedom of the great toe and the length of the one next to it. It is simply impossible to acquire this freedom when the foot is cramped in a razor-toed shee. No matter what the shoe dealer may say about it being all right if only the shoe is several sizes longer than the foot, the line is there which turns the great too back, and makes the first move toward an enlarged joint, it is had enough to confine a part of the body in a natural position, but to distort it and then clamp it so it must stay in the unnatural position is nothing less than barbarous.

If Trilby did nothing more for the world than to do away with this relic of Chinese barbarism it would be worth the trouble of writing, if for no other reason.

Razor-toed shoes should not be made for children, but unfortunately they are, and the shoes on the young lady in the picture are a striking example. This young woman of twelve summers was ready for the matince when I saw her. Her skirt was a rich blue moirs, with a slik blouse to match. But the beauty of the costume was the point de Ventee lace, which formed immense revers, standing out over her sleeves so as to half conceal them. The round hat had only a couple of rosettes as trimming.

The few operators in China are English-men or Germans. A Chinese operator in the act of telegraphing the Chinese atphaset, which is composed of some 7,000 characters, would be a sight for the

The military telegraph operators, who served in the war but have no documents of honor to show for it, are incensed at the fact that the bill granting certificates of, service was killed by loss of time in being returned from the White Horse with the President's approv-

McAdams & Berry.



Spring Coats,

to the front now, and those who wear ours are decidedly at the front in point of attire. It takes one of our top coats to top off your outfit handsomely, and secure you the top of admiration in any company. Our

spring coats like our suits, exhaust the possibilities of ready-made clothing, and we never waste our art on poor materials. Our suitings and our suits are twins of noble rank, and your rank will be high if you wear a creation of ours.

Bicycle Suits from \$5.00 up.

Let us be your outfitters.

TREES.



FRUIT AND ORNA. MENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES. SHRUBS, ROSES of all the desirable nen and standard varie-ties. Largest Nurser les south of the Poto mac. vrite to us if you contemplate planting. Catalogues Free.

W. T. HOOD & CO.

March 5th, 1895.

MODE OF BUSINESS!

It proves the mode a proper one. We are always ready to teach.

THE REMNANT DAY To-Day's Bargains.

is the day on which



run opposition to themselves. No matter how cheap on other days, the last or leaving of the lot, the short FOR MEN. ends or handled wares are at a third or one-half off the regular price. The representative store of Richmond pays thousands of dollars for the exhibit of a clean, fresh and desirable stock of merchandise.

Hundreds of short lengths in Silks, Worsted Fabrics, Cotton Goods, Corsets, Ribbons, Linens, Under-

wear, Wraps, etc. We only give sample prices of POLLOWS: a few articles in order to show the general value-changes placed on goods for these days.

LINENS.

22 All-Linen Colored Pringed Doylies, original price \$1.20 a dezen, for 3c

cach.

54 All-Linen Silver Bleached Doylles,
original price 3s: a dozen, for 2c each.
3 Colored Crochet Quilts, from \$1.25 to

5 pieces Table Liners, from 11-2 to 3-yard lengths, from 40 to 30 a yard.
1 piece Table Linen, 23-8 yards (21-2 yards wide), from 51-5 to 51.
7 remnants of Cotton Disper, 2 to 41-3-yard lengths, from 5 to 5c a yard.
18 remnants Linen Crush, 3-4 yard to 3-yard lengths, 4c a yard, from 5c.
214 Ladtes' Scolloped Embrodered Hand-kercheles, 5c each, from 121-2.
34 Men's Colored Bordered Handker-chiefs for Le cach.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES,

4 Children's Gingham, were 50c, for De. 5 Children's Gingham, with embroiders, were \$1.19, for 69c. Two items among LADIES' UN-DERWEAR.

7 Lacles' Trimmed Chemise, Dc, from USE.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

 Men's Spring-Weight Knit Shirts and Frawers, were \$1.25, for 50.
 pair Men's Black Haff-Hose, sizes 10 and 101-2, were 15c, for Sc a pair.
 pair Brown English Half-Hose, were 25, for 10c a pair. 20c, for 19c a pair.
123 Celluloid Collars, sizes 14, 141-2, 17 and
171-2, were 20c, for 3c each.
18 Percale Shirts, with detached collars,
slzes 161-2 to 171-2, were \$1.35, for 50c

18c each.

9 pair Guyot's Suspenders, were 25 and 25c, for 12c a pair.

28 Uniaundered Shirts, sizes 14 1-2 and 16 to 17 1-2, were 36c, for 38c.

18 pairs Men's Cuffs (1-ply), were 17c, for 10c a pair.

Thousands of short lengths of Black and Colored Worsted Dress Goods and Silks. Among the Cot-

8t remnants of 10c Percales for 63-tc.
42 pieces Shirting and Skirtings, 121-3c
grade, for 63-4c.
16t pieces of French Percales, 83-4c,
from 121-2c.
21 remnants of 84-3c Percales for 31-2c
a yard.
24 remnants, 2 to 6 yards, Yard-Wide
Bleached Cotton, for 4c a yard.
15 remnants 10c Pillow Case Cotton for
8c a yard.
12 pieces Velour Lyons, 121-2c value, for
4 2-4c.

4 2-4c.
5 remnants Rob Roy Plaid Satteens,
from 31-2 to 5c.
18 remnants of Plannelettes, 12 1-2c qualtry, for 5c a yard.
Beautiful All-Silk Windsor Scarfs, all
silk, the usual 25c kind, we sell them
for 121-4c.

for 131-1c.

22 Odd Gas Globes, nicely etched, at 12c.

11 Nickeled Full-Size Cuspadores, ac each, worth 25c.

3 Parior Lamps, centre-draft burner, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 sorts, any for \$1.

2 Extension Plano Lamps, silver finish, centre-draft burner, been \$7 each, at \$2.50.

4 Table Sewing Lamps, brass or nickel finish, complete, been \$1.35 each, at \$50. 2 Decorated Toilet Sets, 9 pieces, for

Decorated Totlet Set, I piece missing, \$2.59, from \$5.
Pretty Jardinieres, worth \$1.25 each, at 56c.

Fretty Jardineres, worth \$1.5 each, at 50c.

small lot Decorated French China Plates, worth 33 dozen, for 6c each, big lot Decorated Salad Bowls at Lic.

Richly-Shapei China Vegetable Disles (epen) at 15c.

dozen Thin White China Cups and Saueers, Haviland shape, 5c pair.

Richly-Decorated Jonner Set, tea plates short, \$12, instead of \$25.

Tea Sets, nicely decorated, 2 plates short, \$12, in plates the plates short, \$12, in stead of \$25.

Lady's Rocking Chair, sixteenth century, slightly damaged, \$2.50, been \$6, Lady's Rocking Chair, 25,50, been \$6, Lady's Rocking Chair, antique oak, slightly damaged, \$2.50, worth \$5.

1 Lady's Rocking Chair, \$2.5, been \$6, 1 Lady's Rocking Chair, antique oak, slightly damaged, \$2.50, worth \$5, 7 2-quart Covered Buckets at \$4. 1 to Pie Plates, 5c sort, at 2c, 14 2-quart Covered Sauce Pans, long handles, at Jc. 8 14-quart Heavy Tin Dish Pans, worth 21c, at 10c. big 'ot Thin Water Tumblers, some engraved and some plain, all at 2c

All other odds and ends Glassware at equally attractive prices. 5 Book Cabinets, worth 752 each, for 29c

THE COHEN CO.

Lumber Dealer & Building Contractor. MANUFACTURER OF SASH, BLINDS, DOORS & GENERAL MILL WORK.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Main Office, Yards and Factory: ST. JAMES & LEIGH. Branch Yards with Railroad Facilities: LOMBARDY & LEIGH.

Build Houses on Instalment Plan. Estimates Promotly Furnished. Lumber Wholesale and Retail.

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.. THE .. Let Merchants Imitate FOURQUREAN-PRICE CO.

OWING TO THE RUSH OF BUSINESS THIS WEEK, WE HAVE BEEN UN-ABLE TO PREPARE OUR USUAL LIST OF REMNANTS FOR FRIDAY SALE BUT WE HAVE TWO SPECIAL LOTS WHICH WE SHALL PLACE ON SALE TO-MORROW THAT ARE WORTHY OF YOUR CONSIDERATION.

Dr. Warner's famous Health Under-wear for Men, spring weight, white and natural color-indershirts and Drawers. The goods are perfect, they are just the weight needed now, they are worth, if we had all sizes, \$1.55 and \$2 a garment; but owing to the sizes being broken, we place the entire lot on sale to-morrow at

SI Each,

IF WE HAVE YOUR SIZE, IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THEM. SIZES AS

NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS, Sizes 31, 38, 40, 42, 44.

NATURAL WOOL DRAWERS, Sizes 28, 30, 22, 34, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, WHITE WOOL SHIRTS, Sizes, one 34, one 40, two 42, two 46.

WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, Sixes 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 44, 46.

ONE DOLLAR buys your size and choice to-morrow for goods that always sell at \$1.75 and \$2. Remnants

Dress Linings. THE GREAT RUSH OF BUSINESS HAS MADE MANY SHORT LENGTHS MOST OF THEM ARE USEFUL 3 Ladies' Trimmed Muslin Gowns, Sc. | LENGTHS-ALL OF THEM OF SOME

LINING CAMBRICS, put up ten yards in a package,

25c. a Package. Short Lengths Silesia, Percalines, Crinolines, Canvas, Grass Cloth, etc.; all useful, and about half price buys them to-morrow.

The Fourgurean-Price Co.

Hone Casing, Sc. aptece. Shelf Oilcloth, Sc. a vard. Feather-Stitched Braid, Sc. aplece.

Imitation Hair Cloth, 19c, a yard.

Real Hair Cloth, Sc. a yard.

Lining Muslin, &c. per yard.

Gents' Unbleached Jean Drawers, 19 and

Gents' Bleached Jeans Drawers, 25 and Comfort Calicoes, Sc. per yard.

Good Shirting Calicoes, \$ 3-4c.

Black Satteen, 81-3, 10, 121-2 up to 90c. Half-Wool Dress Goods, 34 inches wide, preity, stylish patterns, 121-2c. Silk and Wool-Mixed Dress Goods, Mc

Gents' Cheviot Shirts, good style, Sic. Beautiful Black Crepons, 75c. up to \$4

Wash Silks, 25, 23, 39 and 42.1-3c. Lovely assortment of Silks for Waists from Me. upwards.



YOU WILL MISS IT

if you don't attend the

Great Closing-Out Sale

SHOES AND SLPPIERS

now going on at our establish-

ment. Come early before your

Street.