

The Times

PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES COMPANY, TIMES BUILDING, TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers in the city, and by mail elsewhere. It is a year, by mail, one dollar a year, by mail, one dollar a year, by mail, one dollar a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.00 a year—where in the United States.

It is never to be forgotten that it called the attention of the people of Virginia to the most solemn and impressive language to the importance of purity in their elections.

A SPECIMEN REPUBLICAN MISREP. RESENTATION.

The New York Press has the following article:

"The Wise-Fitzhugh Lee-Mahone campaign was one of the most remarkable in the history of American politics. It was never equalled for originality nor surpassed for enthusiasm. On one side there was the last remnant of the bloody shirt, on the other the dying throes of the Republican fanaticism."

This is about as ridiculous as anything could be. General Fitz Lee did not see General R. E. Lee's saddle during that campaign, and none of the flags used by Pickett's division were exhibited in the canvass. There were no war politics involved in the case. Wise was the regular nominee of the regular Republican party, and General Fitz Lee was the regular nominee of the regular Democratic party.

SOME FIGURES AS TO PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

A correspondent writes as follows:

Stauon, April 15, 1895. In controversy with a free-silver friend of mine I stated that the price of silver (like any other article) was governed by the law of supply and demand, and that the present low price was due to over-production. He replied by saying that the relative production of silver to gold was double in 1888 to what it was the past year!

The product of the United States in 1888 (figures for 1894 not yet completed) was: Gold, \$35,565,000; silver, \$77,578,000. The product of the world in 1888 (figures for 1894 not yet completed) was: Gold, \$157,238,100; silver, 608,000,000; commercial value, \$128,185,200; coin value, \$2,161,100.

We must trust our correspondent that all reasoning founded upon the comparative production of the two metals in different years is misleading. The most important factor in the case is wholly ignored in such a process. The important fact in the case is that within the past forty or fifty years the methods of quick and convenient transportation by steam and the ways we have of immediate transmission of intelligence, have immensely diminished the need for actual money in business.

It is very gratifying to note the interest the railroads take in the subject of county roads, and with their co-operation there are no doubt many places where material may be handled at a minimum cost to the great advantage not only of the people of the community, but of the railroads, too.

Every railroad station had no more than one mile of good road on each of the roads approaching it, a great advance would have been made. We learn that Charlotte, North Carolina, has thoroughly macadamized six or seven miles out of the roads approaching it, and that the beneficial effect upon that section of this great improvement has been immense. Some of our Virginia towns may learn a good lesson from the wise example of Charlotte.

THE DISPATCH Hammers AWAY.

The Dispatch returned yesterday its argument that the Court of Appeals really meant to say that in the opinion of the judges, as men, the Walton law was passed to promote fair elections. Everybody in the State who is informed on the subject knows that the Walton law was enacted because the methods of the Anderson-Cornick law had been all too much explicated, and they required the expenditure of too much money to secure the results desired in certain counties and cities, and it was thought that the single constable would do the whole business at infinitely less cost. This is so well understood by the political managers that it makes the man most opposed to fun laugh when he sees the Dispatch pouring away to try and make people believe that the judges of the Court of Appeals are ignorant of what so many others know. Of course the court as a court was bound to say it could not impute to a co-ordinate branch of the government an intention to perpetrate a fraud. Of course it was bound as a court to give that department the benefit of every presumption. Nevertheless common sense men know that the presumption in this case is a violent one, and that the real purpose intended to be accomplished was the disfranchisement of illiterate negroes or the counting of their ballots in just the opposite way from which they wished them counted. The Dispatch says it would like for the judges of the Court of Appeals to express their personal opinions on the question. We should too. But it is not, of course, to be expected that its official, and it would not be right to seek to place them in a position antagonistic to what their official position demands of them.

THE WAY TO END POVERTY.

We take the following from the Washington Post: Edward O. Atkinson, the economic writer, yesterday demonstrated to the satisfaction of a gathering of epicures, the possibilities of the Aladdin oven in the preparation of a seven-course dinner. Mr. Atkinson arrived in the city on Saturday in response to an invitation from Secretary Morton and Assistant Secretary Hamilton, and the dinner was served at the residence of the last-named gentleman yesterday at 7 o'clock.

A Post reporter who met Mr. Atkinson at the Shoreham early in the day, was informed by that gentleman that he had just put a ham and got 100 beans in the oven, of which he is the inventor, at Assistant Secretary Hamilton's, and that in the evening he should bake a loaf of brown bread, and an Indian pudding in another compartment, and that spring lamb, chicken a la fraisee, green peas, New England chowder, and various entrees would be cooked without any trouble whatever, whereas, in the ordinary process of cooking a course dinner, the cook was usually more roasted than the meats.

"And when," was asked, "is the dinner to be served, and who are the guests?" "Well," he answered, "as I am the cook and a guest also I will explain. Secretary Morton has taken a great interest in the Aladdin oven, he does in all invents and improvements looking

toward the economy of time and material in economics, household service, and domestic service. At his reception, and at Mr. Hamilton I had an oven brought here and am to cook a course dinner to which Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Morgan, Hon. and Mrs. Bissell, the Japanese minister, and the cook and his daughters have been invited."

Mr. Atkinson, who is a most engaging talker, referred to the enormous waste of material in the preparation of food in the usual way; enormous both as to material and in loss of nutrition. He said the consumer had no nourishment, but instead dyspepsia, and his legion of pariahs said he: "I should like you to partake of what I call the glorified hash, made of the cheapest and toughest parts of the meat. I gave a seven-course dinner party at my house a few days since, to my wifely club and friends, including oranges and coffee, which cost thirteen cents each for food material. Each cigar consumed after dinner cost more than the dinner. I lately gave a dinner to my cabinet, with fish, meat, and of four courses, soup, fish, meat, and desert to nine of the poorest students at Harvard, who want to economize; there were three others; each had a pound and a half of strong food. The cost for the week was \$1 cent. Now, this may be the first time a government official has ever dined cheaply."

The table at Mr. Hamilton's was exquisitely laid in white, and Easter lilies were grouped effectively in the center. The cut-glass dainty silver and the tempting menu, made an Easter feast unlike any other ever spread in this city.

The wonderful Aladdin oven wherein this Cabinet dinner was cooked will have a history as the prophecy of a reformation in domestic service. This may all be a "fake" for what we know, though the Washington Post is a respectable journal, and it is hardly to be supposed that it would trifle with its readers by putting out such a statement unless it were true. But true or false, what a day for the happiness of mankind it would be if Mr. Atkinson has really devised a plan for preparing and cooking food that will make such economies as these! Think of a dinner for twelve men that cost only sixty-one cents. There is the way to end poverty and make all mankind comfortable. Yet the advocates of the free coinage of silver base their whole case upon the fact that the price of everything is coming down so that men must starve.

That is a strange argument truly, that mankind is in danger of starving in proportion as the cost of the necessities of life becomes cheaper and more within the reach of the masses therefore. The real case is this: If prices are kept up high, a few persons who have monopolies are able to live in great luxury and splendor, and the great mass of mankind has to go without those articles. They are reserved for the rich. But as prices come down, the monopolists lose their exclusive rights and have to fare with the common herd, while the great mass of mankind are enabled to obtain the articles and participate in the happiness that had theretofore been confined to the few.

Think of the millions of men and women in the United States who enjoy as much wheat bread as they want now that flour can be bought for less than \$1 a barrel, who were compelled to stint themselves when it was \$6 a barrel.

PASS MR. TURPIN'S RESOLUTION.

Why should there be any opposition to the resolution that Mr. Turpin has offered, that the duties of clerk of committees, which place has been made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Burton, shall be attached to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms without compensation? The Sergeant-at-Arms has little or nothing to do, and is paid \$125 per month. The additional duties of clerk of committees are very trifling, and one man can do the duties of both places and not be half employed.

Economy in the city's expenditures should be the watchword all along the line, and here is an opportunity to save the city \$1,000 a year. Why should there be any opposition to the resolution? Let it be adopted.

A Hub city journal gives this exhibition of patriotism: "Harvard will gain nothing by resenting the attentions of the Boston press. It has surrendered a good deal of valuable space in her behalf, and it has 'honored' her when her chances of victory were as slim as a toothpick. And it intends to honor some more."

Ponciana Diaz, who ran up against the horns of an infuriated bull, was a cousin of President Diaz, and perhaps the most noted matador in Mexico. His death will serve to emphasize the fact that under present rules bull-fighting is becoming almost as dangerous as American football.

Victorien Sariou, when staging one of his plays, has an eagle's eye for details. At a recent dress rehearsal in Paris he compelled an actor to leave the stage and delay the action of the play until a frayed button on his coat was replaced by a new one.

Mark Twain has sailed for Europe, inspired by the slender hope that he will find on the other side some stray joke that he overlooked in his former visits. Markus has our sincere sympathy.

"The Tear," published at Tacoma, announces that it has placed "The Kiss," published at Denver, on its exchange list. They are women's greatest commodities, and each has a woman as editor.

Senator Morgan, of Minnesota, introduced a bill making it possible for divorce to be obtained on the grounds of excessive smoking. What will Minneapolis do next?

Mrs. Frank Leslie declares that Oscar Wilde is "a dignified, high-minded gentleman." Mrs. Leslie is Wilde's ex-sister-in-law, and that ought to have its bearing.

A lawyer who acts as an editor long enough to create a number of law suits, then returns to the practice of his profession, has an eye to business.

Senator Perkins is out for free silver, but the Republican sound-money men need not be alarmed, for no one takes Steve seriously.

Mr. Joseph Love was married in Pittsburg, the Smoky City, the other day, but he had for his best man Mr. Willie Sunshine.

Colonel Clarkson remarks that General Harrison is "a receptive candidate for President." "Receptive" is good.

Hetty Green admits that her money is making her miserable, yet she persists in adding to the cause thereof.

opened in Virginia, small matters like the income tax must take back seat.

Judging from the price China paid for peace, one would suppose there are no bargain-sale days in the Orient.

The report that Mr. Massey will remain Mr. Small as counsel in that libel suit is denied.

All of the home teams won Monday—a peculiarly appropriate coincidence.

Not a cent for income tribute, but millions for lawyers.

The income-tax law bids fair to prove a boon to lawyers.

Bill Nye says Dr. Mary Walker is a self-made man.

Tal ity of the Bimetallite Argument.

To the reasoning of the silver agitators, the "demonstration" of the silver party is diminished. The supply of currency, and thereby produced the great decline in prices of the last twenty years, and the recent commercial depression, we have made reiterated by the silver party. (1) that for the whole world, the increase in silver money has been maintained at its ratio up to 1890, (2) that there has been no contraction of silver money, (3) that the various forms of credit currency would be more than sufficient to compensate for it; and (4) that radical revolution in the world's industrial system, have caused the fall in prices and the depression of business. So far, we have found no one ready to question these positions; and should any competent disputant desire to answer our readers, we should be glad to have them do so. The pertinent facts of the last twenty-five years, he may find his way to the public through our columns.

Meanwhile, we ask attention to the views of the most eminent economist of the day, expressed in the following quotation from his recent work, entitled "Bimetallism." It is needless to say that Mr. McLeod stands among living economists as the most eminent exponent of the principles governing currencies, and the ablest of authorities on banking. We quote:

"The rock upon which the bimetallists and monometallists have chattered about the currency, founder, is that they consider gold and silver only to be the currency, or circulating medium, and the measure of prices. But the currency, or circulating medium, consists not only of gold and silver, but also of credit, in all its forms, both written and unwritten."

"The bimetallists persistently assert that the commercial malaise, which prevails at the present time, is due to the scarcity and appreciation—as they are pleased to term it, by which they mean the rise in the value—of gold. They attribute this to the demonetization of silver, which they allege, that this fall in the value of a certain number of commodities is due to the fact that gold has to do double duty. They allege that if gold and silver were coined in unlimited quantities, all the gold and silver would increase the quantity of currency or circulating medium of the world."

"Now, in the first place, no country whatever has demonetized silver; all they have done is to restrict its quantity. In the history of the world, all the coins in use in different countries prove that in no country whatever did gold and silver ever circulate together at a fixed legal ratio. But they alternately drive each other out of circulation, as one or the other was overrated, or underrated, by the fixed legal ratio. And it is a pure delusion to suppose that coming gold and silver in unlimited quantities would augment the currency of the world. In fact, the assertions are the coinage of the vain imagination of the bimetallists, arising from their neglecting to study the history of the coinage in various countries, and their ignorance of the rudimentary laws of economics."

"In the next place, they totally omit the consideration of what they might see in any treaty on economics, that rights of action, or credit, or debt, or property, are all affected on production and prices as an equal quantity of gold."

"The fact is that we have long passed through the ages of gold and silver. We are now in the age of credit, and all our small daily and retail transactions to serve as pocket money. All operations in commerce and trade are now carried on by rights of action, or credit, or debt, or property. The gold and silver are now only used in small daily and retail transactions to serve as pocket money. All operations in commerce and trade are now carried on by rights of action, or credit, or debt, or property. The gold and silver are now only used in small daily and retail transactions to serve as pocket money."

"In fact, banking, or credit, or debt, or property, are all affected on production and prices as an equal quantity of gold. The fact is that we have long passed through the ages of gold and silver. We are now in the age of credit, and all our small daily and retail transactions to serve as pocket money. All operations in commerce and trade are now carried on by rights of action, or credit, or debt, or property. The gold and silver are now only used in small daily and retail transactions to serve as pocket money."

"We would strongly commend to our readers the perusal of Mr. McLeod's second edition of this work, issued in England four days before the first issue of this paper. Though dealing principally with the European aspects of the bimetallite issue, yet the principles he lays down with so much clearness and logical force apply equally to the question as it presents itself in this country. The style of treatment is well adapted to the average reader, and the book should have a wide circulation in the United States as the best extant authority to the system of bimetallism. Longmans, Green & Co., east Fifteenth street are the New York publishers.—New York Journal of Commerce."

A REPLY TO CLEVELAND.

Letter From the Chairman of the Bimetallite League.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the Bimetallite League, whose headquarters are in Chicago, gives out the following reply to President Cleveland's message to the Chicago committee of business men:

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir—in reply to your letter addressed to a committee of business men of this city, which committee the committee that waited on you and the persons who attached their names to the petition, such committee present, did not have the honor to receive you, and we have a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. They represented that class

that owns money and securities payable in money—fixed incomes.

We respectfully submit that your letter does not present the true merits of this controversy. You call attention to farmers and wage earners to the fact that rising prices, while enabling them to sell the products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they may purchase, but you neglect to say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonetization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers and business men generally have been doing business on a falling market, so that the time intervening between the purchase and placing it months after on the market has removed the margin they would have otherwise made. This shrinkage in value added to the ordinary risk and expense of business has led to an increasing volume of debt—both to the public and private to about forty billion of dollars, or about two-thirds of the total value of all the property in the United States.

They say that the debts payable in money have been steadily increasing in exchangeable value with the property of the people. A debt for \$1,000 that ten years ago would have paid the farmer to buy up 2,000 bushels of wheat in exchange for these dollars, with which to pay the same debt. The debts now in existence are principally old contracted ten-year debts, or debts the people have been forced to contract by reason of the continued decline in prices. The owners of the products must now give up twice as much property to pay their debts as in 1870. Seven thousand bushels of wheat would have paid the President's salary of \$25,000 in 1873, and it now requires one hundred thousand bushels of wheat to pay your annual salary of \$50,000. It is not fair to point the people to the ever-increasing interchangeable value of the creditors' dollar and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of the creditors have dominated your administration, and you insist upon such a currency as they have established as a sound currency. It means the confiscation of the property of the people by the sale of property under mortgages, and the execution of the interest of stockholders in our railroads and corporations. If it is an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again, it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and assets, and the value of money by the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard."

So, that when you call the attention of the farmer and wage earner to the fact that rising prices will make him pay more for what he buys, you should at the same time call his attention to the fact that it will enable him to pay his debts, free him from a bondage in which he has been unjustly placed, and again make him the owner of a home and independent citizen. We might say further to him that rising prices cause money to seek investment, and would thus open up the channels of commerce and industry, and give employment to millions more idle. It is not more money that we want to borrow, but money we already own, that we must pay, more we borrow the more we must pay, and the annual interest on our public and private debts is now more than the annual profits of business and production. Where will it end?

Our forefathers fled from Europe and established a government here that they might be free from the class legislation of those countries where the masses are hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rich and few, who control the law-making power—countries that we justly term plutocracies. And yet it is now being seriously insisted upon that we must adopt and continue the most pernicious class legislation that the monarchies of Europe have ever practiced. By adopting their policy we have increased the demand for gold and its exchangeable value, and all money based thereon, with all other property, has been thrown open to silver (as they are now to gold), and our stock of primary money increased thereby. The result is that we have a class of gentlemen who visited you and who petitioned you represent only one class of people, and we respectfully submit that it is not fair to the people to have the thinking for it than that any one class should do it for them. Selfish interests predominate to promote silver, and all other property, and we submit that we have a right to justly promote the common welfare of the people can be best secured by a census of the views of all the people.

We agree with you that it is time for the people to reason together. To that end we respectfully ask that you make it possible for them to get printed copies of the act of 1876, on which our forefathers based our financial system, and all subsequent acts, together with the act of 1873 that reversed the former policy and acts subsequent thereto, as well as all statistical and other information of an official nature that Washington bears thereon. We have your own opinion as president of the people when we say that all the people should have the opportunity to investigate and intelligently pass upon this question. Respectfully, W. H. HARVEY.

Chairman Bimetallite Committee.

Thames Bros.

COR. FIFTH & BROAD STS.

Suits and Separate Skirts.

Tailor-Made Blazer Suits, with full-lined gold and Navy Serge and Tan Covert, \$5 to \$12.50. Tailor-Made Blazer Suits, with full-lined gold and Navy Serge, \$7.50 to \$10. Tailor-Made Blazer Suits, in fine Navy and Black Storm Serge, \$7.50 to \$10. Tailor-Made Braid-Trimmed Blazer Suits, in Navy and Black Storm Serge, \$7.50 to \$10. Ladies' Separate Skirts, in Crepon, Serge and Mohair, all lined and in full skirt style. Plain Black Serge Skirts, as low as \$2.48. Full-Line Serge Skirts from \$4 to \$6.48. Full-Line Black and Navy Serge, Crepon Skirts, full-lined gored, \$3.25 to \$5.25. Elegant Fatterns Black Crepon, full-lined Skirts, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Full-Line Tan Covert Cloth Gored Skirts, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Superior Quality Black and Navy Serge, Full-Line Tan Covert Cloth Gored Skirts, \$4.48 to \$6.48. CAPES. Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Capes worth double what we ask for them.

LADIES' SILK SHIRT WAISTS. Fine Quality Japanese Silk Waists, with latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Figured and Striped Taffety Silk Waists, latest style sleeves, \$4.48 to \$6.48. Black China Silk Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. Black Satin and Taffety Waists, \$2.48 to \$4.48. All with Log-O-Mutton Sleeves.

Special reductions on Capes. Prices from \$5 to \$15 for Cap