MEYER'S, 6th and Broad.

White Dress Goods.

Yard-Wide White Cambric, 8½c. kind for 6¼c.
English Long Cloth, 5⅞c. yard.
2-yard-wide White Organdie, 40c. value, for 25c. yard.
2-yard-wide Black Organdie, 50c. grade, for 39c.
500 yards 17c. Dotted Swisses, 9½c. yard.
20c. Persian Mulls, 12½c. yard.
Large Plaid Lawns for making aprons, 8¾c. yard.

Great Second Floor.

Reversible Smyrna Mottled Rugs, 1¾ yards long, 75c.
Reversible Figured Scotch Rugs, bright patterns, 50c.
Tinsel Draperies, solid colors, with gilt, 7c. yard.
Chenille Covers, 1½ yards square, most exquisite patterns, cost $1.48, for $1.
Corded Hammocks, head-rests and stretchers, 75c.
Rope-Woven Floor Mattings, heaviest and best made, cost 50c., for 29c.
Linen-Warp Floor Mattings, inlaid designs and small weaves, 15c.
Curled-Hair Mattresses, weigh 40 pounds, reduced to $7.98.
White Dotted Curtain Muslins, large and small dots, cost 12½ and 15c., for 7½c. yard.
White Mexican Grass Hammocks, 25c.

Toilets.

500 Ten-Row, Real Bristle, Polished Back Hair-Brushes, actual value 50c., for 25c. each.
19c. Hair-Brushes, 10c. each.
15c. Rubber Fine Combs, 5c.
25c. Double Celluloid Photo. Frames, fancy embossed in Pinks, Blues, Whites. Closing-out price, 10c.
Miniature Frames, silver-plated, were 25c., 5c.
10c. Plain Glass Frames, gilt edges, 5c.
10c. Strong Wisps, 5c.
50c. Extra Large, Heavy Chamois, 39c.
40c. Chamois, 25c.
5c. Toilet Chamois, 1c.
15c. Bay Rum, 5c. bottle.
Half-Pint Household Ammonia, 5c.
25c. Bone-Handle Nail-Brushes, 19c.
20c. Fine Bristle Tooth-Brushes, 10c.
10c. size Putz Pomade, 5c.
20c. Linen and Satin-Finish Paper, 10c.
20c. Antiseptic Tooth-Powder, glass stoppers, 10c.
4 rows Bristle Tooth Brushes, 5c.

Hosiery Bargains.

These prices should interest every Hosiery buyer, as they represent the best values submitted this year.

Ladies' 25c. Silk Finish Imported Hermsdorf Hose, 15c. each.
Ladies' Full Seamless Fast Black Dropstitch Hose, 12½c. pair.
Ladies' Fast-Color Tan Hose, latest shades, double soles and toes, high spliced heels, 17c. pair.
Ladies' Latest Shades Ox-Blood Hose, 15c. kinds, for 8c. pair.
Misses' and Boys' Fast-Black Fine Rib Hose, full seamless, 17c. kind, for 10c. pair.
Children's Fast-Black and Tan Rib Hose, 5c. pair.
Infants' Imported Black and Tan Socks for 10c. pair.

Domet Flannels, Regular 6¼c. quality, 3⅞c

CONFISCATED AS ADVERTISED TRADE MARK

Meyer's

CORNER SIXTH AND BROAD.

BIG DRY GOODS STORE

Dixie Mosquito Canopies, Open like awning, $1.95

COMMENCING MONDAY, SOME GREAT SALES!

September Trade Sale Carpets!
Annual Special Sale Blankets!
First Great Sale of School Shoes!

A Price Surprise in Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' 75c Fine Cambric, Handsomely Trimmed Corset Covers, choice 39c.
Ladies' 50c Fine Muslin Drawers, with lace-trimmed umbrella ruffle, 29c.
Ladies' 75c Fine Muslin Drawers, inserting and lace-edged trimmed, 49c.
Ladies' 39c Fine Muslin Embroidery-Trimmed Drawers, special sale, 25c.
Ladies' 25c Plain Drawers, with hem and tucks, 19c.
Children's 12 1-2c Heavy Muslin Drawers, 5c.
Ladies' 49c Wide Muslin Underskirts, with tucks and cambric ruffle, special price, 35c.
Ladies' $1.25 Fine Cambric Underskirts, with wide Valenciennes lace ruffle, 75c.
Ladies' 75c Fine Muslin Underskirts, with wide Spanish flounce, hemmed and tucked, special price, 49c.
Ladies' 75c Fine Muslin Underskirts, with wide umbrella flounce, embroidery trimmed, 59c.
Ladies' $1.50 and $2 Fine Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard and Empire effects, handsomely trimmed in lace and embroidery, choice, 98c.
Nurses' white Mull Aprons, with collars attached, lace trimmed, 19c.
Children's Short white Mull Dress, lace and embroidery trimmed, 39, 49, 75c., worth double.
Nearly 1,000 Infants' and Children's P. K. Hats and Sun Bonnets, Swiss Embroidered Hats, Chambrey Sun Bonnets, white Lawn Sun Bonnets, the general winding up of Caps and Hats that sold from 25 to 39c., at one price, 15c choice.

Boys' Clothing.

Sailor Suits of English Galatea Cloths, White Duck and Marseilles, Pure Linen Crashes—each and every Suit in the house that sold up to $3.50. If you have no present need of them, buy and put away. Present price to be 99c.

Every Suit of same character that sold up to $1.50, present price 75c.
All of our special bargain 50c. Suits, present price 29c.
Finest Percale Shirt Waists, and when we say finest we mean those that will cost you $1; present price, 25c.
Boys' Knockabout Shirt Waists, of strong Cheviot, 15c.
Hauntleroy Blouses, every one of them that sold for $1.50, $1.75, and $2, present price, 99c.
Special lot of $1.50 White India Linon Blouses marked to 75c.
Your last chance at Straw Hats. Have you room to pack them away for next year?
50c. Girls' and Boys' Hats, 15c.
Boys' finest $1 and 75c. Mackinaw Hats, 15c.
All the lower-priced Tam O'Shanters to sell for 5c.

Women's Bicycle Suits.

With the pleasantest wheeling time ahead and hundreds of followers of that great sport, it's simply good fortune that brings this lot of Bicycle Suits here to sell.

Ladies' Tan and Gray All-Wool Bicycle Suits, leggins to match, worth $5.99, for $2.50.
Black Henrietta Skirts, full width, of good material, $1.25.
Crash Dress Skirts, full 4 yards wide, 79c.
Striped Linen Colored Duck Skirts, worth $1, for 69c.
Ladies' Waists, Percale and Organdie, cost $1 to $2—to close out, 69c.
One lot Ladies' Solid-Color Lawn, Striped Percale, and Figured Lappet Waists, worth from 75c. to 98c.—closing-out price, 50c.
All of our 25c. Shirt Waists, to close out, 10c.
Black Brilliantine Dress Skirts, good quality brilliantine and interlined, $2.25.
Black Figured Mohair Skirts, full width, with double lining at bottom of skirt, worth $2.50, for $1.50.
Black Figured Mohair Skirts, lined throughout and velvet bound, 88c.
Real Linen Crash Suits, trimmed with wide and narrow braid, $5 value, for $2.50.
All-Wool Cheviot Mixed Suits, with Reefer Jackets lined throughout, reduced to $3.99.

Special Sale Misses' & Children's School Shoes.

600 Pair of Children's and Misses' 75c. Button Shoes, Patent Leather Tips, 39c.

1,000 Pair of Misses' and Children's $1 Button Shoes, new round Toe, Patent Leather Tip, 49c.

2,000 Pair of Misses' and Children's $1.25 Button Shoes, in five different styles—every pair finished in the best style, 69c.

Misses' and Children's Button and Lace Shoes, newest cuts, worth $1.50, for $1.

Boys' all solid leather lace Shoes, made in the best styles, $1.

Umbrellas.

At the end of every August we close out the balance of stock from an Umbrella factory, and for the past six years we have been holding these sales. The opportunity of this year has come.

Taffeta Silk Umbrellas for Men and Ladies, real taffeta silk, the kind that you expect to pay at least $2.50 for, $1.19. These have natural handles, hooks and crooks.

Of Fancy Handle Umbrellas there is a special lot of exquisite pearl, overlaid with sterling silver, horn, Dresden, and other dainty styles, fitted on Silk Gloria Umbrellas, a collection that should sell from $2 to $4, choice $1.50.

Of Fancy Handle Umbrellas for $1 there are probably 300, including rhinestone handles, medallion handles, and black celluloid handles, all fitted on twill gloria silk.

Amongst the others are Men's $1 28-inch Umbrella for 69c., Ladies' Steel-Rod Gloria Umbrella, 75c., Men's Steel-Rod Silk Umbrellas, $1.

Bicycle Sundries.

$2 Perfection Lamps, 99c.
$2.50 Magic Lamps, 1897 Model, $1.49.
Double Stroke and Electric Bells, were 50c., for 25c.
Single Stroke Bells, were 22c., for 10c.
All colors Bicycle Enamel, 10c.
Lacing Cord, all colors, 1c. a yard.
Lamp Brackets, 17c.
Tire Tape, 3c. a roll.
Pants Guards, 1c. a pair.

MEYER'S 6th and Broad.

Linens.

60-inch Genuine Turkey-Red Table Damask, 35c. value, for 20c. yard.

2-yard-long Colored-Bordered Fringed Table Covers, 75c. value, for 49c. each.

60-inch Pure Linen German Damask Table Linen, all new patterns, 50c. yard. Napkins to match, $1.50 per dozen.

Special purchase of 100 dozen Extra Large and Heavy Huck Towels, 17c. value, for 12½c. each, or $1.45 dozen.

Large size Turkish Bath Towels, 12½c. value, for 10c. each, or 6 for 50c.

Men's Furnishings.

All of our best Real Percale Laundered Shirts that sold from $1 to $1.50, some with two collars and one pair cuffs detached, others detached cuffs and white collar band, for 87½c.

Men's Duck Working Shirts, light and dark colors, worth 33c., for 19c.

Men's Tan and Black Socks, seamless foot, worth 10c., for 5c.

Men's Washable Band and Shield Bows, for standing and turndown collars, worth 12½c., for 5c.

Men's Soft Bosom Madras Shirts, white collarband and wristband, worth 75c., for 59c.

Men's Real Percale Laundered Shirts, collar and cuffs attached, pleated and plain bosoms, for 50c.

Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, Union linen bosom, fine muslin and all improvements, always sold for 50c., for 39c.

Men's Fine Cambric Night Robes, plain and embroidered fronts, worth 75c., for 50c.

Men's Heavy Working Shirts, light and colors, full sizes, worth 39c., for 25c.

Men's Woven Working Shirts, 36 inches long, yoke back and collarband, the regular 50c. goods, for 39c.

Men's Fine Imported Tan and Black Socks, seamless double heel and toe, fast colors, for 12½c.

Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full sizes, worth 17c., for 10c.

Men's All-Silk Band Bows, light and dark colors, 10c., or 3 for 25c.

Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, mohair ends, worth 25c., for 17c.

Men's Lisle Thread Garters, all solid colors, worth 17c., for 10c. pair.

Men's and Boys' Elastic Suspenders, worth 10c., for 3c. pair.

Silks.

Nobby Black Crystal Cord Silk, $1.25 quality, for 59c. yard.

Gray and Black Stripe, Black with colored stripe, Blue, Black and Green checks, and Brocade Silk Dial, all colors and designs, never sold for less than $1.25, for 75c. yard.

All-Silk Printed Indias, large patterns, 25c. yard.

Domestics.

Extra Heavy Round-Thread Bleached Sheeting (better than Utica), 2½ yards wide, 20c. yard.

Utica Pillow-Case Cotton, 12½c. value, for 10c. yard.

Double-Fold Fine Madras Cheviots, 12½c. value, for 8c. yard.

Yard-wide Fine White Flannel, 25c. yard.

All-Wool Red Flannel, 12½c. yard.

Amoskeag A. C. A. Bed-Ticking, guaranteed feather proof, 16⅔c. value, for 12 1-2c. yard.

5c. quality Apron Ginghams for 2⅞c. yard.

Dark Dress Ginghams, 8c. quality, for 5c. yard.

Some Extraordinary Ribbon Bargains

that are crowding our department.

All-Silk Taffeta and Moire Ribbons, all colors, No. 40, 3½ inches wide, 15c.; No. 60, 4 inches wide, 10c.

Roman Stripe and Plaid Ribbons, for ties and belts, all silk, 8, 12½ and 15c. yard.

Striped Belting, 2 inches wide, 12½c.

Tinsel Belting, 2 inches wide, all colors tinsel, 5c. yard.

All-Silk, Light Blue and Brown Belting, 2 inches wide, 25c. yard.

Veilings Down in Price.

18-inch Black Tuxedo Veiling, 15c. yard.

50c. Black Chenille Dot Veiling, 18 inches wide, for 25c. yard.

White and Black Grenadine Veiling for 15c. yard.

White, Brown and Black Chiffon Veiling for 25c. yard.

White Footing, 3c. yard.

40c. Platt Valenciennes Lace for 17c. yard.

12-yard piece of Torchon Lace for 5c.

5-inch White Sierre Lace, the kind that sells for 35c., for 17c. yard.

17c. All-Linen Hand-Made Medici Lace for 12½c. yard.

Women's Neckwear.

More of those All-Linen Collars have arrived, 2 for 25c., the nattiest shapes of the year.

Ladies' Embroidered Gretchens and Collarettes that sold the beginning of the season for $1.50, choice 75c.

Ladies' Embroidered Yokes, were $1, for 50c.

Black Dress Goods.

$1.25 All-Wool Jet Black Drap De Ete, 50 inches wide, $1 yard.

69c. Jet-Black Brocade Mohair, handsome designs, bright, shiny lustre, 39c.

25c. Jet-Black Mohair Diagonal, 12½c. yard.

15c. quality Brocade Armure, 7½c. yard.

75c. All-Wool Diagonal Cheviots, for separate skirts, 52 inches wide, 50c. yard.

$1 Jet Black Checked Traffalga Cloth, all wool, makes a very serviceable suit, 75c. yard.

75c. grade All-Wool Jet Black, Silk-Finished Henrietta, 50c. yard.

Art Goods.

Pure Linen, Colored Centre Buffet Scarfs, 2 yards long, 33c. each.

Hemstitched Tray-Covers, German linen, woven borders and stamped, 20c.

Pure Linen Stamped Doylies, all new patterns, 12x12 inches, 6c.

Heavy Momie Linen, Hemstitched, and two rows of drawn thread, Buffet Scarf, 1½ yards long, 39c.

Summer Underwear.

Been talking Summer Underwear for two months past. Going to stop pretty soon, as these reduced prices are productive of the result anticipated.

Men's 75c. Lace-Striped Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 39c.

Men's $1 Pure Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers, 50c.

Ladies' 39c. High Neck and Short Sleeve Gauze Vests, 25c.

Ladies' 25c. Swiss Ribbed Sleeveless Vests, 12½c.

Ladies' $1 Pure Lisle Thread Short Pants, 25c.

Children's 25c. Knit Underwaists, patent seams and buttons, 12½c.

Children's 5c. Sleeveless Ribbed Vests, 2½c.

Corsets.

Dresden Corsets, in White or Black, any size, 39c. Pair—a regular 75c value.

W. B. Corsets, 6 hooks, in White or Black, for 75c. pair—a $1 value.

P. N. Corsets, with cork steel protector, for $1—a $1.25 value.

C. B. Corsets, long waist, 4 hooks, made on the new French model, for $1—a regular $1.25 value.

Leather-Tipped Corsets, 6 hooks, every steel and bone tipped with leather to prevent bone from pushing out, for $1 pair—a regular $1.50 value.

Small Wares.

Fancy Silk Ruffled Web, 10c. yard, worth 20c., full line of colors.

Ruffled Garter Elastic, worth 10c., 5c. card.

10c. Shell Hairpins, 5c. dozen.

60-inch Tape Measures, 1c.

Mohair Combination Pads and Bustle, 50c.

10c. Silk-Stitched Fancy Garter Web—black, only 3c. a yard.

25c. All-Silk Fancy Web, 15c. yard.

25c. Fast Black Silk Dress Shields, 12 1-2c. pair.

10-inch Heavy Whalebones, 5c.

8-inch whalebones, 3c.

10c. Impervious Stockinet Dress Shields, 3c. pair.

Julius Meyer's Sons, Sixth and Broad. Julius Meyer's Sons, Sixth and Broad. Julius Meyer's Sons, Sixth and Broad. Julius Meyer's Sons, Sixth and Broad. Julius Meyer's Sons, Sixth and Broad.

SOME UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Personal Recollections of the Beginning of the Chinese-Japanese War.

BOTH CUTENESS AND STUPIDITY.

What Led to the Outbreak—The King of Korea and His Councellors—Li Hung Chang Depended Upon Diplomacy, But It Failed.

(Written for The Times.)

In the latter half of March, three years ago, there was no sign of a cloud on the political horizon. The only subjects discussed by foreign residents of Japan and China were the local races or regattas, and a life, naturally indolent from climatic causes, was rendered more so from the total absence of stirring news.

It appeared, indeed, as if the word "vegetating" would correctly describe the manner of living in Chinese ports. In Japan there was a more interesting subject that might have furnished food for conversation; the Diet was in session and the parliamentary vagaries occurring in that recently imported institution were well worthy of attention. But no one thought so, and the daily topics were more or less insipid.

But on March 24th a telegram in the English press announced the assassination of Kim ok Kyun, in a Japanese hotel in Shanghai, China. This man, a Korean refugee in Japan since 1884, had been supported by the Japanese Government, for whose sake he was an exile. Lured to Shanghai just prior to his death, he was assassinated. It was in the power of the foreign consuls to arrest and punish the assassin, for he was murdered on American soil, Hongkew being on the American concession; but international squabble interferred and he was delivered with the corpse to the Chinese authorities, who in turn conveyed both to Korea. There the murderer was at once set at liberty, and promotion with rewards conferred on him. The body was quartered and the remains exposed in several public places.

JAPAN FURIOUS.

Japan was furious. The press urged the government to demand satisfaction, and the Diet took up the cry. The government, which had expended millions upon army and navy, was not averse to test their efficiency.

It may now be definitely stated that war was decided upon by the first day of April, and that from that day preparations were begun.

China was playing in Japan's hands. At that time Li Hung Chang was supreme in the direction of foreign affairs, and the astute Chinaman, trusting to international jealousy, had decided to assert China's suzereinty over the Peninsular Kingdom. His tool was Yuan, the representative of China in Seoul (pronounced Sowl), the capital of Korea.

Misgovernment, if the elaborate system of peculation and extortion may be called so, had exhausted the country and made invertebrates of the people. But even the worm will turn and so, in the southern province of Chullado, an uprising took place which assumed dangerous proportions. The army—heaven save the mark—sent to suppress it, was first avoided and afterwards defeated, and Yuan urged the Korean King to apply for assistance to his master, the Emperor of China.

"The King," said General Clarence R. Greathouse, formerly United States Consul General at Yokohama, Japan, but since 1889 adviser to the Korean Monarch, to the writer, "is an honest, simple-minded man, anxious to do his duty by his people. He is, however, handicapped by the Queen, who has surrounded him by her relatives, who rob and plunder the people in the most shameful manner. The Queen is a strong-minded, earnest woman, wholly wrapt up in her son, the Crownprince, who is, to put it mildly, not remarkable for his intellect. She imagines all sorts of plots against her darling, and, where his interests are concerned, is pitiless as a tigress. It is her influence that rules the King."

The Queen's relatives, the Min family, were of Yuan's opinion; public report held it that they were in the pay of that diplomat. Be that as it may, the King was harassed by the representative of China and his own councillors for three weeks before he gave his consent, and his doing so, in recognizing officially China's suzerainty, could unquestionably be construed into an insult by any of the treaty powers, although Korea had never denied in so many words that she was a vassal state to the Chinese Empire.

THE TIME TO STRIKE.

Otori, the Minister of Japan in Seoul, had his cue, and very ably did he fulfill his duty. The coast was clear. There was not one responsible diplomat, Hon. J. N. B. Sill, United States Minister, excepted, who could interfere. Mr. Waeber, the Russian Minister; Hon. Walter C. Hillier, the British representative, as well as those of France and Germany, were absent.

Was there ever a better opportunity to strike a blow? Otori was called to Japan to explain the situation.

The official correspondence between China and Japan revealed to the Diet in its extra session of January, 1895, and published at the time, proves conclusively that the venality of Chinese Mandarins does not scruple at selling their country; in other words, that members of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo were on the pay-roll of the Japanese Government. All this time, while the attack upon the government continued in the Diet, they failed to attract attention, the native press, probably upon a hint from the authorities, discussing at great length the situation in Korea.

Thus the months of April and May passed, but even then no one imagined the seriousness of the situation. On the last day of May the Ito Cabinet had decided upon its course of action, and began with the dissolution of the Diet, thereby getting rid of the one body which might have proved a hindrance.

Otori was still in the capital, when it became known that China had granted Korea's request, and that troops would be landed at A-san in the disaffected province. Japan's forces were prepared. Before China had taken action the Tokyo Government entered inta an agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company) for the necessary transports. At last the Chinese Minister in Tokyo informed the Japanese Government that its Vassal State, Korea, had requested his Emperor's assistance, and that the latter had granted the request. This was according to the treaty of Tientsin, in which both nations agreed not to dispatch troops to the Peninsular without notifying the other. Japan replied by acknowledging receipt, adding briefly that she did not recognize China's suzerainty over Korea. Otori left Tokyo, accompanied by some six hundred troops, and so well were the Japanese informed, that he could boast that he had landed his men an hour before the Chinese had come ashore.

It was now evident to the world that there was imminent danger of a clash. Ministers hurried to their posts, and diplomacy attempted to set matters right. Li Hung Chang had counted on this, but his calculations had failed. The Japanese had outlined a plan, and had taken excellent care to take into account any eventuality that might occur.

PLOTTING AND TREACHERY.

It is not my plan to enter into details as to the war. That has been described by the press of the time, and since then two very excellent histories of that war have appeared. But the unwritten history, the scheming, plotting, and treachery at its inauguration, so far as I have witnessed them myself or have heard them from unbiassed witnesses, I shall try to reveal.

Seoul, the capital of Korea, was the scene. There, from the moment of his reappearance with the advance guard of the Japanese army, "Otori's goose hung high," as Gen. Greathouse expressed it.

His government had submitted to China a plan to introduce reforms so as to eradicate the cause of future disturbance. In making the proposition, the Tokyo Government was fully aware of the fact that the spoils system in Korea was an imitation of that prevailing in China, and that the Mandarins would never consent to such a suicidal policy. But it served its purpose, nevertheless. It caused Japan to appear before the world as the champion of civilization and good government, and secured for it the moral support and sympathy. This little byplay to the gallery secured the non-interference of foreign powers, and frustrated Li Hung Chang's hopes to obtain such interference.

In the meanwhile the situation in Seoul was growing very grave. Japanese troops continued to arrive until, with three thousand well-trained soldiers to back him, Otori felt himself master of the situation and proceeded to take action. He demanded of the King—

1. That reforms should be instituted at once.

2. That he should order the Chinese forces to withdraw.

3. That the telegraph lines should be handed over to him.

To these demands the King replied briefly as follows:

1. That an important matter as the reform of an administration was not the work of a moment, but must necessarily be the result of ripe consideration, and that any measures, introduced under coercion from without, must necessarily fail. That, so far as the principle was concerned, he fully agreed as to its necessity, and that the subject should have his earnest and constant attention.

2. That the Chinese troops, having been dispatched at his request, could not be dismissed, as demanded, since such action on his part would be equivalent to a declaration of war, for which Korea was not prepared. Since, however, their appearance had been sufficient to restore order in the disturbed province, he would immediately request their withdrawal, trusting that the Japanese forces would leave at the same time.

3. The telegraph lines in Korea had been built with Chinese capital upon a concession granted by him. To accede to Japan's demand in this regard, was therefore impossible, since it would involve not only a breach of good faith, but a flagrant act of dishonesty.

DETERMINED UPON WAR.

It appears from this that, so far as diplomatic correspondence could go, Korea did not have the worst of it. But Japan was determined upon war; indeed, it is extremely doubtful if the government, after going so far, could safely have receded. The nation was wild with excitement. The Cabinet had at once recovered popularity which it could retain only by continuing the policy as inaugurated. But the little army in Korea was in a perilous situation, and it was necessary to extricate it.

For China seemed to make great preparations to sustain its vassal. Of the two rivals, the Celestial had not only the most powerful fleet, but it could readily gather an army in the north, while supporting the foothold it had gained at A-san in the south. Japan's army, while in possession of the capital, was between two fires, and, if something should happen to the fleet, would be completely cut off from its base of supplies, and from reinforcements. Under these circumstances it was necessary to act boldly and at once.

But since such act would justly draw upon Japan the unequivocal condemnation of every lover of fair play, it was absolutely necessary that the report of it should be suppressed. In pursuance of this, Otori seized the telegraph, and took upon himself to order that no cypher dispatches, even from foreign representatives, should be transmitted.

On the 26th of July he briefly reiterated his demands upon the King, and gave him three days in which to conform to them.

(To be continued.)

Municipal Government in England and the United States.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—In my last I showed the results attained in Huddersfield by the corporate management of the water works.

Now let us turn to the water works account of the city of Richmond and see how far they measure up under corporate management as an income producing property for the city. These accounts show that the total receipts from the sale of water and all other sources for the year ending 31st December, 1896, were $120,406 and that the expenses for the year of operating the works was $49,709 (the average cost of operation for the past four years is $51,852), leaving a balance of $89,697 in the treasury and claiming credit in addition for the sum of $29,262 as the value of water supplied to the city or granted free by the city authorities during the year. In the account of expenses of operation not a cent is allowed for taxes, interest or capital sinking fund, depreciation or contingencies or renewals. The sum charged is the cost solely of collecting and distributing the water. This cost amounts to over thirty-five per cent of the income and does not include the cost of collecting the water rents, which should properly be charged against the undertaking. In Huddersfield the operating expenses, including collection and distribution of water, repairs and renewals and collection of water rents, only amounts to about seventeen per cent of the income, or less than one-half of the cost in this city. As I have said, no capital account is published in connection with the works and therefore it is impossible to say what portion of the city's debt has been incurred for this undertaking and what portion of the annual interest payable by the tax-payers ought to be charged against the water works. The Finance Committee estimates the value of the water works at $2,100,000. Assuming that they are responsible for this amount of the city's debt the annual interest charge against the works at six per cent, which is about the average rate of interest paid, would be $126,000. To this sum should be added the annual sum required to meet the taxes levied by the city on property of $1.40 on the $100 value. This would amount to $29,400, making the total annual charge against the works for interest and taxes $155,400, or $125,394 in excess of the gross income derived from the works. If to this sum be added the annual cost of operating the works $49,709 then the annual cost to the city to be made good out of the taxes will amount to the sum of $65,703. And yet we are told the water works are good property for the city to keep and operate. In this calculation no allowance is made for sinking fund to redeem the debt incurred for the works nor for any fund for contingencies or accidents. To redeem the debt of $2,100,000 with interest at five per cent only in fifty years would call for the setting aside annually of $114,450. This sum with the cost of operating the works added would exceed the gross revenue derived from them by $24,803 every year, and make no provision for the taxes which the property ought to bear along with all other property in the city and which it would have to bear if owned and operated by private parties.

The works themselves, notwithstanding this outlay, are inadequate to the requirements of the city and the quality of the water supplied is a disgrace to the authorities. For months every year it is a solution of mud, so thick as to nauseate even those accustomed to drink it, and to utterly repel strangers who resort to any other beverage within command. Thousands of gallons of spring water are retailed in the city every week for drinking purposes, and the purchase of this water is a large tax upon an already overburdened people. To remedy these defects the superintendent of the water works and the committee of experts called in to advise on the question say it will entail together a cost of $352,000 if remedied as to the deficiency in supply by a meter system or $405,000 to $422,000 if by an enlargement of the works. The one or the other alternative will have to be adopted and already a tentative outlay on the purchase of metres has been authorized. All this means that the loss of the city by the water works and the burden on the tax-payers is to be increased. Surely no stronger evidence can be required of the inefficiency of the corporate management of public works in this country. In future articles I propose to compare other branches of the city government with similar departments in Huddersfield, and then to discuss the reasons why we in this country so utterly fail to wisely and economically govern our cities and the remedy for this.

J. F. JACKSON,

Richmond, Va., Aug. 18, 1897.

CHARLOTTESVILLE DEMOCRATS.

Delegates Instructed for Morris for the Senate and Duke and Boaz for the House.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Sept. 2.—Special.—City Primary meetings held last evening in the four wards elected the following delegates to the senatorial convention to be held at Stanardsville, Greene county on Tuesday the 7th of September: Judge R. T. W. Duke, J. W. Fishburne, C. D. Shackelford, C. F. Benson, W. T. Vandergift, A. D. Payne, Phil. Leterman, G. F. Compton, J. R. Ambrosell, Bryan Gordon, W. S. Burnley, J. O. Bocock, John S. Patton, W. A. Lankford, J. F. Harlan and W. A. Methurn. Each ward instructed their delegates for the Hon. George W. Morris for the Senate.

At the same meetings, the following delegates were elected to a convention to be held in this city on September the 9th to nominate candidates for the Legislature: Hon. John W. Fishburne, C. S. Lacy, F. P. Farish, C. W. Rodgers, Geo. Perkins, M. Kaufman, B. W. Leterman, G. F. Compton, J. A. Ambrosells, Bryan Gordon, C. L. Fowler, James F. Harlan, C. W. Allen, J. O Bocock, and John S. Patton.

Each ward instructed for W. R. Duke and W. A. Boaz for the Legislature.