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BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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FRIDAY.....JUNE 7, 1895.

The Charlotte Plan.

In the country districts of Virginia canvasses for legislative nominations will soon begin—where they have not already begun—and as a matter of general interest we publish in this issue the Charlotte primary election plan. If we mistake not, this plan, modified to suit particular cases and particular localities, will be adopted in many cities and counties of the State.

Our Charlotte brethren have adopted the booth feature of the Walton law—a feature that has found favor with the Virginia public, and which is especially well suited to Democratic primary elections. It does away with "pulling and hauling" of voters by "workers" at the polls. It gives dignity and quiet to the election. It removes the temptation to employ money to influence voters, and it lessens the expenses of candidates, since it will be no longer necessary for each candidate to employ a corps of "workers" to represent him at the polls. An in freeing the voter from prying eyes whilst preparing his ticket, it gives him a degree of independence which he has not possessed as our primaries have been conducted hitherto.

We hope to see the booth feature adopted for the Richmond primary election. There are some other features of the Charlotte plan which are admirably adapted for country districts that would not suit us here; but the booth feature supplies "a long-felt want."

So far as we are informed, Charlotte is to lead off in the making of Democratic nominations. July 6th has been fixed as the day for its primary. Considerations of a local character, and which are creditable to the County Committee, induced them to adopt so early a date. Influenced by like disinterested considerations our City Committee should defer the Richmond nominations until the first week in October. That arrangement would give us a whole month for the canvass. That date would find our people all returned from their summer jaunts, and the nearness of the regular election would create an interest in the nominations which they certainly would not have if made in the heat of the summer.

We do earnestly trust that aspirants for legislative honors here will not open the canvass too early, nor press the committee for a mid-summer election, but will agree that there should be a late primary; also that the primary should be held under a plan embodying the main provisions of the Walton law.

Judges and Gowns.

The Philadelphia Bar Association recently discussed a proposition to ask the judges of the common pleas courts to wear gowns. One member spoke strongly in favor of the proposition so far as it affected the criminal courts, but opposed it otherwise. He held that if the judges could not preserve their dignity without wearing gowns, the addition of a long black robe would not preserve or add to decorum, and that it was the man and not the gown that should be the mark of the dignity which should be observed in all courts of justice.

Other members spoke strongly in favor of gowns, saying that the Philadelphia courts sadly lacked dignity, and it was thought that perhaps the judges could be made more impressive by the use of the garments.

Perhaps the conclusion of the matter was hastened by the reading of a letter from one of the judges of the Orphans' Court, who wrote that the proceedings of that tribunal were usually of a sepulchral character, and that the wearing of gowns would make them so solemn that before disposing of a decedent's effects the funeral service would have to be read.

The original proposition was defeated by a vote of 21 to 17.

In spite of this, however, the Board of Judges of the Common Pleas courts have decided to don the gown when they appear on the bench in the new City Hall, next fall. "There is every indication," moreover, says the Philadelphia Times, "that the adoption of the custom will not stop at the judges of the civil courts, but that the judges of the Quarter Sessions will don a scarlet gown, and the members of the Orphans' Court will adopt an insignia of office similar to the one worn by the Common-Pleas judges, although at present they are opposed to it. Some of the members of the civil bench are so enthusiastic on the subject that an effort may be made to gown the members of the bar when they appear before the courts."

A Tramp Farm.

Massachusetts has established a tramp farm, consisting of 2,000 acres of cheap land, which is both boggy and rocky, but improvable and capable of being made profitable for agricultural purposes. To this farm every tramp legally convicted of vagrancy will be sent for two years. He will be employed in building roads and houses on the farm, in digging drains, in clearing, ploughing, sowing, reaping, and in all the labor of a farm that has to be created from a wilderness.

It is estimated that there are in this country 60,000 habitual tramps. If Massachusetts could manage to corral her share of these there is no reason why her tramp-farm should not blossom as a rose. The probabilities are, however, that as soon as the Massachusetts system becomes well advertised the tramps will give the Bay State a wide berth.

Virginia Bonds.

A recent law of the State of New York enlarges the range of selection of State bonds which may be used by New York savings banks as security for their depositors. Under this law it is possible that the new bonds of the State of Virginia—those issues as to which there has never been any default of interest—may be listed as bonds in which the savings banks may invest for the purpose stated.

Expectation that there will be favorable action in this direction has already caused a considerable demand for our bonds, and at advanced prices.

We do not know what may be the action of the New York officials charged with the decision of this question, but they could not hesitate in a decision on the merits of the question did they but know the sentiment in Virginia with regard to our debt. Our people are determined to maintain the State's credit. In all of our financial arrangements, this will be the first thought.

While we should of course be glad for New York to give its recognition to our State bonds, we wish to see our debt held here at home; held by our own people. Several millions of dollars of it are held in this State, but we wish that the bulk of it was held by citizens of Virginia, and in time we expect to see this condition prevailing.

Methods of Modern Canvasses.

The New York Reform Club Committee on Sound Currency, of which Charles S. Fairchild is chairman and Calvin Tomkins, secretary, has sent out a circular stating in detail the scope of its work, its aims, and objects. Among the members of the committee are E. Ellery Anderson, John DeWitt Warner, William S. Opdyke, and William L. Trenholm.

The circular gives an illustration of the methods employed nowadays for conducting campaigns and distributing information. The press is the chief power utilized. Here and there public speakers are put forward; but mainly that their utterances may be reported in the newspapers, and thus reach a thousand times as many voters as those to whom they were originally addressed. In this way, too, facts and arguments are gotten into papers whose space could not be secured in any other way. Doubtless, both parties to the currency controversy will use all of these agencies to make converts, but at present the "sound-money" men seem to be better equipped and more active than the "free-silver" men.

The rate at which the publication and circulation of the Reform club's regular "Sound Currency" series has "progressed may perhaps be best indicated by giving a full list of the numbers printed since December last and the distribution of each."

	No. printed.
National and State Banks, by Horace White, 16 pp.	29,500
Canadian Bank-Note Currency, by L. Carroll Root, 16 pp.	72,500
Bimetallism in History, by Henry Loomis Nelson, 16 pp.	65,000
The World's Currencies, by Richard P. Rothwell, 24 pp.	40,000
New York Bank Currency, by L. Carroll Root, 24 pp.	40,000
The Currency Famine of 1893, by John DeWitt Warner, 20 pp.	45,000
The People's Money, by W. L. Trenholm, 32 pp.	60,000
Scotch Bank Currency, by Adam Smith, 12 pp.	45,000
Our Paper Currency, by W. Dodsworth, 16 pp.	50,000
States as Bankers, by L. Carroll Root, 32 pp.	35,000
Coin's Financial Fool, by Horace White, 20 pp.	200,000
A Financial Catechism, by Fred. Perry Powers, 16 pp.	150,000
	832,000

The club is now supplying every two weeks, properly dated and printed with the names of the papers respectively circulating them, broadside supplements sufficient to accompany the full editions of two hundred local papers in every part of the country, most largely in the South, the West, and the Southwest. In this way, at a minimum of expense, sound currency literature (the circular says) is carried "direct into the homes of rural voters as a part, in most cases, of the only paper which they take, and which they, therefore, read from beginning to end, and some 400,000 full page sheets of sound currency literature are distributed each fortnight."

Arrangements have been perfected, and the club is now supplying over one hundred papers, with what is known as "plate" matter, the papers in question "being those of somewhat larger circulation than on the average are those taking the broadside supplements—the local distribution of these plate-papers in the different parts of the country being in general similar to that of those which take the supplements."

The club is also employing a corps of special writers to furnish special articles for the press, etc. A sketch and cartoon bureau has also been established.

The New York Press's man about town says, in part, of a popular Virginia author, and of dialect writing:

"One of the brighest pages I ever read is Thomas Nelson Page. He was at the Holland House yesterday looking entirely too well dressed and thoughtful to be an author. There is no particular reason why an author should dress badly, but he generally does. * * * But, as to Page, Thomas Nelson, I hope the duties of host, which he performs so well at his Washington home, will not take him entirely out of the dialect path. We understand that the dialect school has been done to death and had its day and all that, but, then, you must remember it was not the fault of those who wrote as the speakers spoke. The whole trouble was that nine out of ten so-called dialect writers manufactured their own dialects. That is true. I do not think Page's stories are always transparent, nor even diaphanous, but he is without doubt the ablest exponent of the 'nigger tongue' that ever put pen to paper."

In the published accounts of the recent difficulty in Norfolk between Mr. Glennan, editor of the Virginian, and Major Humphreys, it appeared that Mr. Arthur C. Humphreys, the son of the Major, entered the Virginian office with belligerent intent, but withdrew when Mr. Whitehead made known his willingness to give him satisfaction. Mr. Humphreys has published a card stating that his visit was purely of a pacific character, and Mr. Whitehead very promptly made a rejoinder expressing regrets at his misconception of Mr. Humphreys's visit. Both cards are manly in tone and in excellent taste.

"Gail Hamilton," whose real name is Miss Abigail Dodge, who is now lying ill in Washington, is 65 years of age. She is a cousin of Mrs. James G. Blaine, and, with that lady's assistance, has prepared a life of Mr. Blaine, which will be published shortly. That Miss Dodge is a woman of great intellectual ability is generally conceded; but she has no claim to physical beauty. Her face is strong and sensible, and in conversation, when it is lit up with intelligence and sympathy, it is said to have a rare and indefinable charm.

It is stated on apparently good authority that Senator-elect Elkins has come out flat-footed for Harrison for the presidential nomination, and when the fine Italian hand of Mr. Elkins is remembered in connection with recent Republican national conventions, the announcement is not without importance. Mr. Elkins's present position, moreover, is said to be endorsed by Chauncey Depew.

Under the signature of Anson Titus the Boston Commonwealth of a recent date has a two-and-a-half column article commendatory of Virginia historical writers. R. A. Brock, William G. Standard, P. A. Bruce, and L. G. Tyler are among those specially mentioned. Miss Louise Manly's book on southern literature is also referred to in appreciative terms.

A semi-official statement is to the effect that the Cuban-war expenditures are becoming so enormous, and the sugar and tobacco industries of the island so unprofitable, that a general uprising may be expected from the hard times.

One of the Chicago elevated roads has decided to give up steam for electricity.

The Illinois Convention.

We are not prepared to commend the movement inaugurated by the Illinois State Democratic Convention in favor of a national convention of our party to be held in August to make a declaration on the currency question. Of course the National Democratic Committee is not going to take the risk of calling such a convention as the Illinois Democrats ask for, and it is to be hoped that Illinois will be left to hold this national convention all by itself.

So far as the people of the South are concerned, we know that they are not willing to risk all their political fortunes upon the cast of a die—a gold or silver die either—and they have little or no patience with those who would rule out of our party persons who differ with them on the question of coinage.

Instead of having a National Democratic Convention in August of this year, we ought to rejoice in the fact that we have a year's time before we shall have to adopt a national platform, and we ought to use the interval to bring together as nearly as possible the warring factions of Democracy. Threats of bolting, whether they come from "sound-money men" or "free silverites," are to be equally deprecated and deplored. Let us discuss our differences in good temper, concede what we can to one another, and go to the National Democratic Convention next summer resolved to abide its judgment and support its platform. The adoption of any other course would be absolutely destructive of our party organization, and would be playing into the hands of our enemy, the Republicans.

It is an unfortunate fact that the Democrats of Illinois are already badly divided. There is an Altgeld faction and an anti-Altgeld faction. The former includes most of the advocates of free silver. And then, too, there is great hostility between Governor Altgeld and President Cleveland—the outgrowth of Cleveland's action in sending Federal troops to suppress the Chicago riot. So we must see that our Illinois brethren are not in the best sort of temper just now to become leaders of the party on the currency question or any other question.

The Eastern question that now looms up has a familiar aspect, and may eventuate in much more that is of interest to Americans than the one just settled—if settled the latter be, indeed.

It does not seem inappropriate that the name of the South Carolina State Commissioner under the liquor dispensary law is Mixson.

The Turk is unspeakable truly, but he seems to have found a way in which to defy the Powers.

New York's term of imprisonment now for arson in the first degree is forty years.

Meeting Democratic Executive Committee.

(The Charlotte Gazette.)

Pursuant to the call of the chairman, a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee was held on Monday, June 3d. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, and A. L. Cox was made secretary. A committee on credentials—C. A. Osborne, F. B. Watkins, and J. E. Robertson—was appointed, and reported favorably on all proxies presented.

The Chairman then stated the object of the meeting to be the forming of a plan and naming the day for a primary to select a candidate for the Legislature. T. A. Proctor, Jr., thought it altogether too early to begin to agitate the matter, and moved the adjournment of the committee to July court. The vote was taken and the motion lost by a vote of 10 to 13.

The following plan for an all-day's primary was presented by S. D. Morton:

Whereas, that the unity, integrity, and strength of the Democratic party in Charlotte county may be the more effectually preserved and perpetuated, believing as we do that upon its principles the liberties and the prosperity of our people rest with the greatest security; and whereas prolonged and active contests among ourselves just before an election weaken the bonds which should bind us together as fellow-Democrats who should present a united front to all opposition: therefore

Resolved, 1. That a primary election to select a candidate for the House of Delegates be held on the 15th of June, 1895, polls to be opened at sun up and closed at sunset. (The date of the primary was finally changed to July 13th).

2. The vote shall be taken at the several precincts by secret ballot, with the voting places arranged as under the Walton election law, none but the judges remaining within thirty feet of the polls.

3. There shall be five judges who shall conduct the election strictly in accordance with the instructions of the Democratic Executive Committee.

4. These judges shall be selected by the several candidates proportioned to the number of candidates—that is, if there are but two candidates they shall appoint two judges each, and these judges choose the fifth by lot. If there are three candidates they shall select one judge each, and these judges the remaining two by lot. Should there be four candidates, each shall appoint one judge and the fifth be chosen by lot. Should there be five candidates each candidate choses a judge. Should there be more than five candidates, then the names of all the judges representing the candidates shall all be put in a hat, on slips of paper of same size and color, and the slips of paper shall be drawn by the County Clerk from the hat until only five names remain, which shall be the names of the five judges selected for each precinct.

5. The ballots shall be of pasteboard, cut 2 by 3 inches in size, and shall be kept in the possession of one of the judges selected by the other four, who shall hand one to each voter as he enters the room. He shall write the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for on one side of the ballot, which name shall not be seen by any one, and place the same in the box himself. But a judge may examine the ballot, but in no case see the name written thereon, to satisfy himself that only one ballot is being polled.

6. Should the voter be illiterate and ask assistance, two of the judges representing different candidates shall go into the booth and assist him in making his ballot, but they shall use no means to influence his vote. When the polls are closed the judges shall count the votes and make returns thereof to the Clerk of the county over their signatures. Should there be any irregularity or violations of these instructions they shall note the same and send in with the returns. Each voter shall write his name upon a list of voters kept by the judges, or if he cannot write one of the judges shall do so, which list of voters shall be sent with the returns to the County Clerk. Should there be an excess of ballots over the list recorded as voting, then the County Clerk shall deduct this excess from the number of votes cast for each candidate pro rata.

7. The County Clerk is respectfully requested to receive the returns, count them, and publish the result. In the event of a contest between the candidates, each candidate shall select two arbitrators, and if they can't agree the said arbitrators shall call in any disinterested high-toned man outside the county, and their decision shall be final.

8. All known white Democrats whose names are on the registration books, and those who voted the Democratic ticket last fall, shall be entitled to vote. The present registration laws shall apply to this primary election.

9. That these instructions shall be published in the Charlotte Gazette, and a printed copy given to the judges of each precinct.

C. E. Bouldin thought that June 15th was too early a date for the primary, and moved it be changed to July 6th. J. T. Paulett moved as a substitute that the primary be held on July 13th, which motion prevailed, all votes cast being in the affirmative.

Mr. Morton's plan for the primary was then carried by a like vote.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. C. WATKINS, Chairman.
A. L. Cox, Secretary.

It Will Cause a Split in the Party.

(The Richmond Times of yesterday morning.)

The Times makes no attempt to disguise from itself the strength of the movement for the free coinage of silver. The free-coinage men are very noisy, it is true, but they are undoubtedly numerous, too. We have no doubt that they are in the majority in Virginia and in all the States south of us. It is, therefore, very probable that the whole vote of the South will be cast, in the next national Democratic convention, in favor of a free-coinage candidate and a free-coinage platform.

The entire delegation from the silver States will, of course, be for it, and there will be considerable added strength from Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and scattered support from all the other States. If conditions remain as they are, therefore, there is reasonable ground to apprehend that the next national Democratic convention will nominate a free-silver candidate on a free-silver platform.

If our brother Democrats are resolved to pursue this course, it is just as well that the consequences of it should be looked at at once. If it is done, there will be a very large body of Democrats who will demand that the party shall be split, and that there shall be nominated another straight-out Democrat upon a sound-money platform. There are hundreds of thousands of the very best and straitest-laced Democrats who will, under no circumstances, vote the Republican ticket, but who equally will, under no circumstances, vote for the absurd proposition that this government shall undertake to coin all the silver in the world into debased dollars, with the legal-tender power of full dollars.

It is time, therefore, that sensible men, who like to act reasonably under all circumstances, should begin to look around, with a view to setting their houses in order. If our brother Democrats are resolved to pursue the course that they now threaten, they had as well make up their minds that they are going to be deserted in the contest by a very large body of the very best Democrats, and, for one, the Times shall urge on its fellow-Democrats with all the earnestness and seriousness that it can command, that a second Democratic convention shall be held, and that it shall nominate a Democrat of the straitest sect upon a sound-money platform.

The Times will not allow itself to be forced into the alternative of having to vote for Republican principles, which it abhors, or for the delusions of wild men, who think they can run the world upon the principles of perpetual motion. So that it had as well be understood at once that if the party nominates a free-silver candidate on a free-silver platform there will be a strong demand that we have another ticket, composed of sound Democrats, on a sound-money platform.

Pocahontas.

(Lynchburg Advance.)

It appears from the tenor of the reports from Pocahontas that the trouble there will soon be ended; and that, too, without the loss of a life or the destruction of a dollar's worth of property. In view of this result the critics of Governor O'Ferrall should let up a little in their denunciations. If the Governor had waited until an actual outbreak had taken place and a score or two of lives had been lost and a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of property had gone up in smoke, these same critics would have been quick to denounce the inefficiency and criminal folly of the Governor in not preserving peace and protecting the dignity of the Commonwealth. If he had then sent troops to the scene of trouble they would have sneered at him for locking the door after the horse was stolen, and would have reminded him that an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. The Governor can stand the criticism, sustained by the consciousness that he has forestalled the mischief-maker, and prevented what might have been a serious disaster to the Commonwealth. "All is well that ends well."

A BUSINESS WOMAN, or a woman who works, sooner or later has to build up her strength with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If you suffer from backache, nervousness, fainting-spells, or sleeplessness, take the "Prescription." It is woman's special tonic and nervine.

It's a medicine that builds up, invigorates, regulates, and cures. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in "female complaints" and weaknesses, you have your money back.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—I have taken the "Favorite Prescription" and I can recommend it to any body that suffers with any female disease. I have tried several doctor's prescriptions but none did me the good that yours did. Yours respectfully,

Mattie Gerson

Post Mistress, Sherrer Hill, Dallas Co., Ala.

Mr. Al. G. Hyams
Hamilton, Ohio.

The Same as Bread

Hood's Sarsaparilla on the Table at Every Meal

"In my opinion Hood's Sarsaparilla has not an equal as a blood purifier. I doctored 6 months for stomach trouble and Neuralgia of the Heart without any good and then took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every spring and fall since I have used it and it has done me lots of good. I have not been attended by a physician for the last four years. My wife was suffering with water brash and Feeling All Tired Out. She was severely afflicted but upon my prevailing upon her to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills she felt differently in a short time. Now she is quite well. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla and put it on the table at every meal the same as bread." AL. G. HYAMS, with T. V. ROWELL & SONS, residence, 628 North Third Street, Hamilton, Ohio.

Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

THE DOLEFUL PROPHETS.

They Have Not Yet Threatened the Country with Cholera and Fever.

It is not apparent, so far, that this is going to be an especially sickly summer. The Job's comforters who are fond of predicting cholera and deadly fevers have been silent. Yet it cannot be denied that the summer heat always brings out more or less malaria, particularly in districts where the earth is torn up or drainage is imperfect.

Malaria attacks the weak and unnerved, but gives the hearty, well-toned, buoyant system a wide berth. Experience has shown that the best defence against it is that sound and wholesome stimulant, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Mothers not only take it themselves at the first chill or tremor, but they give it to their children. The effect is always the same.

At once the vital force is so quickened and all the bodily functions so stirred that malaria is readily shaken off. All who know the splendid properties of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regard it as the best of preventives. It is never more in demand than during the hot months, when a prompt and judicious stimulation may avert a long and dangerous attack of sickness.

Any malarial trouble sticks and clings like a leech. The best way to deal with it is not to have it at all. There is no danger of the least departure from normal vigor and energy if met by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

THE TOWER

Corner Second and Broad.

Goods Suitable for These Hot Days.

The Coolest Place to Do Your Shopping.

Black Canvas Belts, 8c.
Boys' Wash Suits, 3 to 8 years, price 45c. to $1.25.
Black India Linen Lawn, 10c.
White India Linen Lawn, 8 1-3c.
White India Linen Lawn, 12½c.
White Organdie, good width, 25c.
Look out for the Bargain Counter, comprising

SUMMER GOODS.

On this counter you will find Beautiful Jaconets, 7½c.
Best Quality Dimities, in Dresden effects, 12½c.
See our window display of Tussah Silks, 12½c.
Ladies' Undervests, the best Maco thread and the lightest vests, 10c.
Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts, can't be duplicated at 38c.; OUR PRICE, 25c.
Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts, silk finished, can't be bought at 75c.; OUR PRICE, 50c.
PERFUMERY DEPARTMENT is now complete.
See our styles in COMMENCEMENT DRESSES.

THE TOWER,
Julius Sycle & Sons,
Corner Second and Broad.

JACOB LEWIT,

1533 east Main street.

Seasonable Scarcities!

100 dozen Ladies' Silk Belts, beautiful triple-plated buckle, 25c.

Shirt-Waists, striped, figured, and dotted, all qualities.

Sun Umbrellas, 48, 67, 78, and 98c. each. A marvel at the price.

3,000 Japanese Fans, open and shut, 3c.

4,000 Japanese Fans, very large, cord edge and silk tassel, 5c.

1,500 Japanese Fans, perfect beauties, regular 25c. quality at 10c.

JACOB LEWIT,
The Main-Street Hustler.
(je 7-2t)

The Bon Marche,

The New Store,

405 EAST BROAD STREET.

We are busy all the time! "Why?" Because we sell everything cheap—quick sales and small profits.

In addition to our Gentlemen's and Ladies' Furnishings, we have added Window Shades and Dress Linings of all kinds—Cambric, Silecias, Percales, Grass Cloth, Canvas, Hair Cloth, Crinoline, Book Muslin, etc.—all to be sold as we sell everything else—CHEAP.

Kid Finish Cambric, 4c. per yard.
The best Sateen Jeans, 5c. a yard.
Fancy-Back Silecias, 9c. a yard; the best Percaline, 10c. a yard; Hair Cloth, 6 1-4c. a yard.
Crinoline, 5c. a yard.
Elastic Duck Canvas, 8c. a yard.
Ladies' Ready-Made House Wrappers, neat styles, and made to sell at $1, only 75c.
Extra quality good style popular-make Corsets, 40 and 48c.
Black Silk Mitts, such as you have always paid 25c. for, at 12 1-2c.
Fine Gloria Cloth 24-inch Umbrellas, 49c.
Superior quality Paragon Frame Umbrellas, natural stick, 26-inch, 75c.—would be a bargain at $1.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gauze Underwear retailed at almost wholesale price, 15, 19, and 23c. for real good Gauze Shirts for men.
Boys' Knee Pants, 25 to 50c. for good ones that sell usually for double the amount.
Men's Overalls, made of the blue Denims, 42 and 50c.
Turkish Bath Soap, 15c. dozen.
Buttermilk Soap, 40c. dozen.
Palm Soap, 3c. cake.
Window Shades less than ever sold before—all good styles and well made.
Men's Extra Quality Working Shirts, 25c.; Men's Fine White Shirts, 39c.; Night Robes, 49c.

THE BON MARCHE.

TEMPLE, PEMBERTON, CORDES & CO.,

Nos. 7 and 9 west Broad street.

Drapery Department.

Draping of all kinds done at the shortest notice.

Mantel-Mirrors and Chandeliers artistically draped.

New effects in Silk and Madras Curtains, ranging in price from $2.50 to $15 a pair.

Nottingham, Muslin, Brussels, and Tamboured Lace Curtains.

Drapery Muslins, Mulls, Silkoline, and Silks.

New India Silk Draperies.

We have everything required for a first-class Draping Department; all in charge of a competent artist, who has many testimonials from prominent Richmond ladies for work done.

Satisfaction guaranteed, so send us in your orders.

Let us estimate for your window-shades, and at the same time we will repair any old ones that you have that may need repairs.

Draping Mirrors, Pictures, Chandeliers, with Tarlatan a specialty.

ROTHERT & CO.,

Fourth and Broad Streets,

are now at their new quarters, with the largest and best-selected stock of General Housefurnishings ever shown in Richmond.

Chamber Suits

in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut, Oak, and other hard woods. Over seventy-five new and fresh designs Brass Beds, Iron Beds, and Cribs.

Parlor Suits,

the finest line south of Baltimore. Every style of covering—Silk-Plush, Brocatelle, Silk Tapestry, Damask, Hair-Cloth, and Turkish Rugs.

Carpets,

all new designs and lowest prices, far cheaper than were ever shown or offered. BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, INGRAIN, AND HEMP CARPETS, MATTINGS, AND OIL-CLOTHS.

Every quality of RUG is represented in our RUG DEPARTMENT.

Our China Department is Complete.

A large variety of Tea- and Dinner-Sets—Carlsbad, Wilkinson, and the best grades of American Ware.

A full TEA- AND DINNER-SET, 117 pieces, English China, for $16.

We are ready now to show you our stock.

ROTHERT & CO.,
GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHERS.
(my 29-W&F)

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ONE THREE-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER, but little used. Will sell cheap. Apply to KRATZ, 709 west Main street. je 7-1t

THE HODGES BROTHERS' STOCK, OF BALTIMORE, IS BEING SOLD AT

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

FRIDAY IS

REMNANT-DAY

AND

THE COHEN CO

will hand over thousands of ends and useful bits at a mere song. It's their way of business. The interest of the Richmond public and their own is identical.

Short ends and odd lots from the HODGES BROTHERS' STOCK are thrown out to-day for a clean sweep and the prices will be mere nominal figures.

Ten pairs of hands will deal out BLACK WORSTED DRESS GOODS REMNANTS in lengths from 1 to 6¾ yards. It's the only sale known that beats Cohen's usual prices. The honesty of the marked prices on remnants costs thousands of dollars, but it keeps the stock clean and fresh and worthy the People's Store.

Among the many will be found:

5 remnants of Double-Width Alpaca Lustres, worth 33c. for 10c. a yard.
6 remnants of All-Wool Double-Width French Serge, 15c. a yard.
8 remnants of All-Wool Kyber Cloth, 46 inches wide, value $1.19, for 45c.
2 remnants of Cicilian, 3 3-4 and 4 yards, $1 quality, for 39c.
3 remnants Mohair, fancy weave, from 69 to 39c.
1 remnant Camel's-Hair Serge, 50 inches wide, 5 3-4 yards, from $1.19 to 65c. etc., etc.

Our duty is to increase the sale of ready-made things. The prices must be as low or lower than you can make them at home. We control factories that deliver the slightly imperfect things as well, but at reduced prices. Any slight imperfection may halve or quarter the price.

4 Ladies' Pique Skirts, $2 value, were here at $1. These slightly imperfect at 60c.
1 Navy Duck Skirt, from $1 to 35c.
1 Black Crepon Skirt, was $13.50, for $6.
2 Black Crepon Skirts, were $12.50, for $7.
2 Black Crepon Skirts, were $8.49, for $4.
3 Navy Serge Skirts, were $1.98, for 75c.
2 Imported Tan Covert-Cloth Skirts, were $9, for $5.
1 Black Alpaca Skirt, was $7.50, for $5.
1 All-Wool Tan Eton Suit, size 36, was $6, for $3.
1 All-Wool Navy Broadcloth Suit, size 34, was $8, for $4.50.
1 Mode-Colored Brilliantine Suit, size 36, was $12.50, for $8.50.
1 Black Brilliantine Suit, size 34, was $11.98, for $8.
1 Navy Serge Dress, size 38, was $7.50, for $3.50.
1 lot of 13 Ladies' Capes, were made to sell at from $1.50 to $2.95, for 75c.
2 Ladies' Silk Capes, were $7 and $7.46, for $4.
3 Ladies' Gray Flannel Bathing Suits, were $1.75, for $1.25.
1 Navy Flannel Bathing Suit, from $3.75 to $2.50.

Cotton Goods Remnants.—The great sale has meant a perfect price revolution. Remnants at ABSURD PRICES.

Sateen remnants, light colors, 12 1-2c. quality, for 3c. a yard.
308 yards Solid-Colored and Figured Crepons, were 12 1-2 and 8c., for 5c. a yard.
584 yards Fancy Plisse, 16c. quality, for 7 3-4c.
1,280 yards Imported Printed Organdies, 32 inches wide, 12 1-2c. quality, for 3 3-4c. a yard.
180 yards Ribbon Corded Organdies, 16c. qualities, for 8c. a yard.
186 yards Natural Buff Chambreys, 16c. quality, for 9c. a yard.
690 yards 10c. Dress Ginghams, for 5c. a yard.
1,188 yards Yard-Wide Percales, 10c. quality, for 4c.

Ready at 10 o'clock: 2,260 yards 32-inch wide 12½c. Duchess Jaconets, in new printing and latest coloring for 5c. a yard—only at retail.

Remnants and odd pieces at reduced prices will be found in every department, but we can speak of only a few casual things. The most and perhaps the best values must be looked for throughout the store.

FOR MEN—
112 pairs Men's Bleached Jeans Drawers, were 50c., for 25c.
68 pairs Fast-Black Spun Silk Half-Hose, were 49c., for 25c. a pair.
23 Men's India Gauze Vests, were 25c., for 12 1-2c.
11 Boys' Night-Robes, were 50c., for 20c.
196 Four-in-Hands and Teck Scarfs, from 25 and 25c. to 15c., or 2 for 25c.
16 Men's Unlaundered Shirts for 25c.

Among the Linens and White Goods are

7 remnants Loom Table Linen, 3-4 to 2 3-4 yards, 25c. quality, for 12 1-2c. a yard.
25 Fancy Turkish Towels, were 11c., for 7c
3 pieces 2-yards-wide Bleached Table Linen, 2 yards to 3 1-4 yards, from $1.20 to 80c. a yard.
26 remnants of 40-inch-wide White Linen de India, from 6 1-4 to 12c. a yard.
165 remnants of White India Linen, from 21 and 25c. to 12 1-2c. a yard.
18 remnants of Nainsook Check and Plaid, from 8 to 4c. a yard.
7 White Crochet Quilts (slightly soiled), from $8 to 50c.
88 remnants of Fine English Bordered Lawn, from 16 2-3 to 9 3-4c.
7 pieces Pin-Dot Mull, were 19c., for 12 1-2c. a yard.
37 Linen Damask Doilies, colored borders, were 48c. a dozen, for 2c. each.

Large lots of Underwear, Silks, Colored Dress Goods, Hosiery, Jewelry, Ribbons, etc., will be found in the various departments.

The Candy Department will sell as remnants 25c. Chocolates for 10c. per pound.

9 Screen Doors, all sizes, slightly imperfect, at half value—50c. each.

1 Lady's Rocking Chair, sixteenth century finish, $6 value—$2.50.

1 Lady's Handsome Rocker, Empire style, tall ornate back, was $8—for $4.75.

2 Reception Chairs, were $6 and $7.50—to close, $2.50.

4 Scratched Hardwood Refrigerators. To close, these reductions:

From $16.50—Fancy Sideboard Top and Water-Cooler—to $10.
From $10.89—for family of four—to $6.
From $14—liberal family size—to $8.50.
From $22.75—handsomely carved panels, complete, with water-cooler—to $15.
1 Baby-Carriage, slightly soiled from display, $9 instead of $14.98.
1 Baby-Carriage, parasol soiled, $15 instead of $21.75.
2 Baby-Carriages, $2.50 each—value, $8.
4 large Oil-Stoves, the last of a line, to close, 65c.—were $1.29.
2 3-Burner Gas-Stoves, value $3, for $1.65.
5 Oil-Stoves, value 50c., at 19c.
3 Scratched Bamboo Book-Cabinets, worth $5 each, for $1.25.

THE COHEN CO.

WALNUT, CHERRY, POPLAR, MAPLE, HICKORY, ASH, OAK, WHITE PINE, VIRGINIA AND N. C. PINE, FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH, Etc.

RICHMOND WOOD AND LUMBER VIRGINIA

WOODWARD & SON, Ninth and Byrd streets. (my 17-F,Su&W)

Weather Prediction: To-day will probably be fair.

Another Great Friday:

Another day for getting together odds and ends and pricing them at good-by figures. Not a penny exaggerations. Not a truth stretched.

You'll find that printer's ink mirrors this store exactly as it is. Here're the good things of another Friday Clearing Sale—we're the pioneers of the clearing-sale-day here. Imitators are basking in the aftermath of its greatness—some are already sailing in the popular tide by their "Remnant" and "Bargain" Sales, but there's no legitimate occasion for it. It's only in a big store like this that enough small lots and odds and ends accumulate to make a special day each week. So beware!

50 yards Green and White Speckled Percale, 25c. Persian Dimity pattern didn't take, so to-day it sells for 12 1-2c. the yard.
21 pieces Embroidered Scotch Zephyr 25c. Ginghams, Light Blues, Pinks, Corns, Lavenders, Greens, with embroidered dots, only one to two patterns of a color, selling this Friday at 12 1-2c. the yard.
Satin-Stripe P. K., Welts, Black and White, Black and Yellow, Navy and White, Yellow and Black, one to two patterns each, the 20c. quality, to be closed out this Friday at 12 1-2c. the yard.
5 pieces 10c. Jaconet Organdies, all Pinks, left from an entire case assorted colors, Friday's odds-and-edd price will be 6 1-2c. the yard.
About 100 remnants Lining Cambrics at 2 1-2c. the yard.
About 200 remnants of White Goods—Swisses, Checks, Fancy-Striped, and Plaid Muslins—prices cost and less, 1-2 to 5 yards.
About 500 yards White India Linon, that we want to clear out for 2 1-2c. the yard, will be put on sale to-day.
White P. K., Gimps, and Trimmings for wash d