The Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

Damon Lodge, K. of P., Corcoran Hall.
Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Powell's Hall.
Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's Hall.
Monocan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Rescue Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
New South Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull Streets.
Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.
Sidney Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall.
East-End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
Company "A," First Regiment, Armory.
R. E. Lee Camp, C. V., Lee Camp Hall.
Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Toney's Hall.
Aurora Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Gatewood's Hall.

ATTENTION, TAX-PAYERS.

The people of Richmond should think well over the speeches made Wednesday night at the meeting at Ellett's Hall. Mr. William H. Mullen was the chief spokesman at that meeting, and he was also one of the chief promoters of what was called the "Reform movement" that took possession of this city ten years ago and fixed the million-and-a-half-dollar City Hall job upon its tax-payers. Mr. Henry Mahone openly advocated preparations being set on foot to organize another "Reform movement" like the old one.

The people of Richmond must keep their eyes open and upon these people. The last "Reform movement" was allowed to organize its plans, effect its union with the negroes, and take possession of this city, because the people looked on apathetically and failed to rouse themselves until they were securely within its clutches. What was the result? The City Hall job, that has fixed an annual charge of nearly, if not quite, $100,000 a year on Richmond's tax-payers. Do the people want a repetition of this experience? They will certainly have it unless they give immediate heed to what Wednesday night's meeting and speeches mean and rouse themselves to confront the movement and defeat it as it develops itself.

THE NICARAGUAN AFFAIR.

Talk of war between this country and England over the Nicaraguan affair, or any other affair likely to arise, is preposterous. The relations between the two people are as intimate and as close as it is possible for relations between two separated people to be. They are growing closer and more intimate all the time, and the interests of the two touch at so many points and are so interlaced with each other, that war between them would be the very greatest calamity that could befall either. Talk of war, therefore, is absurd. The people of neither country will tolerate a suggestion of such a thing, and if crack-brained public men should get the two countries into relations that threatened any such disaster, we have not the slightest doubt that popular uprising in each would take the situation in charge and quickly end all disputes to the credit and advantage of both.

But whilst this is true, in our opinion, it is very important to our own self-respect that the case now in hand shall be dealt with on lines compatible with the dignity and justice of this country, and the semi-official announcements that come out from Washington of the plans which Admiral Walker is maturing for a sensational sea campaign in Central American waters, and the number and names of first-class warships that are to be concentrated at Bluefields, are not altogether consistent with that dignified reserve which a great nation like ours should preserve when dealing with another great nation in regard to differences that have arisen between the two. There is a little too much of the jingo and of the bully in sensational statements of that sort to suit the disposition of orderly and self-respecting Americans.

When this case is looked at fairly and justly, what possible ground could there be in it for any disturbance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States? A part of the Atlantic front of Nicaragua, extending to within about fifty miles of what is expected to be the Atlantic outlet of the Nicaragua canal, is called the Mosquito reservation, settled principally by negroes who were British subjects that emigrated there from the island of Jamaica. England has always asserted jurisdiction over these people and that territory, and has long had a treaty in force with Nicaragua, by which Nicaragua acknowledges England's rights in the territory, and agrees to refrain from exercising over it certain sovereign rights, while others are accorded to her in it. A controversy has now arisen between England and Nicaragua upon the question whether or not Nicaragua has violated the rights which the treaty guarantees to England, and the jingoists and sensationalists assert that if England uses force to compel Nicaragua to respect her rights, as she understands them under the treaty, this Government shall take Nicaragua's side and oppose England's force with our force. What sense there is in such an idea is beyond our comprehension. There is nothing in England demanding that Nicaragua shall respect her rights in the Mosquito reservation under the treaty between the two governments that has the faintest tendency to interfere with any rights we may have to control the proposed Nicaragua canal. The southernmost point of the Mosquito reservation is at least fifty miles north of what is expected to be the Atlantic outlet of the canal. If England should attempt to interfere with any rights which the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have granted to citizens of the United States in connection with the proposed canal, it would, of course, be the duty of this Government to resent such interference with all the power of the nation, if that were necessary. But England is threatening no such interference, and there is no more probability of it than there is of any other improbable thing.

There can be only one possible ground upon which this Government can open its mouth in the controversy between England and Nicaragua, and that is the absurd, antiquated and obsolete notion involved in what is called the Monroe doctrine. We warn Mr. Cleveland that he will make a great blunder if he takes any action for this Government based upon that repudiated and exploded chimera. The people will repudiate his act and undo all he does if he attempts to embroil this country with any foreign power, by way of asserting the folly of that idea. This country is not going to play wet nurse or guardian for the puling establishments called republics lying to the south of us. It is our business to maintain a Constitutional Republic in these United States, and the people of other territories must do the same for themselves if they desire governments of that sort. But it is no part of our business to secure such governments for them, and we are not going to fight England or any other power in that behalf.

According to the reports now sent out of the cause of quarrel between England and Nicaragua, we think that England has just ground of complaint against Nicaragua, and that our Government, instead of allowing the pampered favorite of the navy to be blustering about his "sea plans" and his "sea power" and his splendid fleet of cruisers to be concentrated at once at Bluefields, should rather express to England its cordial sympathy in the hard treatment she has received, and should offer whatever friendly offices she can render that might tend to secure England that justice which has been denied to her, and which she has a right to demand and enforce, if it is not promptly conceded.

A REMEDY AS BAD AS THE DISEASE.

We find the following in the Washington Post of Wednesday last:

> Despite the fact that he was re-elected to Congress from the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district by the big plurality of 12,000 votes, or about three times what he received in 1892, Congressman Thomas W. Phillips does not take a partisan view of the recent election, but is more concerned with some important problems of legislation which he thinks American statesmanship will have to face in the near future. At the Normandie last evening Mr. Phillips said:
>
> "I have long been an advocate of a plan to take the tariff out of politics. A non-partisan commission of experts should be appointed to deal with this subject. It is too bad that we should be torn to pieces periodically over this tariff, and that our business interests should suffer from such constant agitation. No European country is so unwise. But, after all, the tariff question and the free silver question are but minor issues. There must be something else done to meet the changed conditon of the times, and to conserve our agricultural and industrial interests, which have been suffering for a long period. The people are discontented and restless; they see vast fortunes piled up by a few men, and gigantic corporations levying tribute on the whole country. A million of men have been out of employment. Now, is there not danger of a day when this vast army of the unemployed will no longer refrain from sacking banks where gold is stored up and stores full of clothing and breadstuffs? They will argue that, as their labor created all that wealth, why should they not get a share of it.
>
> "Herbert Spencer says that an industrial revolution is pending in America, as well as in Europe, and looks to the future with forebodings of evil. I agree with him. The prospect is gloomy in the extreme. Something ought to be done, and quickly, in the way of wise, liberal, up-to-date legislation, that will get us on the right track as a government and keep us there. The truth is, our legislation does not meet existing conditions. Laws that answered well enough one hundred and eighteen years ago, when the nation was newly born, are antiquated now. We have progressed in everything else, and lagged behind in statesmanship, else a single corporation would not have been able to pile up $50,000,000 in a few years, from the natural product of two or three counties in my State, and imposed a tax upon the people worse than the taxes of Egypt, or more exacting than any despot ever levied on his serfs.
>
> "There must be a halt to this kind of thing, or else a revolution. The American people are brave and patriotic, and ought to be intelligent enough to find a remedy. In recognition of the fact that our laboring men and agriculturists should have fair play, I would suggest that a commission, composed of an equal number of these two classes with a like representation of business men, be authorized by Congress to formulate some plan of legislation, and recommend the enactment of such statutes as would be apt to bring relief, and do exact justice among all citizens. This seems a practical step in the right direction, and I expect to advocate some such measure, for it is something that cannot longer be delayed with safety."

When a man of this one's prominence and position talks in this way it will not do to pooh pooh what he says. He must be reasoned with and taught better.

What would Mr. Phillips have his commission to do? His complaint is that some men have an unreasonable proportion of the country's wealth. Would he have his commission to devise a plan for taking away from these men a part of what they have and distributing it amongst the others?

If he would do this where would he stop after he once made a beginning? If he justified his commission in taking from George Gould and Cornelius Vanderbilt a part of what they have, does he think that those who are behind him would be content to stop with despoiling these, merely because he, Phillips, thought that nene others should be included? Does he not know that if the principle that private property shall be respected is once invaded, the invasion will never cease while there are one thousand dollars held together? If he does not know this he knows very little of human nature.

The property these men have acquired was acquired under the laws of the land. They were infamous laws, we admit, but they were the laws. You cannot disturb them in the possession of the property they acquired under these laws, for if you do you will destroy all the foundations upon which society rests. But you can prevent anything of the same sort happening in the future. These fortunes were accumulated through the effect of protective tariff laws, that tax one American for the benefit of another American's pockets, and through the National Bank law, that concentrates all the rights and privileges of banking in the hands of the rich men, who live in the great commercial centres, and proscribes all other Americans and denies them the inestimable privilege of using their credit in their business. These two laws make all the other Americans pay taxes to the rich manufacturers and the rich bankers, and preserve in the manufacturer's hands a monopoly of manufacturing, and in the banker's hands a monopoly of banking.

Let Mr. Phillips concentrate his efforts upon the attempt to repeal both these laws, if he would end the condition that so shocks him and all other right-thinking men.

There are now 156 packs of foxhounds in England, 114 of harriers, and seventeen packs of staghounds. In Ireland there are twenty-eight packs of harriers, twenty of foxhounds, and six packs of staghounds. In Scotland there are ten packs of foxhounds, three of harriers, but no staghounds.

RECEIVES FIVE YEARS.

WM. T. GAUL FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE.

The Accessory to the Killing of Robert Lee Atwell Receives the Same Punishment as Thomas N. McNamee.

"We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree, and ascertain his imprisonment at five years in the State penitentiary," was the verdict found by the jury in the Gaul murder case yesterday.

Notwithstanding the numerous attractions all over the city yesterday and the foot-ball game in the afternoon, a big crowd of spectators densely filled the large Hustings Court-room yesterday to witness the closing scenes in the trial of the case of the Commonwealth against William T. Gaul, charged with being an accessory in the killing of Robert Lee Atwell, at Twenty-eighth and Dock streets, on the evening of December 29, 1893.

When the court adjourned on Wednesday evening counsel for the defence intimated that one or two more witnesses would be produced by them in the morning, but at the beginning of yesterday's proceedings the plan had been changed, and the arguing of the instructions to be given to the jury by the Court was at once commenced. At 11 o'clock the argument of the case was gone into by Mr. Marion L. Dawson, who opened for the prosecution with a powerful address, that took up fifty minutes. He was followed by Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., for the defence, who ably represented his side of the case. Mr. Hill Carter then made a strong appeal for the prisoner, and the closing speech was delivered by Mr. D. C. Richardson. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and a recess was then taken for dinner until 4:15 P. M.

THE AFTERNOON.

Soon after dinner the jury returned to the City Hall, and went at once into consultation of the case in the grand jury-room. At 4:40 o'clock the court reconvened, and the jury were handed the indictment and instructions. They once more retired to their room, and it was just 6 o'clock when they reappeared with the verdict. After its announcement the jurors were polled individually, at the suggestion of counsel for the defence, and each juror answered in the affirmative when asked if the above was his verdict.

After a short consultation with his colleague, Mr. Carter moved that the verdict be set aside as contrary to law and evidence, and at his request this motion was continued until the next term of court.

Judge Witt announced that he would sentence McNamee this morning, and he thanked the jury in a few feeling words, on behalf of the court and the people of Richmond, for the manner in which they had attended to their distasteful and laborious duties. He stated that he had never seen a jury that had given more strict and close attention to a case of that importance, from the beginning to the close of the proceedings.

The jury was then discharged and paid their fees by City Sergeant Epps, who subsequently took them to supper at Ford's Hotel. The jurors left on the midnight train for their home in Danville.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

It is understood that the jury was unanimous from the outset as to the guilt of the accused, and that their opinions only varied as to the length of the term of imprisonment, the juror in favor of the lowest term being for three years, and the one for the highest term for fifteen years.

The result of the case was regarded by most of the people who heard it as satisfactory, while some thought that it was too severe, in view of the fact that the former jury had sentenced McNamee to the term of only five years. Comparisons between the two verdicts were frequently drawn, and some rather significant comments could be heard last evening all over town as to the lightness of McNamee's sentence.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The following are the instructions, which, at the suggestion of counsel, were given to the jury by the Court:

Before the jury can convict the prisoner of homicide in this case they must be satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that at the time the fatal shot was fired—

First. That the prisoner was present in a position and with a purpose to give aid to McNamee.

Second. That he was aiding and abetting McNamee in the killing.

Third. That McNamee had formed the intention to kill the deceased or cause him serious bodily harm, and that this intention was known to the prisoner, Gaul, and the burden of proof to prove each and all of these facts beyond a reasonable doubt is on the Commonwealth.

In order to convict the prisoner in this case, he must not only have helped McNamee to commit the crime, but must have done so with the knowledge of McNamee's purpose to commit a crime at the time he gave such aid, and the Court instructs the jury that unless it is clearly and distinctly proved by the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the prisoner both rendered such and had at the time such knowledge, they should find him not guilty.

It is not enough to show that the prisoner helped McNamee to kill Atwell, but must also be shown, in order to convict him in this case, that he had knowledge of the intention of McNamee to kill or do some bodily harm to Atwell at the time such help was given, and unless both of these propositions are clearly proved by the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, they should find the prisoner not guilty.

BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

The Court instructs the jury that the going of the prisoner to the door of the shanty to call out Atwell, and the calling him out at the request of McNamee, was not such aiding and abetting in the killing of the deceased as will make the prisoner guilty in this case, unless they are satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the intention to kill or inflict serious bodily harm on Atwell then existed in McNamee's mind, and that the prisoner knew of said intention.

The holding or striking of Atwell by the prisoner before the fatal shot was fired, even if the jury are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that such holding or striking took place, are not of themselves sufficient to justify a verdict of manslaughter in this case, unless they are further satisfied from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that such holding or striking was done by the prisoner for the purpose of aiding McNamee in killing or inflicting some serious injury on Atwell.

WHEN TO ACQUIT HIM.

The court instructs the jury that the law presumes the defendant to be innocent until he is clearly and conclusively proved guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, and if there is upon the minds of the jury any reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, the law makes it their duty to acquit him; that even if there was suspicion or probability of his guilt, however strong, such suspicion or probability would not be sufficient to convict, nor would it be sufficient if the greater weight or preponderance of evidence supported the charge in the indictment, nor that upon the doctrine of chances it were more probable that the defendant is guilty, but to warrant his conviction his guilt must be proved so clearly and conclusively that there is no reasonable theory upon which he can be innocent, for the policy of our law deems it better that many guilty persons should escape rather than that one innocent person should be convicted.

A reasonable doubt is that state of mind which, after a full comparison and consideration of all the evidence, both for the State and defence, leaves the minds of the jury in that condition that they cannot say that they feel an abiding faith, amounting to a moral certainty, from the evidence in the case that the defendant is guilty of the charge as laid in the indictment. If you have such doubt—if your conviction of the defendant's guilt as laid in the indictment does not amount to moral certainty from the evidence in the case—then the court instructs you that you must acquit the defendant.

WHEN TO FIND HIM GUILTY.

Although the jury may find from the evidence that Thomas N. McNamee fired the balls from the pistol which caused the death of Robert Lee Atwell, yet if the jury shall believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused and McNamee went to the place of the fatal encounter under a mutual agreement to commit a felonious assault upon Atwell and do him some serious bodily injury and to stand by and assist each other in such unlawful acts, and if they shall further believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that in the execution of such unlawful purpose Gaul went at night to the house in which the deceased was eating his supper, called him out and across the street to where McNamee was waiting for him; that Gaul then struck Atwell and was assaulting or holding Atwell at the time McNamee fired at him with the pistol, or that Gaul was present and otherwise aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime, and that in the execution of such unlawful purpose Robert Lee Atwell was killed by pistol balls fired by Thomas N. McNamee, then the jury may find the accused guilty under this indictment.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT

How Women Make Winter Endurable—Indoor Gowns Indispensable.

RECEPTION GOWN.

Woman is a sort of hibernating animal. When winter comes she shuts herself up within the walls of her own particular domain, and when she goes out wraps herself in a cocoon of fur which conceals her from view as effectually as the caterpillar is hidden in his fibrous coat. The high, flaring fur collar which stands fast against the attacks of wind and storm is a protection which only the hardiest of women dispense with.

The difference between her winter quarters and those of the caterpillar is that the latter are only large enough for one, while the society-loving woman must have quarters large enough to accommodate herself and all her friends. Never are woman's hospitable instincts so much in evidence as at this season, when the cold world has no attractions which are not social.

For these times she has all grades of indoor gowns, from the lounging morning wrapper, which seldom goes beyond her boudoir, to the handsome gown in which she receives her guests.

The demand for lounging gowns is so great that at the sales, which all the big stores have, it is difficult to get near the counters.

Some of these ready-made gowns are very cheap. A pretty morning wrapper, with full front, embroidered collar and belt, can be bought for $4.25, which is certainly as cheap as one could possibly make it.

When it comes to more elaborate gowns most ladies prefer to have them made especially for themselves.

There are many pretty tea gowns on exhibition, however, and those who have correct figures may often suit themselves very well.

One pretty tea gown exhibited in a large salesroom was of yellow corded faille. The front was loose, and down the entire length were three strips of ermine fur.

Another was blue silk poplin with a large satin polka dot. At the neck and waist the fullness was confined with lavender ribbons—startling combination one would think, but the shades blended surprisingly.

A white wool gown was made quite plain, except for its loose Japanese sleeves.

For more elaborate reception dresses the one in the picture is very pretty. It is a dark silk, with lace yoke and bertha. The lace is draped down the side of the skirt, and is finished with two bows several inches apart.

Bishop Haygood's Address.

The unique and, in many respects, masterly address of Bishop Haygood to young preachers at the recent session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is being widely reprinted by the secular press. It was, indeed, a great deliverance, full of soul and free from the humdrum phrases so frequently used in admonishing licentiates. If the young ministers will get each a copy of the Bishop's address and study it as they would a text book and practice its precepts they will, if their natural abilities are of the right sort, prove ornaments to the Church and successful laborers in the moral vineyard.—Lynchburg Advance.

Mrs. Hairston a Suicide.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 29.—Mrs. R. R. Hairston, aged thirty years, died this morning from wounds inflicted by herself with suicidal intent three weeks ago. Her husband reproved her for neglecting some household duty. She went to her room and shot herself in the left side. Hairston is a prominent business man and secretary of the May Mantel Company.

Mercurial Poison

Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The most common result is Rheumatism for which S. S. S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed.

I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to more than twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief, but after taking a few bottles of S.S.S. I improved rapidly, and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend your wonderful medicine to anyone afflicted with this painful disease.

W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed Free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BREEDEN, TALLEY & CO.

Just received the celebrated POWHATAN LINEN, for Drawn Work, etc., price 69c.

We take great pleasure in making this announcement, as we have been out of this famous Linen for more than a month past, and have been unable to get it until very recently.

Also, other brands of LINEN for Fancy Work.

SEE OUR LINEN!

GENT'S WHITE JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemstitched, at 25c.

10 dozen COLORED BORDERED NAPKINS at 60c., worth 75c.

JUTE RUGS, quite a good size, 99c.

BUREAU RUGS, 42c.

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE!

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE!

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE!

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE!

See our REMNANT COUNTER and buy the best bargains you have seen this season.

LOOK AT OUR REMNANTS!

"I GENERALLY GO BELOW."

"So do your sisters, your cousins, and your aunts."

Our CHRISTMAS GOODS are in the Basement. Walk or ride down there and see them.

WHITE BLANKETS at 59c. a pair. These Blankets are to be sold, and not used for window display.

GRAY BLANKETS, 65 and 75c. a pair.

See our MARKED DOWN DRESS GOODS and buy a bargain.

GRASS CLOTH, good quality, 15c. The whole female world goes to Grass now.

HAIR CLOTH, 15, 25 and 50c.

Elegant TAN CANVAS at 20c. We want every tailor in Richmond, also every dressmaker, to see this Canvass. Special prices for five yards and upwards. It is the best value ever offered in Canvass.

no30-2t

TAKING THE CITY BY STORM, SURPRISE.

The Cohen Co.

Is meeting every and any price that is placed on goods by any house, even the ruinous ones of closing sales, and in many instances they go a mark better.

The cause: It is impossible they should keep their more than quarter million stock on hand. Prices run wild, and without mark of their value, and in every quarter of their great store.

To-day, Friday, is

Remnant Day,

when everything that stands in the way of keeping a clean house is placed on sale for the usual one-half and less. Thousands of dollars of the profit are sacrificed yearly for the purpose of showing a bright, clean, acceptable stock, worthy of the great business that the people of Richmond have built up for themselves.

Some of the articles to be found to-day are:

P. D. $1.75 Quality Corsets—1 size 18, 1 size 23, 1 size 25—for $1.25.
I. C. $2 Corsets—1 size 21, 2 size 24, 1 size 26—for $1.50.
Thompson's Glove-Fitting R. H. $1 Corsets—1 size 20, 1 size 19, 2 size 25—for 60c.
Thompson's E. $1.75 Corsets—1 size 22, 1 size 23, 2 size 26, 1 size 27—for $1.
Thompson's Abdominal $1.50 Corset—1 size 25, 1 size 27, 2 size 29—for $1.
P. D. $5.25 Corset—2 size 18, 1 size 21—for $3.
Black 50c Corset—2 size 21, 1 size 24, 1 size 30—for 30c.
Ferris' Children's Waists, 25c grade—3 size 21, 4 size 22—15c each.

BOOKS—
30 Children's Linen Books, were 10c, for 5c.
4 Children's 25c. Books for 10c each.
1 set of George Elliott (shop worn), was $2.50, for $1.
11 World's Fair Books, full illustration, from 75c to 37c.
13 Handy Classics, cloth and gold, from 29c to 15c.
2 Webster's Dictionaries, were 88c, for 50c.
2 Oxford Bibles, were $5, for $3.50.
16 boxes of Writing Paper and Envelopes (broken boxes), were 10c, for 3c.
19 bottles Ink, were 3c, for 1c.

WRAPS

Good as ever, perhaps some unobjectionable imperfection, but not perfect, and we make a price.

1 Handsome Covert Cloth Coat, velvet corded, size 32, was $16.50, for $12.
1 Dark Tan, size 36, was $18, for $12.50.
2 Oxford Covert Cloth, applique seams, 46 inches long, sizes 34 and 38, were $18.75, for $11.50.
2 Tan Covert Cloth Coats, were $12.50, for $7.50—sizes 32 and 34.
1 Black Pilot Cloth Coat, was $25, for $16.50.
1 Navy Chinchilla, size 36, was $8.98, for $2.50.
1 Electric Seal Cape, military sweep, was $18.25, for $12.
1 Astrakhan Cape, 30 inches long, was $18.50, size 38, for $14.
1 Plush Cape, size 36, was $36, for $25.
2 Astrakhan Capes, with seal collars, sizes 34 and 38, were $6, for $2.50.
9 last season's Fur Capes, were $15 to $37 each, for $5 to $10.
2 Ladies' Covert Cloth Dresses, sizes 32 and 36, were $12.50, for $8.50.

UNDERWEAR—
9 Ladies' Ribbed Vests, were 19c, for 10c.
13 Ladies' Scarlet Ribbed Vests, were 79c, for 25c.
2 pairs Ladies' Scarlet Pants, were $1.50, for 75c.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS—
7 Tray Cloths (soiled), were 25c, for 10c.
5 Colored Buffet Scarfs, were 75c, for 37c.
3 Remnants of Turkey-Red Table Linen, was 25c a yard, for 10c.
42 pieces White Nainsook Checked Muslin, 1 to 5-yard pieces, was 12 1-2c, for 8c a yard.

DOMESTIC COTTONS—
94 Remnants Yard-Wide Fruit of the Loom and Androscoggin Bleached Cottons for 4 1-2c a yard.
122 Remnants of 12 1-2c Bleached Canton Flannel for 6 1-4c a yard.
17 Remnants of Unbleached Canton Flannels for 3 1-2c a yard.
19 pieces Navy Blue Prints, with white figures, were 6 1-4c, for 3 7-8c.

Remnants of Silks, Dress Goods, Stamped Linens, Ribbons, and, in fact, all the departments will have their special price things ready for you.

GREAT REMNANT SALE IN HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

A CHANCE AT DOLLS—THREE BIG LOTS OF DOLLS (slightly damaged from handling) FOR ALMOST THE PRICE OF THE ASKING—
LOT 1—175 Dolls, all sorts—original price 50c to $1.50 each, any for 25c.
LOT 2—231 Dolls, jointed kid body—original prices $1 to $2.25 each, any for 50c.
LOT 3—162 Finest Jointed and Kid Body Dolls—orignal prices $1.50 to $2.75 each, any for 75c.
ALSO, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE DRESSED DOLLS—EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

PICTURE BARGAINS—
On hand about 25 Framed Pictures—Pastelles, Etchings and Engravings, frames slightly soiled, actually worth $1.50, $2, $2.50 and some $3 each, any for 50c.

CHINA—
1 Finest Limoge China Dinner Set, 2 plates short, regular value $50, for $35.
1 Fine Decorated French China Dinner Set, 1 cup short, actual value $25, for $18.
1 Decorated Carlsbad China Tea Set, 1 cup and 1 plate short, been $8.98 the set, for $5.
5 Real China Milk Pitchers, neat decorations, 15c, from 50c.
3 Finest Limoge China Water Pitchers, richly decorated, $2.98 each, reduced to $1.
3 Tom and Jerry Sets (as are), were $4.50, $5.75 and $6.25 set, any for $2.
QUITE A LOT SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BRIC-A-BRAC TO-DAY. THE PRICES WILL BE AN AIRY NOTHINGNESS—as for instance—
Pretty Ornaments, that were $1 to $1.50 each, for 25c.
Ornaments that were $1.50 to $2.50 each for 50c, and so on.
5 Cups and Saucers, actual worth $1.25 dozen, all for 25c.
7 sets Decorated China Bowls and Pitchers, $1 the set.
6 White French China Cups and Saucers, regular worth $2.50 the dozen, all for 50c.
11 Fine White French China Oatmeal or Dessert Saucers, regular value $3 a dozen, for 3c each.
6 Water Tumblers, good imitation cut, were $1 the dozen, for 3 1-2c each.
5 Water Tumblers, engraved, were $1.25 dozen, for 3 1-2c each.
1 Decorated Bohemian Wine Set, 2 glasses short, 50c, instead of $1.25.
4 Polished Glass Water Pitchers, worth 48c each, for 20c.
11 Wine Glasses, value 60c dozen, for 1 1-2c each.
1 Banquet Lamp, slightly shop worn, $5, instead of $9.98.

THE COHEN CO.

WANTED—OLD BOOKS RELATING TO VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTH. Give title, date, and price. BOOKS, Post-Office Box 456, Richmond, Va.

FRIDAY

ODDS AND ENDS DAY.

Remnants from every department will be on sale to-day at

MEYER'S,

Cor. Sixth and Broad.

Prominent among which will be:

FINE BROCADED BLACK FRENCH SATTEEN WRAPPERS, SIZES 32 AND 34 ONLY, 50c.; MADE TO SELL FOR $2.50.

TWO PATTERNS OF THE ONE-DOLLAR SIX-QUARTER CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, TO CLOSE OUT, THIS DAY FOR 50c.

ALL THE ODDS AND ENDS OF THE WINDOW SHADE STOCK—SOME 25, 31, 50, 75c, AND $1 SHADES—TO CLOSE OUT TO-DAY FOR 14c.

REMNANTS OF THE BEST MOQUETTE CARPETS TO-DAY FOR 50c.

ODDS AND ENDS OF REVERSIBLE SMYRNA DOOR MATS, 15c.

16 PAIRS SOILED THREE-DOLLAR WOOL BLANKETS AT $1.99.

MEN'S FIFTY-CENT NATURAL GRAY UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IN LARGE SIZES ONLY, 29c.

LADIES' ONE-DOLLAR ALL-WOOL RIBBED UNDERVESTS (NON-SHRINKING) IN NATURAL GRAY ONLY, FOR 75c.

LADIES' SEVENTY-FIVE-CENT SCARLET WOOL MIXED UNDERVESTS, NOT ALL SIZES. WHAT SIZES WE HAVE TO-DAY FOR 50c.

LADIES' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, A GREAT LOT OF THE SEVENTY-FIVE CENT QUALITY FOR WHICH WE HAVE NO SHIRTS TO MATCH, SO CLOSING PRICE IS 50c.

MEN'S LAUNDERED PERCALE SHIRTS, WITH CUFFS ATTACHED, THE SEVENTY-FIVE-CENT KIND, FROM WHICH CERTAIN SIZES ARE MISSING. THE SIZES WE HAVE WILL BE 59c.

A GREAT LOT OF BOYS' FIFTY-CENT PERCALE WAISTS, NOT ALL SIZES IN STOCK, SO TO-DAY THEY GO FOR 29c.

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, ODDS AND ENDS OF THE FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE-CENT KIND. IF YOU CAN FIND YOUR SIZE THE PRICE WILL BE 39c.

SOME SIZES OF LADIES' TWENTY-FIVE-CENT SUEDE FINISH THREAD GLOVES, IN BLACK AND BROWNS, FOR 10c. PAIR.

SOME SIZES OF TWENTY-FIVE-CENT SOLID BLACK LISLE-THREAD GLOVES FOR 5c. PAIR.

OUR GREAT SALE OF BOYS' LONG-PANTS SUITS THIS WEEK HAS LEFT US WITH LOTS OF BROKEN SIZES—SO WHAT FEW SIZES ARE LEFT GO TO-DAY AT SPECIAL PR

REMNANTS COLORED DRESS GOODS.
REMNANTS BLACK DRESS GOODS.
REMNANTS BED SHEETINGS.
REMNANTS DOMESTIC GOODS.
REMNANTS CALICOES AND SATINES.

WRAPS, OF WHICH WE HAVE NOT ALL SIZES, TO-DAY AT CLOSING PRICES.

TWO AND THREE PAIR LOTS OF LACE CURTAINS TO-DAY.

ONE PAIR LOTS OF PORTIERES ON SALE TO-DAY.

Meyer's—6th & Broad.

TEMPLE, PEMBERTON, CORDES & CO.

BLANKETS.

Our BLANKET STOCK presents many points of interest to all looking for Bed Wear. Cold weather is here, and we have all grades of Blankets to supply every want.

WHITE BLANKETS at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $1.48, $4.98, $6 up to the finest produced by the California mills.

COMFORTABLES ranging in price from $1 to $3.50.

EIDERDOWN SPREADS, filled only with the best live Eiderdown, from $5 to $15.

CRIB AND SINGLE BED BLANKETS in a variety of grades.

UNDERWEAR.

Our UNDERWEAR STOCK is very complete in every respect. Only the very best grades of goods represented, and all sold at moderate prices.

Here you will find a big assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR to select from in all grades, from the thinnest to the heaviest. One feature of our Underwear you must consider—almost every line and grade we keep is Non-Shrinking.

How Cheap

—AT—

THE : TOWER,

201 and 203 E. Broad.

Boys' English-Ribbed Hose, price 18c. Special, 12½c.

Misses' English-Ribbed Hose, price 18c. Special, 12½c.

Ladies' J. O. C. Black Hose, guaranteed stainless, at 12½c.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs, price 25c. and 30c., at 12½c.

Tortoise Shell Hair Pins at 12½c.

Drapery Silk, price, 85c. Special, 35c.

Ladies' Superior Cashmere Gloves at 16⅔c.

Good quality Writing Paper and Envelopes, 10c.

Extra quality Writing Paper, in linen, 25c.

Special—$8 Capes, in black, trimmed with braid and fur. Special at $5.

Julius Sycle & Sons,

Cor. Second and Broad.

no29-2t

KAUFMANN & CO.

- - OUR - -

MILLINERY SALE.

The crowds that came to the SPECIAL MILLINERY SALE which began on Monday were highly enthusiastic—everything marked so low—ladies are buying two and three Hats at once.

In addition to the remarkable values offered here this week in Millinery, as quoted below, we are showing some

Great Bargains

—IN—

Infants' and Children's Cloaks

If you are interested don't fail to see them.

REDUCTIONS

that are early enough in the season to benefit you. We intend to make this sale long remembered. Look:

25 dozen Navy and Black Satin Crown Walking Hats, that sold for 75c.—the new shape, in two styles, either steeple-crown or demi-crown, with ribbon band—price now........ 25c.

Beaver Crown Trimmed Walking Hats in five styles—colors, navy, brown and black—the same hat which has sold all along for $1.50—now........ 75c.

The New Shape Sailor in beaver-top, popular colors—and this hat was manufactured to sell for $1.50—your choice now 75c.

For to-morrow only—19 dozen Trimmed Felt Sailors, in navy and black, regular 75c. hat—there will be only one sold to each customer, price........ 39c.

Navy and Black Trimmed Felt Walking Hat, three styles—your pick for........ 62c.

One lot—6 dozen—Fine French Navy Blue Trimmed Walking Hats that never sell for less than $1.50—price now........ 75c.

One lot of 35 dozen Tan, Red, Green and Navy Ladies' and Children's English Wool Shapes, that sold at 48c., 62c. and 75c.—your pick now........ 25c.

Best Quality English Wool Shapes and Flats, in black and colors, wired edges—rich colors, for ladies and children—all marked........ 48c.

Children's Cloth Tam O'Shanters reduced from 75c. to........ 50c.

Other styles reduced from 62c. to........ 38c.

Others from 50c. to........ 25c.

Imported Seamless Woven Tam O'Shanters, in navy, red and black........ 50c.

Navy and Black Yachting Caps—the 25c. quality—now........ 15c.

Genuine Turkish Fez Caps, red and navy, reduced to........ 25c.

The NOBBY NEW ENGLISH BLACK BEAVER DERBY, so popular at the HORSE SHOW, reduced from $3.50 to $2.75.

SPECIAL SALE

Trimmed Hats

at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $5.

Also, many DISTINCTLY NEW STYLES, shown for the first time, go on sale TO-DAY.

Ribbons in Virginia and North Carolina colors for BADGES for the foot-ball game on Thanksgiving Day.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

Cor. Fourth and Broad Sts.

no28-we&fr

Shuman & Bowles,

SHOES! SHOES!

101 E. Broad St.

All of our Misses' Heel Shoes from the 65c., 90c and $1 baskets will be put together and sold this week at 50c. per pair.

Our $1 Shoes for boys and misses are the most popular sellers and the best wearers we heve ever sold for the money.

Ladies' Shoes, 95c. to $4.

If you want the best Shoe you ever had for the money, buy a pair of our $2 Button Dongola, Opera and Square Toe. They are at the top of the ladder and cannot be beaten.

Children's Shoes, 50c. to $2.

Gents' Shoes, 95c. to $5.

Shuman & Bowles.

su,we,fr

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE HAD SO MANY NOVELTIES IN

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND

PARLOR FURNITURE.

Nearly one-half our stock being exclusive designs not found elsewhere In our

Upholstery Department

you will find the finest line of

BROCATELLES, SILK DAMASKS

TAPESTRIES, ETC.,

in the city Your old Parlor Suits made good as new at

Habliston & Bro's,

Cor. Seventh and Main.

au19-su,we,fr