THE TIMES

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FRIDAY. MA" 5, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Temple Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple. Hines Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Schiller Damon Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Coreoran Hall. Myrtle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Centrai Hall. Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows'

Unity Lodge, I. O. O. F., Poweli's Hall. Opachisto Tribe, I. O. R. M., Cersley's Manacan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Haymaker's Degree, I. O. R. M., Oddellows' Hall. hmond Lodge, K. of H., Ellett's Hall, tinia Lodge, Golden Chain, Ellett's Hall.

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. ckee Council, Royal Arcangm, Central

Hall.
Court No. 68, E. L. of A., Owens' Hall.
Fulton Lodge, Tonti, Downatan Hall.
Trinity Temple, I. O. G. T., Central Hall.
Sydney, Lodge, I. O. G. T., Belvidere Hall.

East End Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield Hall.
Richmond Castle, K. G. E., Fagle Hall.
Les Lodge, Golden Shee, Central Hall.
Company "A." First regiment, armory.
R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans,
Lee Camp Hall.

We are constantly hearing talk about badly mistaken as any one can be. The | to the Interstate Commerce Commission, South honors her past, and will do so he states that in 1890 only 36 per cent. the "New South," of which our Northern try was earning any dividend, while the friends are so fond of reading about, and rest, or very nearly \$3,000,000,000, was abdiscussing, were fully and elequently ex- solutely unproductive of revenue to its pressed a few nights ago by Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge at a banquet commemobe indorsed by every true Southerner;

"I hear to-night of a new South, There is no new South in a certain sense, but in another there is a new North and a new South and a new Republic that ha emerged from those dark of strife. We are a new people; we see each other better than our fathers did; we know each other better than our elder brothers knew, but it is the old South on which you are to build. It is no mandlin new South, denying its heroes, on whom yo are to build, but an old South, proud of its history and of its people. We! We! are citizens of the new Republic, faithful to our allegiance and true to the flag Having lost like gentlemen we abide by the result of the conflict. It isn't the ma who apologizes whom you need to build upon, it is the man who did his best and is deuced sorry he couldn't do more who makes a foundation for a strong re-public, for he feels now that this is his country and he will be loyal to it.

The Troy (N. Y.) Press, in its issue of the 2d instant, has this to say:

"We fear that The Richmond Times is badly tinctured with Bourbonism, an still retains the prejudices against the black race that have been outgrown by more progressive Southern papers. Here in New York thousands of negroes have allied themselves with the progressive Democracy, the coldness of the Harriso administration towards its colored sur porters no doubt facilitating the move The duty of the Democracy of the South is to put a full stop, if poss ble, to the infernal lynchings of colored offenders, real or alleged, and if not, to retribution upon the lawless mo leaders who commit these murder fenses against civilization. The black man is free; he is a voter and a brother and is entitled to the same protection under the law that is accorded the white citizen. Any paper or party that denies these facts is a generation behindhand, and stuck in the bogs of Bourbonism."

The Press does us great injustice, simply because it has not read The Times, but forms its opinion of us from what a Radical peper, the New York Age, says enforcing their radical schemes for conof us. While The Times never has, and fiscating railway property. If these are never will, countenance anything like insufficient, however, they should consocial equality between the whites and sider well the fact that they may arouse black races, it has always believed in a storm which it will be much easier to protecting the negro in all his political rouse than to quell. rights, especially has always emphatically denounced lynching in all its forms, whether of blacks or whites. We have never had any sympathy with receive its own gold coins in payment of the Southern people, and so long as the lynchings or lynchers.

Major McKinley is to speak in Hoston on "The Future of the Republican used up, and requires only one more will have no trouble in telling about its

ANTI-RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

and, in the nature of things, always must, provoke resentment and resistance from the class that is injured. That this rhould be so is as natural as it is for even the worm to turn. A striking illustrations of this universal law is now being afforded by the talk one may hear who keeps his ears open of a Railway party in the United States. For twenty years the Grangers of the West and the Farmers' Alliance of the South have been passing State laws intended to bear heavily upon the railreads, until the oppression they have caused has resulted in serious discussion of a proposition to organize a political party.

The May number of the North American Review has a highly interesting and instructive article contributed by Harry P. Robinson, president of the "Ralivay Age and Northwestern Railroader," upon the West, in which the writer says:

"If the dictatorial power of the people over railway management is not to | lamentable. exercised in the future as it has been in the past, so as to work complete con-fiscation of shareholders' interests in all the weaker lines, the change will, in my opinion, be by reason of the ornization of a political party representing railway shareholders and railway em-

Mr. Robinson states that part of this letter was published, and, as a consequence, other letters were received from nearly a score of railway presidents and rallway managers of the same import.

If a serious movement were set on foot to organize a railway party for influence in politics, it would be idle to pooh, pooh the movement. The country contains elements that can be moulded into a towards deciding contests between the two great parties, and could at least exact from each concessions to its interests. Mr. Robinson says that there are in the immediate employment of the rallways of the United States, 800,000 men, all of whom, or nearly all of whom, are voters. There are, he says, about one million and a quarter shareholders in the railway properties of the country; and in other trades and industries immediately dependent upon the railways for their support there are estimated to be engaged, as principals or employees. over one million voters more. These

three classes would give at once a massed voting strength of some three million of voters. There are also, in the smaller towns especially, and at points where rallway shops are located, all over the country, a number of small tradesmen, boarding-house keepers, &c., who are dependent for their livelihood on the patronage of railway employees, and whose vote could unquestionably be cast in harmony with any concerted employees movement. It would have further to be taken into

consideration that in organizing a rail

way party all the sinews of war would be forthcoming in abundance. It would be absurd to despise such a party if a serious attempt were made at forming it. It cannot be denied that the railroads have been the victims of most cruel oppression at the hands of the legislatures of the West and the South, Mr. Robinson states that he has analyzed the reports showing the condition of Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas "a new South," as if the Southern people | were ninety separate companies operatwere ashamed of their past, and pro- ing lines, and of these only fifteen earned posed to forget it. If any one is carried dividends, while seventy-five failed to away by any such idea, he is about as | carn any. Following the statistics as while time lasts. The true sentiment of of the stock of the railways of the coun-

In the States of Kansas, Missouri, Arrative of General Grant. On that occa- kansas and Colorado, 72.90 per cent. of all sion he uttered the following, which will | stock is unproductive. In Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Utah and Nevada \$3.54 per cent, is unproductive, and in Texas 90.99 per cent. is unproductive, It is plain, therefore, that confiscatory legislation goes far towards causing those who have contributed their money to creating the railways of the country to be almost entirely without reward for their enterprise.

> The Granger and Farmers' Alliance attention is fixed upon the act. The minority on a con ous error. To issue spurious securities | doubted his availability. is a most difficult and dangerous act. That Mr. Cleveland would not permit The issuer runs the risk of the peniteni- private feeling to govern his official conary, and the purchaser runs the risk | duct, is exactly what all his friends exof having them declared void by the pected of him. He stands too high in courts in his hands. But little of this the estimation of all his fellow-citizens thing is successfully done, and, in the of the United States, and is a man of nature of things, but little of it can be | too high character to stoop to indulge

> successfully done. Mr. Robinson states that the capitalization and bonded debt of the railways | It is this same high character which has in the United States at the beginning of | 80 strongly entreached him in public the year 1803 were somewhere about favor, and placed him in a position which \$11,500,000,000, and he says that no well | no other man in the country ever occuinformed authority on railway affairs in | pled-of still remaining the strongest man the country believes that the railways in the United States could be duplicated to-day for that sum.

Considerations of justice and fair dealing should cause the Grangers and Farmera' Alliances to hesitate in passing and

SHORT-WEIGHT GOLD COIN.

The United States Government will not any dues if the coins have lost by wear law abiding, which greatly outnumber the and abrasion more than one-half of one lawless, quietly permit them without any per cent, for every twenty years of their effort at putting a stop to them, that circulation—that is ff a ten dollar gold stigma is deserved. The Augusta (Ga.) Party." As that party is pretty well piece minted in 1873 was found by actual Chronicle well says that "the trouble is weight to have lost six cents, and be not so much that the law-abiding are outgood blow to be entirely killed, the Major | worth in its bullion value only \$9.94 cents | numbered, as that they are not sufficiently the Government would refuse to receive united and determined. From this failure

detect the loss of six cents worth of gold Class legislation always has provoked.

from a \$10 gold piece. In every shipment of gold made by the banks or anybody else to the Government, it is received and weighed, and the shipper allowed its actual, not its face value. All the banks which have sent gold to the Government have done so at a loss of the difference between the face value of the coins-at which they could have been used at home-and the actual weight value-at which alone the Government received them.

But in regard to silver dollars-the law is, "Silver dollars of the United States other than trade dollars, are receivable for duties at their nominal value in unlimited sums." There is no provision for light-weight silver dollars.

Now this is a singular state of affairs, the Government will not allow a depreciation of six cents in the bullion value of ten gold dollars, without accounting for it, while it permits (and silver people say this topic. Mr. Robinson begins by It is all right) a depreciation of three doiquoting an extract from a letter written | lars and fifty cents in the bullion value him by (as he says) the president of one of ten silver dollars. This sliver business of the strongest railway companies in | is full of all sorts of contradictions and absurdities, and it would be ludicrous but that the results are just now

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON TO THE

PRESIDENT. Whatever may be thought of the want of comity, or the want of courtesy in the reply made to the President by the Governor of Oregon, when the former telegraphed the latter that he hoped he would employ all lawful means for the protection of Chinese in Oregon, it cannot be denied that the Governor of Oregon had strictly the right of the case.

But the President knew that the treatment of the Chinese involved International questions, growing out of treaties between the Celestial Empire and the United States, in compliance with which formidable organization that, if it could this country had already been obliged not carry elections, could go very far to pay heavy damages for attacks by wild, Western hoodiums upon Chinese residents. He, therefore, presumed upor the good sense and official amenity of the Governor of Oregon to suggest a possible recurrence of the trouble. No man knows better than President Cleveland that how persons sojourning upon the soil of one of the States, whether citizens or strangers, shall be treated in that State, is a matter resting exclusively with the State, so long as the inhibitions of the Constitution of the United States upon State action are respected by the States. It belongs to the State of Virginia to deal with all homicides, breaches of the peace, arsons, burglaries, or larcenies that take place upon her soil, and the United States Government can take no cognizance whatever of the way in which she deals with them or of her failure to deal with them, al together, and it would be an act of in trusion if Mr. Cleveland should suggest to Governor McKinney what he should or what he should not do in mny of these

The explanation of the President's tele gram to the Governor of Oregon is found in the responsibility of the United States Government to a foreign Government for acts by the citizens or residents of the State of Oregon; but the State's rights principle, the local self-government idea, the home rule spirit, is fundamental, and

Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall is in the city, and in conversation on the subject railways in a number of the Western of Mr. Cleveland's feelings toward Vir-States, and he found that in the seven | ginia, he said that the President had no States of Iowa, Minnesota, two Dakotas, | Ill-feeling towards the State on account though his friends in the State had made a hard fight for him, and elected a decided majority in the convention. He dent would in due time give Virginia her full share of offices, and that he would not allow the fight in the party last year to prejudice him against the Hill men, for, as he very truthfully said, "We are all Democrats."

It must be in accordance with humanature for Mr. Cleveland to have felt hurt at the action of the State Convention every reason to claim this State as one first administration, he signally honored entered the White House, two first-class sion. It would be only common humanity, therefore, if he had felt that the State men, however, say that a great part had shown him ingratitude by fighting of this capitalization is "water," But him so hard, and then by dividing her they make a most serious error in this delegation. It shows what a truly great regard. Occassionally a wrecker like Jay | man he is, that he can not only now Gould has been fortunate enough to palm approve the course of the majority of the off a spurious issue of railway securi- convention in seeking to preserve harties upon the country, and great public mony in the party by agreeing with the public thence comes to suppose that the undoubtedly prevent a hard contest, issuing of spurious railway securities is which, in all likelihood, would have the rule instead of the exception. In split the party in twain, but that he has this, however, it falls into the most seri- no ill-feeling for those who sincerely

in personal animosity against Democrats who, from honest motives, opposed him. in his party, even though once a beaten. candidate, and of being elected President the second time, in spite of his previous defeat.

As a matter of course, then, Mr. Cleve land will do Virginia justice, and, as Colonel O'Ferrail says, "will even up the

The many fearful tragedies which have recently been committed and designated as lynchings are sufficient to make all good citizens pause and consider what steps should be taken for their suppression. These killings are a stigma upon it-except at its actual weight and valua- on the part of the better thinking to as-

tion. Now it would require an expert to sert themselves, both the good name and the interests of our sections are suffering."

> The New York Commercial Bulletin is of the opinion that, so far as respects the future course of the money market, the current indications are that the pressure is about at its worst and that, before the close of spring, the arrival of currency from the interior and the abatement of gold exports will enable the banks to afford more liberal discounts. The Bulletin also says that "some of the Eastern bank officials who are accustomed to buy New York paper seem to have fallen into an incontinent fright about derangement purely temporary, with the result of much needless inconvenience to city merchants; but it is to be hoped their second thought may lead them to temper caution with wisdom."

The Hoang-Ho has overflowed its banks, and about four hundred Chinese villages life has been fearful. Nothwithstanding the fact that this river frequently rises, carrying death and destruction in its path, the Chinese will persist in establishing numerous settlements, living in cheap dirt huts along its banks. So dense is the population of China that the appalling loss of life always occasioned by these freshets is never felt.

TIMES' DAILY FASILION HINTS. The Summer Time Brides Will be Clad Like Their Easter Sisters.



THE SUMMER WEDDING GOWN. The Easter bride has bells all rung fo , has her gowns described to the u It is quite true that the great majority maids choose to wed as soon as possi e after the rigors of Lenten fasting omer, if they would wed at all. F in there are many gowns in course paration. Of them here is a hint. the bair and at the throat are permissi ie, but for a girl who, like the Countess f Craven, is not quite seventeen, it is rigueur to imitate that peeress and be arried in an absolutely plain dress and simple tulle veil without gems. Ivory ik and cream satin are close favorites

for the materials.

The Empire style prevails, with an immensely ions train, stiffened and trimmed Besides the Empire comes the princess,

A handsome princers for a June affair s trained with brocaded satin. From the quare yoke bands a length of face tied in a small bowknot, and thence touching

The vell is point d'Alencon-an heir-If summer-time brides have no heirlooms, they should order one. This will give the last touch to elegance.

SEN, VEST ON THE SHERMAN LAW

Free Coinage of Silver at an Increased Ratio Suggested as a Compromise Measure. United States Senator George G. Vest. of Missonri, in conversation regarding

The Sherman silver law cannot be re-iled without some Fedslation provid-t for the colonge of silver, nor can a it would veto such a measure, an re are not enough votes in either branc

It is evident, therefore, that some com-omise must be effected between the lically diverse opinion on the silver estion and what that compromise shall is the practical inquiry. Three plans is the practical inquiry. Three plans to suggested: First, to repeal the Shor-naw and re-enact the Bland-Allison w, which provided for the collage of the less than \$2,000,000 nor more than

A prominent free column alvocate if me recently that be had prepared till, which he proposes to introduce at next session of Congress, fixing the between the metals at twenty ces of silver to one of gold, and giving

tween the legal ratio of twenty to one and the commercial ratio of twenty-

"This bill will be bitterly fought by the senators and representatives from the silver-producing States, but some such measure will be adopted. The Sherman old the silver-producing States in the tepublican column, but it falled to do this, and is now a menace to the busines

'As to the International Monetary Conference, it is enough to say that nothing will come of it. England dominates the European countries, and will never as-sent to any agreement that increases the value of silver. It is not to her interest to do so, for the lower the price of sil-cer the greater the profits of her merchants who use it in purchasing the products of India.
"We must solve the problem for our-

es, and either retain silver for a ley metal by changing the ratio and giving it free coinage or abandon it alto-gether and go upon a gold basis, and in my judgment a majority of our people

Rev. Dr. Baylus Cade, late paster of Venable-street Baptist church, is on a visit to his family, who is still in the city. Mr. Cade is now missionary for the Northwestern district of Ohio, with headquarters at Toledo.

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

BIGHMOND Friday, May 5, 1893. Second day of the great slaughter n READY-MADE DRESSES.

That 146 Dresses of yesterday is reduced to 116. The appreciation have been destroyed, while the loss of was instant and gratifying. A New York house stands ready to take the lot at the prices at which we offer them to you. But our trade shall have the advantage until tomorrow night.

It's all because the skirts are under four yards wide-some of them very little under, too. Brand new costumes, but turned out just before the edict went forth that skirts must be 4 yards. It need make little difference to any one. The majority of dresses on the street are not larger. But Fashion's edict must be obeyed by us as Fashion's leader here, and the dresses are offered you at an actual reduction of very nearly one-half.

BLAZER SUITS-

Desirable for any wear and best of all for travel-

23 suits of all-wool black or blue Serge, well made, at \$2.50.

14 suits of all-wool English Cheviot, tan mixed and gray mixed, at \$5.50. The price has been \$10.50.

13 cuits of imported Serge-navy, black or tan; been \$10; go at \$5.50.

25 suits some breadfolth some Serge:

navy, tan, tan mixtures and black. \$7 from \$12.50. 9 suits of imported Broadcloth in black, blue and tan; trimmed with Persian bands, \$8.50. Been \$15.

4 suits of diagonal Storm Serge, navy or black; been \$6; are \$4. 10 REFERER SUITS, of imported cloth, in myrtic, black and tavy. Been \$10; are \$6.50. 9 RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS in navy. myrtle and black; all-wool; well made,

There are fourteen other suits, but not enough of any one to justify naming separately. All the above are beautifully made, some with shoulder capes, some with divided capes, some with bretelles. 38 separate DRESS SKIRTS of all-wool diagonal Storm Serge, In navy and black, \$2; been \$3.56. 4 Skirts at \$3.75; been \$5.50.

The opportunity closes tomorrow

Take Elevator.

TODAY-REMNANTS!

The Big Store scores constant successes while the cry of dull times is rampant. Know why? around with a flauncing of lovely old It's the way we buy goods and sell goods-there can't be any other reason. We've made ready for phenomenal selling by unprecedented buying, and results are gratifying-at least in the volume of business. Profits are doubly shared. The big selling, which even Wed nesday's rain brought very little under the normal, make REM-NANTS thick and fast.

They're yours on Fridays at prices that make business intense; interesting. Last Friday was the greatest day of this year-for regular selling is not interrupted by the REMNANTS. Today prices and offerings will join hands to make the selling still greater. Plenty of sales-people; so no tedious waits. We briefly hint, here and there, though every department has its own offerings-

Colored Silk Nets, last season's; been The to \$198. To-day 25c a yard. Some

yds, two-tone red Silk, nice for a Waist. The piece for \$2.89 from \$3.84 10 yds. China Silk, gray with dots, for black brocaded Taffeta for \$5 from \$8.68. yds. figured China, black ground, for \$3.00 from \$5.00.

for \$3.90 from \$5.30.
2 3.8 yds. reseda and old rose plaid
Silk, for \$2.39 from \$3.47.

Main Aisle,
Hundreds of choice pieces of fancy

Woollen Dress Stuffs. Main Aisle.

CORSETS—
2 Thomson's Glove Fitting, Nursing;
23 and 29. Been \$1, are 53c.
W. B., long waist, 29, been \$1.50 is 75c.
Il Lillian Corsets, could, 21, 23, 25, 27
and 29. Been 79c, These 50c.
4 good white Corsets, 18, 21, 24 and 26
at 19c. 6 J. & C. drab Corsets, 26 to 30. Been 60c are 30c. 7 Summer Corsets, 18 and 24 to 20. Heen 65c; are 35c. Some are a little soiled; others simply

short lots to close.

for \$2.25 from \$3.

West Alsle. BLACK DRESS GOODS-5 yds. 54-inch Camel's-Hair for \$3.75 the piece, from \$6.25. 4 3-8 yds. Diagonal for \$2 from \$3.10. 5-8 yds. 46-inch Henrietta for \$2.50 from \$3.57. 4 1-8 yds, all-wool Crepon for \$1.75 from Hyds. Albatross-a liberal dress length

Main Aisle.

Main Alsie, back,

WASH FABRICS-Pieces of Black Satteen at 12 1-2c from 16 2-3c a yard. Colored Mulls at 8c from 12 1-2c; 1 1-2 to 10 yard lengths.
Batiste, 2 to 9 yards, at 8c from 12 1-2c.
Colored Satteens, 8 1-3c a yard; good lengths from the 12 1-2 and 16 2-3c Figured Dimities, 2 to 12 yards, at 0c from 16 2-3c.

STATIONERY-Craig's Linen Paper, ruled or plain, at 19c a pound. 6-in. blue Envelopes, 1c a pack. 6 1-2-in, amber Envelopes, 3c a pack. Initialed Paper, 15c a box, been 45c, From Craig's fine stock. Regret Paper, 25c a box from 45c. Good Mucliage, 3c a bottle.

West Aisle. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR-1 CHEMISE, square neck; corded yoke with insertion and edge. 75c from \$2. Chemise, V neck, with embroidery, 75c from \$1.72.

THE COHEN CO.

THE COHEN CO.

1 Chemise, fan front of fine Torchon lace. \$1 from \$2.43.

1 pair Drawers, eight fine tucks and wide Val. lace. \$1 from \$2.

2 pairs at 35c from 47c. Four tucks and

embroidery. 2 pairs at 20c from 29c. Tucks and

embroidery.

1 Cambric GOWN, yoke of insertion.

1.59 from \$2.32.

1 Gown, sailor collar; handsome embroidered front; 3 plaits in back. \$1.75 from \$3.

\$1.75 from \$3.
2 Gowns, high sleeves; yoke of cluster tucks, V neck. 50c from 75c.
1 SKIRT, Val. insertion and flounce, eleven tucks. \$1.50 from \$3.50.

1 Skirt, two clusters of s tucks each, wide flounce. 75c from 98c. Skirt, 11 tucks and flounce of em-broidery. 75c from \$1.19.
 All these garments soiled or mussed.

DOMESTICS— Good usable lengths of GINGHAM from 25 and 12 1-2c selling, all go in at 8c a yard. IRISH LAWN, nice for Waists; small

figures. 11-2 to 7 yard pieces at 6 1-4c a yard—just half. 16 remnants of BLEACHED COTTON 6 1-4c-you pay 8c from the piece for the same. These can't last long. Come in the morning. It's unreasonable to blame us for not having goods that somebody else was wise enough to

ome for. Remnants are offered to sell, and they go as fast as buyers can pick them, except that we try to keep them for our customers and not to sell to small dealers.

Infants' black SOCKS, 4 1-2 and 5, at 10c from 25c. Children's fast black STOCKINGS, 5 1-2 to 6 1-2, been 25 to 40c; any 15c

7 Ladies' fast black Swiss-Ribbed and Open-Work VESTS, 29c from 10c, 25 Ladies' Swiss-Ribbed Vests, 6 1-4c

21 Children's Vests at 5c.
Ladies' flat Balbriggan Vests, low
neck, short sleeves; everlasting trimming. 12 1-2c from 50c.

UMBRELLASfast black cotton Gloria, 26 In. 50c cotton Umbrellas, 28 in. 37c from 75c. iliae PARASOL, black lace edge.

\$2 from \$8.25. Parasol, fancy India Silk, ruftle of lace; a little tear makes it \$2 from \$8.75. 1 tan coaching Parasol. The from \$1.50. East Aisle. 4 seasonable UNDERSHIRTS for men. all 44 Inch. 35c from 30c.
5 unlaundered SHIRTS, sizes 16 1-2, 17,
17 1-2 and 18, of our famous 50c brand,
soiled from thow. 35c each.

Remnants of LINENS, of LININGS, of RIBBONS, in MATTING, in HOUSE-FURNISHINGS.

LACES-richest of all-4 1-2 yds. real Irish Point, ecru, 10 in. wide, at 50c yard from \$1.35. 3 1-2 yds. 10 in. Point de Gene at 50c 4 7-8 yds. Silk Chantilly, white, 10 in., at 25c from 46c a yard. 3 3-4 yds. Point de Gene, 3 1-2 in, wide,

at 20c from 40c.

2 pieces Silk Point de Gene, ecru, in all 2 1-4 yds. at 37 1-2c from 85c yard.

4 7-8 yds. Fedora net, silk; cream, at 2 3-4 yds. new Bourdon, 4 1-2 in, wide,

2 3-4 yds. French Applique at 15c from 4 3-4 yds. Plat Val., 3 in., at 5c from 3 yds. Point de Paris, 4 in., at 8c from

4 yds. Plat Val., 2 in, at 2c from 6c. 2 yds. of 5 in, black slik Bourdon, at 3c from 5c. 25c from 58c. 1 yard black silk Bourdon, 9 in., 27 1-2c

from 75c.

3.3-4 yds. in two pieces of 10 inch black Chantilly at 25c from 46c.
East Aisle.

At next counter you will find EM-BROIDERY bits just as interesting. Also FLOUNCINGS.

No wonder the Big Store is busy

with such values to give you. THE COHEN CO.

SPECIAL PRICES

The past few days of rain have kept the ladies in loors. In consequence our cases are somewhat overcrowded with

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. We must move them out, and this is your

gain and our love.

TO DAY and TO MOBROW we shall make special prices on everything in the way of trimmed headrear to be found in our cases. We do not confine you to a few special hats that have been selected for the occasion.

Don't fail to take advantage of this early reduction in price. duction in price.

We also call your special attention to the reduction made in our entire stock of LADIES'

CAPES, JACKETS and SUITS, which comprise all the newest designs and

KAUFMANN & CO., Corner Fourth and Broad Streets.

LADIES' SHOES ON MAIN STREET

From the widest to the narrowest in all styles. Largest assortment of Ladies' Shoes ever shown in Richmond at lowest prices. A full line of Ladies' Patent Leather High and Low Shoes in all styles.

918 east Main street.

No other house DOES_EVER DID_07 EVER WILL sell such STERLING QUAL. ITIES at such LOW PRICES as WE quote

A. SAKS AND COMPANY.

SARS GREAT STROKE

AND

\$10.00 TTTTHIS \$10 and \$12.50 Suit Sale took like a match T to tinder. You couldn't \$12.50 have responded quicker if

you'd been expecting it. It SUITS. was a daring thing to do-to \$10.00 pile up our stock five hundred suits higher. But you AND won't wonder when you see

\$12.50 them-and weigh the qualities with the prices. The SUITS. : loss is with the makers the \$10.00 gain is yours and ours. Most.

ly yours-for if you wanted . AND : tailor to get you up one like \$12.50 if he'd ask \$18 for those we ve marked \$10, and \$30 for the SUITS. \$12.50. Nowhere could you

\$10.00 see the variety. They've made a specialty of AND catering to the fashionable \$12.50 dressers. Every garment in the lot smacks of style-more

SUITS. style than \$10 and \$12.50 ever \$10.00 bought before. They were not made to sell for so little. AND wouldn't if we had had to pay \$12.50 anywhere near their value.

There are Sacks and Cuts SUITS. | ways in all shades and in all \$10.00 sorts of new effects. That's what they are-NEW. Made AND this season for this season-\$12.50 and we would never have got our hands on them if the

SUITS. | weather had been Fight. The \$10.00 sun; is always shining somewhere on somebody. If they AND were dark days for the mak-\$12.50 ers-they've turned out to be

bright ones for you and us.

SUITS. : Any man is in size. A. SARS AND COMPANY.

MAIN AND 11TH STS. The Great Value Distributors.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

REMNANTS. FRIDAY, May 5th.

Great price reductions must be made on every article to further the object of this remnant day to prevent the great accumulations, the short lengths, etc., that necessarily follow a week's business here. A money-losing day all the way through, but we are satisfied to have it so, and we put just as much thought, just as much energy, into these sales as we do into any others. We advertise everything just as it is—quality, condition, original price, reduced price, giving detailed description as far as possible—that is the secret of its wonderful growth. And this Remnant day explains why you are always asked to look at growth. And this Remnant day explains why you are always asked to look at fresh, seasonable, attractive merchandise at all times here. All goods that unavoidably get solled, marred, scratched and otherwise defaced from handling and displaying—these are all termed remnants—and there are stacks and piles of such things every week. But that's only a part of the remnant story. Remnants are by no means always obsolete styles or damno means always obsolete styles of damaged goods—they are often the choicest, most attractive things—"short lengths," "odd sizes," "broken lines," "small lots," etc., that become so quickly because novel, beautiful, rich, low-priced. But framents and remainders must go. Richness and beauty cannot save them. The remnant reports from all departments savor of inusual bargains, LADIES' CAPES and JACKETS at

HALF-PRICE. \$5.00 6 Ladies' Capes and Jackets in Navy, Tan and Green,

REDUCED TO \$10.00 Savy, Green and Brown.

\$5.00 REDUCED TO \$15.00 7 Ladies' Capes and Jackets, Black, Tan and Navy, REDUCED TO \$5.00 5 Ladies' Check Cloth-Finish Gos-

REDUCED TO 50c. Men's Gauge Shirts and Drawers, slightly soiled from handling.

REDUCED TO \$4.25 26-inch Umbrellas, White Cellu-REDUCED TO 35c. TO Silk Teck Ties. mostly dark colors

REDUCED TO WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

WE OFFER TO CLOSE OUT THIS DE PARTMENT OF OUR BUSINESS.

Tubular and Locomotive Boilers, Horizontal Centre Crank Engines, Detached or mounted on botter, from 4 to 1 horse-power.

OUR STOCK OF

These Engines and Boilers are new of one standard designs, that are well-known.
Wealso offer a lot of PULLEYS, ORANKS,
SHAFFS, etc., rough and inished. Any of
these can be bought very low.

Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works