

THE TIMES

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1893. SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT. Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows Hall.

Admiral Markham is to be tried by court-martial in England for the loss of the Victoria, and, if convicted, the punishment is death. It looks as if there were good reason for his trial.

Uruguay has more sense than Canada in the matter of ascending cashiers, &c., for while Canada was only in the habit of harboring them, Uruguay proposes to make something out of them.

Another case has been found on the pension rolls equally as funny as that of the bald-headed man. Representative Russell, of Georgia, has discovered a man who crawls a pension because he has two horns on one toe.

The complaints which the Irish members have made to Mr. Gladstone's dilatoriness in the passage of the home rule bill have had their effect, and the Premier has announced that he will hear no more amendments offered to delay the bill, but will move at once for its passage.

Governor Tillman's State dispensary system has played the mischief with a certain class of South Carolinians. The Governor has only ordered such drinks as whisky, gin and beer, while these gentlemen are accustomed only to fine wines.

The Siamese are preparing to meet the unexpected onslaught of the French, and the defenses of Bangkok are surprisingly strong. The French will, no doubt, eventually defeat their weak opponent, but not until they have suffered considerable loss.

There is plenty of money in the country, but most of the holders are hoarding it, refusing either to invest or pay their debts. If such people would act sensibly, or even honestly, there would be no stringency.

CONGRESS CALLED.

Mr. Cleveland—whom we regard as the wisest statesman and strongest party leader seen in this country for generations—has taken in our financial situation, and has issued his proclamation convening Congress on the 7th of August.

This is a full month earlier than he had promised in his late interview, but the extraordinary circumstances which he said would change his purpose have arisen in the continuance of an unprecedented stringency in money, threatening the very life of business.

Mr. Cleveland justly says "the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy, which the Executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress."

The wisest remark ever made by General Grant was that the surest way to have a bad law repealed is to enforce it. The Sherman law has been steadily enforced until it has so nearly bankrupted the country as to cause both gold advocates and silver miners alike to call for the repeal of the law.

There remains, however, a class of noisy and frothy politicians, who will continue to harass the country with their vapors, who have no knowledge of, or interest in, the great operations of trade and manufacture—whereby so many millions of toilers earn bread for themselves and families—but whose vanity takes the form of consistency, and who, having said that a silver dollar was worth as much as a gold dollar, or what is the same thing, that the horse was sixteen feet high, will continue to fight for their most absurd and untenable positions. They are simple nuisances.

We are happy to believe that Mr. Cleveland has assurance that the Sherman law will be repealed, and the country will at once begin to breathe easier.

THOUGHTS FOR SILVERITES. The most prominent financiers agree that the closing of the mints to silver coinage in India is but the first step towards establishing the gold standard in that country.

The coinage of rupees is to be stopped altogether or carefully regulated, and that coin is to be temporarily permitted as modified legal tender at its proportionate value to gold.

It is generally understood that this is simply the beginning of the establishment of a gold standard in India. First, silver will be a legal tender at its proportionate value. The next step will be to limit the amount of silver that will be used as legal tender at its proportionate value, and soon this limit will be reduced until finally the legal tender value of silver will be removed altogether, except to the extent that it is legal tender in England.

The total value of silver production last year is placed at 132,000,000 ounces, and of this the United States used 54,000,000 and India 46,000,000, the other 32,000,000 being consumed in the arts and in other ways. With India no longer a purchaser, this 46,000,000 ounces will be thrown on the market, and it will be impossible for the United States alone to keep the price up to more than fifty cents an ounce. It is estimated that the silver now in the United States Treasury is worth \$22,000,000 less than at the price it was bought, \$2,000,000 less than it was last week, while the chances are that it will be worth still \$2,000,000 less next week than it is this.

This, of itself, should have the effect of opening the eyes of the silverites in the country to the baleful effect of keeping the Sherman law on the statute books, but another equally alarming fact is presented. We read that if the legal tender property of silver is abolished altogether in India it will require \$35,000,000 of gold for coinage in that country, and even if the legal tender property of the rupee is continued to a modified degree, India will require \$75,000,000 of gold. Unless our silver policy is abandoned most of this gold will come from the United States, since every monthly purchase of silver, for which gold is paid, will furnish the means for a gold shipment to Europe to be forwarded to the mints of India.

Nothing but a stoppage of our silver purchases for gold will, therefore, prevent the yellow metal of the United States to be had for shipment, and it ought not to require a man of extraordinary intellect to see it. It may be hard on the silver miners of the United States for their silver purchases to cease, but no country can afford to go into bankruptcy or adopt a system of debased currency merely to keep up an industry. Every day such plain arguments as these will be brought to the attention of the silverites, and if they do not insist upon sticking to their own "fads" and ideas in preference to considering the welfare of the country, there should be no difficulty of a prompt repeal of the Sherman law soon after Congress is called together on the 7th day of August next.

THE ANARCHISTS' PARDON WILL STAND. A long special dispatch from Chicago to the New York Times says that Governor Albigel was born in Prussia, and has never been naturalized in this country.

It states that his claim to American citizenship rests upon his father having been naturalized, the son taking citizenship from the father, but it adds that no record of his father's naturalization can be produced. It then states that it is claimed there that Albigel will be held by the Illinois courts to be disqualified to occupy the office of Governor of the State, and that his official acts, including the pardon of the Anarchists, will be declared void.

Whatever the Illinois courts may decide as to the disability of Albigel to hold the office of Governor, they will never hold his acts while Governor to be void. So that there is not the faintest prospect of the Anarchists being returned to prison. It is a universal principle of law, one that finds a place in the jurisprudence of all civilized people, that the acts of a de facto officer stand good against the whole world, although he was not an officer de jure. This is a principle necessary to the safety and well-being

of society. You may oust the officer wrongfully in an office from his place, and you may punish him for securing admission to an office which the law forbade him to hold. But you must not interfere with the peace and order of society by ripping up acts that have been accomplished with the sanction of those whom the law clothed with all apparent authority to ratify them.

The Constitution of Virginia provides that a person who has been engaged in a duel shall be incapable of holding an office under the Government of Virginia. One, Royall, was a second in a duel, and was afterwards appointed by the Governor of Virginia a notary public. Proceedings by quo warranto were instituted to oust him from his office of notary, the defence being that the Constitutional provision was inoperative until there had been conviction by verdict of a jury. But the Court of Appeals of Virginia held otherwise. It held that the Constitution of the State operated proprio vigore, and that Royall was disqualified to be an officer of the State, and it ousted him from his office of notary. But no one ever maintained that Royall's acts while a notary were void. The deeds to which he took acknowledgments while a notary stand to this day, and will forever stand as good and effective deeds.

So will Albigel's acts, including the pardon of the Anarchists. They are free men forever now, turned loose by the Governor of Illinois to hatch and breed every treason against the laws of Illinois that may occur to their depraved minds.

ANARCHIST ALBIGEL. One Albigel, made Governor of Illinois as punishment for the wickedness of the bad people thereof, says that the public may rage to suit itself, but that his skin is so thick it can't be cut through with an axe in three weeks. We believe what Albigel says and doubt not he was much gratified at the reception which his chum, John Most, gave to his act in releasing their chums from penal servitude righteously imposed upon them for their detestable crimes. Hear Most's salutation to those liberated by the act of his chum Albigel:

"Welcome, we call to these comrades, whom the enemy with refined torture tore from our ranks and for seven long years held as hostages. * * * Thus we greet our comrades again in our ranks. They surely burd with eagerness one more to join in the battle with all that is bad, with the Church and State. That is good for anarchy, communism and the social revolution. * * * That Albigel liberated our comrades was just. * * * The highest official of the State of Illinois says to the men in their graves: 'You were murdered by the Church and State. That is good for anarchy, communism and the social revolution. * * * We are Anarchists and as such are the enemies of every State official. Nevertheless we must confess that Albigel has shown himself to be a man of honor. It was derogatory to find another man like him among the robbers, murderers and idiots who constitute modern society.'"

Our preachers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, farmers and laboring men are those whom Most refers to. Let us thank God that by confession of Albigel's own chum it would be difficult to find another Albigel in our ranks. The more the country reflects upon the audacious act of this anarchist who foisted himself by false pretenses upon the Democratic party, the more it is astounded at it. Here is the head of the law instigating to defiance of the law. Here is the man charged by society with the duty of seeing every man secured in possession and enjoyment of his property, aiding and abetting in a conspiracy to rob and murder every one who seeks to secure a home in which to shelter his wife and helpless infant children. The case is simply astounding in its audaciousness, yet the Dispatch seems to think the pardon was all right. The Dispatch thinks Albigel need regard no part of public opinion but that of "the calm, courteous, investigating editors who will weigh the case pro and con and decide it upon its merits."

Our own opinion is that public sentiment and opinion will kick the "calm and courteous editors" out of the back door if they try any monkeying with this business, and this "calm and courteous editor" will think his kicking well deserved if he takes any part in attempting to defend Albigel's atrocious act.

SENATOR D. E. HILL. The Washington Post construes the recent letter ascribed to Senator D. B. Hill as meaning that the Senator will have an earnest advocate of the free coinage of silver in the extra session of Congress, which, as we have insisted here should, Mr. Cleveland has determined to call together early in August. Mr. Hill says that he wrote no such letter, but it is, nevertheless, made up out of what he said in a set speech in the Senate about one year ago, and it, therefore, expresses what was then his deliberate opinion. We attach no importance, then, to the question whether he wrote the letter or whether he did not. The letter is in the language of the speech. It is of no consequence what the setting is—the picture is by the artist, D. B. Hill.

Mr. Hill was certainly a free coinage advocate when he made that speech, but it does not follow that he will be an advocate of free coinage when Congress reassembles. The action of the Anglo-Indian Government demoralizing silver leaves the United States and Mexico as the sole countries to treat silver as a full money metal, which means that the whole burden of carrying the silver of the world will be thrown on the United States.

Mr. Hill is not lacking in intelligence, even if everything else that his enemies say of him be true. He knows perfectly well that the United States are utterly unable to carry such a burden. On Thursday silver fell to a point that made the silver in one dollar worth only forty-eight cents. Mr. Hill knows as well as any one else that if we coin up all the silver in the world into dollars nominally worth 100 cents, but which are in reality worth only forty-eight cents, that the credit of this country will be unequal to keeping them up to 100 cents value in the daily transactions of life, and that they will and must necessarily fall to their actual value of forty-eight cents. Mr. Hill, we say, knows this as well as any one else, and we are encouraged in our belief that he knows it from the fact declared in his issue of yesterday, that the Dispatch has at last found it out. If the Dispatch could find it out, Mr. Hill can also. We look on it as certain, therefore, that Mr. Hill will

be found to be no longer an advocate of free coinage when Congress meets in that extra session, which Mr. Cleveland has called.

The Chicago Anarchists ought now to modify their feelings against capitalists and money owners, because a millionaire Governor pardoned three of their number, and a rich banker carried their pardons to them.

The two pensioners, the man with two horns on one toe, and the bald-headed man, ought to march together, whenever the grand army of Raum's pensioners are on parade.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1893. Gentlemen,—At any time during the war, could gold be bought for \$2.00, payable in Confederate money?

In answering this you will greatly oblige, R. J. HORNOR, Duker House, Hoboken, N. J.

Price of gold during the war, as compared with Confederate money, compiled by Miller & Franklin, bankers, Lynchburg, Va., and adopted by Judge H. H. Marshall in the settlement of claims contracted for in Confederate money.

Table showing the price of gold during the war compared with Confederate money. Columns include Months (January to December) and Years (1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866). Values range from 1.25 to 18.00.

THE MONETARY SITUATION. Confidence Will Come With the Repeal of the Sherman Law.

The Times has received a copy of the Savannah (Ga.) Press, which contains a very interesting interview on the monetary situation with Mr. Herman Myers, president of the National Bank of Savannah, a brother of Mr. Fred S. Myers, of this city. The following are his views:

"What effect will the stoppage of the free coinage of silver in India have on the financial situation in this country?" was asked Mr. Herman Myers, president of the National Bank of Savannah this morning.

"The prime effect will be, I believe, to render more necessary than ever before the repeal of the Sherman law," was Mr. Myers' reply. "The stoppage of free coinage in India will still further depreciate the value of silver," continued Mr. Myers. "A large amount of the white metal will be thrown on the market, tending to force down its price on the markets of the world. The depreciation in the value of the bullion stored in the United States Government vaults will be great. The Government has already sustained a heavy loss in this way, and how it will be called upon to meet with a still further loss. Outside of this, the decrease in the value of silver will still further impair public confidence in our present monetary system. There will be two results to this—first, more apparent disinclination on the part of gold holders to part with that metal, and a more urgent demand on President Cleveland for an earlier extra session of Congress in order that immediate legislative relief may be obtained."

"You believe, then, that the extra session should be earlier than September?" "Yes. New conditions are arising that need to be met more promptly. When President Cleveland decided to have the extra session in September, he doubtless believed that there would be no necessity of legislative action before that time, and that by then the people would regard more fully the necessity of an absolute repeal of the silver law. It is probable, though, that events may force him to call Congress together earlier than anticipated."

"The repeal of the Sherman law will inspire confidence among those who now have the gold of the country in holders. There is about \$100,000,000 of gold, of which hardly \$30,000,000 is in circulation. The balance has been withdrawn from circulation through the value of the gold going to a premium and profits being derived from it, or through the fear that if it passed out of the hands of the present owners they may in the end receive for it only silver certificates or coin of depreciated value. Holding it, they may derive a considerable profit, or at least from their hands, they may probably will meet with a loss."

"You believe gold will go to a premium?" "Yes. Unless the Sherman law is repealed and confidence in the stability and honesty of the currency is restored, I believe that gold will be at a premium within the next three or four months."

"If repealed, what then?" "Confidence will be restored, and a change for the better will come in one year. Once the public is confident that the Government will sustain the value of its currency the vault doors will open and the vast accumulations of gold will go out into general circulation, relieving the stringency at once. Confidence in the managing of finance and trade, it is the lack of confidence that is causing so much trouble now."

"Have we seen the worst times yet?" "I think that the situation will improve after a few weeks, 1893. If Congress is convened earlier than announced, fortunately liquidation has been extended over a long period. Business men have been on the strain coming for months. Retrenchment has been a part of the year's work. Everybody who has been wise has been going under close sails. These houses will weather the storm all right. It is the firm who are overvalued, who have made too liberal contracts, who are unable to do so, and are forced to the wall."

"There is no use talking, the country has overvalued," said Mr. Myers. "Business has been unduly expanded as a result of the ease with which money could be obtained. Too many railroads have been built, too many new enterprises started with small capital and considerable loss of money. The day of reckoning has been in us for some months past."

"What will be the result?" "There will be several results. For the next ten years credit will not be so unduly extended. There will be so many enterprises started with small capital and \$20,000 to \$50,000 borrowed money. Too many people have been squeezed as a result of enterprises established on this basis. The lesson has been hard one,

but it will not be easily forgotten. For the next decade business throughout the country will be on a better, safer, more conservative basis."

"What other result to you look for?" "Within four months I expect to see money plentiful and with but little demand."

"In what way will this be brought about?" "Well, let us take Savannah as an instance. It will answer as an example for the entire country. As I have said, keen business men have noticed this situation coming on them. What have they done? They have stopped purchasing beyond their immediate necessities. By degrees they have contracted their purchases and forced their customers to do likewise. Business has been and is being run on a hard pan basis. Old obligations have been by degrees wiped out. As a result the prudent houses owe but little and are in shape to withstand any trouble that may come. They will continue their business on this policy. They are not incurring obligations and are not borrowing from the banks. As a result the banks will slowly accumulate money, and when the fall comes they will have it in plenty and with a comparatively small demand. Money will then be easy as a natural result."

THREE JULY GOWNS.—They are Typical of the Mode for the Month.

Somebody has said that when we turn from the English tailor made we face the French fustian, and that these two are in the ascendency in their own spheres. Only the eye of faith can see the truth of the assertion, though, for now is the day of the carnivals in dress. Let me quote three frocks among a multitude of not alien stuffs to testify my assertion.



The first is an afternoon dress of pompadour surah, carrying an orchid figure upon a pale blue ground. The skirt opens upon let in pieces of solid blue below the knee, from which run pipings of silk cord to the waist. The bodice is simply an immense "imperatrice" figure—a new mystery which resolves itself into a series of frills set upon a cape lining edged with narrow lace. The last frill spreads into a sash, tying firmly behind. The fichu is plain blue surah, but it is a great success.

The second gown is for morning wear and is of silk and wool. A double skirt, over the upper half of which is cascaded, threatens the most draped overskirt in the not distant future. The corsage, like the foundation skirt, is serpentine silk. Shoulders are very long; they are gathered into sleeves well below the tips of the shoulders, in fact. Close, broad straps of the silk and wool are drawn from a point at the waist over the shoulders and down the back. The sleeves droop extraordinarily, because of the gathering below the shoulder tips. This is not so pretty as the first, but it is very much a la mode.

The third of my group is a simple white silk muslin, flaunting over a foundation which isn't so simple by \$1.50 a yard. The bodice is close to the bust line, where a full yoke of rose-dotted gauze tucks into the shawl drapery of rose silk, folded Priscilla like about the shoulders and breast. The long ends fall to the dress hem in front. So far over the shoulders is the shawl drawn that one scarcely notices short sleeve puffs of muslin. And this gown will be the greatest of them all in another month.

White Haviland waists—in sets or as you want it—is 20 per cent. off marked price for the off season. Did you ever realize that we've more china than almost any exclusive china retailer in the South?

Great big cakes of Soap—had 'em made ourselves. Brown Windsor, Honey, Glycerine.

5c. An unusual nickel's worth. Ammonia, last chance at 4c a bottle. Royal Jap. 5c. Jelly Bath Sponge, 5c. Silver-plated Puff Box, 10c for 10c. 5c Powder Puffs, oxidized top 10c—10c are.

Duchess Complexion Powder—white. Peach Brumette, 2 boxes for 25c. One box 15c. Yankee Shaving Soap today 12c. Orris Tooth Paste, 6c instead of 10c.

THE COHEN CO. UNALUTED SUGAR, 5c. Standard A Sugar, 5c. Fresh Country Butter, 2c a pound. Light Brown Sugar, 4c a pound. Pure Lard, 9c a pound. Best City Meal, 6c a bushel. Good Tea, 25c a pound. Arbuckle's Arica Coffee, 25c a pound. Eight bars Large Soap for 25c. Pound Boxes Best Baking Powders, 10c. Sardines, 5c a box. Good Cream Cheese, 10c a pound. New North Carolina Cut Herring, 10c a dozen.

Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c. Home-Made Preserves, 5c a pound. Carolina Flax, 5c a pound. New North Carolina Roe Herring, 1 1/2 dozen for 25c. Silver King Flour, best sold, \$1.50 a barrel or 25c a sack. Snow Flake Flour, \$1 a barrel or 25c a sack. Two Cans Salmon for 25c.

S. ULLMAN'S SON, 1820 and 1822 east Main. Phone 316. Price-List mailed on application. TO CANADA! Messrs. C. B. Richardson & Bro., the druggists at Chester, Va., have made an order shipment of their "Old Southern" Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root to Winthrop, Can.

While newspaper advertising is a powerful medium for selling merchandise in this age of push, it is nevertheless a positive proof that there must be some intrinsic merit in any preparation that is sold without this medium. This firm put up this compound Syrup of Blackberry Root to substitute the many hot, nauseating preparations that are offered to cure bowel complaints in the summer. It cures they have succeeded in getting just what the public want—a remedy that ladies and children will take readily and willingly, and one that will cure the disease. If you want to get the best remedy there is for bowel troubles, go to

POLK MILLER & CO. CORNER NINTH AND MAIN, and ask about "Old Southern" Compound Syrup Blackberry Root. 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP. THE COHEN COMPANY. 11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 1, 1893. Believe in Hicks, the weatherologist? He says that July'll be hot as love in harvest—he don't say so pleasantly; but that's what he means. So a REFRIGERATOR will be an absolute necessity. By any test you choose, the NORTH STAR is probably the best. We've price-limited them. For instance—a big and elegant one; will hold 125 pounds of ice if placed nicely, a hundred pounds flung in, has three food compartments, and for which the manufacturer's price is \$28. You can buy for \$15. The lowest price we ever put on this style is \$21.98. No matter, \$15 now.

Other sizes and styles have new price interest. White Hopsack Duck has sold as no other white stuff for Eton suits this year. Here's a new invoice—better than's been here. 16 3/4c, but it's a natural 37c sort.

East Aisle. A Corset elegance—P. D.; made of finest French coutil cut bias and made amazingly like the \$-75 Fasso. This is \$4.50. Venus back; gored over hips, and finished with ribbon and Point d'Irelande lace.

A 6-book Corset for \$2.75. I. C. French coutil, two wide sidebones and cluster of small bones, high or medium bust. Finished with silk Hamburg. Same style in 5-book at \$2 and \$2.50. J. C. Corset, white or drab—we've sizes 21 to 30 in this. 36c is the price, but not near the value. Double Valets for little folks; summer weight. Three qualities—50, 60c and \$1.

But here's a Corset Waist we are anxious for you to know. A price inducement for you to get acquainted. The Joss for children of all ages. 3c to 5c. How do I? Then 5c. West Aisle. An invoice of Haviland China that was to have come in April turned up this week. It must be price-hastened to go before our autumn importation arrives; hence a Dinner Service, 120 pieces, exquisitely shaped and magnificently decorated, goes at \$55 instead of \$77.

We've lots for china lovers to see. White Haviland waists—in sets or as you want it—is 20 per cent. off marked price for the off season. Did you ever realize that we've more china than almost any exclusive china retailer in the South? Men's Unlaundered Shirts—all sizes—12 1/2, 14, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2, 16, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18. Double Linen Bosoms and Bands, guaranteed, made long way of cloth, extra fine, guaranteed perfect fitting, 50c. Men's Gauze Shirts, long and short sleeves—all sizes—25c.

Men's Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Satin fronts, medium weight, 50c. Ladies' Cotton Gowns, Hubbard style, trimmed with Hamburg and insertion, 2 styles V neck and high neck, all sizes, 15 to 16, 45c each.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP. Fourquarean, Price & Co. SATURDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF THE SALE opens up with just as good bargains as has preceded them. Hundreds of buyers have come every day, and the bargains they took away brought their friends the following day. To-day we shall close the sale at 1 P. M. in order to get the stock straightened up and give our salespeople a little rest.

TO-DAY WE OFFER Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with Torchon and Madras Laces, qualities that sold up to \$1.35 each, 25, 40 and 50c for choice. Ladies' Figured Percale Wrappers, regular price \$1.80 each. To-day \$1.

One Ladies' Braided Shoulder Cape with long Silk Fringe, size 36, former price \$18.50. To-day \$4. One Ladies' Lace and Ribbed Shoulder Cape, size 36, very handsome, former price \$18. To-day \$4. Two Ladies' Navy Cloth Caps with 5-row Shoulder Caps, 1.94, 1.36. To-day \$3.75.

One Ladies' Black Cloth Cape with Columbian Ruffe, size 34. To-day \$6. One lot Fine Leather Pocket-Books and Purses. Choice 44c. Another lot of those Fine Figured French Dimities that always sell at 25 and 37 1/2c per yard, lengths run from 9 to 12 yards, all go today at 19c per yard. None of these cut. Ladies' White Lawn Shirt-Waists, also Figured Percale Shirt-Waists—all \$1.25 goods, for 50c.

Special bargains in BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, WHITE BEDSPREADS, LINES, BLACK DRESS GOODS, COLORED DRESS GOODS, LACES, ETC. Fourquarean, Price & Co. Old Store, 429 East Broad Street. 171-11

LEVY & DAVIS. BIG REDUCTIONS ON GLOVES AND HOSIERY IN OUR CLOSING-OUT SALE. 50c. A PAIR will give you the choice of a lot of odds and ends of Corsets that sold from \$1 to \$1.50. 55c. A PAIR is the marked-down price for the 75 and 85c. Silk Clock Balbriggan Hose; also for Colored Lisle Hose that were 75c. 63c. A PAIR buys the Van Dyck Rib Solid Color Lisle Hose that were \$1. 25c. A PAIR will buy the Two-tone Lisle Hose that were sold at 50c. a pair. 25c. A PAIR for any of the Opera Shades in 2-Button Kid Gloves. 75c. A PAIR will buy any 6-Button Opera Kid Gloves that were \$1.50 a pair. 50c. A PAIR will buy 3-Button White Kid Gloves, formerly sold at \$1 a pair. \$1.50 A PAIR is the reduced price for our White and Pearl, black trimmed, 4-Button Length Glove Kid Gloves—were \$2. Cream Suede, 10-Button Length Gloves reduced from \$2 to \$1.50. \$1 A PAIR will buy Perrin's Pearl Suede 8-Button Length Mousquetaire Gloves, black stitching, that were \$1.75 a pair. 57c.

will buy 10-Button Yellow Chamois Biarriz Gloves, also 8-Button White Chamois Gloves, both reduced from 85c. a pair; also 8 Button, Black-Stitched Pearl Bandalettes that are worth \$1 a pair.

LEVY & DAVIS.