THE TIMES

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Joppa Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple.
Richmond Chapter, R. A., Masonic Hall.
Virginia Lodge, K. of P., Gatewood's Hall.
Friendship Lodge, K. of P., Owens' Hall.
Virginia Lodge, K. of P., Gatewood's Hall.
Aurora Lodge, I. O. O F., Ellett's Hall.
Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.
Manteo Tribe, I. O. R. M., Kerse's Hall.
Pawnee Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
A. W. Glinn Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A .M. Hall.
Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.
Iron Moulders' Union Eagle Hall.
Virginia Council, R. A., Powhatan Hall.
McCarthy Council, R. A., Lee Camp Hall.
Marshall Court, E. L. of A., Ellett's Hall.
East End Court, E. L. of A., 415 north Twenty-fifth street.
Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Hall.
Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Druids' Hall.
Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.
Richmond Lodge, Elks, Concordia Hall.
Stationary Engineers, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Boze's Hall.
Soldiers' Home Lodge, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.
St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-sixth and Grace streets.
West End Beneficial and Social Society, Laube's Hall.
Stuart Horse Guards, Snyder Building.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN PATERNALISM.

The new Richmond City Hall is one of the most instructive object lessons in the courses of a paternal and socialistic government that can be found.

Richmond undoubtedly needed a new CityHall, but if she had one as good as the new Chamber of Commerce building, it could have been built for less than $200,000, and it would have answered all her purposes for many years to come with entire credit to the city. The annual cost to the city of such a building, including interest on its construction, would have been less than $15,000. But, when our City Hall was determined on Richmond was under rulers who believed in the policy of government taking care of citizens instead of citizens taking care of government. This is the paternal or socialistic idea of government. They accordingly provided for a City Hall that will cost the city $1,500,000 when it is completed, and is a building out of all proportion to the population and wealth of the place. It will impose an annual burden on the city, interest charges and cost of running and maintaining, of not less than $80,000. This money must be paid by the tax-payers of Richmond out of what they earn by the sweat of their faces. Sixty-five thousand dollars a year of it is money as absolutely thrown away as if it were cast into the sea. The tax-payers are annually robbed of that great sum because Richmond, a few years back, was controlled by men who believe it is the duty of government to take care of the citizens instead of compelling each citizen to look out for and take care of himself.

The so-called Reform Council which planned this building, did it to give employment to labor, as they said. How many of the laborers who aided in constructing this building are now citizens of Richmond? It would have been as bad as possible if property owners in Richmond had thus been robbed for the benefit of laboring men were to be always thereafter citizens of Richmond. But in selecting laborers to build the hall, no attention whatever was paid to the question whether they were to remain in Richmond after the hall was built or whether they were not. All of them may have gone away from here, for all that we know, and, in that case, the business and property of Richmond will have had this enormous annual charge fixed on them for the benefit of men who may now be tramping through the Sierras or the Rocky Mountains. All this has come from constructing a public building to give laborers a job instead of constructing only such a building as the public wanted, and doing that at the smallest cost possible. The first plan would kill even the laborer's golden goose. It would soon bankrupt a community and make it unable to employ him at all, while the other plan gives him such wages as his labor is worth, but insures him always continuous and steady employment.

Our experience with our City Hall is a good object lesson to those who think the United States government should issue the paper currency that the people use or should control it in any way. If this is permitted, Congressmen will inevitably yield to the demands of their localities for more money and inflation, and all of its attendant evils necessarily come on the country. It is idle to say that congressmen will resist the temptation and confine issues within reasonable limits. Grant the right, and the excuses for the issues will always be found. The way in which the gold reserve has recently been invaded is an illustration of the way in which this will occur. When we resumed specie payments we put $100,000,000 of gold in the treasury as a guarantee fund against the $347,000,000 of greenbacks that the government had afloat. That was considered an abundant fund to keep them always at par, and it has done so. The public, too, has expected it to remain in the treasury sacredly dedicated to that purpose. But under the pressure of demands for money Mr. Carlisle has invaded it until it was reduced to $89,000,000, and so it will always happen. Give those who administer government authority to do it, and the currency will be inflated beyond a doubt.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF IT.

Commenting on the passage of the repeal bill by the United States Senate, the London Standard says:

"A weaker man than Mr. Cleveland would have been beaten, so divided in opinion are the States even now, so vicious have been the effects upon the Nation's mind of long familiarity with paper money and false economy doctrines. If popular belief in the capacity of the Republic to pay paper dollars and silver certificates in gold be undisturbed, it may still be possible to renew the foundations of mercantile credit in America without a violent disturbance of the gold markets of Europe."

We quite agree with the hard-headed Englishman. Long familiarity with and daily practices of pernicious paper money and protective tariff theories have so perverted the minds and reasons of a great body of the American people that we should probably have floundered along for a considerable period yet in all the mud and slough of departing credit, but for the masterful hold which Mr. Cleveland took upon the subject and the firmness and statesmanlike tenacity with which he adhered to it. The cheap dollar was insiduously but surely doing its work. It was gradually driving the whole country towards a process of liquidation when $1,600,000, the amount of the country's currency, would have to stand through one process and another for the great bulk of the $65,000,000,000 worth of property in the country. This process would have gone on until the whole land was covered from end to end with bankruptcies and ruin had not Mr. Cleveland's powerful personality been thrown into the scale to bring it down upon the side of conservative order and exact payment of debt according to contract.

The public judgment has now met this last tide of repudiation and communism and has turned it back, until another moon of Simpsons, Weavers, Leases and Bryans shall form to raise it again with their unholy attraction. The country has now before it a season of rest and exemption from the poisoncus agitations of selfish men seeking nothing but their own aggrandizement, in which its business will be allowed to run naturally along in its own course, while men are permitted to trade and swap for what each one wants whether it be for a piece of paper, a piece of silver, a piece of gold, or anything else. It has an era of great prosperity before it. But let no one be deceived. Since human society has existed such men as raised this silver agitation have always existed, too, and they will always exist. They were known in Rome at one time as agrarians. They have been known in France as communists. Jack Cade led them long ago in England. They turned up here fifteen years ago as greenbackers, and they have just been laid in temporary graves under the name of free silverites. But they were the same under all their different names. They are men who want to get rich without working for their money. They have no regard for obligations to pay, and they hope that government, by disturbing all existing relations through the strong hand of power, may produce an upheaval and wreck that might possibly cost them a derelict. Such men have always existed to curse society, and they always will. They are not all dishonest. Some of them are entirely sincere and eagerly in earnest. These belong to that class which believes in perpetual motion and thinks government can make money out of air. They are the most dangerous of the set. The country is happily relieved of them for the present, but they will come back again. What name they will take next, no man can foretell, but they will not fall of their destiny for want of a name. A name will be found, and whether apposite or not it will answer all their ends. They will collect under it all those who love to live without work, all who have failed at everything else, all men who have wheels in their heads, and finally all the enlightened statesmen out of jobs. May we have a Grover Cleveland to crush them when they rally their forces again!

AND NOW THE SOUTH HAS ACTED.

The country has again resumed specie payment as it is understood in the world at large.

The effects of the passage of the repeal act through the Senate have already begun to be felt by business in every part of the country. The response will be still more emphatic, now that repeal has become an accomplished fact.

If this action had occurred a month ago the restoration of confidence and the revival of business by this time would have been so great that there would be to-day practically no Populist party to take part in the coming elections. Unhappily, however, many of our people have been led off by the illusions of free silver, and there will not be time to show them the more excellent course before election day will be upon us.

It is incumbent now upon every Democrat to exert himself in the election, to show to the world how sensible people stand by and approve of Mr. Cleveland's course.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve and bodily strength.

Hood's Pills are easy in action.

CLOTURE IN THE SENATE.

HAS THAT BODY THE RIGHT TO ADOPT SUCH A RULE?

Does the Provision Forbidding a Change Unless by a Two-Thirds Vote Control the Action of the Majority?

Cannot a majority of the Senate, assembled in regular course, lawfully change or suspend any of its previously adopted rules of proceedure, as occasion may require?

Editor of The Times: To ask the above question would seem to answer it; but as the Senate, convened in special session for the relief of the country in a perilous emergency, has allowed its hands to be tied and the legislation of both houses of Congress to be stopped for two months, through the factious use of its rules of proceedure by a dexterous minority, and the subject is of great and permanent public importance, it may be of benefit to give to the legal nature of those rules and the power of legislative control over them, a more careful consideration, in a popular way, than, so far as is known, has yet appeared.

In respect to all corporate bodies of a definite number, it is established law, daily acted upon everywhere, that at any legally assembled and organized meeting, a majority of the members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and that the majority of a quorum has full right and power of action as to all ordinary matters pertaining to the corporation within the scope of the powers committed to the acting body or department of the corporation. This, indeed, is among the fundamentals of corporation jurisprudence. In United States vs. Ballin—144 United States, pg. 5-9—the Supreme Court said (p. 7), that it was true that most of the decisions touching the question have been in respect to the action of trustees and directors of a private corporation, or of the minor legislative bodies which represent and act for cities and other municipal corporations, but that "the principle is the same in respect to the two houses of Congress which are legislative bodies representing larger constituencies. Power is not vested in any one individual, but in the aggregate of members who compose the body, and its action is not the action of any separate member or number of members, but the action of the body as a whole, and the question which has over and over again been raised is, what is necessary to constitute the official action of this legislative and representative body." And then the court proceeded to show by a number of decisions and elementary writers of the highest authority that in a legislative body of a definite number a majority at a meeting duly assembled constitute the body for the purposes of legislation, and that the action of the majority of those present whether voting or not, is the legal action of the whole body, and is binding upon the whole, and the court concluded its citations by referring to Attorney-General vs. Sheppard—62 New Hampshire, 383-384—in which the question was whether an amendment to a city charter had been properly adopted by the Board of Aldermen, consisting of seven persons, of whom six were present at the meeting, and three voted in the affirmative and three refused to vote, and it was held by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire that the amendment was duly adopted, saying that "the law-making power is not stopped by the mere silence and inaction of some of the law-makers who are present. An arbitrary, technical and exclusive method of ascertaining whether a quorum is present, operating to prevent the performance of official duty and obstruct the business of government is no part of our common law. The statute requiring the presence of four aldermen does not mean that in the presence of four a majority of the votes cast may not be enough. The journal properly shows how many members were present when the vote was taken by yeas and nays; there was no difficulty in ascertaining and recording the fact; and the requirement of a quorum at that time was not intended to furnish a means of suspending the legislative power and duty of quorum. No illegality appears in the adoption of the amendment."

In the case of United States vs. Ballin, in which that ruling was adopted as good law, the main question was, whether the tariff act of 1883 was duly passed by the lower house of Congress. It appeared that the yeas were 138, nays none, and not voting 189. Under a rule of the House, authorizing all members present whether voting or not to be counted in ascertaining a quorum, the speaker counted those not voting (6) as present and part of the House, making in all 212, of which 138 were a majority, and so held that the act had been duly passed.

The constitutional validity of the rule, and hence of the action of the Speaker, was the great question before the court. In deciding it, the court of necessity had to consider the organization of the House and its legitimate mode of proceedure in enacting legislation. And in the unanimous opinion delivered it was said: "The constitution empowers each house to determine its rules of proceedings. It may not by its rules ignore constitutional restraints or violate fundamental rights, and there should be a reasonable relation between the mode or method of proceeding established by the rules, and the result which is sought to be attained. But within these limitations all matters of method are open to the determination of the House, and it is no impeachment of the rule to say that some other way would be better, more accurate, or even more just. It is no objection to the validity of a rule that a different one has been prescribed and in force for a length of time. The power to make rules is not one which once exercised is exhausted. It is a continuous power, and within the limits suggested, absolute and beyond the challenge of any other body or tribunal. The Constitution provides that a majority of each (house) shall constitute a quorum to do business. In other words, when a majority are present the House is in a position to do business. Its capacity to transact business is then established, created by the mere presence of a majority, and does not depend upon the disposition or assent or action of any single individual member or fraction of the majority present. All that the constitution requires is the presence of a majority, and when that majority are present the power of the House arises." The court then proceeded to inquire how shall the presence of a majority be determined, and held that as the constitution had prescribed no method of making that determination, each house had the power to prescribe for itself any method reasonably certain to ascertain the fact, and that the rule in question was of that character; that "a quorum being present, the bill received a sufficient number of votes, and here the general rule of parliamentary law is that, when a quorum is present, the act of a majority of the quorum is the act of the body. This has been the rule for all time, except so far as in any given case the terms of the organic act under which the body have assembled have prescribed specific limitations. * * No such limitation is found in the Federal Constitution, and therefore the general law of such bodies obtains."

Senator Hill was clearly right, therefore, when he said the other day in the Senate that the foregoing decision in principle covered the existing difficulty in that body as to its proceeding to enact legislation. The Senate of the United States is a co-ordinate part of the legislative organism established and governed by the Constitution. It, like the House of Representatives, is composed of a definite number of members, of whom a majority present are a quorum to enact laws, and, the act of a majority of that quorum is the act of the whole body. For the expedition of business in regular order it has the power of adopting rules or modes of proceedure. But has it the constitutional power of prescribing an inflexible rule, that thereafter nothing can lawfully be done except in accordance with this or that rule, however great the emergency, and whether or not the case is within the object or reason of the rule? Can one meeting of the Senate establish an invariable and perpetual law for the government of all successive meetings of the body, each with equal power of governing its own mode of proceeding? That would be a solecism and absurdity upon its face. With the single exception that in consideration of benefits received by the State, a legislature may make a contract with a corporation or individual which will be binding upon its successors, it is familiar law that all attempts to deprive subsequent sessions of a legislature of the right to exercise all constitutional power of legislation are void. No legislature is competent to limit the power of its successors, but each session must transmit to those to come after it the complete powers it received from its predecessor. Cooley on taxation and cases cited, 66, et seq. As to the power of making rules of proceedure, the Supreme Court well said in the above cited case: "The power to make rules is not one which once exercised is exhausted. It is a continuous power, always subject to be exercised by the House." The creature is not greater than its Creator, nor the servant greater than his master. The power to make implies the power to unmake, to alter, or suspend, and as the power of action upon the subject is exclusively vested in the Senate, and that power is wielded by the majority, the majority must of necessity be the sole judge of the time and manner of its exercise withing the limit above laid down by the Supreme Court. All rules of proceedure, in legislative, or judicial bodies, are more administrative regulations of expediency and means for the futherance of justice, and should never be used or permitted to be used or abused, for the obstruction or defeat of the object for which they were adopted. The Supreme Court of the United States itself, as have every court, prescribed rules of proceedure, and its rules are rigid and of necessity are rigidly enforced for the expediting of the great business before it. But no court or deliberative body has ever more clearly recognized, or more fully acted upon the principle that rules of proceedure are "made for the administration of justice and not its obstruction," and that a rule may always be suspended, or excepted from a particular case not within its reason or intendment or when operating with harshness. Thus as far back as 1857, in United States vs. Breitting, 20 How. 254, the Court said by Mr. Chief Justice Taney: "It is always in the power of the Court to suspend its own rules, or to except a particular case from its operation, whenever the purposes of justice require it." By an unwritten rule of the Senate called senatorial courtesy, there is no limit to the freedom of debate. But the right of debate fixes a constitutional limit to itself. It is in its nature, and for its purposes, like all rights, to be exercised in good faith, and for the purposes of its origin and existence. It is a right to be used, not abused. Liberty is not license. True liberty can only be secured by the restraint of license. Every man is entitled by fundamental law, to be heard in a court of justice before his rights of property or person can be validly determined. But all courts have found it necessary to limit the right to be heard, and to confine it to the purposes of justice, and not to permit it to be used for its obstruction, and hence almost all appellate courts at least have fixed rules limiting the time and the number of counsel to be heard in a case, yet subject to suspension when the purposes of justice seem to require it. The right of a senator to be heard before legislation is had, is of the same nature, and subject to the same limitations. It is not a right to be prostituted to the obstruction of the legislative powers of the Senate and the business of both houses of Congress in the enactment of laws: Nor was it intended to "furnish a means of suspending the legislative power and duty of a quorum" in either house, by the mere faculty of continuous speech, chattering, or braying, in which a monkey would be the equal of any senator and a mule his superior in endurance. It is safe to say that no more melancholy and disgraceful spectacle of the kind was ever exhibited to challenge the general disgust and contempt of the country, and the ridicule of the world than the late struggle between grave senators to see who could talk the longest against time, or who could longest endure the talking, continuously day and night, without rest, at the risk of health and life, in ignoble and ludicious strife, like Goldsmith's rustics on the village green.—

"The dancing pair that simply sought renown
By holding out to tire each other down."

ing pair that simply sought renown by holding out to tire each other down." Freedom of debate was never designed for such a purpose, and its perversion to that purpose was in obvious fraud of the constitutional power and duty of the Senate for legitimate action upon a bill sent up to it from the House of Representatives. One cannot but remember that when there were really great men in the Senate, who gave it the dignity and distinction which not even some of their successors have been able entirely to efface, they arose only when they had something to say, that they knew how to say it, and then to take their seats, from three to four hours being the longest time, if so long, that Clay, Webster or Calhoun ever occupied on the grandest occasions in the delivery of speeches that at once illumined and exhausted the subject and achieved immortal fame. One hundred hours now are wasted in sound and fury signifying nothing, but the defeat of legislation by the consumption of time. But in the better times there were no men of millions of money and mediocrity of brains, except for making money, accused of having bought seats in the Senate, nor Territories, of pickayune population, metamorphosed into States for party purposes, and pocketed by demagogues to play the farce of legislation by its obstruction. And so as to the written rule allowing senators to demand the yeas and nays. It was intended to be used in good faith to ascertain whether a quorum is present, when such a question is really in doubt, and it is deemed of importance, in any special case that the fact of a quorum at the time should be made affirmatively to appear of record, (instead its silence being presumption of the fact,) or that the votes pro and con for any measure should so appear in detail. Constant repetitions of demands for the yeas and nays, with the sole object of consuming time, and preventing even the progress of the prostitution of debate, was in the same line and a component part indeed of that fraud upon the Constitution and the powers and duties of legislation conferred by it upon the Senate.

To say that a quorum being present, a majority which is sufficient for all other legislation could not, and should not, at once, repeal or suspend all rules that were thus abused for the prevention of the constitutional action of the Senate in the transaction of its business would be to surrender its functions and abandon its highest duty. It would be to substitute the will of a minority, however small, for the will of the majority, however large, and thus abolish the fundamental principle of republican government and replace it by the supremacy of organized anarchy. It would be submission to successful rebellion against the constitution, and perversion of its beneficent provisions for legislation and revolution as complete as if the form of the government had been changed with the principle upon which it is founded and an aristocracy or a depotism had been erected upon its ruins.

The whole question of the power of repeal and suspension of rules of proceedure was fully considered and succinctly decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1826 in an able judgment delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Gibson, one of the greatest of American jurists, and it was held that even if a rule of proceedure had been declared irrevocable by less than two thirds, the majority of a quorum might well abrogate or suspend the rule. The learned Court said:

"A power to repeal is an incident of the power to enact. Eodem modo quo oritur, eodum modo dissolvitur; and hence we see that a body competent to make a by-law, is also competent to repeal it. Willcocks, part 1, til, 297. And this holds though there be a clause expressly in derogation of the right to repeal. Non impedit clausula derogatoria, quo minus ab eadem potestate res dissolvitur, a quibus constituuntur; according to which, all attempts to restrain the repealing power by anticipation, are vain. It would therefore, be immaterial had the rule been declared irrevocable by less than two thirds. There is however no such declaration. It is urged that whether a majority had power to repeal it or not, it had in fact not been repealed, and that while it remained a rule, it was as obligatory as if it were irrevocable. There was, indeed, no formal repeal of it, but was it not dispensed with by making the resolution an act in derogation of it? It was virtually repealed for the occasion when its authority was disregarded by those who have power to control it; and act of breaking through it, if not an abrogation was at least a suspension of it. If the preceding counsels had not ability to bind their successor indissoluby, neither had they ability to put shackles on them that might be cast off but in a particular way. Lord Bacon ridicules the notion of the civilians that a derogatory clause is good to disable a subsequent act, unless it be itself repealed. (Maxims, Regula XIX.) Adopted by a corporation, these rules of legislation resemble rules of conduct prescribed by an individual for his own government."—Commonwealth vs. Mayor Lancaster, 5 watts, pp. 155-156.

In a recent letter, ex-Senator Edmunds has announced the opinion that it is within the competency of a majority of a quorum, even under the existing rules of the Senate to prevent the obstruction of legislative action, and the reasons stated for the opinion appear to be conclusive. But however that may be, there can be no doubt that, in some manner, the majority can give lawful and effectual expression to its will, if necessary by repeal or suspension of all rules by which it is sought to be defeated.

JOHN HOWARD.

Richmond. October, 28, 1893

BIG LOAN IN LONDON.

The Baltimore and Ohio Borrows $3,000,000 From English Capitalists.

Officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have succeeded in obtaining a loan of $3,000,000 in London, to be used by the road as its necessities require during the prevailing depression. Friends of the company on this side are gratified that such a large sum is at the disposal of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, as it will be enabled to carry on its policy of extension and expanding in tributary territory without cramping the operation of any of the lines now in use.

In speaking of the success of the company in securing this loan, a leading banker of Baltimore, who has closely watched the progress of the company, said yesterday that the acquisition of such a large sum at this time will place the company in an easy position for twelve months or longer.—Yesterday's Baltimore Sun.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

It is High Time to Don Our Velvet Gowns and Pay Our Social Debts.

ONE OF THE "DEBTORS"

Mrs. George Gould paid her first social visits this week. She rolled by in her carriage so rapidly that it was impossible to see what she wore. Left to our imagination we indulged in wild fancies of black velvet and ermine, and perhaps one of those black satin hats with one of those anomalous black roses under the brim. These black satin hats, by the way, are the latest thing for afternoon wear. They have a rather wide brim which is turned back in front, and underneath is placed a rose which may be red or white or black. The only trimming on the crown is a cluster of Prince of Wales feathers, some of which droop forward over the brim—others back over the hair. This fashion of putting a trimming next to the hair in the front and back of the hat is very pretty, and few hats are seen without it. Something, be it rosette, lace or flower must nestle caressingly against the hair. Sometimes we see little black mink's eyes peering out from the warm nest.

A dragon fly sat peacefully upon the head of a matinee girl yesterday. He was black and his wings were adorned with threads of gold. I rubbed my eyes and looked again—yes, it was the same girl who wore the black lace dragon wrap last August. We shall have to call her our dragon girl. She is probably one of those ladies who desire to distinguish themselves by always wearing the same color, no matter what the gown is, whether for street, reception or negligee. Imagine the dragon girl at home in dragon house gown and dragon slippers!

Now that the social season has begun we cannot hope to see much domestic life, and our home gowns will get very little attention, for my lady is hastening to pay social visits before people begin to send out invitations. And this is one of the gowns she wears. It is of a biscuit colored cloth, with five panels of passementerie framed with marabout on the skirt. The bodice is of black embossed velvet on a biscuit satin ground, and over this is a sort of jacket with wide pointed revers made of the skirt material. The girdle is of biscuit satin. With this she wears a felt hat adorned with feathers and ribbon, and the inevitable chou under the brim next the hair.

To Atone for Their Crimes.

James Bandy, sheriff of Tazewell county, called at the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts yesterday after delivering at the penitentiary the following convicts: David Bagby (colored), sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for robbery, and James Short (colored), sentenced to eighteen years for murder in the second degree.

C. M. Pattie, deputy sheriff of Fauquier county, also called, who had handed over to the custody of the Prison Association of Virginia at the Industrial School at Laurel station, a boy named Charles Carter, who is to remain there until he becomes of age or is otherwise discharged.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1893.

Enter the HOUSEFURNISHING department and you are carried away with wild delight. France, Germany, Italy, Bohemia, England, Austria, India, Japan, and America have all contributed their foremost efforts to make the department a nook of unbounded beauty and charm.

You are requested to pass from one to the other with free and open passway through any and every aisle.

Such assemblage of interesting beauties grouped for your delight and purchase (if you will) are entirely novel.

In order to unite interest with profit we shall offer you to-day the following advantages in prices:

Bisque Figures, 7 inches high—usual price 25c—for 10c.
English Floral Vases, 7 inches high—usual price 50c—for 25c.
Real China Pin Trays, veined and finished in gold—usual price 19c—for 10c.
Sugars and Creamers, French, each set fitted in an imitation leather box—usual price 69c—for 35c.
Real Austrian China Candlesticks, finished in gold—valued 35c—for 10c each.
Carlsbad China Pitcher, German decoration—valued 25c—for 9c.
Austrian Plate, Dresden decoration, with festooned edge of tints and gold—value 62c each—for 25c.
Dresden Powder and Puff Boxes, each worth $1.25, for 69c.
Austrian Real China Plate, fluted edge, tinted and decorated in France—value $8.00 a dozen, for 25c.
Handsome After Dinner Cups and Saucers, French, tinted with cupid decoration—value 50c—for 19c.
French China Salad bowl, new, handsome decoration—value $2.00—for $1.00.
Minten Pottery Comb and Brush Trays, delicate and fine decoration—value $1.75—for $1.00.
Egg-Shell Thinness in Bohemian Tumbler—value $1.25 a dozen—for 4c each.
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Full size Oak Easel, brass finish, for 98c and $1.25.
12 English Dinner Sets, decorated, 112 pieces to the set, for $6.50.
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10x4 Blankets, pure white, all wool, borders in blue, red, pink and yellow, price $4 pair.
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12x4 Blankets, the Richmond, all wool, borders in blue, pink, red and yellow, $6 pair.

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10x4 White Blankets, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2 pair.
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10x4 All Wool Scarlet Blankets, $4 pair.
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72x86 All Wool Blankets, in choice patterns and colors, with fancy borders for making dressing gowns, bath robes, $3.50 and $5, for $5 and $7.50 quality.

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Double bed size comforts, in figured chintz, with white cotton filling, all boiled turkey red lining, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
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10x4 White Crochet Bed Spreads, 75c and 85c. each.
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