THE TIMES

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1894.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Lee Camp Hall.
Concordia Encampment, Concordia Hall.
Stuart Council, A. L. of H., Powell's Hall.
Martha Washington Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, 308 north Fifth street.
Good Will Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Druids' Hall.
Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, Ellett's Hall.
Richmond Lodge, A. O. U. W., Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Queen Lodge, Golden Shore, Ellett's Hall.
Company "B," First Regiment, Armory.
Elba Beneficial and Social Society, Central Hall.
Trades' Council, Eagle Hall.

PICK THAT FLINT AND TRY AGAIN.

The Dispatch gave on Sunday, as part of the broadside it fired at The Times, an anonymous letter from Amelia county, which scored The Times for "making it appear that fraud had been practiced in the election returns from this county in the Epes-Goode election in 1892." It refers to The Times of the preceding Sunday as the issue complained of. We have gone over that issue of The Times, and do not see Amelia county referred to in it in connection with any election. There is an article, however, in it on the extraordinary conduct of the county returning boards in the Fourth congressional district in throwing Goode precincts out in that election, and as Amelia was one of the counties in the district in which that was done we suppose the Dispatch's correspondent knew Amelia was hit, though not named, and he therefore took up cudgels that had better have been left as they were. But since it is done, and The Times is therefore attacked, The Times will state from the record of the contested election case of Goode vs. Epes exactly what took place in Amelia in that election.

There are eight election precincts in Amelia county, and, when the county returning board came to count up the votes received by Goode and those received by Epes it threw out and refused to count the votes cast at Wilkinson Shop, Bridgforth Mill, and Namozine, except that they seem to have allowed Epes his vote at Namozine while refusing to allow Goode his. Goode's votes at the three rejected precincts was 280, while Epes' 69, of which he seems to have been allowed 17 cast at Namozine. There was no pretence whatever that there was any irregularity or fraud or unfairness in the election at either one of these precincts. It was proved that the election was full and fair at each one, and that Epes was given the benefit of every vote cast for him, and Goode likewise. The returning board for the county refused to count the vote at Bridgforth Mill and Wilkinson Shop because the judges of election had not sealed up the poll-books and ballots when they sent them to the clerk's office. We have remarked on this so frequently before that no extended comment on it is necessary here. The statute is express that if any matters of form of this sort are neglected by the election officers the returning board shall summon these election officers before them and require them to amend the same. But, independently of that, the returning boards have nothing whatever to do with the way in which the officers that conduct an election perform their duties. The returning boards must count the votes as the election officers certify to them that they have been cast, and if any irregularity took place that affected the merits of the election, that must be judged of afterwards in a contested election, and in a contested election no sort of regard would be paid to whether the judges sealed up the poll-books or whether they did not, if each candidate was really given the benefit of all the votes that he received and no more. If the judges of election fail to perform a duty like that of sealing the poll-books up they make themselves liable to punishment for failure of duty, and that is all.

But flagrant as this action was, it was a trifle as compared with that in respect to Namozine precinct. Three tickets were voted for at that precinct—one headed "Democratic ticket," one headed "Republican ticket," and one headed "People's party ticket." The certificate of the officers of election set these three tickets out at large, and these words appeared on the one headed "Democratic ticket": "For Congress, James F. Epes, 17 votes." On the one headed "Republican ticket" the following words appeared: "For Congress, J. Tom Goode, Mecklenburg, 56 votes," and on the one headed "People's party ticket" the following words appeared: "For Congress J. Thomas Goode, Mecklenburg, 21 votes." The officers of election certified as follows: "We do hereby certify that the Democratic electors for President received, &c., &c. James F. Epes received 17 votes for Congress and J. Thomas Goode received 77 votes for Congress." The returning board refused to allow Goode his 77 votes at this precinct because it said it could not understand J. Tom Goode, of Mecklenburg, to be the same person as J. Thomas Goode, of Mecklenburg! Of course this was simply making a farce of the election.

We therefore suggest to our Amelia friend that he had better hereafter wait until he is sure he is attacked before he undertakes a defence which cannot be made.

We know that we are emphasizing Democratic principles when we contend for fair and square elections, and the Democratic party can only live by and through its principles. When the spirit is fled the body will soon fall to pieces by decay. The Democratic party must throw off this foul stuff if it would pursue its grand career.

This kind of conduct on the part of election officers violates the whole spirit of republican government, which is in its essence the spirit of justice between man and man.

We shall protest against such conduct and expose it until it is stamped out. It is a disgrace to our party, and will inevitably alienate many good Democrats who believe in fair dealing.

EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS AND AMERICAN REPUBLICANS THE SAME.

If a member of the Republican party of the United States were told that there was no real difference between the aims and objects of his party and those of the European Socialists, he would be very much affronted. But there is really, and in fact, no difference between the tenets and propositions of the two. The cardinal doctrine of the Republicans of the United States is that the Government is everything, and all good must come from it. That is the essential idea of "Protection." The Democrats repel Government and demand that all individuals shall, each for himself, take care of themselves. The Republicans insist that the Government shall be on the lookout always to confer a blessing of some kind upon the individual. This is the doctrine of the European Socialist.

The enlightened Socialists, of whom there are many, and many of them are filled with benevolence and a charitable spirit, propound as their theory of life and of government that labor is the "sole creator of wealth, and, therefore, that all the wealth created should be distributed among the laborers." They aim at abolishing all the profits of capital and all other rewards than those of labor, and to give to every laborer in return for a fair amount of work a full share of enjoyments. This makes governments take possession of all the avenues of business and employment and converts the citizen into what is neither more nor less than a pensioner on government, and, however much the Republican may resent it, there is logically no difference between this and his general theory of government, and especially his theory of "Protection."

In the current number of the "Fortnightly Review, an English writer, Mr. Mallock, has examined the Socialists' theory with great acumen and entire impartiality. He points out, first, that the fundamental error in all socialistic reasoning is the failure to recognize that labor alone, undirected by a rare and high order of skill and ability, and by a clear insight into the opportunities for profitable enterprise, is not the sole creator of value, and that unless industrial ability, inventive faculty and executive skill are also stimulated and rewarded, the result must be a decrease instead of an increase in he fund available for distribution among the laborers. It is one of the most elementary of economic facts that a given number of men add far more to general wealth to-day than the same number added to it fifty years ago. In England the production of all kinds is estimated as three times as great in proportion to the number of workers as three generations ago. In other words, two-thirds of the present accretion to wealth is the direct result of some force that did not operate three generations ago, and this force is not any increase of muscular power, since that was equal in every respect three genrations ago to what it is now. It results from the gradual concentration of moral and intellectual forces on the direction of labor, and this agency as a creator of values must be stimulated and rewarded as much as labor itself. The estimate is that the wages of labor are more than one-half of the national income, and on this basis labor is already overpaid, since its contribution is of only one-third.

The Socialist assumes that invention, and executive skill will remain as active under a system that makes all repose upon a paternal government as under a system which holds out to the individual the prospect of exceptional rewards for strokes attended with exceptional success. But every man's experience in life teaches him that this is not the case; we know that invention and skill are stimulated in a far greater degree when the individual hopes to enjoy special rewards from his exceptional efforts than when he is working for his daily wage, which he is to receive in any event.

To our mind, leaving experience and practice wholly out of view, this is a conclusive demonstration of the fallacy of the Socialists' theory. Convert the laborer into a pensioner on government, and you necessarily destroy at one blow two-thirds of what labor now produces. In a short time the destruction would necessarily become much greater.

An opportunity to accumulate property and have it secured to the possessor is, in our judgment, the foundation stone upon which order and stability in society rest, and this is wholly at war with the Socialists' theory, and, if he could only see it, with that of our Republican also. For, when he declares that the Government should "protect" a certain portion of our population against the competition of other persons, he imputes to the Government the parental obligation of nursing and caring for the citizen in that particular case, and, if that be the Government's duty in that case, the same duty must rest upon it in every other case where it would seem to be for the advantage of the citizen to have the protecting interposition of the Government.

We come back, then, to our opening proposition, that there is no difference in principle between the European Socialist and the American Republican, that the Socialist's principles are demonstrably unsound, and that the doctrine of the Republican party of the United tSates would inevitably lead to the same chaos and ruin as would follow the rule of the Socialists.

STARVE THE BUMMERS.

One of the most flagrant of all possible abuses is the way in which candidates for nomination in our primary elections in this city are bled by election bummers and heelers. It is an abuse which often deters our best citizens from offering for places which they would otherwise be entirely willing to fill. It is even said that an election canvass has been chosen as the time for holding festivals and fairs because candidates will then shell out freely. This is all wrong, and it should be discontinued.

We have already suggested that all candidates for office in the approaching primary should meet together and resolve that they would not give a dollar to the bummers. But this seems impractical because it is said that some will make the agreement and then break it, getting thereby an unfair advantage of their rivals. It seems to us, however, that it is now within the power of the City Committee to correct the evil. The act putting our primary elections under the sanction of the law has now been passed. This provides that the primary shall be held under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the committee. The committee might make it one of its rules that no candidate and no candidate's friends shall contribute any money in aid of his election, except that as the committee itself specifies, and, if any candidate is found violating this rule it should refuse to allow his name to be placed upon the ballots that are voted in the primary election. It seems to us that a rule of this sort would be a most salutary one and would cut the evil up at its root. As it exists now it is a most unquestionable and serious evil that operates disastrously on candidates and the public as well.

We extend the right hand of fellowship to the Staunton Post, the latest addition to our newspaper fraternity.

It comes in attractive form and dress, and its salutatory utters sentiments of the highest order. It is to be courageously Democratic, and we wish it all possible success.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Sun: The Wilson bill placed coal upon the free list, and it remains to be seen whether the House of Representatives will refuse to concur in an amendment by the Senate imposing a duty upon that commodity. It is hard to understand how American citizens, who in their hearts must desire the annexation of Canada, can deliberately cut off one of the chief incentives to that end by admitting gratuitously to American markets one of the most important products of the Dominion.

New York Times: Justice Cullen having certified judicially what every sensible man who has followed the case at all carefully already believed, that there is no ground for reasonable doubt that McKane was fairly and legally tried, convicted, and sentenced, it is interesting to ask what is the essential offence for which he will justly pass the next six years in prison? Although not specifically so defined in the Penal Code, it may with truth be described as the offence of acting as a "Boss," and it is a matter for deep satisfaction for every honest citizen of the State of New York that the laws of the State make bosship as practiced by McKane a felony, and that the judicial system of the State has surely and with great promptness, though with the utmost impartiality and dignity, provided for the full enforcement of these laws.

New York World: Senator Morgan and the Republican members of his committee have submitted a majority report on the Hawaiian affair. The Democrats of the committee have submitted a minority report, being in the minority by reason of Senator Morgan taking his customary place in alliance with the antagonists of his own party and its principles. Democrats have long manifested a chronic inability so to shape their acts or opinions as to win the approval of Senator Morgan.

The report is an extraordinary "straddle." In effect it approves everything done from beginning to end of the affair and everybody concerned in it.

New York Herald: The poor African who sees his territory wrested from him by the grasping European, is making a heroic defence in his own barbaric and temporarily effective way all along the line. King Lobengula had the satisfaction of wiping out an English company before he died, much to the dismay of Mr. Labouchere.

Endorses The Times.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1894.

Editor Times: I hand you with this an extract from your leader of to-day, every word of which has my earnest approval, and the whole extract expresses convictions which I have held ever since the close of the war. When you reproduce this extract from your editorial as a part of my letter, please print in capitals that part of it which I have underscored, and because what is underscored more distinctly set forth the peculiar ideas which I have held for twenty-five years or more, and also, as I think, brings your whole argument on this subject to a decisive point. I have always contended that it was the duty of the people of Virginia to assert boldly and defiantly, AND AT ANY COST, that they would not submit to negro domination, whether put upon them by law or otherwise, and I have always believed that if such a state of affairs were brought about by Federal legislation, the people ought to indulge in at least a sufficient amount of violent resistance to bring to their relief the soldiers of the United States army, under whose rule we might reasonably expect, and I think would without doubt have, a government far more satisfactory in every sense of the word than we could hope to have from the negroes, dominated as they are by a deathless desire, not for equality, but for superiority to and authority over the white men of the State, to say nothing of their peculiar and unconquerable tendency towards white women.

CARLTON McCARTHY.

"White Democrat" asks The Times first, if it is willing to "consent to give up our social and financial all (of the black belt) to the control of creatures who were cannibals but a little more than a century ago, and who would relapse into that condition if left to themselves?"

We answer this as we have many times said, THAT NOTHING WOULD INDUCE US TO LOOK ON AND SEE SUCH A CONSUMMATION. WE WOULD STAND BY OUR WHITE BRETHREN IN THOSE COUNTIES WITH THE LAST DROP OF OUR LIFE'S BLOOD IN THEIR RESISTANCE TO SUCH A THING IF THEY WERE THREATENED WITH IT. But we would not cheat and stuff ballot boxes to avert it. WE WOULD STAND BY THEM IN THEIR RESOLUTION TO RULE THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTIES BY EVERY METHOD WHICH BRAVE MEN EVER USE. The lawless elements of no community shall ever rule it with The Times' consent, and The Times WILL BACK THE REPUTABLE AND LAW-ABIDING ELEMENTS OF EVERY COMMUNITY IN THEIR DETERMINATION TO BE THE DOMINATING FORCE IN THAT COMMUNITY IN EVERY OPEN, BRAVE, DEFIANT, AND HONORABLE METHOD THAT THEY MAY DETERMINE ON. We regard cheating as cowardly and utterly demoralizing, and will countenance it under no possible circumstances.

"White Democrat" next asks us to state categorically what they must do in Southampton county, where the negroes outnumber the whites, to save themselves from negro rule? Our answer is a very simple one. The white people of Southampton county must EXERT THEMSELVES IN AN OPEN AND MANLY WAY TO CONTROL THE ELECTIONS IN SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, but they must not use cheating and frauds in elections as their means.

We say again to "White Democrat" and his Southampton friends, ASSERT YOURSELVES LIKE MEN, NOTIFY THE NEGROES AND THEIR MEAN WHITE ALLIES, FAR WORSE THAN THE NEGROES, THAT YOU ARE NOT GOING TO ALLOW THEM TO RULE YOU, and then bring out all the voters, white and black, you can to preserve the control of your county in your own hands. BE PERFECTLY HONEST, BE FIRM, BE FAIR, AND AVOID VIOLENCE IF POSSIBLE; BUT THERE ARE THINGS IN LIFE WORSE THAN THE FIGHTING NECESSARY TO SECURING AND ENJOYING THOSE RIGHTS WHICH BELONG TO ALL MEN.

The Ashby Light Horse.

Headquarters Ashby Light Horse,
Troop "G,"
First Regiment Cavalry
Virginia Volunteers,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1894.

Editor Times: Your article in to-day's issue, headed "Ashby Light Horse and Blues," is correct in general, but not in detail.

First. You state that twenty-nine out of the thirty-four active members have signed a petition to the Governor, pledging themselves to join the Blues." There are thirty-nine active members in our troop, and very few, if any, of the twenty-nine who signed the application ever saw it (the application was kept in Captain Ainslie's office), but signed a paper in blank, which was carried to each of the men for their signatures.

Secondly. The minimum limit is thirty-five, while we have thirty-nine men. Two years ago the Stuart Horse Guard's membership dropped to twenty-one men, and although it remained in this condition for several months, their troop was not ordered to disband by the Inspector-General, and in less than a year they recruited their ranks to sixty-two.

Respectfully,
J. W. LOCKWOOD, JR.,
First Sergeant Ashby Light Horse.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Finance Committee Recommends a Number of Increases.

The House Finance Committee have reported their regular appropriation bill, setting forth the appropriation recommended for the support and maintenance of the various institutions dependent upon the revenues received from the State. A number of increases are shown therein, principal among which are the following:

The appropriation for the maintenance of the Southwestern State Hospital (lunatic asylum) is $47,500, as against $40,000. The sum of $4,000 additional is appropriated for repairs at the asylum.

To the Confederate Soldiers' Home, Richmond (omitted quarter), $7,500 is appropriated.

For the support of the Richmond Medical College, $5,000 is appropriated instead of $3,000 last year.

For the purchase of a new boat for the oyster navy $8,000 is appropriated.

For the erection of new buildings for Blacksburg College, $12,000.

For repairs to and refurnishing of the Governor's mansion, $2,500.

Same for office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, $500.

For furnishing the new building at Williamsburg State Hospital (lunatic asylum), $3,000.

Salary of judges of the Courts of Law and Equity of Richmond and Norfolk, $2,000 each.

The appropriation to the Staunton State Hospital (lunatic asylum) was decreased $1,000.

The committee yesterday morning considered the bill to regulate the taxes on building and loan associations, which was recommended favorably by the Senate Finance Committee Monday. The amendment, however, made by the Senate committee was rejected, and the bill reported favorably by the House committee. This is the bill which was prepared for the Legislature by the recent convention of representatives of building and loan associations of Virginia, which was held in the Chamber of Commerce.

The committee also reported favorably a bill to permit Emory and Henry College to pay in bonds a debt thew owed the State for certain lands. A delegation from Emory and Henry College appeared before the committee in reference to this matter.

Senator LeCato appeared before the committee and asked for a relief for a certain boat seized by Maryland oyster dredgers. This was recommended favorably, as were several minor relief bills for private parties.

CITY HALL NEWS.

The Building which was Closed on Account of Bad Weather, Open Again.

The candidates are greatly annoyed by the political bummers, who are redolent of whisky and in deep concern for their "little club," for which they solicit subscriptions.

The clerks of the several courts are still engaged in arranging their books, papers, and records. System is being brought out of chaos, and the work is nearly completed.

Capt. Maxwell T. Clark's name was mentioned yesterday in connection with the Treasurer's office. He has not announced himself as a candidate, but his friends are working for him, it is said.

The public hours at the City Hall are from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and after that hour no one is admitted except those on business. At 7 o'clock the building is lighted and thrown open for public inspection.

Considerable inquiry has been made as to the reason for not keeping the City Hall open for the past two nights. Col. Cutshaw, when asked about it last night, said: "Owing to the slush and mud of yesterday and the day before he thought it best to close the hall for the past two nights, to avoid defacing the rooms and corridors with the mud and wet from innumerable feet walking over the carpets and linoleum. The hall will be open again this evening and to-morrow evening, and perhaps longer, when the weather is good."

It is quite a tax on the employes staying over time and the officers remaining in their rooms, but they will continue this additional duty until the people have had ample opportunity to see the hall under the evening lights.

A large number visited the hall last evening and went away disappointed. They are invited to return to-night, when they will receive a cordial welcome.

Old Time Methods of treating Colds and Coughs were based on the idea of suppression. We now know that "feeding a cold" is good doctrine.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a rich fat-food, cures the most stubborn cough when ordinary medicines have failed. Pleasant to take; easy to digest.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

The Time For Reform—When We Crowd a Whole Year's Piety Into Six Weeks.

A CONFIRMATION DRESS.

If we were to judge from appearances in religious circles generally, we might be led to think that people piously inclined made a point of doing up their religion in this little corner of the year called Lent. Not an evangelical church but has its revival meetings at this time. Not an Episcopalian nor a Roman Catholic but attends services at least twice a week. It is now that fashionable people wear sackcloth and ashes, metaphorically speaking, and deny themselves luxuries just for the sake of denying, and not because there is any necessity for it.

We make a great deal of New Year resolutions and imagine that it is the time for forsaking our wicked ways, and beginning a new page. But we soon lose ourselves in the whirl of amusements which January always brings with him, and it needs Lent to call a halt and give us a realizing sense of what we are doing, and what we had resolved to do.

This influence leads many to unite with the church, and in the Roman Catholic church this is the regular time for confirmation day, when all the half-grown children of the church are made full-fledged members. So important a day is it with these youthful candidates that they have special costumes appropriate to the occasion.

These costumes are purposely made to somewhat resemble bridal trappings, suggesting the idea of being wedded to the church. They are always white and usually very plain. The veil is a necessary accompaniment. Boys wear a white ribbon bow on their sleeves to indicate their consecration to the church.

The confirmation dress shown above is of white Henrietta. The blouse waist has a tucked yoke and three box plaits as trimmings, and on the skirt are three bands of white satin ribbon. The veil is the regulation veil which all first communicants wear. It is not pretty—it is not expected to be—but on this day the young are expected to banish all vain and worldly thoughts and give themselves up to the influence of the solemn religious rites in which they are participants.

Preach at Trinty.

On next Sunday, instead of March the 18th, as heretofore announced, the Rev. J. E. Schoolfield will begin a series of meetings at Trinity Methodist church.

He will be assisted in the work by Rev. Joshua Hunter, the pastor, and probably other ministers.

Mr. Schoolfield will occupy the pulpit both morning and night next Sabbath, and will preach every evening during the following week. It is his purpose to remain with the people at Trinity ten days. The evangelist is a well-known citizen of Danville, where he was for many years engaged in the hardware business. He has long been an honored member of the Methodist church, and his zeal and energy are unbounded.

A Forty-Mile Ride.

E. R. Swetnam, of Fairfax Station, Va., says: "A party came forty miles to my store for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a dozen bottles. The remedy is a great favorite in this vicinity, and has performed some wonderful cures here." It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, and whooping cough, and is a favorite wherever known. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., P. M. Slaughter, E. P. Reeves & Co., and H. G. Forstmann, druggists.

Did You See That Spoony Couple?

They were looking in Sydnor & Hundley's big window. Yes, they will be married soon.

Levy & Davis.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

We invite an early inspection of our Spring stock of Silk and Worsted Dress Goods which have just been received and are now ready for you to select from.

On lower price Dress Goods we also carry a complete stock.

12½ Cents a Yard

for Wool Challe—the regular 20c. quality. Buy now and you have a fine choice of patterns.

It is advisable to buy your Wash Dress Goods early, and thus get the most desirable patterns. They cost no more than later on, and some styles now in cannot be duplicated.

—:X:—

LEVY & DAVIS.

MEETINGS.

Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 20, 1894.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the RICHMOND LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS will be held at the works of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March, 1894, at 12 o'clock M.

G. F. JONES,
Secretary.

fe21-td

DISSOLUTIONS, COPARTNERSHIPS, &c.

February 28, 1894.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE this day formed a partnership to carry on the FLORAL BUSINESS in all its branches, under the firm-name of J. H. HARVEY & CO., and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the community at large. We are prepared to furnish Roses, Violets, Carnations, Cut-Flowers, and Decoration Plants.

J. HARRY HARVEY,
WILLIAN A. MANN.

fe28-5t

THE COHEN COMPANY

RICHMOND, VA., February 28, 1894.

We've gathered from far and near such a collection of merchandise as even the Big Store never showed at one time before. Never have goods been gathered so cheaply; never were the reasons so numerous for your turning thither for the supply of every household need.

SILKS.

Muchness does not always count; but think of the selection possible from a $20,000 collection of SILKS! Silks indescribably beautiful. Only seeing will suffice. Price Hints: 50c to $10 a yard, or, to particularize,

55 pieces new Printed China Silks, 27 inches, 49c a yard.
Peau de Soie, the soft and glossy black pure silk, $1.09.
Black Damasse, showers of satin daisies—they reflect light upon a dull ground that absorbs it—73c.
Satin Duchess, the mirror of silk, in 9 qualities, 46c a yard starts the price.

WRAPPERS.

A WRAPPER manufacturer, that was RAPPED so hard for money that he had to quit making WRAPPERS. His entire stock to be found at the Big Store to-day.

500 Ladies' Calico Wrappers, Mother Hubbard front, with girdle and tight-fitting princess back, all colors, including black and white, 59c.
Indigo Blue Chintz Wrappers, with white stripes and figures, Mother Hubbard front, with girdle and tight-fitting princess back, 75c.
Toil de Nord Gingham Wrappers, with Queen Elizabeth sleeves to fall over cuffs, large double ruffle forming V front and back, trimmed with an edging four plait back, with girdle, $1.45.

A dozen more styles and prices, all less than the materials cost in them.

HOP SACKING.

Good fortune behind this cotton figured Hop Sack deal enables us to bunch up some 50 pieces; your choice 8 3-4c; 12 1-2c everywhere else.

LINENS.

THE LINENS placed on sale this week are a triumph that crowns this store with the greatest amount of eulogy. One-third of the stock has been disposed of. Some of all kinds left yet. We'll repeat a few prices.

Large Size Satin Damask, Open Work and Tied Fringe Towels, with handsome brocade border, intended to be first-class, 25c article, 15c each.
Red Table Damask, that are good value at all times at 25c, 17c a yard.
The Old German Linen Table Damask, that you pay 37 1-2c for, is 25c a yard.
Real Scotch Table Damask, extra heavy quality, 59c; 85c value.
All-Linen Glass Crash, in plaid designs, 5c a yard.
White Crash, 3 3-4c a yard.

Over 500 dozen Napkins and Tray Cloths are in the sale at far less money than cost in Europe.

Linen Sheetings and Pillow Linens in profusion. Not a piece that is not under price.

Handkerchiefs.

Don't miss the Handkerchief Sale advertised yesterday. You bought thousands of those drawn-thread ones at 2c, the embroided and scolloped 4c, and the much finer at 8c. Plenty left, though.

Prof. H. Tyler Mudge is here with us to-day, and will have on exhibition his famous Pearl Dentifrice Tooth Cake, 10 and 25c a cake.

THE COHEN CO.

Red-Letter Days at The Times' Book Dep't.

Nos. 1 and 2 of the Famous Picturesque America Now Being Distributed.

Every number contains a full-page steel engraving that cannot be purchased in any art store for less than fifty cents.

There are fourteen other illustrations in the first part and many pages of reading matter. The type is large, the margins are wide, the paper is of the finest quality, and the whole as an artistic work has never been equalled.

Nothing is too good for Times readers, and we are constantly on the alert to please and gratify them.

Nowhere in this country can you get good books as cheap as in the Times' Book Department.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' SAVINGS BANK

Capital, ... $100,000

P. H. MAYO, President pro tem.
H. A. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis Ginter,	P. H. Mayo,
N. W. Nelson,	Thomas N. Carter,
John C. Shafer,	G. Carlton Jackson,
Charles T. Loehr,	E. E. Archer,
Joseph Hall,	R. C. Wherry,
John H. Montague,	Levin Joynes,
H. L. Cabell.	

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. LOANS NEGOTIATED.

ap21-tf

J. P. Branch, Pres. Fred. R. Scott, V.-Pres. John F. Glenn, Cash.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND.

DESIGNATED CITY STATE AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

Capital, - $200,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits, $213,460.27

Collection facilities unsurpassed; items collected at most reasonable rates on any part of the world, especially on points in the Virginias and Carolinas. Interest allowed by special agreement.

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"AMERICAN HOME" Building and Loan ASSOCIATION.

HOME OFFICE: Tenth Street, Opposite Times Office, RICHMOND, VA.

SHARES $100, PAYABLE 60 Cents Per Month.

Instalment shares fully protected by a life insurance policy, issued by a responsible life insurance company, that will mature same in case of death of the shareholder. If a member lives he has a profitable investment. If he should die before maturity the family is secured. Most liberal withdrawal features. We invite comparison.

Maturity of shares estimated at seven years. All payments upon shares cease with the eighty-fourth month. Each member, investor, or borrower, has a definite contract as to number of payments.

Pre-paid shares sold at $50 per share, which draws 6 per cent. interest the first year, 7 per cent. the second year, and 8 per cent. thereafter until par value is reached or the same is withdrawn. Fully paid stock sold at $100 per share; draws 8 per cent. interest.

While we may not be the largest Company in the field, we are big enough to have 15,000 shares in force upon our books, with an Agency Force covering six States and as bright a future as any Association.

The net gain to our Capital Stock for the two years ending December, 1893, was a little over 20 per cent. per annum, without a single foreclosure of a mortgage.

For further information send or call at the office for a circular.

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OTIS H. RUSSELL, President.
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ORGANIZED 1832.

TESTED FOR SIXTY YEARS.

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