TROPICAL WEATHER AT LONDON.

All Records for the Past Twenty Years Beaten.

Almost Everyone, Including the Americans, Scattering Over the Continent.

Feeling at Madrid Growing Very Bitter Against Americans on Account of the Philippines Prisoners and the Position of the Americans at the Spanish Capital Is Becoming Very Unpleasant.

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 15.—The weather during the week long has been tropical, beating all records for twenty years past, and the heat has given a final blow to the waning season. Every one is hurrying to the country. Even the Americans, who were here in such numbers last week, are scattering over the continent.

The most picturesque and enjoyable event of the week was Princess Louise's garden party at Kensington Palace, where most of the leading painters, musicians and actors mingled with royalty and aristocracy. Over 1,000 invitations were issued.

Miss Kussner, the young American who has achieved a high reputation in Europe and America as a miniature painter, recently returned here from Russia, where she had most interesting experiences. She went to St. Petersburg to paint a miniature of the Grand Duchess Vladimir, and had been there only a few days when she was summoned to the Winter Palace to paint a likeness of the Czarina. Before she had finished, the Czar ordered a miniature of himself. Miss Kussner speaks with much enthusiasm of the kindness and consideration with which she was treated by the imperial circle and the simple unaffectedness of their life. Her first sittings were at the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg and the last at the summer villa at Zarskoe-Selo. While the palaces bristled with soldiers and police, both the Emperor and Empress almost daily drove out unattended even by a footman. Both of their majesties are immensely popular with the people. The Czar gave Miss Kussner eight or nine sittings of several hours each and talked most freely with her. He is a great admirer of America and Americans, who, he told Miss Kussner, he admired for their intelligence and independence.

"You do not bother about what other nations think," he said.

It will interest American editors to know that everything affecting Russia or the Czar's family appearing in the prominent American newspapers finds its way to the Czar's desk and is read by him. His familiarity with American affairs and Americans of note is remarkable. The Czar spoke warmly of Admiral Dewey, discussing his career with great interest, and saying:

"His victory at Manila was a splendid achievement."

The Czar is not so enthusiastic concerning our land operations in the Philippines. He seemed to think we have our hands full there.

Miss Kussner is contemplating a tour around the world, but returns to Russia for several months next winter.

A private letter from Madrid says the feeling there against Americans is growing very bitter on account of the Philippine prisoners and the position of Americans at Madrid is very unpleasant. When Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the United States Minister, recently saw the Queen Regent, the latter, with tears in her eyes, said:

"What is past is past and we can bear that, but the Americans ought to help us liberate our people who are held as prisoners. The uncertainty as to their fate and sufferings is torturing their relatives and my whole unhappy country."

All classes are now taking the matter up. Some letters from the prisoners have reached Madrid, saying they number 7,000 and are in the most miserable condition, without sufficient clothing or food. National subscriptions are being organized to help them. The Spaniards say the Americans would not allow them to remain on the islands and rescue the prisoners and that the Americans do not or cannot liberate them.

According to information obtained from British naval sources, Admiral Dewey's reception at the various British stations was no more cordial and in no way different from that accorded to Admirals of other fleets. Admiral Dewey's visit to the Island of Malta is likely to be very quiet. The Governor is in deep mourning, owing to the death of his wife. The British fleet left Malta last Sunday on its summer cruise, and half the officers of the garrison and English residents are absent, the former on furloughs and the latter in Great Britain or traveling on the Continent.

According to the "Man of the World," in the mid-week edition of the "Sporting Times," a recognized sporting authority, Richard Croker returns to New York in August. The paper adds that Mr. Croker has signally failed in his avowed object of "knocking the stuffing out" of Tattersalls' ring, and that when he returns to the United States he will "not be missed."

In regard to Henley, Henry Labouchere's "Truth" says:

"There was only one unpleasant incident, and that a very nasty one—the Ashe-fouled-by-Thompson incident. It was purely accidental. Thompson, who rowed that day both for the Grand and Stewards, waited for Ashe to get clear away, and then went in pursuit and won a grand race on the post by a foot. Then the Thames man claimed he was beaten by a foul. Had an American sculler been guilty of such unsportsmanlike conduct there would have been a howl of indignation. Such an incident is a reminder that we are not without spot or blemish and that the Amateur Rowing Association definition of amateur does not insure sportsmanship. I should not be surprised if Ashe never rowed again under the Thames Rowing Club colors."

The sale of Haggin's yearlings at Newmarket on Tuesday attracted much attention, and realized £10,789, averaging £121. In only one instance was a really good price reached—namely, 1,850 guineas for a Goldfinch-Fleurette colt. The late Bruce Seaton's American yearlings averaged 127 guineas. On Thursday a number of yearlings were bought by Purcell Gilipen, who will train and race them here for William C. Whitney.

"Truth" says: "There has been a great deal of cracked-brained trumpeting about American bred yearlings. A mighty fuss was raised about a large consignment of yearlings from the United States sold at Newmarket last autumn, when high prices were realized, but not one of the animals which then changed hands has won a race so far, and appear to be practically worthless for racing purposes. When asinine enthusiasts indulge in laudatory rants about the American horses because Lord Beresford won a number of important races with animals from the United States, they forget his horses were all bred by Mr. Lorillard, who has the finest stud in America."

LIEUT. PEARY'S EXPEDITION.

(Continued from First Page.)

found deserted. I had been surprised that none of the natives came out over the ice to the ship. This was now accounted for. The ice about the cape was very hard and unbroken, and every indication pointed to its not breaking up at all this season. The acute natives, foreseeing this, had deserted the settlement completely early in the spring, an unprecedented occurrence.

"ETAH, August 13, 1898.

"North of Cape York the 'North Water,' though full of bergs and pan ice, offered unimpeded progress to the Hope, and we steamed along close under the Crimson Cliffs to the next settlement, in Parker Snow Bay, behind Conical Rook. Here, too, the place was deserted, and the ice in the bay still unbroken. At Saunders Island, seventy miles from Cape York, I found the first natives, five tents on the usual site. From these I learned that the winter had been a long and cold one, and since the return of the sun it had been snowing incessantly; that the spring catch of walrus at Peterahwik had been a complete failure and the tribe had suffered not only with hunger, but cold from lack of blubber to warm their huts. They had been living recently on birds, and only just now had the summer hunting commenced with the capture of two or three walrus. Fortunately I found an abundant supply of dogs. The only other settlement in the vicinity was at North Star Bay. Forcing a passage to this harbor, the ice in Wolstenheim Sound not having yet gone out, I found some ten tents, but the people lacking in all the material I needed except dogs. As the ice here was too unbroken for walrus hunting, I decided to run north to Whale Sound, locate the natives there, secure my dogs, and reconnoiter the ice; then return to Saunders Island and endeavor to secure some walrus outside the island. This program being carried out, I found the ice in the inner part of Whale Sound not yet gone out, and the outer part full of bergs and loose ice. Plenty of walrus were seen, but there was too much ice to allow a boat to approach them. The outer settlements were all deserted, the natives having been forced to assemble at a few places up Inglefield Gulf, where seals and deer were to be obtained. Knowing that there they were secure from interference, and that my supply of dogs was secure, I returned to Wolstenholm Sound. The season was still too early for walrus, and only one was secured. On the arrival of the Windward I took on board some forty odd dogs and a number of Eskimos from the two settlements in Wolstenholm Sound, and then came north in company with the Windward to Whale Sound.

"Leaving the Windward at Hakluyt Island to secure some looms, if possible, I went on in the Hope to the walrus grounds north of the islands. Here two days' hunting, conducted entirely with line and harpoon, in order not to render the animals shy, resulted in putting twenty-three walrus on the Hope's deck. Several losses of harpoons, line and floats made it imperative for me to obtain more gear. Rejoining the Windward at Hakluyt, I sent her to attempt the entrance of Olrik's Bay, for a two or three days' deer hunt, while in the Hope I approached the settlement of Karnah as near as the ice permitted, and sending a messenger over the ice to land, brought out all the able-bodied men with their gear. Returning to the walrus grounds the hunt was resumed until fifty-two of the animals were on board.

"Sunday morning, August 7th.—The Hope and Windward rendezvoused again at Hakluyt and lay at anchor Sunday. At midnight the Hope got under way to try and force a passage to the settlements in the gulf and complete my complement of natives and material of various kinds. The Windward had instructions to devote a day to the walrus, then proceed to Littleton Island, select a place for the Hope to land coal, and await my arrival. The weather, which had been generally clear during the week, changed Saturday night to rain and fog and continued so during Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. As a result, the round of the settlements, though accomplished, took a day longer than it should, owing to the impossibility of seeing where lay the best route through the ice.

"Wednesday morning the Hope started for Littlejohn Island, and at 9 p. m. jointed the Windward, anchored off the deserted settlement of Etch, in Foulke Fjord. Both ships are now here, the Hope landing some eighty tons of coal for the Windward's use on her return. This coal is being landed on the point just west of the igloos of Etah on the north shore of the Fjord. To-morrow the Hope will start south and the Windward north. In passing north I shall land some provisions on Littleton Island for use in case the Windward is crushed going up. I have on board now ten Eskimos (five couples) with their sledges, tents, kayaks and belongings, about sixty dogs, sixty walrus and a fair supply of extra clothing.

"I send to the President of the club, in care of the American Museum of Natural History, one barrel containing a bearskin and skeleton, three walrus heads and several tusks. Also send to the same address two bundles of narwhal horns, seventeen in all. These and the walrus tusks I should like to have distributed among the members of the club as souvenirs. The two broken horns can be cut up by an ivory worker and made into napkin rings, etc. Both walrus and narwhal ivory polishes beautifully.

"In conclusion I wish to thank the club, collectively and individually, for its interest and assistance in my work, and feel confident that the desired object will be gained, and the world's last great geographical prize won for the Stars and Stripes. Very sincerely,

"R. E. PEARY."

A brief resume of the plans and personnel of the expedition is as follows:

PROJECT FOR THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

1. Steamer Diana (478 tons gross, 275 net, 70 h. p. screw, barquentine rigged), of St. Johns, Newfoundland. Captain Samuel W. Bartlett of Brigus, N. F., Master.

2. Departure—From St. Johns, July 15th; from Sydney, C. B., July 20th.

3. Itinerary—Sydney to Disco, Upernavik, Cape York, Whale Sound, Bowdoin Bay and Littleton Island.

4. Personnel—Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, in command.

Passenger list—Scientific party: Professor William Libbey, Princeton, N. J.; Professor Charles F. McClure, Princeton, N. J.; Professor Charles A. Wyckoff, Princeton, N. J.; Dr. A. E. Ortman, Princeton, N. J.; C. F. Silvester, Princeton, N. J. Sportsmen's Party: Russell W. Porter, Boston, Mass.; Charles W. Shaw, Boston, Mass.; Edward J. House, Pittsburg, Pa.; Fullerton H. Merrill, Jr.; New York City, Harvard; Arthur S. Knudson, Honolulu, Hawaii (College of Physicians and Surgeons); Frederick R. Sears, third, Harvard, Stein expedition; Robert Stein, Washington, D. C.; Leopold Kann, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Samuel Warmbath, Boston, Mass. Ship's Company—Captain, two officers, two engineers, four firemen, two stewards, six seamen and cook.

5. Objects—To effect junction with Mr. Peary, land stores, succor Captain John Bartlett, and to attempt nothing inconsistent therewith.

6. Stores to be Taken—For Mr. Peary's party, one year; for ship's company, one year; for Captain John Bartlett's crew, one year.

Famous Autograph Cloth.

At a famous restaurant in Vienna is a remarkable autograph cloth destined to be in the future a priceless possession and already coveted by curio collectors. It was the clever idea of the wife of the proprietor to thus perpetuate the names of royal titled, or otherwise notable patrons of the establishment. With this end in view a square of satin lined (plain without figure) was hemstitched and heavily edged with rich lace, and only used in entertaining patrons known to fame. It seemed a trifling favor after the excellent menu and perfect service enjoyed, to write (as politely requested) one's name on the snowy surface of the dinner cloth. To-day it is inscribed with the signatures of almost all the reigning sovereigns of Europe, the members of the House of Hapsburg, and many of the most famous celebrities in the world of art, music and letters. In this very unique way, aside from the success of her husband in his chosen calling, he wife also has accumulated a small fortune, as already large sums have been offered for the precious cloth. Showing that its value will steadily increase rather than grow less as time passes, it is safe to conclude that its originator will enjoy the pride of possession during her life, or at least for long years to come. How little she thought that the bit of art linen, doubtless regarded by herself even, in the beginning, as a passing fancy in touch with a craze of the period, would become of almost priceless value and also world-famous within the present century. It will go down in history as most curious and valuable of all autograph-cloths, bearing as it does the signatures of those "born to the purple," and of others who by personal achievements have won laurels of fame.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Fresno Republican: The Stockton "Mail" still professes to believe that the Republican newspapers would obey orders from Washington to advocate an American monarchy, and that the issuance of such orders is not in the least inconceivable. We are sorry for the "Mail." If it is capable of believing such things it must have a strangely depressing view of human nature, and if it is capable of saying them without believing them it must have an equally depressing opinion of itself.

STRANGE.

Pasadena News: Isn't it funny that a fellow will leave a good, comfortable and pleasant surrounding and go down to the beach and crawl in a tent or a boarding-house room and fight flies and fleas and get his eyes full of sand and find red hairs in his mush and run the risk of getting stingarees in his trilbys, or go to the mountains where gnats get in your eyes and rattlesnakes crawl and tarantulas live, and then come back home stiff and used up and assert with sanctimonious face and hope of forgiveness in his heart declare that he has had a "good time?"

THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Stockton Independent: That President McKinley will be renominated by the Republican convention next year no one doubts. That he will be unanimously renominated is confidently believed. Nowhere is there a hint of opposition in the Republican party. Nor is this unanimity due to the feeling that in time of war and national troubles abroad it is a party duty as well as a patriotic duty to sustain the particular administration that chances to be in power. The sentiment in favor of President McKinley's renomination arises from satisfaction with his course, admiration for the man, and the conviction that he is a stronger candidate because of his term in the White House.

The feeling of the country, and especially of the Republicans, is a great tribute to the character and abilities of Mr. McKinley. In the history of the Republican party there has ever been such a unanimity for the renomination of a President. As a matter of fact there would have been serious opposition to the renomination of Lincoln in 1864 at Chicago had not the bitterness been smoothed out and forced back by a secret conference of the League of Union Clubs, at which Lane made his great unpublished plea for harmony in the interest of the Union. Even then there were thousands of Republicans who believed that Seward was a greater man than Lincoln and the real strength of the administration, while other thousands thought Chase was the giant of the Cabinet and had been abused, and still others who believed that Stanton was the pillar of the Union cause and the Cabinet.

FRUIT OF THE TREATY.

San Diego Union: Mention has been made in these columns of the detriment likely to result to California fruit-growers from the reciprocity treaty negotiated with Jamaica, should that convention be ratified by the United States Senate. As already stated, the terms of the treaty are a close secret, but it is now known that oranges, limes, grape fruit and shaddock were among the products on which the Jamaican envoys urged a reduction of duty. It is also learned that they asked the privilege of repacking oranges on arrival, before the duty is levied. This last demand of course is a piece of pure impudence. California shippers have to take risks of damage to their consignments, and at one time and another enormous losses have been incurred in this way. It would be an undue advantage for the foreign competitor to pay duty only on such fruit as would bring top market prices. Fortunately, it is believed that as the law now stands, this concession is impossible. Moreover, there is a hint that the concessions which the Government of Jamaica is willing to grant in return for decreased duties on island fruit, are rather meager. It is of course impossible to discuss in detail a treaty whose exact terms are kept secret. But from what has leaked out in regard to this reciprocity agreement with Jamaica, there is no doubt that it is thoroughly inimical to the interests of the fruit-growers of both California and Florida.

DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

Mountain Democrat: When the patriots of '76 transformed the thirteen United Colonies into free and independent States, they had no further use for the word colony, nor for what it signifies. The nation thus created has more than quadrupled its continental dominion, by organized territories, States, counties, and townships without breaking its continental unity or geographical subdivisions, any one of which is worth more than all McKinley's unconquered conquests.

DONE WITH BOOKS.

Riverside Press: "Done With Books" is the leading head line in a late issue of the Chicago "Times-Herald," under which is given an account of the graduation of one of Chicago's large educational institutions. This may be the ideal of some, but we are sure it is not the hope of the majority of graduates. Books can never be done with here. When a man finishes his college course he has not completed his education in books. He has really only begun to know how to use them.

THAT MANILA CENSORSHIP.

Contra Costa Gazette: Foes of the Administration must be desperately hard pressed for political material when they fall pack on denouncing the censorship over press dispatches that are sent from Manila.

The censorship is as regular an accompaniment of war as is the maintenance of military law among the officers and soldiers of the army. It is no new thing for the United States. President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton vigorously censored not only the telegraph but the mails and offenders against the rules which they had established had a very uncomfortable time of it. From the outbreak of our war with Spain a rigid censorship was in operation at such points as Tampa and Key West. It was not confined to telegraphic communications as is now the censorship in force at Manila, but when the transport fleet was about to sail for Santiago the newspaper correspondents were denied for the time being the use of the mails lest some intimation of the course or destination of the fleet should reach the hands of the enemy. And this fact suggests the main motive of censorship. It is to prevent important information from getting into the hands of the country's antagonists. That is the chief aim and justification of the censorship that is now being enforced at Manila. General Otis does not care what kind of reports are sent out from there so long as they are not calculated to give the Tagalos useful knowledge as to the strength or position of his forces or his movements which he may have in contemplation. Thus far this censorship has been entirely successful. When General Lawton two weeks ago fell upon the Morong peninsula, eastward of Manila, nothing was known of it in this country and presumably elsewhere out of Luzon until the blow was actually struck. And the same thing was true of Lawton's subsequent invasion of the Cavite district.

DEWEY MONUMENT.

The Calistogan: The "Calistogan" believes with the Sacramento "Record-Union" that the right kind of a monument for Dewey will be a fund to provide returning soldiers and sailors with permanent, well-paying employment, with comforts of which they have so long been deprived, with care and nursing as long as needed, and with support, if incapacitated, for life. That is the kind of monument Dewey would prefer, and one that the army and navy would appreciate.

MARK TWAIN.

Alameda Argus: Mark Twain felicitously expressed the relation that exists between England and America when he said yesterday evening at the Fourth of July banquet in London. "Wherever one soldier finds himself beneath the shelter of the other flag he knows he is not an alien, but a kinsman of the blood, and at home." That is the sentiment felt by civilians abroad as well as soldiers. For years Americans in out-of-the-way places in the world have been given more protection by British than by American Consuls. They have been saved from death and from pillage by the prompt and courageous intervention of her majesty's representatives when America would only have secured for the family tardy indemnity for the killing of the citizen. Everywhere that has been done not because it was a part of the Englishman's official duty but because the Englishman recognized the ties of blood and language. That is the true Anglo-American alliance. No defensive and offensive treaties are desirable, but if a spirit of mutual helpfulness and kindly feeling shall replace insular haughtiness and mistrust, the gain to both peoples will be inestimable.

THE USE OF OPIATES.

Oakland Tribune: It is not hard to find plenty of striking examples of the fearful havoc wrought in the human mind by the use of drugs such as morphine and cocaine, but in a way the case of Dr. Wachdorfer, now in jail in San Francisco charged with murder, presents the subject in its most intensified form.

Here is a case of a skilled physician, a man knowing only too well the dangers of the path he was treading, slowly enslaving himself by the use of cocaine until to-day he is so abjectly its victim that if it is withheld from him he shrieks and raves himself into almost a condition of utter insanity. His life's story, as told by himself, is the old tale of first using the drug to stimulate his mind so that he could the easier perform certain duties, and then gradually succumbing to its influence until it seemed to him the best portion of his existence.

There is a stern lesson to be obtained from instances such as this one. It is that every one should avoid, as they would the plague, taking the first step toward such a vice, no matter what the inducement may be. If drugs of this nature are necessary for any particular ailment or condition, a reputable physician will administer them in such a way that they will have no baneful influence in future. The man or woman who personally tampers with them, by way of experiment or otherwise, turns the first shovelful of earth for a living grave more horrible than aught but the padded cell of the maniac, and if a full realization of the consequences of the act could but be obtained, the potion would be as shunned as the bite of a rattlesnake.

STANDING UP LIKE HEROES.

Los Angeles Express: Our boys in the Philippines are having a hard time of it, according to latest reports, but with true American grit they are making the best of their disagreeable surroundings, and holding firmly to what they have got.

The rainy season is on in full force, as may be imagined with a rainfall of 7.30 inches in twelve hours, but even with the troops in the field, who are practically surrounded with water, there is no complaint.

But it must not be understood that the American troops are the only sufferers. What is bad for them applies also to the insurgents in an equal degree, and the fortitude of our soldiers in standing hardships is bound to have a great moral effect when contrasted with the action of the Spaniards under similar circumstances.

When the natives find out by actual experience that the Americans can stand water better than a native, and then be ready when the opportunity offers of taking care of from three to five to one in actual fighting, it will not take them long to abandon their hopeless struggle.

"OLD GLORY" STILL ABOVE.

Lilian Bell Goes Down Into Egypt and Wins Victory for the Flag.

This Anglo-American line of boats is the only line in Egypt which flies the American flag. That was the final inducement they offered which decided my choice of the Mayflower. But while we knew that she was obliged to fly the British flag also, we were indignant beyond words to see a huge Union Jack floating at the top of the forward flagstaff and beneath it a toy American flag about the size of a cigar-box. Beneath the English flag! I nearly wept with rage. The owner of the line was at hand and I did not wait to draw up a petition or to consult my fellow-Americans. I just said: "Have the goodness to haul down that infant American flag, will you? I have no objection to sailing under both, but I do object to such an insulting disparity in size. Besides that, you seem to have forgotten that the American flag never flies below any other flag on God's green earth!"

He made some apologies and gave the order at once. The baby was hauled down amid the smiles of the English passengers. But at Assiout we were avenged when an enormous American flag arrived by rail and was hoisted to the main flagstaff, twenty feet higher than the British. When I came out on deck that Sunday morning, and saw that blessed flag waving above me, everything blurred before my eyes, and I do assure you that it was the most beautiful sight I saw in all that European continent. You may talk about your temples and ruins and your old masters! Have you ever seen "Old Glory" flying straight out from a flagstaff in a foreign country 7,000 miles away from home?—Lilian Bell, in Woman's Home Companion.

Great Summer Sale of Seasonable Goods!

We signalize the closing of a most prosperous season by inaugurating a GREAT SUMMER SALE, with sweeping price reductions in EVERY DEPARTMENT. To meet the extraordinary demands of the last few months our purchases have necessarily been enormously large, and, notwithstanding the unprecedented selling, there remains countless odds and ends and broken lines of new and seasonable goods that we would rather sell now (even at a loss) than to carry over till autumn. These goods will be therefore distributed to the public at prices that are in many cases below actual cost. Some idea of the radical reductions may be gained from the few examples here given, and our further announcements will tell of other buying opportunities such as this city has seldom, if ever, seen.

We cordially invite the good people of Sacramento and surrounding country to participate in the advantages resulting from this somewhat unusul combination—EXTREME LOW PRICES, coupled with fresh and thoroughly dependable merchandise.

PRINCELY GARMENTS
Must Now Go at Beggarly Prices

Men's $5.00 Suits in neat plaid and fancy cheviots, will now go at..... $2.95

Men's $7.50 late style suits in cheviots and neat cassimeres, will now go at..... $3.64

Men's $10 suits, all-wool cheviots and cassimeres, made and trimmed in a stylish manner, will now go at $4.74

Men's $12.50 suits, in neat fabrics, richly tailored and swell patterns, must now go at..... $6.84

Men's $15 Fine Dress Suits, made from high-class fabrics, all new patterns, must now go at..... $8.88

Men's $18.50 Suits in rich cassimeres and worsteds, tailored in a princely manner, good enough for a millionaire, must now go at $11.64

Men's 75c Summer Coats, in neat brown and blue stripes, must now go at..... 19c

Boys' and Children's Clothing Cut to Half Price.

Parents come and see our unparalleled bargains in Boys' and Juvenile clothing.

PRICES ON PANTS
. . . . Cut Nearly in Half

Men's 85c Pants, buttons sewed for keeps, warranted not to rip, your size now goes at..... 48c

Men's $1.10 Pants, stout and serviceable, in neat stripes, must now go at..... 68c

Men's $1.50 Pants in cheviots and worsteds, made up to give good wear and have a dressy appearance, must now go at..... 89c

Men's $2.00 swell dark worsted Pants, neatly tailored and neat patterns, must now dance to the time of..... $1.15

Men's $2.50 strictly all-wool pants, in cheviots—the latest and nobbiest of striped cheviots—all sizes, must now go at..... $1.49

Men's $3.50 strictly all-wool Pants, cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, must now go at..... $1.95

Men's $4.50 and $5.00 Trousers, bargains at the above prices, must now waltz out at the gift price of..... $2.45

Men's $1.00 brown cheviot Bicycle Pants, nearly all wool, double seated and warranted not to rip, now must go at..... 48c

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
At a Tremendous Sacrifice

Gents' 15c Balbriggan Sox, in black or tan colorings, all sizes, must now go at..... 5c

Gents' 15c Woven-end Suspenders. Have received orders to quit our shelves at the gift price of..... 5c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, blues, grays and tans, excellent values at 35c, must now go at..... 19c

Gent's extra fine Balbriggan Drawers, 75c quality, in fancy stripes, blues and pinks, must now go at..... 25c

Gents' 50c Overshirts. This lot comprises black sateens, light percales, ginghams in stripes and plaids, must now go at..... 23c

Men's 75c silk-front Golf Shirts, in blues, pinks and stripes, must now go at..... 49c

Gents' $1.00 White Vests, all sizes, well made, must now go at.. 35c

Boys' 35c Sweaters, navy blue, garnets and blacks, must now go at..... 19c

Gents' 50c Oil Tan Working Gloves, must now go at..... 23c

Gents' 25c Neckwear, bows, tecks and four-in-hands, new colorings and late styles, must now go at.. 12½c

SHOES AND HATS
Going at Next-to Nothing Prices

Men's $1.25 Heavy Working Shoes, bellows, tongue and dust-proof, must now go at..... 89c

Men's Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes, broken sizes and numerous styles, regular $1.00 and $1.35 value, must now go at the uniform price of..... 95c

Men's fine quality Satin Calf Lace and Congress, up-to-date styles, and as solid as they make 'em, now go at..... $1.15

Men's $2.00 Calf Shoes, in tan or black, lace or Congress, double soles, latest styles, and, without exception, the best shoe ever offered at the price..... $1.45

Men's $3.50, $3.00 and $2.50 Black and Tan Congress and Lace Shoes, must now go at..... $1.95

HATS

Children's Sailor Straws, now go at..... 10c

Boys' 35c Fancy Straw Hats, straight rims, must now go at..... 15c

Men's $1.25 Black and Brown Fedora Hats, now must go at..... 49c

Men's $2.00 Hats, maple, pearl, black, brown and all colors, must now go at..... 98c

Better grades cut at correspondingly low prices.

The Chicago Shoe and Clothing Co.

MAIL ORDERS
For any of these WORLD BEATERS promptly filled.

HATTERS, SHOERS AND FURNISHERS,
414 and 416 K STREET.
See Our Show Window Chock Full of Unparalleled Bargains.

STORE OPEN
Every evening till 9 o'clock, flooded with electric lights. Saturday night 10:30.