

break of cholera the extensive Bohemian manoeuvres near Libau will not be held.

THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ONLY ONE OR TWO CASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES—SPECIAL STEAMERS TO CONVEY EMIGRANTS—GRANTS FOR DISINFECTING BAGGAGE.

London, Sept. 3.—The Local Government Board announces that with the exception of one or two cases that are now recovering, there is not a case of cholera in England or Wales.

The Inman Line steamer City of New York, for New York; the American Line steamer Star Line, for Philadelphia; the White Star Line steamer Britannia, for New York; and the Canadian Line steamer Catalina, for Boston, all have storage passengers on board.

The steamship companies are making arrangements to dispatch special steamers to convey emigrants to the United States. These plans are being made with the understanding that these emigrant steamers will be subjected to a twenty days' quarantine upon arrival at an American port.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Columbia, Captain Vorelesang, sailed from Southampton at 7 o'clock this evening for New York. Owing to the cholera epidemic the company decided not to allow any emigrants in the steamer, and the only persons that vessels carries besides the officers and crew are 426 cabin passengers.

The Hamburg bark Helene, which had been quarantined at Gravesend since Sunday, two of the crew having been found to be suffering from cholera, were released to-day, one of the patients having recovered from the disease and the other now being out of danger. A strict watch was kept on the Helene all the week, but no further cases of the pestilence developed among her crew.

The reports received here from various places to-night in regard to the cholera epidemic are of a more encouraging character than any heretofore sent out since the disease began its ravages. The advices from Rome are to the effect that no deaths from cholera have occurred there since Friday, and the dispatches from Danzig say that it is officially denied that the disease has made its appearance at that place.

The news from London is that the Chamber of Commerce of that city has issued a notice declaring that the cholera epidemic is of a non-infectious character, and warning the citizens against undue alarm from groundless reports of the presence of the malady. Professor Koch arrived in Bremen to-night for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary condition of the city.

The only exception to the generally reassuring advices received in this regard is the progress of the epidemic in Paris. Liverpool, Sept. 3.—All the steamship companies whose vessels sail from here for American ports have, in consequence of President Harrison's circular, ceased carrying steerage passengers.

The Line steamer Auraria, hence to-day for New York, has on board 450 saloon and 100 second class passengers. The Auraria is the only steamer to-day for New York, has 400 cabin passengers. She carries neither second-class nor steerage passengers on this voyage.

BOSTON TAKING ENERGETIC ACTION. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS TO BE PROMPTLY PROVIDED AND NUISANCES TO BE PROMPTLY ABATED.

Boston, Sept. 3 (Special).—Mayor Matthews returned to Boston this morning in a hurry from Jefferson, N. H., whether he had gone for a brief rest. The cholera reports brought him back, and he summoned about a dozen heads of departments and other officials to consult in regard to the present situation.

The Mayor immediately ordered the several heads of departments to issue at once a circular to their subordinate, directing them to make a thorough search of all places where a nuisance might exist and report every spot they find to be in an unsanitary condition. This information they will without delay give to the Board of Health.

CHAOLERA RIOT IN HUNGARY. Budapest, Sept. 3.—An illustration of the ignorance and superstition of the peasantry of certain parts of Hungary is given to-day in a dispatch from Neusatz, a town on the Danube. The dispatch says that a patient suffering with a cholera disorder died at Kiszach, a village near Neusatz, and the authorities ordered that a post-mortem examination be had to determine whether or not death had been caused by Asiatic cholera.

DR. HAMILTON ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Sept. 3.—Dr. John B. Hamilton arrived in this city this afternoon. Dr. Hamilton was formerly Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, but is now stationed at Chicago as a physician in the service, and comes to Washington at this time to consult with the officials about the cholera situation.

A SCIOONER FROM HAMBURG DETAINED. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 3.—The schooner Mary Sanford, Byrne, master, from Hamburg, Germany, is in quarantine twenty-six miles below the city. As she sailed July 18, no apprehension is felt as to her condition.

THREATENED QUARANTINE AGAINST NEW-YORK. Washington, Sept. 3.—Dr. Wyman has received a telegram from the quarantine officer at Norfolk, Va., stating that he would declare a quarantine against New-York steamers if it was true Dr. Jenkins had refused to abide by the twenty day quarantine circular. A letter has been received from Surgeon Wheeler at Norfolk, Va., stating that he would not do so.

THE SCYTHIA DETAINED AT BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 3.—Steamer Scythia from Liverpool is detained at quarantine, although there is no sickness aboard of any kind. The port physician has ordered the 223 steerage passengers with their baggage to be taken to Gallipeau's Island, where they will be bashed and their baggage fumigated.

A HAMBURG STEAMER QUARANTINED. Lewis, Del., Sept. 3.—The tank steamer Geestmunde, from Hamburg, August 10, arrived here yesterday. She was stopped at the Government quarantine, where she will be detained some days. Her captain signals "All well."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. In the only line that maintains a strictly first-class limited train between New York and Chicago, the other "limited" express trains are merely imitations of the celebrated Pennsylvania Limited.

CANADA ON THE ALERT.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO GUARD AGAINST THE CHOLERA.

COOPERATING WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE—A REPORT CONCERNING THE GROSSE ISLE QUARANTINE STATION.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The following telegram was received to-day by the Marine Hospital Service from the Provincial Secretary of Canada:

"Have wired a copy of your telegram to Dominion Government with a request to answer for quarantines which are under their control. Our Provincial Board has drawn the attention of the Dominion Government to the necessity of having Grosse Isle quarantine ready to cope with any emergency, as protection of Province depends particularly on that station. Have requested Dominion Government to appoint a port physician for Quebec and one for Montreal, and have recommended Federal authorities to enforce eight days' quarantine on all vessels from infected ports, even if no cholera is aboard, and twenty days' detention after disinfection, when cholera is aboard. Have requested that Quarantine office transmit to our board complete list of passengers of infected vessels, showing their destination, before released from quarantine and recommended Federal Government the suspension of immigration until cholera controlled in Europe. Have also recommended Federal Government to extend the prohibition of rags to all European and Asiatic ports, and have requested and obtained all latitude from the Provincial Government, and a proclamation putting in force special regulations regarding epidemics ready to be issued when required.

"Special instructions have been issued to our ports to be in readiness, as they will be the first reached if cholera comes via St. Lawrence and not via the United States. Seven hundred and thirty-three local boards have been formed out of a possible 845, the remainder, though of little importance, now in the hands of the law. Circulars of instructions to municipalities have been sent and two pamphlets issued, one preliminary and one giving immediate instructions to families.

"The Commission considers the equipment of the station at present wholly inadequate to protect the territory depending upon it against the importation of cholera or other contagious diseases. The chief deficiencies of the station are: No wharf adequate for the safe and speedy landing of passengers and their effects, and at which vessels may be disinfected; no suitable disinfecting apparatus for either baggage, cargo or vessel; no proper accommodation for the detention of suspects; no adequate means of heating or other necessary services. On account of the deficiencies existing at this station, the Commission considers that nothing short of the total exclusion of immigrants and their effects and of vessels coming from infected ports, will furnish efficient protection against the introduction of cholera or other contagious diseases through this port."

The Federal authorities have informed the Mayor and the Provincial Government that they cannot entertain the idea of placing the old immigrant sheds on the Louis Embankment at their disposal for a cholera hospital, as the establishment of a hospital there would be in the way of immigration. This is taken to indicate that the Government has no intention of erecting a hospital at that station.

Quebec, Sept. 3.—The following are the conclusions of the International Conference of Quarantine Inspection, as a result of their visit to the Grosse Isle quarantine station:

"The Commission considers the equipment of the station at present wholly inadequate to protect the territory depending upon it against the importation of cholera or other contagious diseases. The chief deficiencies of the station are: No wharf adequate for the safe and speedy landing of passengers and their effects, and at which vessels may be disinfected; no suitable disinfecting apparatus for either baggage, cargo or vessel; no proper accommodation for the detention of suspects; no adequate means of heating or other necessary services. On account of the deficiencies existing at this station, the Commission considers that nothing short of the total exclusion of immigrants and their effects and of vessels coming from infected ports, will furnish efficient protection against the introduction of cholera or other contagious diseases through this port."

GENERAL SETTLETON'S VIEWS. THE DANGER FROM CANADA—THE QUARANTINE AT NEW-YORK.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3 (Special).—General A. B. Settleton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is now at Lake Minnetonka, says of the cholera question:

"The result of the President's action will be to co-ordinate united and efficient action on the part of Federal and State officials. The President in his proclamation has put it in such a shape that the local officials at all points where the State has taken control of the quarantine, can and will co-operate heartily with the Federal authorities. The difficulty is that Congress has simply failed to enact any general quarantine law, and in the absence of any such law the States, in some instances, have taken the matter into their own hands.

"Is the Marine Hospital corps equal to coping with the cholera situation?"

"Yes, the corps is in very good shape, and then, you understand, it is an elastic organization. It is not dependent on any one appropriation, but is supported by the appropriation of the Treasury. It is sufficient to maintain it in a high state of efficiency."

"There seems to be a feeling, General, that the greatest danger to us from cholera lies on the side of Canada?"

"Yes, I have noticed that; but the Canadian Government seems to have taken hold of the matter quite energetically. I hope their measures will prove effective. If they do not, we will be obliged to stop all trains at the boundary line for investigation and fumigation. The Attorney-General's opinion covers this point, and there can be no doubt of the right of the Government to do this if it so elects. Of course, it is to be hoped this may not be necessary, as it would prove a very irksome delay to travel. But if the danger becomes more imminent than it now is I think the President will take that action, and also order a quarantine of forty days."

"What ground is there, General, for the apprehension on the part of the Federal authorities that travelers in Europe will be obliged to stay in quarantine twenty days at New York?"

"I do not understand that it will be necessary to detain first or second class passengers at New York longer than is necessary for an examination as to their health and antecedents. Unless there is actual cholera on board the steamship in which they arrive, I do not apprehend that cabin passengers will be delayed in New York more than a day or two. The great danger comes from the steerage, where it is not so much from the immigrants themselves as from their baggage. An immigrant cannot conceal the evidences of illness from the local authorities, and it is not so easy to detect the infection in his baggage. So all the baggage will be thoroughly disinfected and the immigrants held for the twenty days' period."

THE TEXANS WATCHING MEXICO. Galveston, Sept. 3.—The Galveston City Council has appropriated \$10,000 to be used in thorough sanitation as a precaution against cholera. Dr. Swearingen, State Quarantine Officer, is here and will enforce strict quarantine regulations against vessels from all infected ports. Dr. Swearingen is prepared to apply quarantine to all of our lines and has a close watch on Mexico, which he believes is a source of danger on account of a lax quarantine system in that country.

A SCIOONER FROM HAMBURG DETAINED. Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 3.—The schooner Mary Sanford, Byrne, master, from Hamburg, Germany, is in quarantine twenty-six miles below the city. As she sailed July 18, no apprehension is felt as to her condition.

THREATENED QUARANTINE AGAINST NEW-YORK. Washington, Sept. 3.—Dr. Wyman has received a telegram from the quarantine officer at Norfolk, Va., stating that he would declare a quarantine against New-York steamers if it was true Dr. Jenkins had refused to abide by the twenty day quarantine circular. A letter has been received from Surgeon Wheeler at Norfolk, Va., stating that he would not do so.

TO EXPEL SCROFULA from the system, take AYER'S Sarsaparilla the standard blood-purifier and tonic. It cures Others will cure you.

Ellis Island, stating that the President's order meets with almost universal approval.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 3.—There has been no order issued detaining steamers from New-York or any other port of this country for inspection at the Savannah quarantine station.

FRICITION NOT EXPECTED. TREASURY OFFICIALS THINK THAT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS WILL BE PROPERLY EXECUTED.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The attitude of Dr. Jenkins, New-York's Health Officer, in this city to-day, and various reports that emanate from him, are the subject of the President's proclamation. The right of the vessel to decide on the number of days which a vessel shall be kept in quarantine is not controverted by any one, as the quarantine circular specifically provides that the twenty days' detention should apply to incoming vessels unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the State, or the regulations made thereunder. Few persons, however, seriously anticipated that the intent of the circular, and the idea which will be in any way in taking action to keep out the cholera is nowhere entertained.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding said there was no occasion for any friction in the administration of the quarantine regulations, and he is not thinking any exacting. Dr. Jenkins had been a very busy man and had had time to read the proclamation carefully. He was satisfied that things would properly adjust themselves. Mr. Spaulding said the Government, through its Customs service, could prevent the landing of passengers and merchandise, if it was not satisfied with the length of time a vessel was detained at Quarantine by the State officers. The Government would hesitate long, however, before taking such a step as that after it had been released by the State officials, who would be perfectly sure to be satisfied that there was no danger of the introduction of cholera before letting her go.

one good effect of the twenty days' quarantine circular is evidenced in a dispatch received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Hooper, the acting Consul-General at Paris, who called that he was informed personally that no steamship companies will carry out of France.

A dispatch from Consul-General Edwards at Berlin received at the State Department to-day, says that cholera is not declared to exist in any of the forty places in North Germany. The City of Hamburg shows an increase in the number of cases and a decrease in the mortality rate. The report to-day that the steamer Malabar sailed Wednesday.

In answer to a telegraphic inquiry from New-York to-day, Assistant Secretary Spaulding replied that steamers bringing returning emigrants alone are not necessarily subject to the twenty days' quarantine. If they are not, they are assured their entrance will not introduce cholera.

DR. SHAKESPEARE'S REPORT. THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISTRIBUTING IT TO MEDICAL CORPS AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The Department of State has distributed to the medical corps of the Army and Navy a full supply of Dr. Shakespeare's "Report on Cholera in Europe and India," and the officers of the Marine Hospital Service have been furnished with an adequate number. The various State authorities interested in the subject are being supplied with copies of this explanatory and valuable report as their requests are received, and private practitioners in many parts of the country have also obtained copies from the same Department. So far as the edition published will permit, the Department has expressed its willingness and desire to comply with requests for copies from all applicants to whom the work will be of practical service.

The President designated Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, of Pennsylvania, upon authority of the Senate Civil Act of 1883 and by Executive order of October 12 in that year to proceed under direction of the Secretary of State to Spain and such other countries of Europe where the cholera then existed, to make an investigation of the causes, progress and proper prevention and cure of the disease, and report to Congress. Later Dr. Shakespeare's authority was amplified, and he was directed to proceed to India for the same purpose. The result of his labors was the report mentioned, most carefully prepared and containing 809 pages of solidly prepared text, together with 105 illustrations, and is a valuable treatise on the disease.

VICE CONSUL BURKE NOT BLAMED. HE GAVE THE NORWICIA A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH BEFORE CHOLERA APPEARED IN HAMBURG.

Washington, Sept. 3.—It is evident from the talk of officials of the State Department that they do not contemplate taking any action regarding the complaint against Charles H. Burke, the vice-consul at Hamburg, who issued a clean bill of health to the steamer Norwicia. They do not believe that Mr. Burke is culpably negligent of duty when, on the same day he issued a clean bill of health to the steamer, the city authorities did likewise. The official, do not think that Mr. Burke can be expected to have had better knowledge of the existence of the cholera than the authorities themselves. The Department has been looking up dates and find that the clean bill of health was given to the Norwicia before the existence of cholera was admitted by the local authorities to be in the city. Mr. Burke, therefore, if he is held, cannot be charged with any improper act when he issued without knowledge of the prevalence of the disease.

Mr. Johnson, the Consul General at Hamburg, was absent in Berlin at the time the cholera was first reported, and Mr. Burke was in charge of the Consular office.

TO DISINFECT MAIL MATTER. SACKS COMING FROM CANADA MUST BE FUMIGATED BY SULPHUR.

Washington, Sept. 3.—By direction of Postmaster-General Wadsworth, Superintendent of Brooklyn Foreign Mail office, has the following telegram to the postmasters at Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Suspension Bridge, Montfort, Ogdensburg, Quebec's Point, N. Y.; Newport and St. Albans, Vt., and Neche, N. D.:

"Your office has been designated as one of the points at which mails reaching the United States from Canada shall be fumigated, to protect against cholera. Railway postoffices have been instructed to turn in to you all mails received by them from Canada and to thoroughly fumigate contents by means of sulphur. When sufficiently fumigated, securely close the sacks, carefully replacing all labels in their proper places and forward the sacks to their destinations. Detain the mail a sufficient time to thoroughly disinfect them, but no longer. Use every effort not to unnecessarily delay any article. Report by wire probable expense."

Acting Superintendent Drake has also sent the following telegram to the postmaster at Philadelphia:

"The Postmaster-General desires all mails arriving from India, West India, Central and South American ports to be thoroughly disinfected, also, that arrangements be made whereby passengers from infected ports, who are not to be allowed to land, and without delay that precautionary measures are being taken and that measures are practicable for mail communication with steamers in quarantine."

same may be said of other places on the Hudson. Almost every steamer arriving at New-York brings immigrants, who are sent along the Hudson to short-line railroads; and there are many Italian, Hungarian and Polish colonies along the river.

LIEUT. TOTTON FOR A MILITARY CORDON HE URGES THAT THE PRESIDENT CALL OUT 50,000 VOLUNTEERS TO PATROL THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 3.—In an interview to-day relative to the approach of the pestilence, Professor Totton said, in the opinion of the Associated Press that the chief danger lay in the direction of Canada, and that it was in that region that our "gates" should be most carefully shut and guarded. At present they are not even shut, and, owing to the intimate commercial relations existing between the two countries and the great length of the boundary, he said that is, to establish a military one, is a simple matter. He would have a cordon of military posts established at once all along the border, and the intermediate spurs watched and patrolled exactly as in the case of war. Of course this would be a mere peaceful demonstration and one aimed at cholera suspects only. He declared that a wise and liberal construction of the Constitution fully warrants the President of the United States to "call out" and muster into the service "such portions of the National Guard or volunteers as may be necessary to provide for the public safety."

"We are now," said the Lieutenant, "facing a real emergency, and if action is to be taken on this suggestion it must be at once. My proposition is that at least 50,000 volunteers be called for by the President and duly apportioned throughout the Northern States; that their quotas be mustered into the regular service and placed in permanent camps along the whole border. The term of enlistment should be at least four months, so as to extend into the season of permanent frost."

"This is an opportunity to bill two birds with one stone, and should not be lost. It is a splendid chance to learn an excellent lesson in practical military campaigning, every feature of which would and should be similar to war service, except the presence of an armed enemy. In the second place it will insure the public safety as no other measure can."

"Of course, the sole object of establishing the cordon will be recognized as a mere protection against cholera. The armies of European nations are now doing just this sort of duty; Austria and Germany, for instance, against Russia; and why should not we? The fact is, we should, and I maintain that the President has indisputable constitutional powers in the premises and that the exercise of them to the fullest limit of his judgment will meet the approval of all concerned."

When asked if the number he recommends to be called out, 50,000, was not rather high, he was better pleased to place even 500,000 men upon such cordons duty for one week year, and at any expense, than to order 500 cases of the epidemic to sweep through the Atlantic seaboard, and the cases that will surely come in by the byways and the highways by the score. The tide of Russian fugitive emigration is now heading Canada, and we should arise to the situation. The regular Army is too small to cope with this question. Now is the time to concentrate it. Let, therefore, the President call out "such portions of the National Guard or volunteer militia as may be necessary to provide for the public safety."

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN THE WEST. UNNECESSARY IN PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO—THE MILITARY POSTS—IMMIGRANTS TO BE DETAINED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Chicago, Sept. 3 (Special).—The cholera scare is increasing here, and today's reports from New-York have added to the general uneasiness. The chief anxiety seems to be over the fate of the World's Fair, and people are also wondering whether their relatives and friends now visiting in Europe will be able to return home before winter.

General Miles has received a circular letter from the War Department, calling attention to the necessity of having all military posts in good sanitary condition as a defense against cholera. The circular says: "Such measures should be taken not only at those posts which are most liable to invasion, on account of their vicinity to important commercial centers, but at all posts, as from the experience of former epidemics we know that our troops, even in the West, and on field service, are likely to become infected, and the disinfecting of the soil are urged as a measure of precaution."

The Department has expressed its willingness and desire to comply with requests for copies from all applicants to whom the work will be of practical service.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3.—The cholera scare has reached Pittsburgh. Five immigrants, who arrived in Philadelphia on the steamer Switzerland, from an infected delta on the steamer Kungst, fifteen miles from here. The case was reported to the State Board of Health, which has ordered the local authorities to have the immigrants isolated and isolated until all danger of infection has passed. So far as is known, the immigrants are in good health.

Detroit, Sept. 3.—At a special meeting of the Municipal Council last night, called for the purpose of considering the cholera question, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the Board of Health and Health Officer be and are hereby empowered and directed to adopt such measures and plans as in their judgment are wise and expedient to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera in the city, and that all expense to carry out such measures and regulations as they may adopt is hereby authorized."

President Harrison's proclamation will not do much toward keeping the disease from reaching this city, as it cannot be applied to vessels coming here. It is said that if its provisions are extended to railroad trains, the result will doubtless be the practical suspension of immigrant traffic through Detroit, as all the Canadian railroads will refuse to accept passengers for this point.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—While Collector Phelps has received no official notice yet regarding President Harrison's circular, he says he will act in accordance with the instructions in the circular as published in the press dispatches. He believes that the only danger this port has to fear is from the Panama steamers. He says that he will detain in quarantine every vessel carrying passengers from any port from which such vessels are known to have been special foreign port until such vessels are examined by special officers of the Treasury Department, and that this rule will apply to vessels from British Columbia as well as other foreign countries. He says that he will immediately advise the Department for authority to release her.

Minneapolis, Sept. 3.—Dr. Prendergast, Health Officer of this city, has issued quarantine orders to railroads and baggage carriers against rags destined here from any foreign port. The orders absolutely forbid bringing them into this city.

CHASING A FUGITIVE FROM QUARANTINE. Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—The Health Board to-day decided that the release of the lawyer, John A. Clark, of this city, from the steamship John Prince while in quarantine by his friend, Dr. Keyser, a member of the board, was illegal. The resolutions passed declare that the hazardeo physician, Dr. Herbst, erred in permitting the release and direct the Health Officer to return Clark to the vessel.

A friend informed Clark of the board's determination and he hastily left his office. When a clerk from the Health Office arrived later to convey Clark to the ship, the latter could not be found and the clerk started in pursuit. In view of the fact that the board also passed a resolution giving permission to release the British Princess from quarantine, the capture and return of Clark, it is generally thought, would be somewhat farcical.

The Health Board to-day agreed to lease the excursion steamer Georganna for thirty days with an option of ninety days, for disinfecting purposes. The vessel is to be fitted up for the accommodation of 1,000 or more passengers and with steam disinfecting apparatus.

Something to look out for—the fraudulent imitations, dilutions, and substitutes that are sold as Dr. Pierce's genuine medicine, at less than the regular price. Beware of cheap and deceptive, these genuine guaranteed medicines are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized agents. Beware of cheap and deceptive, these genuine guaranteed medicines are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized agents. Beware of cheap and deceptive, these genuine guaranteed medicines are now sold only through druggists regularly authorized agents.

R. H. MACY & CO., SIXTH AV., THIRTIETH TO FOURTEENTH ST. OPEN ON MONDAY.

FALL AND WINTER Cloaks and Wraps.

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED SAMPLE MODEL GARMENTS, ONE ONLY OF EACH KIND; ALSO, BIG VALUES IN MEDIUM WEIGHTS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' CLOTH CAPES IN WHIPCORD, BROADCLOTH, ASTRACHAN, AND VELVET, RIBBON TRIMMED, 41 INCHES LONG 12.49, 14.99

LADIES' MEDIUM WEIGHT REEFERS IN NAVY AND BLACK, WITH PEARL BUTTONS 3.49

CLAY DIAGONAL REEFER, HALF SILK, LINED, ALL SIZES. 6.24, 7.19

GIRLS' REEFERS IN TAN, BEDFORD CORD, AND SCOTCH MIXED CLOTHS, ALL SIZES. 2.74, 3.15

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL GRITCHENS IN PANTS AND SCOTCH MIXED EFFECTS, SIZES 6 TO 12 YEARS. 1.99, 2.49, 3.16

120 FANCY TAN SCOTCH CLOTH BOX REEFERS IN HEAVY WEIGHTS WITH IVORY AND PEARL BUTTONS. 3.99

Laces. SPECIAL LOT ORIENTAL LACES 3 TO 8 INCHES WIDE, WORTH FROM 15c. TO 25c. AT 1.18

BLACK SILK LACE DEMIPROCES, 8 TO 10 INCHES WIDE, WORTH FROM 35c. TO 45c., AT 1.26

DOTTED SWISS PARASOL COVERS. 1.24 AND 1.59

Dress Goods. THE STYLES SHOWN SO FAR THIS SEASON EMBRACE NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS IN VELVETS, CREPONS, IMPERIAL CORDS, OTTOMANS, CROCODILLES, DIAGONALS, CORDAILINES, ARMURES, AND THE LATEST NOVELTY, "PICOT CLOTH."

NOTE OUR PRICES AND QUALITIES IN BLACK CASHMERE AND SILK WARP HENRIETTS.

PINE QUALITY CASHMERE AT .59

EXTRA FINE CASHMERE AT .69

SUPERFINE CASHMERE AT .79

SILK WARP HENRIETTS AT 1.14

SILK WARP HENRIETTS AT 1.28

SILK WARP HENRIETTS AT 1.47

MEN'S FALL AND WINTER Underwear.

WHITE MERO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. 48 EACH

GRAY MERO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. 59 and 99 EACH

ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, IN WHITE AND GRAYS. 1.79, 1.99, 2.09, 2.29, 2.39, 2.59 EACH

SPECIAL: FULL REGULAR-MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, (MIDCOTT MILLS) IN WHITE, GRAY, AND BROWN. 99 EACH

LADIES' HIGH-NECK AND LONG-SLEEVE FRENCH BALMAIN VESTS, WITH LOW-NECK AND SLEEVELESS RIBBED LILE VESTS. 64, 59, 74, 44

RIBBED COTTON PANTS. 44

CHILDREN'S NATURAL WOOL VESTS, PANTS, AND DRAWERS, SIZE 10-INCH, RISE 10 EACH SIZE. 49

WHITE MERO VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS, SIZE 10-INCH, RISE 93 EACH SIZE. 33

Fine all silk satin edge ribbons: No. 16, worth 20c. yard, at .12 No. 7, worth 10c. yard, at .06 No. 2, worth 5c. yard, at .03

Hosiery. LADIES' FANCY SILK-PLATED HOSE, WORTH 90c. AT 1.54

VERTICAL STRIPED AND SILK-EM. BRODERED COTTON HOSE, WORTH 70c. AT 1.39

TWO-TONED LILE THREAD HOSE. 29

MEN'S SILK LILE, WORTH 40c. AT 1.24

SILK-EMBROIDERED COTTON HOSE, WORTH 90c. AT 1.33

CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK BICYCLE HOSE, ALL SIZES. 24

Our STAR SEWING MACHINE is unsurpassed. We sell it for less than One-half the usual price of other high-grade machine. 19.49, 22.49, and 23.49.

OPEN ON MONDAY.

Colored Silks. IN THE NEW WEAVES OF BENGALINE AND FAILLE FRANCAISE WE ARE SHOWING A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BENGALINE, NEW WEAVE, AT 1.24; WORTH 1.50

IN ROUND-CORD FAILLE FRANCAISE AT WORTH 1.25. 1.09; WORTH 1.50

WE HAVE RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF COLORS OF OUR CELEBRATED DOUBLE-WARP INDIA SILK, 30 INCHES WIDE, AT 1.69

WE ARE SHOWING A 27-INCH CREAM JAPANESE SILK 74. 30-INCH .69; WORTH 1.00

33-INCH .74; WORTH 1.00

Chenille Curtains. (3d Floor, New Building.) WE HAVE SECURED A FULL LINE OF BROMLEY MFG. CO.'S ROYAL CHENILLE CURTAINS, IN ALL THE NEW FALL DESIGNS, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, WHICH ARE MUCH LOWER THAN THE MANUFACTURER PERMITS RETAILERS TO SELL THEM AT, UNDER PENALTY OF REFUSING THEIR ORDERS.

WE SUBMIT TO NO DICTATION. OUR CUSTOMERS ARE THE FRIENDS WE AIM TO PROTECT.

THIRTY-FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES TO SELECT FROM AND IN COLORS OF OLD ROSE, TERRA COTTA, PEACH, RITSADA, SAGE, BROWN, BLUE, OLD RED, STEEL, &c., &c.

VERY RICH DADO AND FRIZEE, WITH HEAVY CHENILLE FRINGE, TOP AND BOTTOM, 7.23 and 8.89

VERY RICH COLORS, ALL QUALITY, FIGURED ALL OVER. 10.56 and 11.67