



THE FALL OF THE COMMONS ENGLAND ROUSED TO ANGER. THE BETTER SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTRY SHOCKED AND ASHAMED. BITTER RECRIMINATIONS IN THE PRESS.

London, July 29.—The verdict of the Victoria court-martial, the future of the Home Rule bill and even Great Britain's interest in the Franco-Siamese dispute have occupied only subordinate places in public attention since Thursday night. The fight in the House of Commons has been for two days a subject beside which all questions of national and international policy have appeared trivial to the unofficial political world of London. Countless questions are asked and reiterated in the newspapers and the Parliamentary lobbies. Who struck the first blow? Whose was the moral responsibility? Most Mr. Gladstone or Joseph Chamberlain or T. P. O'Connor bear the blame? When will there be an impartial investigation of the riot? These are a few of the inquiries which are discussed in every place where Members of Parliament and their adherents congregate. The partisan newspapers print columns to prove that the other party did it, and accusations little less bitter than those heard in the House, are being exchanged on editorial pages.

The persistence with which the worst offenses of members on both sides are being expounded by the party organs is deplored by most temperate men. The best part of the public undoubtedly is generally ashamed that the House of Commons should have fallen lower than the legislative assemblies of the Continent. "The Speaker" is one of the few publications voicing the best sense of the country. After denouncing, without partisan bias, the Parliamentary disturbers, it demands that the House "vindicate its honor by purging itself of the traitorous criminals who struck the first blows." This demand is exceedingly difficult of fulfillment. The fight was so general, and in many quarters so spontaneous, that in most cases it was almost impossible to name the aggressors.

Against a few members, however, the evidence is conclusive. Colonel Sanderson, the pugnacious champion of the Ulster Localists, is the most conspicuous one of them, although his friends assert that he did not strike out till after he was attacked by Michael Austin (Anti-Parnellite), Member for West Limerick, John William Lagan, the Liberal for South Leicestershire, who was bundled under a bench in punishment for his threatening Edward Carson, a Tory, is another marked man. All members agree that Mr. Lagan's conduct in forcing his way into the Opposition ranks was an unpardonable provocation. Every effort to get at the truth about the fight has resulted so far in the discovery that, although any number of members were involved in the jostling and struggling, comparatively few struck out right and left. Part of the turmoil was due to the efforts of peace-makers to separate combatants. Once in a tangled group, these peace-makers had to push and pull to extricate themselves, and many who were supposed at the time to be spilling for a round of fistfists are known now to have been merely trying to pacify the actual belligerents. William Redmond, for instance, who, in fact, worked hard to restrain the Parnellite members, was reported on Friday morning as having led the attack on Colonel Sanderson.

One of the most surprising features of the fight was that the injuries were not more serious. Several members struck out with all their muscle and planted their fists squarely in the faces of their antagonists. Colonel Sanderson will carry for days on his nose and temples the marks of Eugene Crean's Anti-Parnellite fist. He makes light of his injuries, however, saying that his head is as hard as a brickbat and good for any number of knocks in the future. Other injured members of the House show similar marks. Apologies have been exchanged in several cases, and most of the minor members have been fully restored to their normal humor. The party leaders are less forgiving, and continue to deplore the disgrace of the House. Men who were conspicuous in the fight are feeling their displeasure. The tone of yesterday's proceedings showed plainly that the leaders and their lieutenants on both sides felt chastened in spirit.

Many more members than usual went out to take tea on the Thames Embankment, that they might free themselves from recollections of the preceding night. They did not get the expected relief. The passengers on the river excursion boats peered them constantly with curious, derisive cheers, and shouted advice to make "Jim" Smith chairman for the House. It required only about an hour of this banter to clear the terrace. Keen sympathy is felt for Mr. Gladstone, who was deeply pained and humiliated by the riot. He did not have his glasses with him during the fight, and was not aware, therefore, of nine-tenths of what was happening. He heard the yells and saw a confusion of struggling forms. Otherwise he knew only what the other Ministers hastily told him before Speaker Peck's appearance. His sorrow was evident to all when he replied yesterday to Mr. Hunter's request that a committee be appointed to inquire into the fight. He spoke with trembling voice, and during his last sentences could hardly control his emotion.

Many members favor Mr. Hunter's plan of an inquiry, but the majority believe with the leaders that an investigation would serve only to rekindle all the heart-burnings and animosities, and therefore should be omitted. The whole affair is another fruit of the utter incompetency of Chairman Mellor. All agree that such a scene would have been impossible with Mr. Courtney, Mr. Mellor's Conservative predecessor, in the chair. "The Daily Chronicle" and "The Westminster Gazette" are emphatic in their demand that Mr. Mellor be retired at once.

his control? Tender regard for the memory of a favorite commander is well enough, say the Radical editors, but what is the personal character of one brave sailor when such a terrible loss of life as that of Tripoli is in question? The suggested explanation of Vice-Admiral Tryon's conduct is received with satisfaction in the teeth of thousands who have thought it ever since Rear-Admiral Markham's report arrived, but have not dared to speak it.

This morning the Prince of Wales's Britannia left the Southampton drydock, where she has been ready for her contacts at Cowes with Royal Pheasant's heronets. The Santanita and the Calluna are now on the stocks of the same dock. One of the most interesting affairs of next week's sport will be probably a race between the Britannia and Emperor William's Meteor, with each owner on board his boat. The Cowes season has already begun with full promise of enthusiastic participation. Nearly all the titled yachtsmen whose faces have been familiar in the last years are present. The Solent has never had a gayer appearance.

Forty lines of India Council bills were tendered again on Wednesday, but no allotment was made. For three successive weeks, therefore, the Council has been unable to sell any bills. In some quarters the absence of offers for the bills is attributed to concerted action of the banks, which are said to strive to depress exchange and obstruct the new policy of the India Government. "The Statist" and other reputable financial sheets say, however, that reports to this effect are false. The bankers have been greatly irritated by the reports sent by the Calcutta correspondent of "The Times," and have addressed a memorandum on the subject to the India Office. During the last week the silver market has been abnormal. The orders have not been large in the aggregate, but the supply for immediate delivery has been small.

The great strike of English coal miners is doing all the harm expected from it, and more. More than 250,000 men are now out. Coal prices have risen, despite all statements concerning an over-stocked market, and many iron works and factories are running short of fuel and must stop operations soon unless the supply be increased. A few factory owners have already given notice that they must close their concerns within a week or two.

The "Independence Belge" ridicules the story of "The Pall Mall Gazette" which, under the special commissioner's hand, found the thief, who about fifteen years ago, stole from Thomas Agnew & Sons Gainsborough's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire. Adam Wright, the "Pall Mall" man who called to talk with him as to his wife's fortune, says the Belgian journal, when he made the alleged confession. He laughed heartily and said that "The Pall Mall" had taken him seriously.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and numerous less titled sportsmen, have visited the Godswold stables to inspect Ormonde before his voyage to the Crimea. Robert Grant, American, was in the way of the and took farewell snuff shots at the great stallion.

The recollections of the Roman Catholic patriarch in Jerusalem, Bishop Plavi, is regarded as significant of the Pope's purpose to break the influence of the Triple Alliance in the East. Plavi, as an envoy of France, was in the West of England. He also opposed the Pope's intention to effect a union of the two branches of the Church in Jerusalem.

"Tom" Browne, the American whistler, has scored a success at the Tivoli, and has been engaged to appear next at the Casino in New York for five weeks, and will produce there a variety performance. All the specialties will be done by English or American stars. Minnie Singer, Alice Slaw, and the famous Homer Levy and several others will be on the program to fill engagements with him. Lois Fuller will soon sail for the same port.

ENGLISH GREETINGS TO THE KAISER. ESCORTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, HE ARRIVES AT COWES ON THE HOHENZOLLERN. London, July 29.—Emperor William, on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, arrived at Dover this morning from Kiel. Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Great Britain, was in the way of the and the Hohenzollern proceeded westward for the Solent. Some miles east of Spithead the royal yacht Osborne, with the Prince of Wales and a distinguished party on board, met the Hohenzollern, and after exchanging signals with the Emperor's yacht, sailed in company with her to Cowes, Isle of Wight.

As the two yachts entered the Solent salutes in honor of the German Emperor were fired at Portsmouth and Cowes. The Solent presented a picturesque appearance, the water being studded with yachts and pleasure craft, all of which were decorated with the German and British colors and hundreds of varicolored signal flags. An enthusiastic reception was given to the Kaiser by the British yachtsmen. The yacht Meteor, formerly the well-known British cutter "Thistle," which was defeated in the races for the America's Cup in 1892 by the Volunteer, is entered for some of the races.

HE WILL NOT RECEIVE THE ITALIANS. Montreal, July 29.—Mayor Desjardins declared something of a sensation to-day by declaring that personally he could take no part in the reception of the officers and men of the Italian warship which will arrive here on Monday. He says that, being a good Roman Catholic, he can take no part whatever in the reception of a warship belonging to a country whose Government was under the ban of the Vatican. The Mayor, a devout Knight of the Holy Roman Empire and a devout Catholic.

SUCIDE OF CANON PROTHRO'S WIFE. London, July 29.—Ecclesiastical and other circles were shocked to-day by the news that the wife of Canon George Prothro, a Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and vicar of the Queen's chapel, had committed suicide. Mrs. Prothro, who is 40 years of age, was at Whipplingham, near Osborne House, the Queen's home on the Isle of Wight. To-day, while temporarily insane, she escaped the observation of her husband and leaped from one of the windows of her room, and landed on the upper part of the rectory. She was almost instantly killed.

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET. Fall River, Mass., July 29 (Special).—The print cloth market is dull and the talk is of a falling down in becoming common. The sales of the week were made up wholly of odd goods. The weekly statement is as follows: Production, 140,000 pieces; deliveries, 125,000 pieces; stock on hand, 293,000 pieces; last week's stock, 223,000 pieces; sales, 84,900 pieces, of which 8,000 were spots and 76,900 futures. Sales for the weekly delivery: August, 75,000 pieces; September, 50,000 pieces; October, 23,000 pieces; November, 18,000 pieces; December, 16,000 pieces; January, 10,000 pieces; February, 1,000 pieces; March, 2,000 pieces. The market is dull and the price is 2 1/4 cents for 64x98s.

A BOOKKEEPER WHO STOLE ARRESTED. Inspector McLaughlin has received word of the arrest in Toronto, Canada, of Herman H. Benke, formerly a bookkeeper for Solomon & Brandt, commission-merchants at No. 135 Front-st., this city. On October 11, 1892, Benke left the city and had not been heard of since. Benke, 3000 after he went away it was found that he had taken \$22,000 of the firm's money with him. The case was given to the police and the Canadian police were warned to look out for him. He was arrested in Toronto on Friday.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THEIR TARIFF WAR.

THE LATTER COUNTRY MORE LIKELY TO BE INJURED THAN THE FORMER—COMPOSITION OF THE NEW REICHSTAG—PERSONAL. Berlin, July 29.—It is generally held here that the tariff war that has been started between Russia and Germany is more likely to cause damage to the former country than the latter. It seems that Russia in applying her maximum tariff on German products was mainly influenced by the unfavorable early reports regarding the harvest prospects in Germany. These reports, it is said, led Russia to believe that Germany, desiring Russian grain, etc., would not retaliate for the imposition by Russia of the highest tariff on imported German products. In this belief, however, she was disappointed, as the prompt action of the Federal Council in raising the German tariff on Russian products 50 per cent shows that Germany is not so dependent upon Russian cereals as the latter country appears to think. Had the early crop reports turned out to be correct the situation might have been different. Russia's belief was justifiable in the month of May, but the considerations then taken into account by Russia do not hold now. The condition of the crops, especially wheat and rye, has greatly improved. It is therefore argued that Germany can bide her time until Russia recognizes that whatever injury is done by the war falls mainly upon herself. It is worthy of note that Germany's source of grain supply is no longer confined to Russia. The returns for 1892 and the early part of 1893 show a great decrease in the quantity of grain imported into Germany from Russia. The chief regret as to the situation is expressed in financial circles.

NEW FLAG FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE. On the occasion of the Emperor's visit to Alsace-Lorraine in September a new flag, designed to be used in place of the one hitherto belonging to Alsace-Lorraine, will be hoisted. The new flag will bear an imperial crown on a silver field, which will be encircled by a white band resting on red and black bands.

THE CLERICALS AND TAX REFORM. Commenting upon the question of tax reform, the "Germania," an organ of the Centre, or Catholic, party, says that its party is determined to combat any scheme that will not reduce the imports to the lowest level. It adds that the apparent disposition to the contrary shown in the Government circles will be rigorously opposed.

THE NEW REICHSTAG ANALYZED. An analysis of the new Reichstag reveals that only four Hebrews hold seats. These are Heron Singer, Wurm, Stadlman and Schoenland, all of whom are Socialists. Rather more than a quarter of the members are of noble birth. There is a preponderance of landowners and farmers, their number reaching 145, but there are no less than 110 lawyers in the new House. Among the members of the other professional divisions noted is a master chimney-sweep.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS. Arthur Kube, of Berlin, who died a short time ago, bequeathed his entire fortune, amounting to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 marks, to the city. This money, according to the terms of the bequest, is to be used to fund a retreat for aged Protestant teachers, of both sexes, whose pensions are not sufficient to enable them to live in the manner to which they were accustomed during their teaching days.

AN ACTOR SERIOUSLY INJURED. During a performance of "Hamlet" at the Krenmach Theatre a few days ago, Herr Arnold, a member of the company of the Berlin Court Theatre, who was playing the title role, was struck in the last scene by the point of a sword close to one of his eyes. It is feared that the sight of the eye has been destroyed.

PREPARING TO INCREASE THE ARMY. The "Frankfurt Gazette" remarks upon the rapidity with which the preparations to meet the extensions made necessary by the Army bill are being made. The bill was passed by the Reichstag on July 15. On the 16th the War Office telegraphed, ordering an enlargement of the barracks at Frankfurt, and on the 17th the work was begun.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. BUNYON. Theodore Ruyton, American Minister to Germany, has been on a short trip to Mayence. He is now in Berlin. Mr. Haskins and his wife, a daughter of Mr. Ruyton, abandoned their proposed visit to the Engadine, owing to Mr. Haskins's health, which was not improved by his stay at Carlsbad. They have sailed from Bremen for New-York.

MRS. BOLLWAGEN TO RECOVER HER DOWER. A motion was granted in the superior Court, before Judge Dugro, yesterday, to confirm the report of E. H. Benn as referee in the suit of Magdalena H. Bollwagen against Emily S. Bollwagen, Arthur G. Bollwagen and others. The suit was brought by the widow of Frederick Bollwagen, who died wealthy, many years ago, to recover her dower and life estate in seven-fifths of property worth \$90,000 in this city, and also to recover damages for withholding her dower and life estate.

A DISASTROUS DROUGHT IN WEST VIRGINIA. Wheeling, W. Va., July 29.—West Virginia is suffering from the most severe and long continued drought which has been seen in many years. There has hardly been any rain since the first of the month, and during this period the weather has averaged about 85 degrees, while 100 has been reached three times and 95 several times. The Ohio River is little more than a creek, the wharf marks showing less than two feet in the channel.

Along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad there is great trouble in getting water for the locomotives. There have been several destructive forest fires. At Alaska four dwellings and several hundred acres of valuable hardwood timber were destroyed. W. W. and is a graduate of St. Charles College, near Elliott City, and St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore. He was consecrated Bishop of Wheeling in 1875. He will go to his new field of duty in September.

AN END OF POOLSELLING IN CONNECTICUT. Hartford, Conn., July 29.—The stringent Anti-Pool law goes into effect on Monday, as do the laws passed by the last General Assembly, under which it is illegal to sell pools or bet on any race, game or chance, or trial of skill of any animal. A room in this city where pool bets were sold on horse races, and which has probably taken \$100,000 out of Hartford in the three years it has been running, will close its doors to-night, and the proprietors say that they will not attempt any violation of the law.

BISHOP KAHN RECEIVES HIS PROMOTION. Washington, July 29.—The Right Rev. J. J. Kahn has received from Monsignor Starrett, auditor of the Apostolic Delegation, the Papal bulls by which he was transferred from the See of Wheeling to the Coadjutorship of St. Louis, with the title of Archbishop of oxyrinchus, an ancient metropolitan see of Egypt. Archbishop Kahn was born in 1840, at Martinsburg, W. Va., and is a graduate of St. Charles College, near Elliott City, and St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore. He was consecrated Bishop of Wheeling in 1875. He will go to his new field of duty in September.

NEWS OF THE DISABLED STEAMER SANTIAGO. The steamer Cienfuegos, which arrived here yesterday with eighteen of the passengers of the Santiago, which went ashore near Nassau on July 24, brought little news of the disabled steamer. The commander of the Cienfuegos said that when he left Nassau there was every indication that the Santiago would get off in a few days.

CROKER SAYS IT IS GOOD.

DEMOCRATS OUGHT TO BE SATISFIED WITH THE KILBRETH APPOINTMENT.

THE BOSS OF TAMMANY WAS NOT SO SURPRISED AS SOME PEOPLE IMAGINED—WAS HE CONSULTED—WHAT POLITICIANS THINK. Having taken time over night to consider the significance of ex-Justice James T. Kilbreth's appointment as Collector of the Port, Richard Croker sat in Tammany Hall and gave his opinion yesterday as follows:

"I think it is a good appointment. The new Collector is a man pointed by a Democratic President, and all good Democrats ought to be satisfied. I was not as much surprised at it as some people imagined." Mr. Croker did not say that he had been consulted by Mr. Cleveland on the subject of the selection of Mr. Kilbreth, but he did not appear averse to allowing such an impression to be created.

Commissioner Michael T. Daly indorsed the new Collector as "a very able man and a good Democrat," and felt sure that he would "not be allied to any political faction."

There was a profound impression among Tammany men yesterday that they had little to expect from the new Collector. On the other hand, the anti-machine men hailed the appointment as a joyful indication that the National Administration was about to extend them a helping hand.

Assemblyman Otto Kemmer, who deserted the Tammany Hall camp at Albany last winter and is now actively engaged in organizing the New-York "Citizens' Democracy and getting ready for a fight with the Tiger in the next campaign, declared yesterday that he was delighted with Mr. Kilbreth's appointment.

"What do you think the appointment means?" Mr. Kemmer was asked. "It means, undoubtedly," he replied, "that the snap-machine Democrats of the State are to be forced to take back seats, and that in this city of New-York the Tammany rascals are to be turned out."

"What considerations have influenced the President's action?" "I think the candidate's fitness had much to do with it, but the result of the appointment will be such as I state. The machine element in the Democratic party, led by Murphy, Croker and Sheehan, the imperial triumvirate, who staked their political fortunes on Hill's Presidential boom, were repudiated by the people in the last election, and Mr. Kilbreth's appointment is good evidence that the President has not misinterpreted the verdict of the people."

"Do you think that the Administration means to make a determined fight against Tammany Hall?" "Undoubtedly. The days of Tammany Hall are numbered. It must go."

"What will be the effect on your organization—the New-York Citizens' Democracy?" "It will be greatly strengthened by this appointment. It was organized, regardless of considerations of Federal patronage, but the mere knowledge that the enemy is not to be entrenched in power at New-York's Custom House will aid us materially. It makes no difference whether we are recognized or not so long as Tammany Hall is ignored. The movement against Tammany will thrive on its own intrinsic merits, for it is the fight of honest, intelligent and patriotic citizens against a corrupt and unscrupulous oligarchy. The Tammany rascals are bound to go."

Among the politicians who were present as in the number of ex-Justice Kilbreth's backers yesterday was Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland. It became known that he was so much of a friend to the new Collector last fall as to ask for his reappointment as a police justice. It was said that Mayor Grant came near taking the responsibility of giving him another year's term to please Senator Gorman.

Tammany men like Speaker Wigwam, a case for might have befallen the Wigwam. The speaker said yesterday: "He is certainly a much better man for us than Kernan, Poucher, Fairchild, Magone, or any of those up-country Democrats who have been mentioned for the place."

Deputy Commissioner Maurice E. Holahan said that Judge Kilbreth would make a good collector, and that Walter H. Bunn, the new Anti-Snapper and Attorney, would also make a good officer. Mr. Holahan had business with Mr. Bunn, he said, while the latter was United States Marshal of the Northern District of New-York and he was Special Treasury Agent, and he also found Mr. Bunn a bright, able man.

Ex-Commissioner D. Lowber Smith, now Assistant Deputy Controller, who is to be a collaborator with Justice Kilbreth in the coming year, expressed his pleasure at Mr. Kilbreth's appointment. "I understand," he said, "that Judge Kilbreth is E. C. Benedict's lawyer, and we all know what close friends Cleveland and Benedict are." Mr. Benedict is Mr. Cleveland's neighbor at Buzzard's Bay, and he is in Mr. Benedict's yacht, on his trips to and from Gray's Gables. The reason for this was in looking for the moving cause of the appointment Mr. Benedict and his steam yacht ought not to be overlooked.

E. Ellery Anderson, former president of the Reform Club, and prominent in the Anti-Snapper camp throughout the war of 1892 on Hill and the Democratic machine, said yesterday that he was well acquainted with both Mr. Kilbreth and Mr. Bunn. He spoke highly of Mr. Kilbreth as a lawyer and a man, and thought he would make an excellent Collector.

"He is a man of fact and a good judge of men," he said, "and has a thorough knowledge of New-York politics. I think that he will adhere strictly to the Civil Service regulations as regards the places which come under the Civil Service law. I have no doubt that he will consider their qualifications rather than their factional services, and that if he is not a Democrat, he will be a serious error. I am quite sure that Mr. Kilbreth was not appointed to do any such work. Mr. Cleveland can hardly wish to have the office used for such a purpose."

As a general thing more bitterness was shown against Mr. Bunn than against Mr. Kilbreth. It was said that Mr. Bunn had been more conspicuous in his opposition to the Snapper machine than the other party during the last Democratic campaign. It was said that Mr. Bunn had given repeated evidence of his hostility to Murphy, Sheehan & Co. when the Hill machine got control of the Democratic State Committee one of his first acts in reorganizing was to "bounce" Mr. Bunn, who held the place of secretary.

MR. HENDRICKS IS HAUPY. WHAT THE POLITICIANS AT SARATOGA THINK OF THE APPOINTMENTS. Syracuse, N. Y., July 29 (Special).—Collector Hendricks said today that he did not know Mr. Kilbreth, but had heard of him. He was happy to be relieved. He will return to New-York on Monday.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 29.—When seen this morning concerning the appointments of James A. Kilbreth to be Collector and Walter H. Bunn to be Attorney of the Port of New-York, Governor Flower, Senator Murphy and ex-Major H. J. Grant were non-committal. Senator James Smith, Jr., of New-Jersey, knew Judge Kilbreth, but had no opinion to state. Congressman John R. Fellows thought they were good appointments. Kilbreth is a Cleveland man, but one who has never opposed the New-York machine. "Ben" Wood said that they were weak men.

HEARNS Facts, Not Fancies. CHALLENGE SALE.

WITHOUT EXAGGERATION OF Quantity, Quality, or Value, We Offer as Fine Stock of New Desirable Goods As We Have Ever Shown. WE SHALL SELL LOWER THAN ANY OTHER STORE. WILL OFFER EQUAL QUALITIES. We shall Not Offer Inferior Goods At Any Price.

Muslins and Sheetings. A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY AT SILVER PRICES. BLEACHED MUSLINS. Fruit of loom, 4 1/2 cents; Rival, 4 1/2 cents; Brown muslin, 2 1/2 cents. BEST SHEETINGS. Ten quarter, 10 1/2 cents; Nine quarter, 10 1/2 cents; Eight quarter, 10 1/2 cents; Seven quarter, 10 1/2 cents; Six quarter, 10 1/2 cents; Five quarter, 10 1/2 cents.

Dress Goods and Flannels. 28 inch Donet Flannels, 3 1/2 cents; 28 inch Flannel, 3 1/2 cents; Fancy Mixed Dress Flannels, 3 1/2 cents; Wood Chevrons, 4 1/2 cents; Wood Diagonals, 4 1/2 cents; Figured Wood Diagonals, 4 1/2 cents; Fancy Striped Dress Flannels, 4 1/2 cents; Fancy Mixed Dress Flannels, 4 1/2 cents; 36 inch Plain Cashmeres, 15 1/2 cents; 36 inch Striped Suitings, 15 1/2 cents; French All Wool Challis—extra wide, 18 1/2 cents; French Fancy Bengaline—extra wide, 18 1/2 cents.

Wash Dress Fabrics. CHALLENGE Fast colors. Best Quality—Best Styles—Large and Small Figures—Light and Dark Grounds—Navy, Black, Cadet, Brown, Green, Pink and Light Blue. Regular price eight cents. GINGHAM. Pink, Light Blue and Heliotrop, 6 1/2 cents; Plaid, Stripes and Checks, 6 1/2 cents; Fancy French Novelty, 10 cents; Scotch Laid Work, 12 1/2 cents; Scotch fine Cloth—32 inches wide, 12 1/2 cents; Fine Zephyr, 6 1/2 cents; Novelty—Best American make, 6 1/2 cents; Beveled for Aprons—38 inches wide, 6 1/2 cents; Checks for Aprons—warranted, 6 1/2 cents.

SATEENS. The Finest French, 20 cents; Best quality French, 20 cents; Fancy French—handsome styles, 20 cents; Navy Blue Stripes, dots and figures, 19 cents; French Printed—Bik and cold grounds, 12 1/2 cents; Cashmere finish—fast Black, 12 1/2 cents; French Twill—new styles, 9 1/2 cents; India Dots and Shepherd Checks, 5 1/2 cents; Gola Floral, 5 1/2 cents; Satin Serge—40 inches wide, 5 1/2 cents.

PERCALES. The Best French—full yard wide, 12 1/2 cents; Cardinal, Gosselin, and Indigo Blue, 12 1/2 cents; Fine French—36 inches wide, 12 1/2 cents; Best American—32 inches wide, 6 1/2 cents. BATISTES. Finest Silk finish, 12 1/2 cents. LAWS. Finest French—40 inches wide, 12 1/2 cents; Best Irish—40 inches wide, 12 1/2 cents; Fancy Stripes, 8 1/2 cents; Finest Stripes—fancy designs, 7 1/2 cents.

ORGANDIES. Finest Scotch—light shades, 15 cents; Finest American—dark grounds, 9 1/2 cents. CAMBRICS. Black and Second Morning Dress and Shirt Waist styles, 5 1/2 cents; Striped styles—fast colors, 4 1/2 cents. CALICOES. Standard—fancy styles, 4 1/2 cents; Quilting styles—bright colors, 3 1/2 cents; Shirting styles, 3 1/2 cents. CHEVIOTS. Extra heavy, for Eton Suits, 6 1/2 cents. SKERVACKERS. Extra heavy—the best quality, 12 1/2 cents; Stripes and Checks—fast colors, 5 1/2 cents. MILLIS. Finest Fancy Dotted, 15 cents; Fancy Figured, 7 1/2 cents. DANISH CLOTH AND CREPES. All the newest and single shades, 8 1/2 cents. INDIGO BLUES. The finest and best full yard wide, 12 1/2 cents; Finks dots, stripes and figures, 7 1/2 cents; Fancy stripes and dots—fast colors, 5 1/2 cents. TURKEY REDS. Fine quality, for children's dresses, 12 1/2 cents; Quilting styles—brilliant colors, 6 1/2 cents.

Silk Department. 27 1/2 Figured and Fancy Stripes—Pongees, 50 cents; Japanese Wash Silks—fancy stripes, 50 cents; Finest India Silks—26 inches wide, 60 cents; Finest Silk Bengalines, 60 cents; Finest Striped Pongees, 60 cents; Finest India Silks—new designs, 75 cents; 28 1/2 Figured and Fancy Stripes—all shades, 75 cents; 28 1/2 Black China Silks, 75 cents; 28 1/2 Black Japan Silks—24 inches wide, 60 cents; 28 1/2 Fine Black Japanese Silks—27 inches wide, 75 cents.

Ladies' Wraps and Dresses. Here are goods that we cannot buy at twice the price that we sell—AT A DOLLAR NINETY-EIGHT. Cloth Wraps—Black and all colors—embroidered and Beaded, elegant styles; worn about Eight dollars, we name as many prices as we can—Description Short. WHAT WE PROMISE WE WILL DO. WE WILL DO FAR MORE THAN WE PROMISE. Advertisement Does Not Contain One-Quarter of the Offerings.

AT 89 1/2 Colored Cheviot Suits—long coat, 81.00; 4 1/2 Tailor made and Eton Dresses, 12.00; 8 1/2 English Check Dresses—braided trim, 18.00; 11 1/2 Cloth and Silk Combination, 22.00; 13 1/2 Cloth, Navy, Persian trim, 25.00; 13 1/2 Cloth—silk ribbon—velvet trim, 30.00; 13 1/2 Fine Cloth—silk—Bengaline trim, 32.00; 17 1/2 Fine Cloth—embroid and appliqued, 40.00; 2 1/2 Colored Cheviot Jackets, 5.00; 2 1/2 With intricately shoulder Cape, 6.00; 3 1/2 Double Breast—silk—long turtleneck, 6.00; 5 1/2 With Colored Revers and appliqued, 12.00; 9 1/2 Lined throughout with paid silk, 19.00; 12 1/2 Broad-lobb—fancy silk linings, 22.00; 13 1/2 Fine Black Cloth—silk lined, 23.00; 15 1/2 Fine Empire Cloth—Eton effect, 30.00; 19 1/2 Tweed Coat—silk lined throughout, 35.00; 20 1/2 Cambric Shirt Waists—figured, 40.00; 30 1/2 Others—blue plaid, ruffled front, 50.00; 60 1/2 Figured Lawn—the plaid, 60.00; 75 1/2 Saton—plain, striped and dotted, 100.00; 1 1/2 Cloth, Navy, Persian trim, 1.49; 1 1/2 Fine French Lawn—ruffled front, 1.75; 2 1/2 Striped Wash Silk Waists, 5.50; 3 1/2 Changeable Sarah Silk Empire, 6.00; 4 1/2 China and Saton—ruffled front, 8.00; 4 1/2 Figured Sarah Silk—deep ruffles, 10.00; 1 1/2 China, Navy, Persian trim, 3.50; 6 1/2 Figured Cambric Wrappers, 1.00; 6 1/2 French Cambric—shoulder ruffles, 1.00; 1 1/2 White Lawn—ruffled front, 1.75; 1 1/2 White Cross-hatched Bolero jacket, 2.49; 2 1/2 With emroid yoke—Waistcoat, 4.50; 4 1/2 Wood Challis Toga—lace trim, 8.00; 4 1/2 White Lawn—silk lined and lace, 1.75; 6 1/2 French Cambric—silk sleeves, 12.00; 8 1/2 China Silk—embroid silk ruffles, 14.00; 10 1/2 Cream and Two-toned China Silk, 18.00.

Ladies' Underwear. 9 1/2 Ladies' Corset Covers—all sizes, 25 cents; 18 1/2 V shape Corset Covers—embroid trim, 29 cents; 37 1/2 Mother Hubbard Gowns—double yokes, 50 cents; 58 1/2 Others—embroid and insertings, 80 cents; 27 1/2 Modia Chemise—lace trim, 1.00; 47 1/2 Chemise—lace trim—all sizes, 65 cents; 18 1/2 Drawers—hem and tucks, 33 cents; 47 1/2 Drawers—embroid and insertings, 65 cents; 27 1/2 Walking Skirts—hem and tucks, 40 cents; 47 1/2 Walking Skirts—embroid ruffles, 40 cents; 9 1/2 Children's Drawers—hem and tucks, 75 cents; 9 1/2 Ladies' White Lawn Apron—lace trim, 20 cents; 19 1/2 Nurses' Aprons—hem and tucks, 30 cents; 19 1/2 Ladies' Cambric Shirt Waists, 40 cents; 2 1/2 White Lawn—silk lined and lace, 1.75; 4 1/2 Saton, Lawn and Persian waists, 1.25; 05 1/2 White Lawn—cold and white emroid, 1.50.

In Infants' Department. INFANTS' OUTFITS. Forty-three pieces, value \$19.97, value \$16.00. as follows: 4 Night Slips, 25c; 2 Day Slips, 47c; 1 Trimmered Dress, 75c; 10 Trimmered Skirts, 75c; 2 Plain Skirts, 55c; 2 Flannel Skirts, 65c; 1 Stitched Skirt, 1.00; 3 Barrows, 44c; 22 Bonnet Bands, 19c; 3 Cambric Skirts, 12 1/2c; 12 Diapers, 7c; 6 Lace Trimmered Bibs, 3c; 1 Knit Sacquo, 3c; 3 Booties, 11c; 43 pieces, \$9.97.

Boys' Clothing. 35c Boys' Washable Knee Pants, 4 to 10 yrs, 59c; 90c Cheviot and Flannel Pants, 4 to 15 yrs, 1.00; 90c Washable Sailor Suits, 4 to 7 yrs, 1.50; 1.00 Flannel Sailor Suits, 4 to 7 yrs, 1.50; 1.40 Two-piece Sailor Suit—braided trim, 2.00; 1.90 Double Breast Cheviot Suits, 4 to 15 yrs, 3.00; 1.90 Saton finish Silk Waists—plaid, 35c; 1.90 Laided Percalé Waists—all sizes, 35c; 47c White Lawn Flanneling Houses, 35c; 70c Others—white and cold emroid trim, 1.00.

Special Sale this week. In Shoes. 500 pairs Ladies' Russel Cat Oxfords, hand-sewed—all widths—sizes 8 to 6—good value at \$1.98, 89c; 400 pairs Ladies' Russel Goat Oxfords—all sizes and widths—good value at \$2.25, \$1.19; Ladies' White Italian Shoes, cork soles—good value at \$1.00, 80c; Boys' Russel Oxfords—sizes 3 to 10—good value at \$2.00, \$1.00.

Lace Department. 300 Nottingham Lace Bedspreads, full size—regular price \$3.00, 90c; Fine Scotch Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide—30 styles—value 4.00, 1.90; Figured Chemise Portieres, fringed top and bottom, value 10.00, 4.90; Fancy Matted Chemise Portieres, double width—regular value 1.00, 49c; Manufacturers' Curtains Samples, lace—face—five hundred patterns, 1 to 3 yds long, 15c to 3.00; Colored Stripe Scrims, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 yds wide, 15c; Figured China Silks, 31 inches wide—50 styles, worth 35c, 49c; Best Saxony Chemise Table Linens, 1 1/2 yds. square, 1.49; 2 yds. square, 2.49.