RACE PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

WILL DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NEGRO PROVE TO BE ITS SOLUTION?

VIEWS OF SOUTHERN EDITORS ON THE QUESTION.

The first of the following letters came to The Tribune, unsolicited, from J. A. MacKnight, who was at one time United States Consul to St Helena. He has been for years in business in Birmingham, Ala. To see how far his views of the situation in that State and in the South generally were held by others, a copy of the letter was sent to the editors of leading Republican and independent newspapers in the Southern States. The answers received are given below:

MR. MACKNIGHT'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The day is near at hand when the negroes of Alabama will be disfranchised by law, like those of North Carolina and Mississippi. No other purpose was in view in the calling of a Constitutional Convention for the present year, and Republicans throughout the South are speculating on the probable effects of this legislation, which has been looked upon generally as retrogressive and, in a manner, destructive.

At the outset it may be stated as a certainty that in the South it is believed the Republican party will be strengthened and benefited in the end by the limitations of the franchise now proposed and already accomplished. At first sight their reason for this belief is not clear, but it becomes so on closer examination.

The "solid South" is already honeycombed with Republican ideas and new grown faith in Republican policies. Everywhere in these days you hear the common people saying: "We always have good times when the Republican party is in power at Washington, and bad times when the Democrats are in power."

In the recent Presidential campaign several counties in this State gave substantial majorities for the McKinley electors, while supporting the Democratic State ticket. And it was the universal sentiment among the substantial people of the State that the success of the Republican party was devoutly to be wished for. The most influential newspapers of the State—"The Montgomery Advertiser" and "The Birmingham News"—while nominally Democratic, came out broadly against Bryan and in favor of McKinley, on the ground that the business interests of their constituents could not afford the disturbance and uncertainty which must inevitably result from the election of the former.

Under this policy the circulation of these papers, and of others which took the same view, was greatly increased, and they may be practically regarded to-day as permanent bulwarks of Republican national policy in the South.

Industries are growing up rapidly throughout the South, the success of which is largely, if not wholly, dependent upon the maintenance of Republican policies and a permanent and steady financial system. The ruin which would sweep over these enterprises from any sudden and violent disturbance of either of these conditions would resemble the havoc made by the hurricane at Galveston. This important fact is deeply impressed upon the minds of all those enterprising men—thousands of whom are of Southern birth—who have embarked their brains, skill and capital in the development of their section's marvellous resources. It is becoming daily more familiar to the small farmers and landowners, to the artisans and to those who earn their livelihood by daily toil.

Some of the results are right on the surface where all may see them. Wages have almost doubled in many pursuits in the last three years, and thousands of men who were helplessly idle at the beginning of that period are now employed steadily at good pay. This is not only true of the Birmingham district, but it is equally so of all the cities and towns of this State and other States, and has in many places spread out into the country districts.

Birmingham's growth has been phenomenal. Nothing to approach it has been seen in the United States in recent years. The census reports show that the city nearly doubled in population in the last ten years. But that is only an index to the story. The amount of capital invested in great enterprises—coal, iron, steel and manufacturing—has been quadrupled, and in merchandising and banking the increase has been enormous. The greater proportion of this increase has come since McKinley was elected President, and all the people of Alabama are becoming aware of the fact.

Now, the bearing of all this on the "race problem" and on the political situation is not far to seek. Eliminate the race problem and the white voters will divide, of their own accord, on party lines. Even the old Bourbon Democracy, which will always seek to maintain its supremacy in State affairs, will largely vote for Republican policies in the Nation so long as it believes that it can foster and promote its business interests by so doing. The "common people" are looking for light. They have not had much as yet.

But they are waking up. Within the last year or more many of them have made trips to the cities—a thing they have never done heretofore. They are putting a little furniture into their cabins, and in many cases replacing their cabins by comfortable cottages. They are introducing lamps into their homes, and striving to give their children at least a knowledge of reading and writing, the lack of which they are beginning to feel keenly in their own case. Thousands of these "common people" are growing restive under the domination of a "ruling class," who have always directed them, with something of a menace in their tone, to vote solid for the Democracy in order to prevent negro ascendency. They begin to see the strings which have so long moved their frightful bugaboo, and the virtual disfranchisement of the negro will give it the coup de grace. They are beginning to think and act for themselves. They are naturally a liberty loving and independent spirited people. The time for keeping them down as the "white trash" has passed, and, with the negro bugaboo forever silenced and laid away, they will find their natural place in the Republican party, to which they have a strong leaning.

Negro leaders and representatives of negro thought, like Booker T. Washington and Professor Councill, have long held that the right to vote is really demoralizing and damaging to either negroes or whites who have no intelligent realization of the obligations of citizenship. That there are many such of both races in the South, as well as in other parts of the country, nobody questions. It may be that only the ignorant negroes can be disfranchised in the South, while the ignorant whites will be accorded their full rights as citizens—so long as they vote the Democratic ticket.

But that even ignorant whites will long submit to the dictation under which they have lived in the past is not to be expected. The leaven is at work. The intelligent classes are breaking away from the leading strings and driving strings of the Bourbon bosses, and the day is at hand when those who are less favored by education and fortune will support, at least in National affairs, the party which has recently brought them relief from intolerable burdens and depression, and which offers them hope and independence for the future.

Alabama will, most probably, be the first of the old Confederate States to join the Republican ranks of its own free will and accord. This change will come soon or late, according to the wisdom and honesty of the Republican leaders of the State, who are now divided and haggling over spoils. The ranks can be quickly filled up with enthusiastic recruits under the impetus which has been given by improved conditions that are universally ascribed to Republican success. But for the bickering and jealousies which now exist among the rival factions, the Republican party, with the race problem settled, could soon be made an important force in the affairs of this State.

All the South, and Alabama in particular, is in need of more scholars. Thousands among the rising generation will be, like their fathers, wholly illiterate. The habit of reading cannot be cultivated among persons who have not learned the alphabet. It is a hopeful sign that even in the most remote country districts, where many of the denizens have been accustomed to look on education as a bad thing, there is an increasing desire for schools. Parents are making sacrifices in order to send their boys and girls to such schools as are available. These are often primitive affairs, but they are a stepping stone, and with their increase the demand for reading matter is growing.

Thousands of copies of The Weekly Tribune should be circulated in all those regions where Republican notions are budding or in an incipient state. The Republican leaders in every Southern State ought to see to this, but as most of them are thinking only of their selfish interests, any such enlightened project will have to be carried out by individuals. It is my opinion that no such field exists to-day for a Republican paper of National standing like The Tribune as is to be found in this State and in other sections of the South. All that is necessary in order to secure subscribers is the knowledge that such a paper can be had each week for $1 a year.

As a missionary of Republican ideas it would be invaluable, while the information it contains on agriculture and horticulture, on general topics and on the news of the day, would render it a teacher and an educator whose influence would rapidly spread in all directions.

J. A. MACKNIGHT.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 20, 1901.

SMALL HOPE IN LOUISIANA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I deem it advisable to premise such observations as your request seems to demand by a brief statement of the position of "The Item." For I take it that it is the views of the paper and not my own that are desired. "The Item" is independent in the full sense of the term upon all local issues, but upon questions of National importance, believing in sound money and protection, is generally in sympathy with the policies of the Republican party. It is not in touch with the Democratic State administration, nor identified with either of the two wings into which the Republican party here is divided. From such a coigne of vantage it undertakes, without partisan bias, to serve the public interest and to promote the progress and prosperity of this section. I may be mistaken, but I indulge in the conviction that in so far as this State is concerned the opinions of "The Item" may be accepted as dispassionate and free from prejudice.

The disfranchisement of the negro declared in the Louisiana Constitution of 1898 was to become effective only after December 31 of that year, but by the voluntary action of the colored race it was practically made operative upon the adoption of the new suffrage enactments. Immediately after the incorporation into the organic law of these proscriptive provisions, the opinion was very largely entertained that the long expected opportunity for the organization of a powerful white Republican party had at last been afforded. In fact, the enthusiastic predictions of The Tribune's Birmingham correspondent sound like mere echoes of the forecasts here.

Nearly a quarter of a century of undisputed domination had encouraged the Democratic "bosses" to abandon the conservative and economic policies which popularized the terms of Wiltz, Nicholls and McEnery, and by an insidious but steady extension to strengthen the power and patronage of the Executive and to erect a machine, with the Governor at its head, which absolutely controlled the selection of public officers.

Without undertaking to enumerate the causes, it may be stated as a fact that in both 1896 and 1900 a majority of the white people of the State was opposed to the Democratic party, its methods and its abuses. But, extended as was the dissatisfaction which existed, the opposition lacked cohesion, and there was no platform upon which its irreconcilable elements could be united. As a consequence the recalcitrants either abstained from voting or preferred Democracy to Wimberly or Warmoth.

An effort was made to organize a white Republican party. This effort, instead of meeting encouragement at the hands of the Administration, was intentionally discriminated against through the machinations of the remnant of the old Carpet Bag regime, aided and abetted by Senator Hanna and his associates.

An appeal to the electorate readily indicated that the vast majority of the Republican party—if so magniloquent an expression be permissible in regard to so slight a vote—was allied with the faction commonly designated as the "Sugar Planters." The "Sugar Planters" accordingly commanded recognition at Philadelphia, but were subsequently again ignored by the President.

It would be impossible to convey any adequate impression of the bitterness of the enmity provoked by the carpet baggers during the nine years of their disastrous rule, or the strength with which it has endured. No party in which Warmoth or Kellogg is estimated a factor can attract to its support any but interested followers. The prominence of the former in the councils of the "Sugar Planters," as well as the general belief that the Republicanism of the sugar and rice producers proceeded from purely selfish motives, kept aloof from their ranks every other disaffected element. On the other hand, Kellogg's influence at Washington and the favor accorded the carpet bag and negro coalition which is entrenched in the Custom House has created the impression that the Administration is arrayed against the better sentiment of the people of the South.

Under such conditions it may readily be appreciated that no sane man looks hopefully forward to the redemption of Louisiana, or even to the alignment of the section which depends upon protection with the party that supplies it.

These are some among the causes that have contributed to the sorry showing made by the Republicans of this section at the polls. But even if a party organization were established to which the people could be induced to rally, merely the first step would be taken in the contest which is expected "to be followed by a breaking up of the Solid South."

So long as the present iniquitous election laws continue to disgrace our statute books there is not the remotest chance of turning out the machine. The people vote, but the Governor's appointees control the result. Not until the disgruntled elements that oppose Democracy, as practised in this State, shall have made common cause against election methods which are devised to throttle any fair expression of the popular will, can we hope for that peaceful revolution which alone can afford us relief.

The new Constitution makes it impossible for the Governor to succeed himself. There is a possibility that a falling out over the spoils may yet disrupt the local Democracy. In this—not in the upbuilding of a white Republican party—lies as yet the one hope of the opposition.

LIONEL ADAMS,
Managing Editor of "The Daily Item."

New-Orleans, Jan. 22, 1901.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There exists a determined purpose on the part of the South to disfranchise the negroes. This purpose is undisguised and is boldly advocated in private and in public life, in the legislative halls of the Southern States and in the Congress of the Nation. Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina led the assault against the political rights and privileges of the negro, and through constitutional conventions have succeeded in practically annulling within their bounds the Fifteenth Amendment. Other States are following their example. It has long since been apparent to every thoughtful mind that this purpose to disfranchise the negro in the South is fixed and settled. The declaration has gone forth that so far as possible every negro is to be disfranchised, but no white man, except for crime. The question might be asked, What crime? Any pretext will disfranchise the negro. It will require any number of reasons to disfranchise a white Democrat.

There was hope in the hearts of the negroes that the Republican party would stay this tide of open lawlessness practised against them, and refuse to allow the Constitution of the United States to be ruthlessly trampled upon, but one adverse decision after another has been handed down from the Supreme Court, and contest after contest has been decided against him in Congress, giving the seat to the Democratic contestant who had secured the election certificate as the immediate result of this disfranchising system, proving the hope baseless. Guaranteed rights and privileges under the Constitution proved to be such only in name.

State rights were the pernicious doctrine for which the South fought forty years ago, and on the battlefield she was defeated. State rights is the pernicious doctrine for which the Democratic party fights to-day in the political arena, and her persistence is leading on to victory. The ideas and wishes of the South are being acquiesced in by the North, and these are gradually revolutionizing sentiment and policy. The disfranchising of the negroes is bringing the North and the South together. The North, like St. Paul, is "consenting to the death of Stephen," but the future hope of the race lies in a possible conversion or awakening of the North and the South to a sense of humiliation because of injustice and wrong perpetrated and allowed, and a return to methods more in keeping with that expression of true chivalry, "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

Those who oppose negro manhood suffrage have succeeded by wiles and strategy in bringing about the present condition of affairs, and have adroitly adjusted themselves to the commercial idea or spirit which seems to influence the dominating class in the political affairs of the country. The negro has not yet become a commercial factor, and in this lies the lukewarmness of the Government in his defence. The Government is feeling here and there and everywhere for commercial partners, and as the negro in the South does not measure up to the requirements of the spirit of the times another partner is chosen, who has been bitterly opposed to him ever since his enfranchisement. We do not say that these opponents of negro manhood suffrage are not sincere in their professed desire to contribute to the material progress of the Nation, but we do say that the concessions that they request the conservative and patriotic element of the Nation to make are incompatible with the idea that this is truly an asylum of the oppressed, the home of the free, a Nation where all classes of its population are allowed equal rights before the law without regard to previous conditions. It is purchasing the reconciliation of this class at too high a cost, as future results, if the policy is fully acquiesced in by the Nation, will surely demonstrate.

It may be considered mere sentiment to say that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," yet no nation can be regarded just which consents to the virtual re-enslavement of more than 12 per cent of its population for the sake of insuring its monetary enhancement. This in its essence is what the nullification of the negro's rights as a citizen means.

There is a growing sentiment in the North, in harmony with the sentiments of the South, that this is the "white man's country," and that the negro should stand aside politically. There is little doubt as to the outcome of the present trend of sentiment and policy. Beyond a doubt it means the elimination of the race question from politics by the illegal withdrawing of rights and privileges guaranteed to the negro by amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and hence the elimination from active participation in political matters of the race which for thirty-five years has been a bone of contention in American politics. This will divide the "Solid South," and bring into existence in the South a Republican party whose antecedents and ideas are alien to Republican principles, and will be the beginning of a rapid change in National policy, resulting for a season at least in the dominance of Southern ideas and sentiments throughout the country; but in the reaction that will surely follow the negro will receive the rights and privileges to which as a man and a citizen he is entitled.

GEORGE C. ROWE.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26, 1901.

Mr. Rowe, although a native of Connecticut, has lived in the South since 1876. He was for nine years editor and publisher of "The Charleston Enquirer," recently discontinued.—[Ed.

CONDITIONS IN FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your letter asking my views as to the probability of eliminating the race question from politics by the disfranchisement of the negro voters and its effect on the breaking up of the "Solid South" is received. In reply allow me to say that the race question south of Mason and Dixon's line is the dominant issue.

It is taking precedence of every other consideration. The consensus of public opinion is rapidly growing among white people, both Democratic and Republican, in the South in favor of the establishment of a white Republican party. The race problem involves questions which have been the irrepressible conflict of the ages and will be until settled by some honorable process that shall do equal and exact justice to both the white and black races. Whether it shall come about through the disfranchisement of the colored race and going back on the pledges made by the Republican party to the negroes after the war or through some other political change is the all important question of the hour.

The chief factor in assisting most to break the "Solid South" lies in the wise economic views and policy of the Republican party. The election of Mr. McKinley four years ago and his re-election last year have had a powerful effect in changing the Democratic sentiment toward Republicanism in the South. The solid South de facto is already bursted. Conditions have changed here, and with them public sentiments on all sound economic questions.

The white people of the South will not endure negro domination; neither will they affiliate with them in social or fraternal relations. Conferring important Federal offices on colored men is an affront that every white man in the South takes personally. The colored race should be fully protected in their legal and constitutional rights. The owner of property should also be protected through property qualification, and also in his rights of elective franchise.

It has been my object ever since I established "The Florida State Republican" to bring these conditions about. The intelligent Democrats South are already, for the most part, really in favor of the Administrations and the principles of the Republican party. The race question and the appointment of negroes to Federal offices is the bitterest pill that the Administration asks the Democratic party to swallow, and, strange to say, the same thing may be said relative to many white Republicans. As for Florida, its leading intelligent people are already more than half Republican.

All the capitalists, merchants, business men, bankers and manufacturers are in favor of sound money, protection, prosperity, McKinley and expansion. They still hang about the ragged edge of the Democratic party simply because they will not submit to being placed on a political equality with the colored race. The race question is one that must solve itself. Whether this be done by separate colonization, the colored people dwelling exclusively by themselves, by the Booker Washington theory or by amicable political arrangements guaranteeing justice to the Nation's ten million proteges is the present absorbing question at issue.

W. C. CRUM,
Editor and Publisher "The Florida State Republican."

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 21, 1901.

ALABAMA WOULD BE REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A Constitutional Convention has been called, the prime object of which is to disfranchise the illiterate negro. The question has been submitted to the people, election to be held in May. The call will be sustained—that is to say, it will be "counted in." I am a Republican and was the recent nominee of the party for Governor. Still, I favor the disfranchisement of the negro. My reasons for so doing are obvious. In the first place, after an experiment of more than a third of a century he cannot, as a rule, protect his ballot; he can neither withstand bribery nor resist force. He has to be eternally watched, and a virtue which always needs guarding is not worth the sentinel. The negro is but a springboard, from which a horde of dirty Republican patronage seekers spring into Federal jobs. He is the victim of the ballot box stuffer—the club with which Democrats break Republican heads.

The negro counties are the Democratic counties; the white the Republican. Where two races exist in one locality the principle of race preservation will stimulate each. The white race will dominate; will use any method necessary to accomplish that end, from a shotgun to a 2 by 4 ballot. Eliminate the negro from politics and you eliminate the only cause for prejudice against him. Had it not been that ballot box stuffing rendered him easily controlled there would not have been many live negroes in the South to-day. The negro is the baling and ties which holds the white vote compact. The same cause produces like effect on the same class of business men and extends from Maine to Texas. Our business men are for McKinley, but were forced by a disreputable Republican leadership, based upon an ignorant negro vote, to vote for Bryan. In other words, gentlemen will not follow the lead of the Republican pie distributors of Alabama.

The poor negro—he who means well—is the innocent keystone which keeps up this arch of political disgraces. The protective tariff and sound money sentiment of Alabama is sufficient to-day to make this a Republican State, provided the negro could not be counted.

CHARLES P. LANE,
Proprietor "The Tribune."

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 24, 1901.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN GEORGIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In reply to your request as to our views touching the question of dinfranchising the negroes and the effect of such a course on the "Solid South" and the future of the Republican party in the Southern States, I will say: It is a serious problem—one that calls for the best thought of every patriot North and South.

The ignorant and purchasable negro vote is a dangerous menace to the cause of good government; so is the ignorant and purchasable vote of any other race, but in the South fully 80 per cent of this class of voters is represented by the negro race. The great mass of this dangerous vote would have been eliminated in Georgia years ago by a clause in the Constitution of 1877 requiring that every voter shall have paid all taxes due up to the year of the election, had it not been defeated by the whiskey party in Georgia, in fighting the spread of prohibition, by paying the taxes of this class of negro voters and rushing them to the polls in droves.

This class of negroes, bad as they may appear, are not so much detested as the professional negro officeseeker by the white people of the South. Remove the fear of negro domination from the Southern mind and you will remove one of the foundation stones that supports the "Solid South." The disfranchisement of the mass of ignorant negro voters would be a step in that direction. I am not so sure that such a step would result in making the South Republican. If it were possible to eliminate the race question from politics in the South the policies of the Republican party would be more in harmony with progressive Southern thought and interests than those of the Democratic party. The "Solid South" would crumble if such men as Major Hanson, of Macon, and Colonel R. J. Lowry, of Atlanta, were invited and encouraged in the counsels of the party, to the utter exclusion of the petty politicians who manipulate the party machinery so as to maintain their exclusive grip on all the delicious fruits of patronage, who give cold comfort to desirable recruits in Republican ranks and cater to the most offensive allies, lest they should lose their prestige in a strong organization dominated by men of character and brains.

It is suicidal to appoint to office men who for any cause are distasteful to the educated sense of the dominant race in wealth, intelligence and morality, in any community North or South. There are thousands of the very best white citizens in Georgia, Alabama and other Southern States who are in thorough accord with the principles of the Republican party, but who will never sacrifice their self-respect by indorsing the appointment of negroes to office in white communities, but who would gladly support the party if these distasteful appointments were not made.

R. F. THOMPSON,
Editor of "The National."

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29, 1901.

WILL NOT END THE RACE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I do not believe that the disfranchisement of the negroes will eliminate the race question from politics and that it will rapidly be followed by a breaking up of the "Solid South."

My reasons for this belief may be summed up as follows: The agitation in States like Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, where constitutional conventions have performed the task, stamps out all hope of such a wished for millenium.

The cause of the solidity may be traced to slavery and antedates the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon the black man. Certainly, then, it is unreasonable to presume that one of the subsidiary results of a disease, upon its removal, would cure the ailment from which the patient is suffering.

While the negroes are now regarded by some as an incubus upon the growth of the Southern section, their annual value to the South and to the Nation may well be computed upon the basis of their labor.

The value of the corn, wheat, oats and cotton aggregate $6,000,000 a year, and his progress may be measured by the wealth which he has accumulated during the last thirty years.

The South is not solid because of the negro franchise. The vision of negro supremacy has passed away forever, and with the State governments in the hands of the Democratic leaders all hope of negro supremacy is absurd.

The States referred to as having eliminated the negro as a political factor are even more strongly Democratic than before and laugh at any attempt to disturb their political authority by the doubtful expediency of turning back the hands upon the clock of progress and relegating the negro, which obtained previous to the beginning of the Civil War.

JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,
Editor of "The Planet."

Richmond, Va., Jan. 23, 1901.

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN MARYLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Allow me to give you some figures regarding the effect and the reasons for the passage of the proposed Disfranchisement act of my own State.

You say it is not needed because there are five whites to one colored. While this is true of the whole State taken collectively it is very different when we make a careful survey of the returns from each county. For example, there is only about one colored man to one hundred whites in Garrett County, but in Charles County there are actually over two hundred more negro voters than there are whites; also, out of a total vote of 3,371 there were 1,753 that could not read or write, or nearly 45 per cent. Worcester County is another good example, the total vote being 5,578, and the illiterate amounting to a total of 2,035, or about 38 per cent, which is almost equally divided. The number of illiterate whites was 1,003, and the blacks numbered 1,032, and these are conditions that exist in many other counties; and there are only twenty-three counties in the State.

Now, the total illiterate vote of the State at the last election was 44,923, or nearly 20 per cent of the entire vote. Out of this number only 26,000, in rough figures, or less than three-fifths, were colored, the remaining 18,000, over two-fifths, being white. Moreover, this number (26,000) constitutes only about 48 per cent of the colored voting population of the State. Would not your own great city be anxious to have a law passed that would prevent the illiterate class, that is owned body and soul by Tammany Hall, and from which that society draws it strength, from defeating the aims of good government?

P. W. E.

Baltimore, Jan. 26, 1901.

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A THOUSAND AND ONE ESSENTIALS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, SUCH AS LAUNDRY SUNDRIES, KITCHEN UTENSILS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, REFRIGERATORS, LAMPS, GLOBES, ETC., ETC., IMPOSSIBLE TO GIVE DETAILS, BUT EVERY ONE A MONEY SAVER.

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under usual conditions or special sales under various trade names. Every advantage that complete assortments, meritorious goods and lowest prices insure is constantly offered for the benefit of our patrons. Not only the most for the money, but the best. Goods selected now will be held for delivery until wanted. All purchases sent by freight 100 miles and set up on premises.

WOOD ROCKER, in golden oak or mahogany finish, fancy carved top, high back and arms, saddle shaped seat, excellent make and finish; very special value for..... 2.25

DINING CHAIR, of novel and desirable pattern, with finely finished golden oak frame of excellent make and finish; box seat of open cane. Our special price 2.25

DRESSER, in excellent golden oak finish, swell front, shaped double top, 42x22. Two large and two smaller drawers, carved frame and stanchions. French bevel mirror, 24x30. Good value for..... 12.43

COUCH of very desirable design, good springs and upholstery, covered in figured velour or tapestry of excellent quality and choice coloring. A very attractive special at our price 5.23

PARLOR SUIT, of 3 very pretty pieces, in highly polished mahogany finish, frames of excellent workmanship and finish, spring seat upholstery, covered in figured satin damask. Very special at..... 16.50

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.

PILLOW CASES, 42x36, 10c.; 45x36, 12c.; 50x36, 14c.; 54x36, 15c. each. 90x90 Double Under Sheets, 49c. each. Extra heavy bleached Bath Towels, 12c. each.

SHEETS, ready for use. For one week only will be sold at the following prices: 54x90, 29c.; 63x90, 34c.; 72x90, 39c.; 81x90, 43c. each.

EXTENSION TABLE—very desirable design—with turned legs of spiral style—bevelled top 42x42. In heavy sawed oak—golden finish—highly polished. Very special at..... 6.33

COMBINATION BOOKCASE in golden oak finish, with carved top and lid; excellent workmanship throughout; complete bookcase section, neatly made desk, cupboard at base. Very special at..... 10.19

Estimates Given for Complete Furnishing of Summer Hotels, Seaside Cottages and Country Houses.

SIDEBOARD of pretty design, in polished golden oak, carved corner stanchions and panels; two drawers and cupboards; large and small shelves; French bevelled mirror, 12x18 in.; choice style, at..... 8.25

Freight Paid Within 500 Miles on All Purchases of $5 or Over.

CHIFFONIER in polished golden oak finish, with 4 large drawers, 2 small drawers and hat box; nicely made and finished throughout; carved cornice and panel. Very special at 6.05

ARM CHAIR all upholstered, first-class springs and upholstered in royal denim of superior quality, effective coloring and design; pleated valence. Remarkable value for 14.50

WARDROBE DAVENPORT SOFA, with excellent springs and upholstery, full spring edge, seat, back and arms covered in Bagdad Tapestry of choice coloring, lined wardrobe section, self opener, commodious and very well made. Our special price only..... 15.95

MUSIC CABINET, in polished mahogany finish, with inlaid door, brass rail gallery, complete interior, with adjustable shelves. Very pretty style. Special at..... 5.23

RAILROAD FARES ALLOWED OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS.

Wagon Deliveries All Suburbs and Seaside Resorts as far South as Asbury Park and Throughout Long Island.

Carpet Department.

A very complete and comprehensive assortment of Carpets—including the latest designs in Velvets, Wiltons, Savonneries, etc.—and the most desirable patterns in all other weaves and grades. Very low prices and opportunities for most satisfactory selection.

REMNANTS OF OILCLOTH, in sizes for stoves or ranges; excellent quality, very durable and of choice paterns. Also LINOLEUMS, worth 75c. each, at ..... 10c. and 15c

INGRAIN STAIR CARPETS of excellent quality, choice designs, in combinations of red, blue, olive and tans; very special at..... 40c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 100 pieces of choicest patterns and colorings, parlor effects; excellent quality, at, per yard..... 55c

MOTTLED WILTON VELVET RUGS of choicest quality, desirable colorings; in size, 9x12 ft., at 15.75

FRENCH WILTON HALL RUNNERS of exceptionally elegant style and finest quality, in Oriental effects, ranging in size from 2 ft. 3 in. x9 ft. up to 3 ft. x23 ft., at very attractive prices.

An extensive variety of RUGS made from carpets, including Brussels, Axminsters, Wilton, Velvets, etc.; in all sizes for parlor, Library, Dining Room and Bedrooms; ranging in price upward from..... 10.00

Upholstery Department.

An upholstery stock excelling all others in point of variety and economy. Lace Curtains, Portieres Mantel and Window Draperies of the most approved designs at most moderate prices.

BAMBOO PORTIERES, very pretty styles; reg. value 1.50 each, special 79c

FIGURED SILKOLINE of best quality; reg. value 15c. per yard; special 10c

CURTAIN SWISS 36 in. wide; figured and dotted; reg. value 15c.; special 10c

CHINA SILK, figured and plain, 31 in. wide.; reg. value 60c.; special 29c

TAPESTRY SQUARES, for chair seats; all colors; choice designs; each, 25c., 35c. and 50c

Shades, Slip Covers, Draperies, Turkish Rooms and Cozy Corners. Estimates furnished.

CATALOGUE—Guide to Housekeeping—comprises 600 pages—divided in 4 sections. For 10c. the full set free to buyers.

SECTION 2 describes Lamps, Tableware, &c.—112 pages—postage 3c.

SECTION 3 describes Upholstery and Household Goods—142 pages—postage 3c.

SECTION 4 describes Medium and High Grade Furniture—304 pages—postage 10c.

SECTION 5 describes Stoves and Kitchen Supplies, etc.—102 pages—postage 3c.

PARLOR SUIT of 5 pieces, of very handsome design and excellent workmanship, mahogany frames, finely carved; all upholstered in figured tapestry of fine quality; very durable and pretty. Our special price only 40.90

A complete assortment of CLOCKS in China, Iron, Wood and Marble cases. The best works, striking hours and half hours, fancy dials and all the latest improved mechanisms. CHINA CLOCK, only..... 3.98

NEW GEM COFFEE POT, excellent construction, simple, economical, practical and superior to all others. Makes delicious, healthful coffee at little cost, only..... 66c

MEAT BOARD of white wood; 8x12 in.; very useful; cheap at.... 9c

A complete assortment of SATCHELS, BAGS and TRUNKS; also DRESS SUIT CASES in all leathers and of excellent workmanship and finish.

Satchels upward from..... 58c
Trunks upward from..... 1.98

CHOPPING BOWL of maple wood; strongly made; upward from 9c

Housefurnishing Specials.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Speedway is the latest Sewing Machine added to our stock of high grade machines. This sewing machine is first class in every respect, capable of doing the finest or the heaviest sewing. Frame of solid oak, highly polished. To introduce this fine machine we will sell the 3 Drawer Speedway for..... 14.95

We also carry a full line of Universal, Climax and New Home machines at the lowest prices. All machines fully guaranteed for 5 years.

Complete AMATEUR PRINTING AND DEVELOPING OUTFIT for 98c

Also all styles of CAMERAS reduced to one-third and some one-half off the usual prices.

Full line of Eastman's KODAKS and supplies.

BRIC-A-BRAC, STATUARY, VASES, FLOWER STANDS, CENTRE PIECES and ROSE BOWLS, the finest that only high art can produce, in a tremendous variety of shapes, decorations and makes. Our prices are just about half of what other stores ask. An inspection will convince you of this fact.

VASES and PITCHERS as low as 18c

BLACKING BOX in golden oak finish; carpet upholstered seat; strongly made and well finished; iron foot rest and all conveniences, only..... 93c

STEPLADDER CHAIR, hardwood; well made; varnished spindle back; strong and of excellent make and finish; very special at..... 98c

MEDICINE CABINET of new and attractive design, in polished oak finish, 2 shelves at side, cupboard has 3 shelves and patent spring catch on door; mirror front 9x12, of crystal glass; cabinet complete is 16 inches high and 22½ inches wide; only 89c

LIBRARY BOOKCASE, in golden oak finish, very good workmanship in every particular; three large sections, with adjustable shelves, plate glass door and excellent locks; very special value for..... 19.53

TOILET SET, complete, very pretty shapes, neat decorations, all large pieces; while they last, per set, only 1.98

DINNER PAIL of heavy tin, with three compartments; strongly made and well finished; complete at 23c

PARLOR LAMPS, LIBRARY LAMPS, PIANO LAMPS, HALL LAMPS and KITCHEN LAMPS in largest variety and finest selection.

Parlor Lamps as low as..... 1.67
Hall Lamps as low as..... 98c
Kitchen Lamps as low as..... 29c

Full line of RANGES and HEATERS at lowest prices. Parlor Heater, large and pretty; good, powerful heater, full nickel ornamented, worth fully $10.00; special for this week only 7.98

DINNER SET, 100 pretty pieces of fine domestic porcelain, neatly decorated in several colors, the kind that sells everywhere for $8.50 to $10.00; here for a few days only; very special at only 5.55

STORE OPEN SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.