The Sun.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1899.—COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

OUR RULE IN PORTO RICO.

HOW THE ISLAND IS GRADUALLY BECOMING "AMERICANIZED."

Sweeping Changes Made by the United States Authorities There That Redound to the Welfare of the Whole People—The Evolution of the Present System.

SAN JUAN, July 3. In November, 1897, autonomy and a constitution were granted to Porto Rico by the kingdom of Spain, and under that constitution a Legislative Assembly was to meet in February, 1898. But owing to the beginning of the war shortly afterwards no legislative action looking toward the reorganization intended by the constitution ever took place. In fact, all that was ever accomplished by the royal decree was the proclamation of the constitution, except that the Captain General selected under its authority a council of six Secretaries, who were, under certain limits, to administer the different departments into which the island government was to be divided under autonomy.

As far as could be ascertained by Gen. Brooke the selection of the Secretaries appointed at that time was through an expression of the will of the people. The number of Secretaries was, however, at a later date reduced to four, because of economical reasons. Of these four, two resigned, and others were appointed in their places, so that on the day of the complete occupancy by the American troops the Council of Secretaries, or Insular Cabinet, stood as follows:

José Mateo Rivera, Secretary of State and President pro tem. of Secretaries.

Julio J. Blanco, Secretary of Finance.

José Alejandro Lopez, Secretary of Justice.

Salvador Castellón, Secretary of Fomento (Public Works and Instruction).

During Gen. Brooke's work on the Evacuation Commission he had been carefully making investigations and considering what should be done when he assumed control. After weighing all the information he could get he reappointed the above named Secretaries, requiring them first to take the necessary oath to support the Government of the United States. A few weeks after this event, on account of some slight difference with the Council, Mr. Blanco resigned his portfolio and Cayetano Coll y Toste was appointed in his stead. After they accepted their posts Gen. Brooke called them together and in a number of interviews informed them as to the policy he intended to pursue and arranged for methods of business. So as to expedite as much as possible the settlement of a great number of important matters that had arisen during the war and since the signing of the protocol, Gen. Brooke made it a rule that every question should be referred to its appropriate department for information and recommendation, holding, however, in his own hands as military commander the decision of all matters of importance concerning the island and the appointment of all officials. In every measure adopted, in the suspension of any law and in the appointment of officials, he always required the unanimous action of the Council of Secretaries; and, although their advice was not followed in every instance, their recommendation seemed to be based on patriotic and unselfish motives.

It was seldom that Gen. Brooke came in contact with the individual Secretaries, as he usually met them assembled in council, and at such times the President of the Council acted as mouthpiece and spokesman, whereas after Gen. Henry abolished the Insular Cabinet they never assembled as a body except in social functions or to have their pictures taken. In this way grew up the practice of the Council of Secretaries acting as a unit as an intermediary between the Military Governor and the people. Their office was not that of Cabinet officers advising with the Chief Executive, but that of a distinct branch in the civil administration of the Government. This was, of course, in accord with the Spanish idea. Luis Muñoz (wrongly called Mr. Rivera by persons ignorant of the Spanish method of forming proper names), a personal friend of Sagasta, had gone to Spain and had obtained from the Spanish Government the autonomy above mentioned for Porto Rico. He was and still is the head of what was the Liberal, or Sagasta, party in the island, numbering the great majority of the inhabitants. He is a born politician, astute, well loved and also well hated, and by far the most influential man in the affairs of Porto Rican affairs. But the method of conducting the official business of the island proved very cumbersome. All papers concerning the departments had to go through the President of the Council of Secretaries, and papers from them to the Military Governor had likewise to pass through his hands first.

The breaking up of this system and the installation of the present one had its origin after Gen. Henry's assumption of the office of Military Governor, in the resignation of Dr. Martínez, who seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the old-fogged by Spanish procrastination in the matter of the improvement of roads. The great evil in Porto Rico is poor roads. Good roads are the basis of the future prosperity and growth of the island. A planter transporting his crops twenty kilometres (twelve miles) has to pay for transportation almost as much as it costs him to raise them. Then, again, merchandise has to pay a high rate of entry. This is "burning the candle at both ends and in the middle all along the line" with a vengeance, as Mr. Carroll, the President's special Commissioner, expresses it. Nothing can be done until the roads connecting the towns with each other and with the seacoast are improved. Until then agriculture will languish, prices will be high and the country at certain seasons be full of the unemployed, especially when drought intervenes to make crops a failure. This important was thoroughly known to Gen. Henry. He had at his command, sent him complaint after complaint, communication after communication, and did everything possible to bring him to a realization of the great need of the island. Carlonell understood thoroughly, but his machine was Spanish and his methods were Spanish. He wasted so much time in having estimates made for macadam roads and highways all over the island, not looking at present needs, but striving after future perfection, that nothing at all was accomplished. The assistants was at work on a small stretch of road near Ponce. He informed Gen. Henry that it would take one month for his assistant to make up his report of what was needed. Being asked how long it would take if he were authorized to double his clerical force, his remarkable reply was two months. And why? Because passing through so many additional hands it would necessarily take longer. There could be only one result—his resignation was accepted on account of ill health.

Then the Department of Fomento began to improve upon Eaton. Eaton was assigned to the Department of Public Instruction and Major Jackson, U. S. V. Engineers, to the Department of Public Works. But it was later deemed advisable to have a native Porto Rican in charge of the Department of Fomento, and there was no doubt a suitable head. Gen. Henry for various reasons, insisted on having a foreign element in his insular Cabinet, and this was the hidden rock on which Mr. Muñoz and his colleagues eventually went to pieces, this and his objection to the introduction of business methods. They resigned, giving as their reason that "in the Council of Secretaries disappeared, along with it the only collective representation of Porto Rico, inasmuch as the American system has not yet been tried in all its grand and perfect amplitude. At a responsibility not to be eluded with respect to us it we were to admit participation in a measure with which we do not agree in conformity." Their resignations were accepted; but Mr. Coll, the Treasurer, was in sympathy with the retiring Secretaries and was at once reappointed to the same place. This state of affairs was a great chance, and needless to say he fully took it. On Feb. 8 he issued General Order No. 12, which must be quoted in full:

"It having become evident after a careful trial of two months that the organization under the Spanish system and continued by the representatives of the United States government known as the Insular Cabinet is not compatible with American methods and practice, the same is dissolved.

"Four departments are hereby constituted, known as the Departments of State, Justice, Treasury and Interior. Each chief or Secretary will have charge of his own department, but will meet together by the Governor-General, who for the latter will preside and give the necessary direction. Each head of department will receive orders from and correspond with the Governor-General.

"All heads of departments or others objecting to the application of American methods of business and to a thorough investigation of the affairs of the departments when properly ordered will be relieved from office on their resignations accepted if tendered.

"II. Any vacancy occurring in a department will be filled by the most competent person available, irrespective of party affiliations."

The Departments of State, Justice and Interior were filled as follows: State, Francisco de P. Acuña, Liberal; Justice, Herminio Díaz Navarro, Liberal; Interior, Federico Degetan y González, Radical.

In making this bold strike Gen. Henry acted on his own initiative and won the esteem and admiration of all right-minded people. An experience of four months had shown him that the Porto Ricans were friendly to the United States Government and easily guided by kindness; and also that, in view of their habits, language and other conditions differing so materially from ours, American methods should be introduced gradually. The only way to start them on the road to prosperity was to strike at the Spanish system still in vogue. He had waited a long time, until he had studied and understood the subject thoroughly. Then he had the Council summoned, and in his direct, soldierly way he placed the matter before them in a trenchant style. Mr. Muñoz and his colleagues made admirable listeners, and when the President of the Council of Secretaries made his reply, his grace, dignity and suavity were beyond criticism, but his day had come, the hour struck and Luis Muñoz Rivera, the head of the Sagasta or Liberal party in Porto Rico, had an opportunity at the expense of his friends of taking a vacation tour to the United States to try and convince the politicians that he was right and that Gen. Henry was wrong. But the excellent result following the action of the Military Governor in removing from the sphere of active politics this potent factor of the old Spanish régime convinced men of all parties that politics was a dead letter, and that in future officials were to labor not to please this or that politician, but to work to the best of their ability in bringing their respective departments as near as possible in accord with American ideas of business and progress.

Under the new system the despatch of business has been marvellous; hundreds of documents are received daily and acted upon before the next morning. The Department of State considers all affairs pertaining to Municipal Councils, public order, health, elections and correspondence connected with questions submitted from Washington or coming from diplomatic or other sources.

In the days of the Spaniards any one addressing a communication to the Governor-General had to pay a tax of about twenty-five pesos for the privilege; the Spanish Governor-General had consequently very little civil work on his mind. Gen. Henry, in a communication to the people, invited them to address him directly, and make complaints about abuses existing in their localities. This, of course, was misunderstood and misinterpreted. Men and women who had grievances of twenty-five years' standing seized the pen and rushed for the inkwell; the mass of correspondence from all over the island was enormous. Private affairs were brought to the light of day, dirty linen was washed in public, matters that should have been settled by Secretaries, by Town Councils, by courts, even by Alcaldes, were referred direct to the Military Governor, necessitating an immense amount of labor, for every document was in Spanish script and usually bulky and inflated in style. After months of patient perusing and referring and returning papers the communities began to understand the method of doing business, which was simply the old and natural one of all municipal correspondence being addressed to the Secretary of State, only cases of appeal being forwarded to the headquarters of the department for the action of the Military Governor. If the papers referred to any one of the other departments they were, of course, to go direct to the head of that department.

Another matter of great importance and one that took up considerable time, and, moreover, one that would have to be acted upon frequently without complete knowledge, was the appointment of mayors of the Town Councils. When Gen. Henry first assumed control almost all the Town Councils, or Municipal Corporations as they are usually designated, were made up of Liberals or Muñoz men, the Radicals were in the great minority. There was another party called "Independent," which seemed composed of men who never secured office whether Liberals or Radicals were in power. These politicians were constantly wrangling over past differences of a personal or political nature, much to the detriment of the progress of the island. It was Gen. Henry's desire to rid Porto Rico of these troubles, so he called a convention of delegates of all parties from all localities. They met in San Juan, agreed to bury the hatchet by being no longer known as Liberals or Radicals, and to merge themselves into one party, working for the good of the island and the best interests of its people. They might agree to call themselves neither Liberal nor Radical, but their feelings and differences had not changed, and Gen. Henry was under the constant necessity of referring to individuals under the old designations.

The result of the conference was the decision to give equal representation to the two parties in the seventy Municipal Councils. For this purpose lists of the "eligibles" of each party for the post of Councilman were prepared for the Department of State by the existing Town Councils, the only qualification required being payment of taxes of some kind to the town. From these lists the Secretary of State recommended men in each town to the Military Governor, who thus could see that the two parties were evenly represented. This assumption of power over local affairs had been imperative, owing to maladministration all over the island by the Liberal party. After the system was started and the Secretary of State became imbued with the Governor's idea, the future selection of Councilmen was confided to the Secretary of State, who now even appoints Alcaldes (who are elected by the Town Council from among their own number) without reference to the Military Governor.

It must be confessed that giving both parties equal representation in the Councils seems a grave abuse of the rule of the majority, for in several towns all the "eligibles" were Radicals, and in but few were they outnumbered. Yet the objection is more apparent than real. For in the larger towns the parties were more evenly balanced, and in the villages, if there were few Radicals, the majority on the Councils would almost always be Liberals, as under the circumstances the Radicals would serve in limited numbers usually evading the place through ill-health or for business reasons.

The history of the Department of State is the history of all the departments. First, the centralization of power and authority in the Military Governor until the Secretary thoroughly understood how matters were expected to be done; then, when he had grasped the idea, and not until then, was he intrusted with the full and free guidance of his department, the Military Governor always acting in all cases of appeal over a Secretary's decision.

This system works well; and in cases where supposed injustice is done, the Military Governor soon receives a weighty document from the offended party, which is sent to the proper Secretary, who makes his explanation of his action in writing. In this way he is always careful in doing his duty, knowing by experience that publicity and investigation will surely follow wrong-doing.

The Secretaries are paid well for doing their work, in fact, too well, considering the resources of the island. Their salary before the American occupation was 4,000 pesos, or $2,400. This was considered by them too small, and they asked for 6,000 pesos, or $3,600, which was granted, and more, for they were paid on a gold basis, receiving, therefore, instead of 6,000 pesos, $6,000 gold. This, fortunately, holds only until July 1, 1899. A comparison of the pay table of officials in the United States, such as Senators and the Governors of some of our States, will readily convince one that the pay of the Secretaries for the small island of Porto Rico is too large.

An air of prosperity—as well as Style, Shape and Make—go with our clothes.

Your choice of $30.00 and $40.00 suits during the Remnant Sale at $14.00. Trousers $4.00.

It's clothes to suit or money back!

ARNHEIM

OUR ONLY STORE,

Broadway & 9th Street.

THE EXHIBITORS' ROOM.

NEW ADJUNCT OF SUMMER RESORT HOTELS IN FULL SWING.

It Is Where Retail Dealers Show Goods—It Saves Shopping, Is a Source of Profit to the Hotel Man, and Has Taken the Place of the Professional Entertainer.

A charm of the up-to-date summer resort is the hotel exhibition room, where every day throughout the season touring merchant women and merchant men set up their temporary stalls with full permission of the proprietor to put their best foot foremost in making things entertaining. Time was when people brought home nature-made and rustic-made souvenirs from their summer outing—fish scale ornaments, baskets and mats of home-woven grass, canes etched and knotted by native ingenuity, sea shells, mountain staffs, brackets and plaques and the like, but now the woman who has spent six weeks or more on the top of Peak Way Off, on the isolated range, or down in Silver Leaf Glen, or surf-beaten beach, unpacks an elaborate satin-wrought, silver-rimmed opera bag as trophy of her trip, or a fascinator fine as gossamer and edged with flimy lace, perhaps some rare silk pattern, or new health food for her grandchildren to test, or else a unique and charming lamp screen for the drawing room.

The exhibition room and the things to be seen and pulled over, discussed and bargained for therein supply the dear equivalent for real town shopping that is precious to the city woman when she is away from streets and counters, and although this exhibition feature is not catalogued among the other attractions set down in the hotel announcements the exhibitors and their wares are a better drawing card than any and more sure of centring universal interest than all the "unbroken views," "specific waters," "delightful drives," "rare sunsets" and "fine orchestras" that could be gazetted.

"I bought more than half my Christmas presents up at Mount Hoary Head," a young woman announced the other day to a stay-at-home friend as she handed out certain articles for inspection.

"Why, I thought Mount Hoary too high up to have shops, or anything like that," was the surprised rejoinder.

"Oh! No shops, but there were people at the exhibition room every day with lovely things to sell. Some of them would go off and come back with a fresh supply; they had had such good luck. One woman I know bought so many things that she hadn't expected to get that a new trunk, and a big one at that, had to be ordered to take them away in. It's nice to shop that way. No waiting for the change or being bothered with listless shop girls; the folks are as polite as dancing masters, and you're sure to get ideas about how to wear things or as to variety of material and new wrinkles about the making."

"Dear me, I would have said an exhibition room was a room to have tableaux in or for strolling players and that sort to act in," said the stay-at-home girl, and the other laughed and said that these were strolling players of a sort, but playing for a vital purpose and very good fun, indeed.

"A dressmaker had a display of a new sort of whalebone substitute when we first got there," the young woman said, "and incidentally she made some bodices to demonstrate its fitting and wearing qualities and took orders for others. The room was full every morning while she told of her experience with the other kinds of imitation whalebone and lectured on the principles of dress fitting. I don't suppose there were a dozen women in the room who made their own clothes, at least their outer clothes, but the subject was interesting and the woman held forth three days. Then a man with oriental fandangos came, and after him a woman with gloves and handkerchiefs to show and take orders for. She talked very interestingly about the part played in the world's great affairs by these dress accessories, showed the merits of her's and got twenty or twenty-five names on her list.

"One day a waterproof goods exhibitor had the floor, and as it was just after a showery week he did a good business. Somebody came showing baby carriages, baby automobiles, he called them. Sometimes an aluminum enthusiast would have the floor, and you could hear more things about the uses and abuses of aluminum in a half hour than you would otherwise have known of in a year. An oculist and optician had a layout of that sort of goods, and the chains and novelties to go with them, and after them came a woman with silk remnants, and another with pieces of all-over lace and fancy stitchings. The fancy-work people stayed for an entire week, and there was a whole room's length of middle-aged tatting and crochet and knitting pupils mustered up to take lessons, and get points on intricate patterns. The toilet articles sales-women were good and had a full line of samples to exhibit, and then there were folks with special articles of different sorts and agents for cheap-edition books and subscription takers for magazines and women with stationery, others with artists' and photographic supplies, giving lessons in 'developing' and going about in person with the people who purchased cameras. Once the room was nothing but ribbons beautifully draped and displayed, and by night everything was whisked off as bare as your hand, and the place was ready for the next comer."

"The exhibition room has somewhat displaced the paid musician and the elocutionist and entertainer," said a frequenter of the summer resorts. "The sort of entertainment when the things talked about are offered for sale has a personal side that counts for much when people are idle and longing for something to fill up the time. Even those who don't buy enjoy discussing and admiring the purchases of the others, and the liberal buyer finds himself or herself quite a hero in popular estimation. Besides, the things offered are all good, chic and pleasing; only prosperous dealers of good taste are admitted and there is no impertinity or obligation on to buy. People are gathered from all quarters of the country at these big hotels and are just as well pleased to get or to order such things as they want while there as to buy them in the city, and many of them might not be likely to see just this class of goods again in a hurry.

"The exhibition room is a good thing for the hotel keepers, since they derive rental from it, and have their guests amused as well without going to direct expense, as in the case of the paid entertainer. Women are the very loving and speculating bee in their bonnets they are not apt to find things dull or to note that the place is slow and there is not enough going on, and the exhibitors themselves make a good thing of it—profit enough to warrant the fatigue and expense.

"'It is no easy job,' a young woman told me, 'to pack and unpack these things every day, keep all accounts straight, and have the room tidy for the next comer, as we do. No actress doing her turn at one-night stands over the country works harder than I and my sister have done for the past month, but we are brought in contact with people whom we would never see otherwise; and our mail orders alone have doubled and trebled since we adopted the summer campaign method of selling goods. The people won't come to us in town during the hot weather, so we go to them. We have a regular itinerary made out, and keep the shop people advised as to where to send us additional goods or where to address new customers. We don't go to Saratoga or Newport, or any resort where the wealthy private residents would be apt to order goods from the city direct, or be so interested in private affairs and excitements that they would not have time to notice, but the big seashore and mountain house hotels, where from 40 to 200 people are in shelter together for weeks with only household incidents to occupy them, are a good field. The cottagers and nearby residents come to see our things also. There the people have time to examine the articles and to take a personal interest in them, and orders pour in as a result of merely knowing two or three persons from any one town or city. 'That's pretty.' 'Where did you get it?' 'From Miss So-and-so.' 'Well, get me her address.' is the ordinary comment when some unique article is seen, and then that person shows her purchase to some one else, and the mania spreads like an endless chain letter."

It is only a few seasons since the best hotels opened their exhibition parlors to patrons of a varied sort. An enterprising New York woman first set the ball in motion by asking the proprietor of the summer hotel where she customarily took her limited vacation to permit her to show her fancy work articles to his guests as a lark. She had previously shown them in the larger towns the place she knew, and wished for a more extended patronage. The proprietor not only acceded to her request, but offered a vacant room for the purpose rent free, and when the idea took and other women with other wares, milliners, house decorators, bric-a-brac collectors, etc., sought similar privileges, it came about that an apartment was set apart to be kept for this exclusive use. Then the owner of a big cross-paver making establishment saw what a good thing it would be to have his wares shown in quiet, taking shape, where well-off people gathered thickest in the leisure season, and other dealers took the cue, until the exhibition room became a part of the regular hotel plant.

Now not only do the summer hotels have this distinctive feature, but the winter hotels as well. Cities remote from New York have residents appreciative of wares of the metropolitan cut and stamp, and at the Florida resorts, the cities of the Middle West, and even at Washington, there are hotels with rooms devoted to exhibition purposes where Fifth avenue and Broadway firms have representatives showing goods and taking orders, and where the dates of occupancy are booked and bargained for as regularly as they would be for any theatrical company making engagements for the road.

Mandamus Covers Only $34,255 of Bonds.

The writ of mandamus granted to John Pierce, the contractor for the new Hall of Records, which was signed by Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday on his decision of the prior day, requires the Municipal Assembly to convene and pass a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to issue corporate stock of the city to pay Pierce $34,255 which he had earned up to the time the writ was applied for and which he was unable to get through the bond hold-up posture of the Municipal Assembly. Nothing is said about the rest of the $2,100,000 held up.

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, JULY 24th.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR OF DOMESTIC MAKE.

A NUMBER OF STYLES OF NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, CORSET COVERS, SACQUES, PETTICOATS, ETC., HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' PIQUÉ AND LINEN DRESSES

IN WHITE OR COLORS, THE PRICES OF WHICH WERE ORIGINALLY $9.50 TO $22.50, AT $4.90, $6.50 AND $9.50

250 WHITE PIQUÉ WALKING SKIRTS, VALUE $4.50, AT $2.65

200 WHITE PIQUÉ WALKING SKIRTS, VALUE $6.50 TO $10.50, AT $4.50

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

COLORED PERCALE, MADRAS AND PIQUÉ WAISTS, 75c. & 90c.

COLORED MADRAS WAISTS, . . . $1.75

WHITE LAWN WAISTS, HEMSTITCHED, . . $1.55

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Largest Importers from JAPAN CHINA INDIA TURKEY AND PERSIA

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Excellent Opportunity for

ORIENTAL RUG BUYING

WE have made many of the fall Oriental Rug Importations earlier than common—prompt choosing from them will put you in the way of real good values, for all pieces, bale for bale, have been

Priced Low to Suit the Season.

50 BALES OF DAGHESTANS, 15 BALES OF CARABAGHS AND A HUNDRED OTHER BALES OF CAPITALLY SELECTED PIECES.

John Daniell SONS & SONS,

Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Ribbons—The greatest demand to-day is for satin back Velvet Ribbons in Black, and desirable weaves and widths in White Ribbons. We meet the necessity to-morrow with Lyons Satin Back Black Silk Velvet:

¾-inch at . . . . 5c. yd.

1-inch at . . . . 7c. yd.

1½-inch at . . . . 12c. yd.

2-inch at . . . . 15c. yd.

2½-inch at . . . . 19c. yd.

3-inch at . . . . 25c. yd.

White Taffeta and white Moire, also black:

3-inch at . . . . 14c. yd.

4-inch at . . . . 17c. yd.

White Corded Taffetas, new designs, and white Corded Satins, 3½-inch, at 25c. yd.

White, colors, and black, rich double-face Satin, with cord-edge:

3-inch at . . . . 27c. yd.

4-inch at . . . . 33c. yd.

45,000 yards of Silk Ribbons at end of the season's prices,

5c. and 10c. yard.

Le Boutillier Brothers.

1,000 LADIES' BICYCLE SKIRTS

adapted to Bicycle, Golf and Rainy Day wear, made of imported all-wool double-faced cloth, in desirable mixtures in light gray, Oxford, blue and brown, with reverse side in fancy checks, 12 rows stitching around bottom—all lengths, including 38 and 40—without exception the best skirt for the purpose in the city,

$5.00 *value $10.*

West Twenty-third St.

They Ease The Eyes

Right glasses always do that. If they are Schmidt glasses they will also ease the nose and bring lasting comfort. Schmidt Clip, the firm, easy grip—50 cents. Circular FREE.

Developing, printing, mounting, enlarging—big plant, skilled people.

11 East 42d, North Side of Street, Next Manhattan Hotel.

Oculists' Prescriptions filled. Factory on premises. Quick repairing. OPEN EVENINGS. Phone 1408-38.

F. G. Schmidt,

OPTICIAN, SCHMIDT BUILDING.

GOLD PRODUCT OF THE RAND.

Increasing All the Time—It Was 2,585,865 Ounces in the Last Six Months.

Advices just come to hand show the gold production of the Witwatersrand district of South Africa to be steadily enlarging. The output for June amounted to 445,763 ounces, valued at nearly $9,000,000, representing the largest total of any month in the history of the district. It compares with a product in June of last year of 344,040 ounces and in the same month of 1897 of 251,468 ounces. Since June, 1898, the output has much more than doubled. The following statement of the output for the six months ending with June for a term of years shows the continuous increase: 1896, 2,585,865 ounces; 1898, 1,861,993 ounces; 1897, 1,388,431 ounces; 1896, 1,054,503 ounces.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

To the Average Dry Goods Business "Midsummer" Means

Small Stocks—Broken Assortments—Empty Aisles and a General Atmosphere of "No Use Trying to Do Business Now."

Why, Then, Are We So Busy?

Because we are prepared for business.

If thousands have left for country, seaside and mountains, are there not more than two millions still in Greater New York, to say nothing of strangers from other cities?

Do not warm days bring needs to these? . . . Are there not wants to supply? . . . We think so, meeting the occasion with

FULL STOCKS and SPLENDID VALUES.

Midsummer Bargains in Wash Dress Fabrics

These prices are away below cost, and in many instances far below the actual cost of weaving and printing. The great quantities we buy, larger far than any other retail house in the wide, wide world could dispose of, necessitates constant Stock revision, resulting in Values that are only possible here.

At FIVE CENTS
Batistes, Lawns and Lace stripes were .10 and .12½

At SIX CENTS
Bayadere Pineapple Ginghams were .15

At SEVEN CENTS and three quarters
Fancy French Organdies, Madras Ginghams and Double width Henrietta Twills; were .15 and .19

At FIVE CENTS and three quarters
Best American Novelty Ginghams one hundred styles to select from "A Gingham Wonder"

At 8½ cts ...9⅞ cts and 12½ cts
Lots of other Summer Fabrics, printed and woven, that earlier in season sold at prices varying from 12½ to 29 cents

Dress Goods

We might be as dull as others are in this department, but Price does wonders..... These seven items are but representative—there are lots of other equally great values.

Satin Stripe Challies—worth .29.....	.14½
Fancy Challies—all wool—were .49....	.29
All-Wool Etamines—were 1.00.....	.29
42-inch Coverts—were .39.....	.19
Shepherd's Checks—were .49.....	.29
44-inch Vigoureux and 50-inch mixtures; value .75 to 1.00...	.49
All-Wool Cashmeres and Serges.....	.29

ON SATURDAYS during July and August OUR STORES ARE CLOSED ALL DAY giving opportunity for employees to have Saturday as well as Sunday for Rest and Recreation.

Thus we supply Summer Underwear Needs

Good Muslin Drawers—emb'y and tucks.....	.29
Cambric and Muslin Drawers—deep ruffle with insertings and edge	.49
Full size Night Dresses—good firm muslin—4 insertings or Empire with lace.....	.39
A large variety of nicely trimmed Gowns—25 styles.....	.49....59...69
Novelties in Handsomely trim'd Night Dresses.....	.98 to 6.98
Fine Cambric Corset Covers—perfect fitting—2-inch emb'y.....	.18
Fully Fifty styles in High and Low Neck Corset Covers.....	.29 to .98
Full size White Skirts—deep flounces—elaborately trim'd...	.98
Handsome Skirts, entire flounce of tucks and Point De Paris lace insertings.....	1.79
Double flounce Skirts—deep lace.....	2.69 and 3.98
Chemises—all styles—including new fancy effects.....	.29 to 3.98

We also offer

ALL SKIRTS AND NIGHT DRESSES

slightly soiled, being used in Underwear Display during the American Sale, as follows:

At 65 cents	80 cent Gowns and Skirts
At 85 cents	98 cent Gowns and Skirts
At 1.09	1.39 Gowns and Skirts

Ask for the REDUCED "DISPLAY" GOODS.

To show how complete is our stock of Rugs and Art Squares we submit these figures:—

Smyrna Rugs—14 sizes—50 designs.	.39 to 22.98
Wiltons —— 7 sizes—24 designs.	1.79 to 15.98
Turamians—— 4 sizes—10 designs.	.98 to 11.95
Fibre Rugs—the latest Summer Novelty—5 sizes.....	.78 to 11.98
Art Squares—three qualities—7 sizes—all colors.....	1.48 to 18.98
Cocoa mats 4 sizes: Quality X.....	.49 to .98
Fibre.....	.98 to 1.98
Wool border.....	1.69 to 2.19

Some Items from Ladies' Suit Department

Short Lines—Big Values—for each one quoted, we can show ten others equally good.

Gray Homespun Habit Dress Skirts—Tailor stitched side panel.....	3.98
Black Sicilienne Dress Skirts—latest shape—side buttons.....	2.98
Black Satin and Taffeta Skirts—full flare or tunic effect.....	8.98
Pique, Linen, Duck and Denim Skirts—white and col'd—were 1.49 to 7.98.....now .73 to	2.98
White Lace Stripe Lawn Dresses—drop skirt—flare flounce—were $7...	2.98
Fancy Organdy—lace insertings—with and without col'd linings; worth $8.00 and $10.00.....	4.98
Tailor made Suits—were $11.98.....	5.98
Tailor made—full silk lined—worth $18	8.98
Fine Mourning Dresses—were $20....	12.98
Fancy India Silk—fancy white yoke...	13.98
Fancy Lawn Wrappers—white yoke; worth 1.29.....	.79

Thus we supply Babies' and Little Children's Summer Needs

Long Cambric Slips—lace edge.....	.14
Long Domet Flannel Skirts—scalloped.	.19
Cashmere Shirts—silk finish.....	.19
Short Cambric Dresses—neat trim.....	.19
Short Domet Skirts—with waist.....	.19
Corded Lawn Caps—all sizes.....	.19
Emb'd Silk Caps—all sizes.....	.29
Long and Short Dresses—fancy Yokes—50 styles...39.. .49..	.69
Extra Values in Nainsook Dresses—many with trim'd skirts.....	.98
Long Cashmere and Bedford Cord Cloaks—lace or emb'y trim.....	1.69
Long White China Silk Coats—handsomely trim'd.....	3.98

Special values in finer Cloaks, Caps and Dresses—all far below early season prices.

Thus we supply Summer Housekeeping Wants

Towels—All Linen Huck—36 inch.....	.12½
Towels—Bleached Huck—40 inch.....	6
Towels—Bleached Huck—25 inch.....	3½
Towels—All Linen Damask—Knot fge.	.17
18 inch Damask Towellings.....	5½
17 inch Twilled Towellings.....	3½
18 inch Checked Glass.....	6½
18 inch Extra heavy Huck.....	8½
Bureau Scarfs—fancy centres—1½ and 2 yds. long.....	.15
Bureau Sets—lace centre and edge—3 doilies——were 1.48.....	.98
All Linen Lunch Sets—white and colored borders—2¾ yard cloth—dozen doilies.....	1.69
Linen Lunch Sets—Knot fringe—double row open work—2¾ yd. cloth—dozen doilies.....	2.98
Heavy Cream Table Damasks—72 inch.	.39
Heavy Satin Damask—60 to 72 inch...	.53
Turkey Red Damasks—fast color.....	.19
Extra heavy Turkey Red, Green and Blue—58 inch—10 patterns.....	.39
Extra Heavy Napkins—all linen—Full Dinner size—doz.....	1.25
Silkoline Comfortables—plain and fancy—full size.....	.69
Full size Silkoline—Ruffled.....	.93
Good yard wide Muslins—Unbleached—no dressing—washing will make them even closer.....	3½
Fine Bleached Muslins—cambric finish—yard wide.....	4½
Sheetings—2¼ yards wide—Bleached.....	.17½
Unbleached.....	.15½

DWIGHT ANCHOR

PILLOW CASES	Hem'd	H. S.
42x36.....	.10½	.14½
45x36.....	.11½	.15½
50x36.....	.12½	.16½
54x36.....	.14	.17½

DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETS

54x90.....	.31	81x99.....	.47
63x90.....	.35	81x108.....	.52
72x90.....	.39	90x90.....	.47
72x99.....	.44	90x99.....	.52
81x90.....	.44	90x108.....	.57

Dwight Anchor is one of the good old muslins that has kept its popularity through true merit, and nothing else.....To buy such quality at such prices is one of those opportunities that we take pleasure in presenting to our customers.