

EASIER TERMS FOR THE BOERS

KITCHENER AND MILNER SAID TO URGES THIS NOW.

Hope of Peace Stronger in England—King Known to Be Making Every Effort to End the War Before His Coronation—Effect of the Death of Cecil Rhodes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—The prospects of peace in South Africa. It is based not only on the present action of the Transvaal officials but on a striking feature in the latest drive against Delarey.

It is at last discovered that British troops, stripped of artillery guns and all impediments, can move as fast as the Boers. Lord Kitchener records that his columns covered eighty miles in twenty-four hours.

Great encouragement, however, is derived from the conduct of direct peace negotiations. A long cable despatch from Lord Milner reached Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office yesterday.

It is certain that three-fourths of the Cabinet yearn to bring this inglorious struggle to an end, and the King is almost fiercely resolved that the war shall be brought to a conclusion before his coronation.

It is understood that the Boer leaders now demand some sort of assurance in regard to the duration of the transition period preceding the establishment of autonomous government in the late republics.

There is really not one of these demands which could not be conceded by England without loss of dignity, and there is a strong impression that all of them will be granted.

Lord Milner could not have known the attitude of Mr. Steyn and Christian De Wet when he cabled; but apparently these intransigents had been in communication with the Transvaal envoys before the latter made overtures.

Public opinion among all classes in England is so strongly in favor of peace upon any honorable terms short of Boer independence that even the Chamberlain element in the Government would scarcely dare to assume the responsibility of prolonging the war if the Boers should offer the necessary concessions.

There is a curious mixture of opinion as to the effect that Cecil Rhodes's death will have upon the peace prospects. The Transvaalers will refuse to continue the fight, which would mean surrender on the terms of Louis Botha, Delarey and two-thirds of the Boers now in the field.

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RHOES'S DEATH SEVERE LOSS. No One to Take His Place, Says C. D. Ruid.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—C. D. Ruid, a partner of Cecil Rhodes, arrived here from South Africa to-day. He said he was not surprised to hear of Mr. Rhodes's death, as he knew the latter was doomed before he left Cape Town.

Mr. Ruid said Rhodes's death would retard the development of South Africa for a decade, as there was no strong man there to take his place. He said that what was needed now was a statesman. Mr. Alfred Beit might succeed to some of Mr. Rhodes's interests, he said, but Beit is a business man and not a statesman.

Mr. Ruid expressed pessimistic views in regard to the war. He could not, of course, have been fully posted on events that had occurred in South Africa during the struggle, but he said it might be taken for granted that the war would last for a long time yet.

The people of South Africa, he declared, were pessimistic as to the result. Cape Colony was full of pessimism, although the "Boers" were as enthusiastic as ever. Mr. Ruid declared that the Transvaalers were not happy in the British through the creation of the Transvaal Republic.

Mr. Ruid said he had talked with Mr. Trevelyan, who was in command of the British force in the Cape Colony, on the subject of the war. They were plain of tone, and Mr. Ruid said he had seen a direct despatch from Mr. Ruid to Mr. Ruid, who said that he had no doubt that Schwarzkopfer and the other Trans-

vaal "peace delegates" to Encroached were tired of the war, but he did not expect that they would be able to convert Delarey and Steyn to their views. He suggested that it was possible that the delegates were interested in the stock market, which generally benefited from peace movements of this kind.

In regard to mining operations Mr. Ruid said that the Rand were proceeding satisfactorily, but would not resume their wonted stride for five years. The chief difficulty now was in obtaining native labor, which was coming in moderate quantities from the east coast.

STILL HOPE WELL AID BOERS

Delegate Wolmarans Talks of His Visit to This Country. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, March 29.—Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, Boer peace delegates, who have returned from the United States, have gone to Holland to see Mr. Kruger.

Mr. Wolmarans said he found general American sympathy with the Boers, and believed there was a strong feeling existing there which would yet cause the American Government to make representations to Great Britain in behalf of the Boers.

WAR OFFICE REPORTS ANOTHER BRITISH DEFEAT.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—A casualty list issued from the War Office to-day gives the first news of a fight near Sutherland, Cape Colony, on March 24. Marshall's Horse had seven killed, eight wounded and twenty-nine men captured. The Boers afterward released the prisoners.

ROYAL FAMILY ON A PICNIC.

King of Italy Spending Easter on the Island of Monte Cristo. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, March 29.—For the first time since Rome has been the capital of Italy the King is spending Easter away from the Eternal City, and the fact is causing much comment.

There are probably no inhabitants on the island, but rather elaborate precautions are taken to ensure the safety of the Royal picnicers. A cordon of six torpedo boats is established around the island, and during the royal sojourn no strange vessel will be allowed to come near Monte Cristo.

PANAMA EXPECTS AN ATTACK.

American Cruiser and Gunboat Ready to Protect Our Interests. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. COLON, Colombia, March 29.—Measures have been adopted by the Government for resistance to the expected rebel attack on Panama and Colon. All the arrangements to this end are now completed.

MARCONI VS. GERMANS.

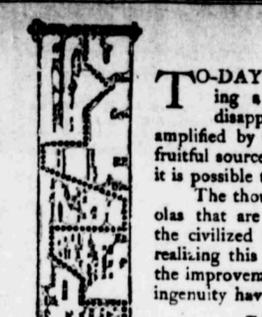
Can't Borrow His Stations—Should Turn Machines Against Interference. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, March 29.—The Lokalanzeiger says the German authorities are concerned over the possibility of any wireless telegraph company obtaining a monopoly of any sort in regard to the use of the ether system.

NONSENSE, SAYS MARCONI.

William Marconi, about the refusal of whose company to allow communication with its land station from ships equipped with Sialy-Arco instruments (except by previous arrangement) a fuss has been made in the despatches, says, by Dr. Sauer and Count Arco.

He doubts whether it was technically possible for the Deutschland, carrying Prince Henry Louis, to communicate with the Marconi station. It is possible that the accident of the waves from the Deutschland happened to strike a time to which the receivers of the Marconi station were responsive.

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TO-DAY the piano, instead of representing a costly and almost invariably disappointing investment, can, when amplified by the Pianola, become the most fruitful source of pleasure and entertainment it is possible to introduce into the home.

The thousands upon thousands of Pianolas that are being sold in every corner of the civilized world, show that mankind is realizing this and appreciating the value of the improvement that mechanical skill and ingenuity have wrought.

The Pianola looks like a small cabinet; it is not at all any one can play the piano. With its attached to the piano in any way, but is simply rolled to the instrument when its use is desired.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. THE AEOLIAN CO., 18 W. 23d St., N. Y. 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BAD TACTICS IN TOBACCO WAR

RIVAL OFFERS OF BONUS NOT POPULAR IN ENGLAND. Retailers Prefer the Open Market and Consumers Give Much Support to Independent Manufacturers—Interest in the American Invasion Is Keen.

Both sides seem to have regarded the consumer as a quantity to be neglected. But the latter are now beginning to make their opinions known and they impartially condemn both belligerents. The consumers are doing this as far as possible by supporting the independent manufacturers, whose goods are at present enjoying a genuine boom.

It is curious to note that the Spectator is the only publication in England which realizes that Americans will do what an Englishman never does—namely, spend money which they do not expect to get back in a trade quarrel. The editor thus enlightens his countrymen:

"An English capitalist will risk his millions in a trade war with the greatest pluck, but the American capitalist will actually sacrifice them rather than be beaten. Such wars are the enjoyment of his otherworldly rather dull and overworked life. He feels about them as Englishmen feel about electrical contests when a great noble rather than be defeated in his own country would spend, as one of them is said to have done, the whole of his West India estates. They feel disgraced among their compatriots if they do not win and they will stake their last dollar rather than be pitted on the exchange, which is to them the fields of glory or humiliation.

"What else have Americans to live for? Politics offer no career. They cannot find families in the English sense. And as for luxury, they enjoy it like Roman nobles while they have got it, or do without it in serene content.

"The retailers do not want their money unless indeed in impossible quantities. They have preferred the chances of the open market and the way of business to which they have been brought up. We do not believe that patriotism entered into the matter. Indeed, it hardly could, for England produces no tobacco. Nor did they care much which party won, Americans not being Frenchmen or Germans that they should care. They simply did not see it, or, in loftier phrase, they answered with John Bull's everlasting and dull, but irresistible "no."

Even the Lancet takes up the subject from a hygienic point of view and enters into an elaborate defense of the cigarette.

"The cigarette is practically in direct contact with the air from the lighted end to the mouthpiece. Thus the smoke is invariably inhaled while the products of combustion are complete. The pipe, on the other hand, is more like a retort in which

destructive distillation and the formation of acrid oils are set up. One strong objection to the cigarette is that combustion is close to the nose and mouth. Thus air is constantly inhaled containing smoke from the lighted end, which is infinitely more pungent than the smoke drawn through the cigarette. Much of the mischief from cigarette smoking arises from this fact. If smoke from the burning tip of the cigarette is purposely inhaled for a time a sense of stupor sets in, while smoke drawn through the cigarette may be breathed the same way as the ordinary impurity. The same result is obtained with a cigar, but in a still more emphatic way. The use of the cigarette or cigar holder is therefore calculated to obviate this source of mischief.

GERMAN-ITALIAN ALLIANCE?

RUMOR SAYS AUSTRIA WILL LEFT OUT.

Official Importance of the Meeting of Count von Bulow and Signor Prinetti in Venice No Longer Denied—Italy's Designs Upon Tripoli Probably Checked.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—Absurd attempts were at first made to deny that any political importance attached to the meeting of the German Chancellor, Count von Bulow, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Prinetti, at Venice, when the newspapers frustrated the arrangements for keeping the meeting entirely secret.

It is now admitted that the two statements reached an agreement in regard to the whole field of mutual interests, including commercial conventions and the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

It is not generally remembered that Germany is bound by treaty to maintain the territorial integrity of Turkey-in-Asia. Quite recently the Porte intimated that this treaty covered Turkey-in-Africa, and thereby barred Italian designs upon Tripoli.

It is asserted in certain quarters that as a result of the Venice conference there will be substituted for the present Triple Alliance a dual alliance between Germany and Italy. Such an arrangement would be received with popular approval in Italy.

Among Italian statesmen there is a marked aversion to the renewal of the alliance with Austria. Signor Zanardelli, the present Italian Premier, was himself a participant in every rebellion against Austria from 1848 to 1860; and Signor Giolitti's record is equally anti-Austrian.

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Philharmonic Society of New York will be celebrated at the public rehearsal and concert on April 4 and 5 by a special program. Beethoven's First Symphony and his "Eroica" will be given on this occasion.

The farewell performance of opera of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will take place on April 21 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The annual festival of music of the Gaelic Society will be held at the Lenox Opera House on Tuesday evening. The program will illustrate the development of Irish music from the fourteenth century to the present time.

The People's Symphony Concerts which have been given at Cooper Union Hall this season, under the direction of F. A. Arns, have met with extraordinary success. The last of the series occurs on Friday evening, April 18, when a special program representing works by Wagner, Schubert, Beethoven and others will be offered.

The operatic and musical performance to be given at the Grand Opera House this afternoon for the benefit of Herman Grau, "The Father in Grand Opera" in this country, will include the leading operatic and musical attractions now in vogue in the art of the Grand Opera.

George Grossmiller will repeat some of his familiar readings at the Lenox Opera House on Saturday afternoon. The three dramas will be given in addition to the musical program.

Francis Gregory will give a song recital at the New York College of Music on Friday afternoon. The program will consist of songs by Schubert, Mendelssohn and others.

Ignace Janacek will be the soloist at an oratorio concert to be given at Carnegie Hall on Monday afternoon and will sing portions by Gounod, Schubert, Strauss, Wagner, Liszt and others.

Joseph Schumann will give a recital at the New York College of Music on Friday afternoon. The program will consist of songs by Schubert, Mendelssohn and others.

WARNING FROM TURKEY.

Powers Urged to Check Sultan or Foreigners Will Soon Be in Danger.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—The Times prints a letter from a correspondent drawing attention to the danger with which the present situation in Turkey is fraught for foreign residents. On former occasions when the Powers intervened it was on behalf of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, but now prominent Mussulmans are being arrested, imprisoned and exiled wholesale and their properties confiscated without rhyme or reason, while the Powers remain indifferent.

The correspondent points out that this indifference and the friendliness shown by some European potentates have encouraged the Sultan to exercise a tyranny, which coupled with the eagerness of some Powers to obtain concessions, is convincing the Turks that the Powers are investigating or at least conniving at the present persecutions. Therefore, he urges the Powers to interfere before the Turks are driven to revolution.

When inspired with the idea that the Sultan and the Powers are alike in league against them they will take revenge not only on native tyrants but upon all European residents.

LONDON'S CORONATION POLISH.

Great Army of Spring Cleaners Employed—Women Decorators in Demand. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—The house painters and decorators are now busy reaping their coronation harvest. The West End never had such a spring cleaning. The usual small army of painters invading Mayfair and Belgrave in the Spring is this year multiplied tenfold, and the West End of London is at present a series of avenues of ladders.

With so much decorating going on the progress of the woman decorator in public favor is most conspicuous. There is quite a demand for women to design door panels, to decorate baths, and to ornament ceilings and do similar work. One firm employs fifty of these women decorators. Many of them are of gentle birth and they get good pay and give satisfaction. Many customers prefer them because they are not only quicker and more conscientious, but because they make less noise about the house than men.

BRITISH REVENUE.

An Increase of About \$60,000,000 During the Last Fiscal Year. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—A Treasury report issued to-day shows that the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31, 1902, was \$1,525,501,837, as compared with \$1,465,918,674 in the previous year. The largest contribution came from excise duties, which amounted to \$28,000,000. The property and income tax receipts were \$30,000,000 and the money received from customs \$31,000,000. The balance on March 31 was \$2,728,750.

ITALIAN EMPLOYER MISSING.

Expedition to Search of Bogdanoff Will Go to Persia. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, March 29.—Nothing has been heard for nearly a year of the Italian explorer Bogdanoff, who undertakes, on behalf of the Russian Geographical Society, a scientific expedition to the interior of Persia. His assistance can be obtained from the Farangis Government, and the Italian Geographical Society has decided to send a mission to ascertain what has become of Bogdanoff.

His name of Francesco Paolo Bogdanoff. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—J. E. Elliott, formerly chairman of the Liverpool Loan, and now head of Elliott's line, has just obtained the Calcutta Loan from Messrs. Glyn, Phillips & Co. of Glasgow. Liverpool, Manchester and London, whose names appear in the title of the loan, will have to contribute to the Calcutta Loan. The loan is for \$1,000,000 and will be used for the purpose of building a railway from Calcutta to the interior of India.

North American Capital Investment. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, March 29.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has decided to increase the capital from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. This will make the capital equal to that of the Hamburg-American Line, which recently increased the capital by \$5,000,000.

CHALLENGE TO BRICKLAYERS.

ENGLISHMAN DENIES ABILITY OF AMERICAN WORKMEN.

Says They Cannot Do High-Class Work and Cannot Do as Much as is Alleged in Lower Grades—Retort to an American's Statement of Our Superiority.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 29.—In the controversy over the comparative merits of English and American workmen no statement has aroused so much attention and bitter contradiction as that an American bricklayer will place 1,800 to 2,250 bricks in a day compared with the British's 320. Mr. Stewart, the manager of the building operations at the great plant of the Westinghouse Company near Manchester, originated this statement of their comparative labor, which has appeared and reappeared throughout the whole press.

To-day J. Oldham, an English bricklayer of twenty-five years' standing, who had also worked extensively in America, and has been a delegate for his branch of the International Union of Bricklayers in America, sends a letter to the Times, in which he says that though American bricks are lighter and smaller than British, the quantity stated by Mr. Stewart had never been laid down or even thought of. The American brick—8 inches long by 4 inches deep and 2 1/2 inches in thickness—takes 1,170 to measure 800 English bricks. He writes:

"In working in America for what are called front-tippers, who pay a dollar a day more than the union rate, every satisfaction is given when 500 to 700 bricks are set, according to the class of work. The average in the lowest class of work is less than 700. The quality of the work bears no comparison with the English."

He adds that very few Americans are employed on face work in New York, which has been built by Englishmen, and the most successful contractors in the class of work in which it is possible for the largest number of bricks to be laid are Englishmen.

DEATH OF PRINCE MUNSTER.

Retired German Diplomat Passes Away at the Age of 82. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, March 29.—Prince Munster, retired German Ambassador to France for about fifteen years, and afterwards for years ago, and previous to that German Ambassador at London for ten years, died here yesterday. He was born in 1820.

Count Munster was by no means generally known in the United States. He was generally known in the United States as the German Ambassador at London from 1880 to 1890. He was also German Ambassador at London for ten years, and was also German Ambassador at London for ten years.

DKY COLD AIR IS BEST FOR FURS.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. Every Man, Woman or Child who needs the Sun is better off if he is healthy. Every advance in the art of advertising is being made by the ad-

WIN MARIANI

World Famous Mariani Tonic. Its great superiority readily verified by a personal test. All Druggists. Refuse Substitutes. GIVE A BARN DANCE. Mabel Fenton Ross and Della French Celebrate a Joint Birthday.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 29.—Mabel Fenton Ross, the vaudeville actress, and Della French, also familiar to theatregoers, celebrated their joint birthday at the Rose-Fenton farm to-night. Invitations for a barn dance were given out early in the week, as follows:

"Mabel Fenton Ross and the Little Mother, Della French, celebrate on March 29th, 1902, one of their many birthdays by offering a barn dance and a bully good time to their friends. Your presence is commended. Full details will be given in the next issue of the Sun. Sweaters supplied by P. M. until."

Mrs. Ross served dinner and champagne punch under a forest of pine and cedar decorations. The green rooms in New York were emptied at midnight and a fresh batch of theatrical friends arrived in the very height of the good time. Among those present were Marie Bromley, Queenie Vassar, May Morford and Gus Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Herman and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hagar.

ACID SWINDER CAUGHT. Took Money From Hotel Keepers to Place Their Names in a Bicycle Directory. MIDDLETON, N. Y., March 29.—After successfully working his game about in Orange, Sullivan and Ulster counties as a bicycle directory advertiser, Oscar D. Trevelyan was arrested in jail in this city to-day. Two years ago, as Trevelyan's solicitor, James V. Ireland, an Ulster county hotel keeper, told Trevelyan the required fee to get the name entered in a big book and to have a bicycle rack for the use of touring whelplings placed in front of his hotel, Trevelyan, paying the same amount, Trevelyan was arrested and Trevelyan jumped into the big and rode to this city. Trevelyan swore out a warrant and followed by a constable with Constable Telford. They were five minutes late for Trevelyan had boarded a westward train. An officer followed with the warrant and arrested the swindler, who is held in place of bail from Fort Jervis this afternoon.

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AN EDUCATIONAL CONTEST 14 Prizes to Be Awarded To the Value of \$250.00 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS \$250.00

To readers of THE SUN who may enter this Educational Contest will be awarded the following prizes for the best 12 replies: 1st Prize: THE BEST 12 STANDARD VOLUMES OF REFERENCE, 4 Morrocco, value, \$25.00. 2d Prize: THE BEST 12 STANDARD VOLUMES OF REFERENCE, silk cloth, value, \$7.00. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th Prizes, 12-Volume Set of SHAKESPEARE, 1/4 Morocco, \$15 set. 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th: Choice Popular WORK OF FICTION, \$1.50. Twenty-one (21) Questions will be asked in VII, series of three (3) questions each, appearing in THE SUNDAY SUN for seven (7) consecutive Sundays, beginning March 30, and ending May 11th. These questions will test the reader's fund of general information. They are not "Catch Questions," but have for their solution simply interesting facts that are not generally known. Answers should be sent to THE EDUCATIONAL CONTEST BUREAU, and all answers must be received on or before May 15, 1902.

This contest will prove exceedingly interesting to you, and the work of looking up the answers will prove to be valuable, this being the main object of this Educational Contest. The prizes will be given for the best answers to the entire Seven series (21 questions). The winning papers will be selected not only for correctness, but for clearness, conciseness and completeness of expression.

SERIES 1. 1st Question: What famous rebellion is called a mutiny? 2d Question: What does Ovid say about symphonic ink? 3d Question: Who invented and made the first typewriting machine in the United States?

All Answers Should Be Addressed to THE EDUCATIONAL CONTEST BUREAU, 170 Nassau Street, New York City.

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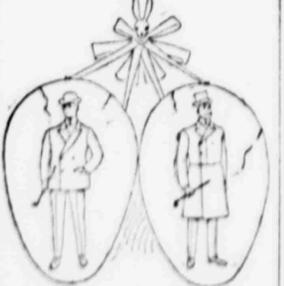
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Many splendid suits will be displayed to-day—none finer than ours, as the result of our work this season has been phenomenal. Everything perfect in every detail.

Our double-breasted Prince Albert coats and waistcoats, made of imported Vicuña Thibets, lined and faced with silk, are very handsome, to order, \$30. Special line of English trousers, \$7. Our top-coats, made of Coverts and Venetians, silk lined, \$22—special value. The two-button double-breasted sack, long roll, is highly in favor this season, either in black (cheviot or plain blue) and cords. We have a special line of imported Cheviot to order, \$20.

Sample Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed free to any address. ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th Street.

"7" CO'S