THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON,

SATURDAY.....August 26, 1893.

CROSBY S. NOYES.....Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent circulation in Washington three times larger than that of any other paper in the city. As a local NEWS paper and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

For some time past there has been evidence that the great migrative wave on the crest of which so many eastern people traveled westward had spent much of its force, and that an ebb of the tide was at hand. This seems to be especially true as to Maryland and Virginia, many of whose sons sought fortune beyond the Mississippi. They are coming home now, some of these people, "fully convinced," as one of them says, after an absence of twenty-four years, "that old Maryland hath charms and advantages superior to the west, where cold winters and furious cyclones ride roughshod over the prairies and where the greatest extremes of heat and cold are most seriously felt." There is no reason why the man who would do well in Missouri or Nebraska or Kansas should not do even better in Maryland or Virginia. In this climate a greater diversity of crops is possible, and it is in this diversity that the sensible farmer finds safety. A large number of those who are suitably located and who have heretofore bestowed most of their time and toil upon agriculture are turning earnest attention to oyster culture and seem to be achieving, in some cases, remarkable success. All the elements in this region favor the producer, and the thoughtful man will find it difficult to understand why so many who were comfortably situated but did not seem to know it allowed themselves to be lured to sections of the country very much inferior to those from whence they departed. Quite a considerable proportion of the sons of New England and New York and Pennsylvania are also finding their way homeward, properly convinced that those who have the ability to achieve agricultural success will find as good opportunity on the old farms as was ever to be had on the larger but less easily cultivated western homesteads.

Despite the opinion of Edison—who seems convinced that the application of electricity has almost reached its limit—there are indications that the subtle fluid will come to be of practical use in ways as yet undreamed of. Recent developments, to which the public generally seems to pay but little attention, support very strongly the view that wonders are not likely soon to cease. At the congress of electricians recently in session in Chicago, Prof. W. H. Preece, who has charge of the English governmental telegraph and electrical system, declared in unqualified terms his belief that electrical communication without the aid of wires would soon be common. The statement is less surprising than most people would imagine, for in this country there have been many successful experiments in which wonderful inductive power was made apparent—notably in the feat of telegraphing to and from rapidly moving trains—but so far the art of signalling through space by means of electro-magnetic vibrations (of which Prof. Preece talked) has not been successfully accomplished on this side of the Atlantic.

Hardly less notable than Prof. Preece's predictions were those of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson of England, who discussed "Ocean Telephoning." Prof. Thompson seems to be perfectly satisfied that within a little while conversation will be as easily conducted between Washington and London as it now is between Washington and Chicago. The professor's conclusions seem to have been much more than merely opinionative; he demonstrated the feasibility of his proposition to the satisfaction of a critical electrically-educated audience.

Simultaneously with these important announcements comes evidence that there has been invented a dynamo which will bring about a considerable reduction in the cost of electric lighting, and from three or four scientists of world-wide repute we receive confident assurances that within the next decade a safe and swift aerial motor will be in successful operation. Already has the trolley street car motor—once deemed wonderful—been eclipsed by more modern specimens of electrical engineering that are as far in advance of their ancient progenitor as the locomotive of today is superior to George Stephenson's "Rocket." In view of all these facts it may seem to some people as though Solomon was a trifle premature when he declared that there was nothing new under the sun.

He who delights in extracting facts of interest from great masses of figures cannot fail to note the census statistics that deal with mortgages in Colorado. The home of the bridle-dyeing governor, Davis H. Waite, is being carefully watched just now and any new information as to its people, their condition and their views is eagerly absorbed. From the recently-issued bulletin that deals with the indebtedness of the centennial state and of the individuals composing its population is extracted the fact that the real estate mortgage movement in Colorado from 1880 to 1889 was a decidedly progressive one, beginning with a debt of $9,160,958 incurred in 1880 and ending with $54,218,578 incurred in 1889. Of course the state was growing very rapidly and it doubtless had need for largely increased capital, but careful financiers will be inclined to the belief that the borrowing business was somewhat overdone, for while the incurred debt grew 491.84 per cent in ten years the increase of population was 112.12 per cent. The per capita mortgage indebtedness of Colorado is tremendously in advance of any other commonwealth in the Union, it having run up a bill of $206 for each individual. Kansas comes next with $170 and then there is a drop to $152 for Minnesota. Is there not close relationship between a large per capita mortgage indebtedness and popular discontent? Is not a debit balance productive of financial heresy and political foolishness?

In another column of today's Star will be found a communication for the appearance of which no apology will be made. It treats of a subject that should interest those who love the welfare of their fellow beings and are anxious in behalf of the populative mass which Abraham Lincoln lovingly called "the common people." For some time past a movement has been afoot to take from our parks the few seats that were scattered at wearisome distances throughout their green length and breadth, and it is against this arbitrary and extremely unfair action that our correspondent makes emphatic protest. Two arguments have been made by those who seek to justify the removal of the benches, but neither of them should be permitted to offer opposition to the reinstatement, or, better still, the multiplication of seating accommodations.

Supersensitive residents in the near vicinity of our public parks have objected to the congregating therein of folks with whom they had no association—tired workingmen, weary women and prattling children, who laughed when there was anything to laugh at and talked occasionally in tones that were a trifle louder than those permitted by polite dynamics; people who somehow or other were possessed of the idea that the parks were places set apart for the conservation of public health, and who availed themselves freely of what should be a valuable privilege. Moved by the appeals of those who see in the parks nothing more than desirable additions to their real estate, the authorities have in some instances taken away all the seats, and with the departure of these conveniences the crowds also departed, seeking elsewhere, often at great inconvenience and frequently without avail, a spot where leafy shade and pure air should have an opportunity to counteract the heat and burden of the day. The removal of seats continues, and it is fair to presume that unless something is done in behalf of the multitude the parks of which Washington is so proud will deteriorate into the merely decorative, thereby losing almost all of a practical value, which cannot easily be estimated. It is held that when the people had free use of the few seats nightly disorder might happen, but such an argument must surely fall in the presence of a sufficient and well organized police force; Washington is not a city of rowdies, and the many should not be compelled to suffer because of the few.

They do these things differently in Europe, and, to our shame be it said, the methods in vogue as to people and parks are infinitely superior in the midst of monarchial institutions to those common in this day and land of what we term democracy. London sets us a magnificent example. There the poorest may sit or recline on the reasonably well kept grass without molestation and if he or she does not want to make a couch of the earth there are seats in plenty. The great parks of London are for the people and the people are encouraged to use them because in their use there is great benefit to the public health. In some of them great public meetings are held and at all times it is the endeavor of the authorities to gratify the innocent desires of those whose circumstances compel them to remain within the city during the summer season. Stop taking the seats out of the parks! Give us more seats. Let the people walk all over the grass if they want to. And if any foolish or vicious ones should develop destructive tendencies have policemen enough in the neighborhood to protect that which should be common property.

The New York Times thinks it is about time for business men of average sense to discover that the best use they can make of such money as comes to their hands is to employ it in the ordinary course of business, beginning by depositing what is not required for immediate needs in their banks. There is no means of making an accurate estimate of how far the contrary practice has gone, but everybody knows that it has prevailed to an embarrassing extent. At first there was more or less excuse for it in the fact that men generally were acting from a rather vague impulse than from reasonable calculation of the results. And there was also much more rational occasion for doubt as to the action of Congress and as to the scope and intensity of the depression that had set in. But now it is clear that Congress feels the force of public opinion, and that the purchase clauses of the Sherman act are to be repealed. The chief cause for lack of confidence is in the way of sure removal. It is no longer a question of providing against possible difficulties in the future. It is purely a question of how to hasten a return to normal conditions which is bound to come.

From a number of business men and statesmen come remarks as to the financial situation which should cheer the hearts of many now desponding mortals. Slowly but certainly the strain upon the money market is letting up and with favorable action by Congress on the silver purchase act of 1890 the coming of good times and easy money is not likely long to be delayed. In the great manufacturing centers there is much more activity today than there was a week ago and it is quite possible that the majority of those concerns that were compelled to shut down because money was being hoarded will again be producers of goods and distributors of currency. The outlook has improved wonderfully during the past two or three days, and there is every reason for believing that the improvement will continue. This country is too great and has too many varieties of industry to be paralyzed even by such a distressing combination of circumstances as brought about the stringency which wrecked so many fortunes and for a while retarded prosperity.

Iowa democrats have for the third time nominated Horace Boies as their candidate for governor, and now that the nomination has been made it is interesting to recall the fact that but a little while ago Gov. Boies in a public letter stated that he was conscientiously opposed to third terms in an office so important as that of governor of a great state. In that communication, which was sent to the chairman of the state democratic committee, he said that his views as to a third term were undoubtedly in substantial accord with those of the masses of Iowa's voters, and declared that to ignore precedents and violate the almost universal sentiment would, in his judgment, be seriously detrimental to the best interests of the democratic party. He, therefore, declined to even tacitly consent to the further use of his name in connection with the nomination. How does he feel about it now that he has been nominated?

Every arrangement for the Centennial ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol seems to be progressing satisfactorily so far as arrangements can progress with an insufficiency of cash. Just now the executive committee is being delayed considerably in the important work of contract making because subscriptions are a trifle shy. As Chairman Edson of the finance committee says, the occasion is worthy of the best efforts of the citizens of the District of Columbia. The community's good repute should not be permitted to suffer through indifference.

The social situation in New York has been further complicated by a movement to remove the free lunch from the saloons. The anarchists will doubtless resent this as a direct attack.

M. B. Curtis, an actor, has been tried three times for murder, and finally acquitted. Many of his brethren go on slaughtering the dramatic classics without having any trouble whatever.

Congress may think that its willingness to work over time is good-natured; but it can do better service by cutting things short.

The torture dance at the world's fair should go. There is nothing about it that represents the progress that the world has made in civilization.

Several distinguished gentlemen are a good deal embarrassed by failing to take out a permit to change their minds.

President Cleveland did his duty and went fishing. Congressmen should go and do likewise.

Mr. Hill may be a cause of annoyance to other people, but he is a bonanza to Mr. Peffer.

Secretary Lamont is the latest addition to the Buzzard's Bay fishing club.

Represents Kansas Better Than New York.

From the New York World.

The speech of Senator Hill yesterday was significant chiefly because of its unequivocal announcement that he and his "distinguished colleague," Senator Murphy, will vote for the repeal of the Sherman act. This was generally understood before, but the silver Senators have been hoping that he would attach some conditions to his support of the administration program that would encourage their policy of obstruction. For the rest, the speech differs from his previous ones in that it clearly defines his position as a bimetallist and a friend of silver coinage. Heretofore he has concealed his real views behind a haze of words. Now he is on record as favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 1-2 to 1. It is hardly necessary to say that in taking this position he represents Kansas far more accurately than New York.

The Democrats Will Be Amused.

From the New York Times.

The democrats of the state will learn with some amusement that Mr. Hill and his distinguished colleagues will cheerfully vote for the repeal bill, "unawed by power and uncorrupted by federal patronage." The only "power" by which any Senator is likely to be "awed" into voting for the repeal bill is the power of honest public opinion, and for that Mr. Hill has always shown as much contempt as he dared. As for the "uncorrupted" condition of the senior Senator from New York, it has about as much contemporaneous interest as the morals of an Athenian hetaerae.

Hill Upon Cleveland.

From the New York Tribune.

The Senator's criticism of President Cleveland's positon is decidedly keen. He calls attention to the threat that the administration would give the country "an object lesson," and to the "ghoulish glee" with which every bank failure has been exploited as a proof that the President was right, and he is meanwhile quite guarded in saying that possibly the Sherman act "has been most largely instrumental in producing existing troubles." But he flatly refuses to follow, if the President means to favor monometallism, and insists on "free bimetallic coinage." He is plainly right in treating the question of ratio as one of insignificant consequence.

THE WEEK.

Business prospects throughout the United States seem to have improved considerably during the last few days, a large number of factories that were closed down some time ago having resumed operations, in many instances with full forces. Financial stringency and a certain amount of distrust still continue to annoy business men, but the evil is soon, it is believed, to be remedied, and then the old prosperity will return with renewed vigor. The subtreasuries are now paying out gold just as they have been paying out other classes of money and this action seems to have restored considerable confidence. Congress has not yet made up its mind as to whether it will repeal the silver law of 1890 or not, but the probabilities point to some such desirable action in the future; how far in the future no one can now prophecy. The world's fair is having a most successful run, the attendance during the week past being the heaviest yet known, and it grows steadily. Yellow fever has caused a panic at Brunswick, Ga., but there does not seem to be any real necessity for being scared, the number of cases being extremely few. Kansas is, as usual, a center of interest, her striking coal miners having succeeded in furnishing the newspapers with more or less interesting matter every day. Chicago has suffered from a considerable fire, the damages from which will run between one and two million dollars. A tremendous gale swept down upon the Atlantic coast and did great damage to shipping, to the summer resorts and to human life. New York anarchists have made a good deal of cowardly fuss, but have been suppressed without very much difficulty whenever the police thought it necessary to close their meetings. A longshoremen strike in New York harbor threatens to be serious, but may be adjusted before it reaches danger point. News has been received from the other side that the Valkyrie, Lord Dunraven's cutter yacht, has started for New York to participate in the great international yachting contest.

Abroad.

With daily access of bitterness the tariff war between Russia and Germany continues. Russia seems to feel the conflict more severely, the prices of grain having fallen very materially and measures for relief of distressed farmers and land owners are being discussed; if there were any other than an apologetic and ignominious way out of the difficulty Russia would probably try to make terms with her antagonist. Prince Bismarck has again stated that he does not like the way things are being run in the fatherland, and he will probably like them much less now that the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, has succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. France has enjoyed a new series of elections, which have passed off with extreme quietness; the figures which have come to the surface show that the royalist and Boulanger elements have practically been eliminated from French politics. Between France and Italy the relations are somewhat strained on account of that massacre at Aigues-Mortes; several riotous demonstrations have been made against France by indignant Italians and troops have been called into requisition. France and Siam are still negotiating about the amount of territory the former is to occupy in the Siamese vicinity; Siam has little to say in the matter and will probably do just exactly what France wants it to do. In England there has been intense heat and a destructive drought, and with it have come strikes and riots, but so far the damage to life and property has been but slight. Gladstone is having trouble with his liberal majority, there being a good deal of dissension, especially among the Scotch and Welsh members; the home rule bill will, however, soon be out of the house unless some extraordinary happenings intervene to prevent. A statue of Abraham Lincoln, erected to the memory of the Scottish-American soldiers who fell for the Union during the war of the rebellion, has been unveiled at Edinburgh. Cholera has disappeared from Berlin, but there is a good deal of it in St. Petersburg and a number of cases have been reported from South Holland. It is epidemic in Brazil, as it almost always is at this season of the year.

In the District.

Little has occurred during the past week of more than ordinary interest in local affairs. The long drought was broken by one light rain. The return from Sea Girt of the victorious District riflemen was made the popular demonstration it so well deserved to be. Discussion of the transfer station on the cable road at 15th street was continued, but without a final determination of the question. President Cleveland signed the joint resolution authorizing a joint congressional committee to act in conjunction with the citizens' committee on the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol and the committees were appointed. Conventions were held here by the Mount Bethel colored Baptists and also by negro democrats. Mr. Frank Appleby of Georgetown committed suicide by shooting himself in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore. A two-days swimming tournament was held at the bathing beach with great success.

SHOOTING STARS.

A Question of Waiting.

"Are you waiting for a cable car?" said the policeman to the man who was standing in the middle of a square.

"No, I ain't," he replied. "I'm standing here seein' if I can't persuade one of 'em to wait fur me till I get on."

A Catastrophe.

"What's the matter?" asked one of Willie Wishington's friends. "You look uncomfortable."

"I am," he replied. "I have just been wun ovah by Miss Belle Pepperton's twain of thought."

He Was Wrong.

"Well," said a facetious stranger to a member of the brass band, "there is one thing for you to be thankful for."

"Vat is dose?" inquired the musician.

"You can always blow your own horn."

"Nein, my friendt. Dis cornet is porrowed."

Her Sorrow.

She bought a tag for which she gave
Two dollars, bright and round,
And did it willingly to save
Dear Fido from the pound.

And yet, she says, a wicked game
Put Fido past recall.
For ruthlessly the catchers came
And took him, tag and all.

A Bad Season.

"Have you had a good season?" asked a tourist.

"Naw," replied the seaside landlord. "Even the mosquitoes have nearly starved to death."

Don't waste your money. Even if you do not desire to use it yourself let it be of service somewhere. There are various methods of disposing of it that are distinctly unselfish.

You can put it under the corner of the carpet for the roaches to play with, and when the roaches get tired of it some industrious mouse with domestic cares on her mind can use it for upholstery purposes. There is nothing that tickles a refined mouse more than a few hundred dollars turned into bed room furniture.

Or you might put it in a tea pot on the top shelf of the cupboard. And when the hired girl wants to go to a picnic she may stumble across it and forever bless you for your forehandedness.

Another way is to put it in an old stocking and hang it up in the clothes press. When some other member of the family concludes to get rid of some of the accumulated trash this will make the rag man very happy.

You might carry it around in your pocket, and by so doing draw it out while looking for a letter, and leave it for some pedestrian who was careless and did not save his money.

There are other ways to be unselfish, but these rules are simple, direct and sufficient.

A Traitor to His Country From Spite to Cleveland.

From the New York Herald.

Senator Hill has grossly abused the high trust committed to his hands. His efforts to pass the Peffer resolution and precipitate irretrievable ruin upon the people, prostrated and suffering as they are under an unprecedented panic, brands him a traitor to his country. Benedict Arnold for personal revenge tried to deliver his countrymen to an armed foe. David B. Hill, to gratify his personal hatred of Cleveland, tried to deliver them over to the demons of universal ruin and despair.

However, the country now has his true measure, and even Peffer, bewhiskered "crank" as he is, probably has more influence in the Senate than this man who so shamefully misrepresents the great state of New York. If anything were needed to complete the revelation of his sordid and petty nature it would be supplied by his speech of yesterday—catering to the free coinage element of the west and south, making impotent attacks on the administration, grossly insulting and wilfully misrepresenting Secretary Carlisle. Hill has hurt no one but himself. "He meant murder, but he has committed suicide."

Woodward & Lothrop,

10TH, 11TH AND F STS. N.W.

CLOSED TODAY AT 1.

JUST OUT,

GENERAL LEW WALLACE'S NEW BOOK,

"THE PRINCE OF INDIA,"

OR

"WHY CONSTANTINOPLE FELL."

CLOTH, TWO VOLUMES.

—$2.00.—

(Book Department, basement.....11th st. building.)

A GOOD TIME TO TEST THIS STORE.

IT KEEPS ALL THE YEAR ROUND: FIRST, A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT. SECOND, UP TO THE TIMES.

WE NEVER STOP TRYING TO IMPROVE THE STORE, AND THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO TEST IT. TAKE A FEW THINGS FROM DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS AT THE PRICES WHICH MANUFACTURERS HAVE ALLOWED US TO SCALE DOWN, AND COMPARE THEM WITH THE USUAL PRICES. BUT FIGURES IN AN ADVERTISEMENT SETTLE NOTHING. IT IS THE QUALITY, THE PERFECTNESS, THE WIDTH, THE FASHION, THE PATTERN THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED WITH THE PRICE.

WE STAND BY WHATEVER WE SELL, NOT ONLY IN THE STORE, BUT AFTER THE CUSTOMER TAKES IT HOME.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28,

ANOTHER IMPORTANT EVENT IN

TRUNKS AND BAGS.

YOU DOUBTLESS RECALL THE GREAT SALE OF TRUNKS AND TRAVELING EQUIPMENTS THAT OCCURRED HERE A FEW WEEKS SINCE—THAT PURCHASE OF ONE THOUSAND TRUNKS AND A BIG LOT OF BAGS AT HALF PRICE. THE SALE WAS SUCH A PHENOMENAL SUCCESS THAT WE'VE BEEN CASTING ABOUT FOR ANOTHER SUCH OPPORTUNITY. MONDAY WILL SEE THE BEGINNING OF A SIMILAR SALE. WE'VE JUST PURCHASED FROM A WELL-KNOWN AND REPUTABLE MANUFACTURER A

CARLOAD OF TRUNKS AND BAGS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

READY CASH WAS THE "OPEN SESAME." THE MANUFACTURER NEEDED THE MONEY AND HAVING FOUND AN OUTLET FOR SO LARGE A NUMBER WAS GLAD TO SELL AT A SACRIFICE. THE GOODS ARE HERE AND GO ON SALE MONDAY MORNING.

DRESS TRUNKS, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TRUNKS, CANVAS TRUNKS OF ALL KINDS, STATE ROOM TRUNKS, BAGS AND VALISES.

LOT 1.—GLADSTONE BAGS, $1.85.
About two dozen, made of the best leather, complete with locks, catches, fastenings, straps, &c.
—REGULAR PRICE, $3.50.—
—SPECIAL PRICE, $1.85.—

LOT 2.—MEN'S OR WOMEN'S TRUNKS, $2.75.
About a dozen Canvas-covered Trunks, sheet steel bottom, hard-wood stays, deep trays and hat box, steel center bands, good lock, hinges, &c. 28 in., 30 in. and 32 in.
—REGULAR PRICE, $5.00.—
—SPECIAL PRICE, $2.75.—

LOT 3.—
SPECIAL WATERPROOF CANVAS TRUNKS, $3.95.
About fifty Basswood Trunks, covered with the best grade of waterproof canvas, large 14-inch hinges, double sheet steel bottom, strong brass locks, special tray and hat box (both covered), steel bindings and bumpers, hardwood slats on top, bottom and sides.
—28-INCH, REGULAR PRICE, $6.00.—
—SPECIAL PRICE, $3.95.—
50c. RISE ON EACH SIZE LARGER.

LOT 4.—SPECIAL FLAT-TOP TRUNKS, $4.95.
A big lot of the Best Basswood Trunks, covered with waterproof canvas, two double "Excelsior" locks, four large hinges, steel clamps, special Hagney bolts, eight iron rallings, deep covered trays, special hardwook stays all around—top, bottom and sides. One of the best trunks made.

28-in.	30-in.	32-in.	34-in.	36-in.
$4.95	$5.45	$5.95	$6.45	$6.95

LOT 5—CANVAS PROFESSIONAL TRUNKS, $6.95.
A choice lot, made in the best possible manner boxes tongued and glued and covered with the heaviest painted canvas, special cast trimmings and stays, three-ply "Monitor" top, four hinges, best "Excelsior" lock, every nail riveted on a washer, two trays, two extra strong center straps, all parts full muslin lined. Usually twice these prices.

28-inch.	30-inch.	32-inch.
$6.95.	$7.65.	$8.25.
34-inch.	36-inch.	
$8.95.	$9.50.	

LOT 6—COLUMBIAN TOURIST TRUNKS, $5.95.
28 Trunks made the same as the famous "W. & L." Tourist Trunks, best hinges, locks, bolts, fastenings, &c., double sheet steel bottom, hickory slats on top, sides and bottom, extra heavy steel bumpers, every nail riveted on washer, muslin lined throughout.

28-inch.	30-inch.	32-inch.
$5.95.	$6.45.	$6.95.
34-inch.	36-inch.	
$7.45.	$7.95.	

LOT 7—EXTRA FINE DRESS TRUNKS, $6.75.
Only twelve and all 28-inch size. Base wood box, covered with waterproof canvas, four 14-inch hinges, two "Excelsior" locks, two trays, No. 4 Taylor bolts, special Hagney bolts, all parts riveted, full muslin lined.
REGULAR PRICE, $10.
SPECIAL PRICE, $6.75.

All Trunks marked free. A strong strap free with each Trunk. A name tag free with each Bag or Valise. Trunks and Bags repaired.
(4th floor.....10th st. bldg.)

BLANKETS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28,

WILL BEGIN A SALE OF

"CAPITAL CITY" WOOLEN MILLS BLANKETS.

PRUDENT HOUSEKEEPERS, WISE, THRIFTY WOMEN, PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, ETC., WILL LOOK OVER THE DOMESTIC STOCK AND IF BLANKETS ARE NEEDED WILL BUY NOW. IF YOU ARE AN EXPERT IN WOOLENS COMPARE THEM WITH ANY ON THE MARKET, AND YOU'LL PROVE OUR STATEMENT THAT THEY ARE BEYOND QUESTION THE BLANKET BARGAINS OF THIS MARKET. THESE CAPITAL CITY BLANKETS WERE MADE TO OUR SPECIAL ORDER, WITH A CARE FOR EVERY STEP FROM THE FLEECE TO THE STORE—OUR OWN WEIGHTS AND SIZES—THE WOOL IS DRY, SOFT, SPRINGY, THOROUGHLY CLEANED, AND WE GUARANTEE THEM TO BE THE BEST VALUES MADE FOR THE RESPECTIVE PRICES. THEY ARE FOR SALE BY US ALONE IN WASHINGTON AND COME IN FIVE NUMBERS.

NOTE—AS SIZES MARKED IN "QUARTERS" ARE MISLEADING WE GIVE THE ACTUAL MEASUREMENT IN INCHES:

10-4 SIZE MEASURES 62 IN. WIDE BY 80 IN. LONG.
11-4 SIZE MEASURES 70 IN. WIDE BY 82 IN. LONG.
12-4 SIZE MEASURES 76 IN. WIDE BY 84 IN. LONG.

"THE BOSTON,"
A Fine Medium-weight White Bed Blanket, fine all-wool filling woven on a spool thread warp, 80 per cent wool.
10-4, weight 4-lbs., 4.00 pr.
11-4, weight 5-lbs., 5.00 pr.
12-4, weight 6-lbs., 6.50 pr.

"THE RICHMOND,"
A fine all-wool White Blanket.
10-4, weight 4-lbs., 4.00 pr.
11-4, weight 5-lbs., 5.00 pr.
12-4, weight 6-lbs., 6.50 pr.

"THE WASHINGTON,"
A fine all-wool White blanket, same quality as "The Richmond", but heavier weight.
10-4, weight 5-lbs., 5.00 pr.
11-4, weight 6-lbs., 6.00 pr.
12-4, weight 7-lbs., 7.50 pr.

"THE SACRAMENTO."
A fine all-wool Scarlet Blanket—"The Richmond" dyed in cochineal.
10-4, weight 4-lbs., 4.00 pr.
11-4, weight 5-lbs., 5.00 pr.
12-4, weight 6-lbs., 6.50 pr.

"THE BALTIMORE."
A very fine California White Blanket, spool thread warp, all-wool filling, making an 80 per cent wool blanket.
10-4, weight 4-lbs., 6.00 pr.
11-4, weight 5-lbs., 7.50 pr.
12-4, weight 6-lbs., 8.75 pr.
(2d floor.....11th st. building.)

THE "CAPITOL" SEWING MACHINE AT $19.50

Is swift, noiseless, elegant, beautiful, COMPLETE. Neither skill, money nor labor has been spared to perfect it. A full set of the best attachments and a five-year guarantee accompany every "Capitol." See it in operation.
(2d floor.....10th st. building.)

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,

10TH, 11TH AND F STS. N.W.

LAST DAYS Of The Removal Sale.

THE NEW PALAIS ROYAL IS SO NEAR COMPLETION THAT IT IS ALREADY SUPPLIED WITH THE NECESSARY SHELVING AND COUNTERS. THE SERVICES OF "BUYERS" HAVE BEEN SECURED FROM THE LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO ARE NOW IN THE WHOLESALE MARKETS. WHILE SELECTING AUTUMN GOODS FOR THE NEW STORE SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS HAVE BEEN PICKED UP AT NEXT-TO NOTHING PRICES. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT IS TO TELL YOU OF THE LATTER AND THE REMOVAL SALE PRICES OF GOODS NOW IN STOCK.

Before giving details here is a synopsis of Monday's "specials:" Silks at half price, $1 Storm Serges for 68c yard, Wrappers cheap and good, Ribbons less than half, choice Laces and Embroideries at trash prices, Swiss Ribbed Underwear and Hosiery at manufacturers' quotations, Imported Bric-a-brac at surprise prices, Parasols less than half, Ready-made Suits at dressmakers' charge of making, Tourists' Furnishings at nominal prices, a thousand 25c Novels at 5c each and other attractions, details of which will be found below.

Men's Goods Prices.

25c. for choice of all 35c, 48c, 68c and 75c Summer Silk Neckwear.

25c a pair for 50c quality Onyx Half Hose, leather shades and grays, that are warranted fast colors. These are latest style ribbed socks with silk stitching.

68c for the "Palais Royal" Dress Shirts and 59c for the 75c Night Shirts.

42c for the tailor cut Jean Drawers. Better than the usual 50c Drawers.

75c for "C. G." Balbriggan Underwear, 39c for the usual 75c Bal. Underwear.

18c for 25c quality Warranted Indelible Black Half Hose—3 pairs for 50c.

75c for choice of the Imitation Alligator Traveling Bags that were reduced to 89c.

10 per cent discount—one-tenth off marked prices of all more expensive Tourist Bags.

The above are but a few hints—all Men's Furnishings at prices proportionately lowered.

Ladies' Bill of Fare.

SUITS—One of the fashionable Duck Waist Coats will be given with each Serge Suit sold on Monday—and reduced prices for the suits. Only $6.98 for choice of those heretofore sold at $7.50, and $7.98 for the $8.88 Suits.

See tomorrow's Post for illustration of one of these Suits and of the Wrappers offered at 98 cents and you will learn they are worth $15 and $1.75 respectively.

HOSIERY—Imported Ribbed Vests or Corset Covers have also been secured so as to offer superior goods at prices of the inferior:—39c for 68c Lisle Vests, 27c for 49c Lisle Vests in white, pink, blue, yellow and ecru, 15c for 19c Ribbed Vests—2 for 25c. Extra size Best Lisle Vests for stout ladies at 29c instead of 44c.

Only 49c for 98c quality Black Silk Hose with lace-work ankles, 39c for 50c quality French Ribbed Lisle Stockings, 18c for 25c Fast Black Hose—3 pairs for 50c.

RIBBONS—"Best Ribbons at less than half price are at the Palais Royal." Such is the tenor of the news that one lady carries to another. Such news travels more quickly than a newspaper advt. The result is seen in the necessity for twenty salespeople at the ribbon counter during the busy hours. And so it will be till the Ribbon bargains of 1893 are no more—and how soon that will be.

BRIC-A-BRAC—Choice imported goods at such lowered prices that if you judge them unseen you may class them with the trash that is only too plentiful. See Sunday's Post for illustrations and prices.

UNDERWEAR—The combination of many broken lots form a few complete lots of all sizes and styles. Choice of such lots at nominal prices. To illustrate: The 98c lot includes Cambric Undergarments of all kinds with choice lace trimmings and embroideries making them worth from $1.50 to $2.98 each, Infants' Dresses worth $1.98, Pillow Shams worth $1.50, Hemstitched Pillow Cases worth $1.75, etc.

LEATHER GOODS—The Traveling Bags you doubtless saw marked 89c in window of No. 1119 Pa. ave. are to be offered Monday at only 75 cents. Solid leather collar and cuff boxes, with compartment in lid for jewelry, reduced from $1.25 to 75c.

Straps of all kinds price lowered—from 25c to 21c, from 35c to 25c, from 68c to 50c, and only 89c for these $1 cases containing toilet articles.

The Palais Royal's well-known 47c Shopping Bags now 39c, 19c for 25c Purses and 98c for $1.50 and $1.68 Card Cases, etc., with sterling silver trimmings.

NOTIONS—Here are seven hints that must stand for thousands: 1c for paper of Invisible Hair Pins, 4c bunch for Kid Curlers, 2c for box Mourning Pins, 3c for paper of best American Pins—"Windsor"—3c for assorted Hair Pins in wooden box, 3c for Celluloid Thimbles, 7c for piece of Velveteen Skirt Facing, 6c for one dozen Covered Dress Stays.

For Three Days.

A NEW SUPPLY OF DRESS GOODS WILL BE PUT ON THE PALAIS ROYAL SHELVES AND COUNTERS MONDAY MORNING, SUFFICIENT FOR A WEEK'S ORDINARY DEMAND. BUT PRICES ARE QUOTED THAT WILL CREATE SUCH A FURORE THAT THE STORE WILL CLOSE WEDNESDAY EVENING WITH BUT A FEW REMNANTS OF THEM HERE.

50c Silks For 29c.

These are the bargain of bargains. See samples in window of No. 1119 Pa. ave. and you will find these Silks come in the latest French Plaids. But don't be content with admiring the beauty of designs and colorings—test the quality with your ears and hands as well as your eyes. You know how good quality of pure Silk sounds and feels when you hold it to your ear and crush it in your hand.

$1 Silks For 49c.

They are worth more than $1 a yard, but since the "buyer" informs the writer that two leading houses on Sixth avenue in New York are selling them for $1 a yard we write: $1 Silks for 49c. The stripes are in combination colors, the conspicuous shades being navy blue, golden brown, cardinal, garnet, gray, steel.

75c Silks For 39c.

China Silks in navy and black with polka dots in two sizes. Note that they are 32 inches wide. Being extra width as well as extra quality you save two ways—pay less per yard and require less number of yards.

White and Black Silks.

29c yard for 50c quality Black Japanese Silks, 39c yard for 50c quality White Habutai Silk, 49c yard for 77c quality White Japanese Silk, 55c yard for 75c quality Black Taffeta Silk.

To cause a fair distribution of these Silks not more than one dress length will be sold to each purchaser.

$1 Storm Serges 68c.

You may know that it is only at rare intervals that these 54-inch Serges are ever price reduced. The Palais Royal "buyer" and the representative of a New York store have grasped the present opportunity.

39c yard for 50c quality 40-inch Plain and Diagonal Serges are companion bargains to the famous Storm Serges. Please don't ask for more than one dress of either—in justice to others.

25c YARD—English Autumn-weight Suitings, Scotch Cheviots and other wool fabrics worth from 50c to 85c are offered at only 25c a yard for choice.

Laces At Half Prices.

REMOVAL SALE PRICES ARE AGAIN LOWERED, AND FOR THE LAST TIME.

98c yrd for 15-inch-wide Black Silk Laces that were $1.48 to $1.98 yd.
68c yard for 10 to 14-inch Black Silk Laces that were $1.35 to $1.68.
15c yard for 3 to 5-inch Black Silk Laces that were 25c to 50c.
25c yard for 3 to 6-inch Hand-made Linen Torchon Laces, were up to 75c.
25c yard for 10-inch Oriental Laces that were up to 50c.
85c yard for 8-inch Cream Silk Point d'Irelande Laces that were 59c.
20 per cent discount—one-fifth less prices for remnants of all Laces, Flouncings and Nets.

Embroidery Remnants.

Lengths from 1 to 3½ yards are now looked on as remnants and half prices are quoted. The removal sale prices of 27-inch Swiss Flouncings for children's dresses are again lowered—an extra 20 per cent discount now being allowed. In every branch of the department greatly lowered prices are quoted.

Those Best Ribbons.

Best Ribbons, in all styles and colors and up to 8 inches in width, at 12c, 20c, 25c, 38c, instead of from 25c to $1.25 a yard sounds like a yarn. It's a fact that is crowding the department with eager purchasers. It is the ribbon bargain event of the '93 season—one that in past years has occurred at the establishment of Messrs. R. H. White of Boston.

The Palais Royal.

12TH ST. & PA. AVE. A. LISNER.

WHY?

BECAUSE it's easiest.
BECAUSE it's best.
BECAUSE it's above the penurious bickerings of cash grabbers.

Because it insures to all the same prices—the same privileges.

Because it helps the poor man to a happier home than he could have without it.

Each of these virtues is a foundation stone on which our peerless

EQUITABLE CREDIT SYSTEM

stands. It leaves your little nest-egg undisturbed in bank. It asks no guarantees over and above your personal promise.

Absolutely FREE accommodations—with the largest and most complete stock of desirable FURNITURE—CARPETS—MATTINGS—REFRIGERATORS—BABY CARRIAGES—and STOVES to select from. The little brook makes the big river—the little payments—once a week or once a month—make a big bill possible—without contracting your daily living. You need deny yourself nothing. You can enjoy every luxury if you'll tie to

"THE EQUITABLE."

HOUSE & HERRMANN.

917, 919, 921, 923 7TH ST., 636 MASS. AVE. N. W.

GREATLY REDUCED RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

While Congress is wrestling with the money question and trying to establish a parity between the two metals we have determined to meet the cut in railroad rates by establishing a parity between these rates of passage and good traveling equipments.

"Hand Cases,"

almost any style, whether it be Bag, Telescope or Suit Case, seems to be the most desired, and we invite your careful attention to these prices:

Extension Cases.

12-in.	14-in.	16-in.	18-in.	20-in.	22-in.	24-in.	26-in.
55c.	70c.	90c.	$1.00.	$1.15.	$1.30.	$1.45.	$1.75.

Leather bound, leather clamps and corners.

16-in.	18-in.	20-in.	22-in.	24-in.	26-in.
$1.35.	$1.70.	$2.00,	$2.35.	$2