IN SIXTEEN YEARS

Many Changes That Have Taken Place in Washington.

THEY ARE ALL FOR THE BETTER

Still a Good Many Things Left to Be Desired.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS

An old Washingtonian, who was born in this city in 1832, and a Washington newspaper correspondent, who has lived in the capital since 1883, were talking old Washington the other evening. The "pioneer" was full of reminiscences of the days when Clay and Webster waded through the muddy streets of the town, when Beau Hickman was concocting his ingenious schemes whereby to live well on nothing a year, when ward politics were a feature of life in the District, when huge, full-rigged ships used to come up the Potomac fruit-laden to the Georgetown docks, and so on. His stories were very interesting.

"But you are going back too far for me to satisfactorily apprehend the greatness of all the changes that have taken place in Washington since you were a young man," said the Washington correspondent finally. "I can't compare the Washington that I have known only for the past sixteen years with the Washington that you knew when John Calhoun and Thaddeus Stevens trod their respective paths about this town. Now, I have only to revert to the beginning of those sixteen years, when I first saw Washington, to be able to point out scores of remarkable changes that have taken place in the appearance and character of the city even within that comparatively limited period. There has been a lot of steady, healthy 'expansion' going on in Washington since I first set foot here sixteen years ago. I'll try to indicate a few of the changes that have taken place here since 1883, when Washington gained the distinction of counting me among her inhabitants.

Atiquated Street Cars.

"Where to begin? Well, I'll start at random. When I came here in 1883 there were bob-tailed, one-horse cars snailing along Pennsylvania avenue, and justices of the Supreme Court used to amuse themselves passing the pennies of whole carsful of passengers into the fare boxes. Of course, there was a two-horse line of cars on the avenue also, but they weren't much better for comfort than the bob-tailers. It used to be a hard tug at that time for the hill horses to get the two-horse cars up the hill at the south side of the Capitol and up the 14th and 15th street hills. The lumbering avenue hedies that wound around the concrete road in the north-side grounds of the Capitol got a lot of passengers, too. There were no suburbs to speak of at that time outside of Tenleytown, Bladensburg and Anacostia. Mt. Pleasant wasn't much better than a wilderness, and Columbia Heights was a region where small boys repaired, as being out of the world, when they were playing hookey from school. There was no Chevy Chase and Glen Echo hadn't been thought of. Takoma Park was in a state of embryo, and all the rest of the beautiful suburbs of Washington existed then only in the imaginations of far-seeing real estate men. If you wanted to see the pretty country surrounding Washington you had to hire a carriage, and folks were looked upon as exceedingly enterprising if they penetrated the wilderness as far as Great Falls.

F Street and the Avenue.

"There were plenty of office buildings on F street then, but not much business. The business tendency toward F street had scarcely begun. The avenue caught all the down-town promenaders and did the bulk of the business. There was a ramshackle old dime museum and a number of dilapidated old buildings where the city post office now stands. The Star was a two or three-sheet paper then, and you could read it through in the course of a journey on a bob-tailed car. Now you've got to give an evening to it. I mention The Star here because it fits in with the location I'm speaking of, and because its new building is going to be one of the marked features among the changes that have taken place here since I came to Washington.

"In 1883 the necessity for a new Library of Congress was indeed manifest, but not even the statesmen who were fighting for an appropriation for a new library building dreamed then that before the close of the nineteenth century such a superb receptacle for the nation's collection of books would grace the ground then littered by the Old Capitol prison and a lot of other tumble-down structures.

"The approach on the west to the Capitol building consisted of three old, worn, shabby sets of steps, and the magnificent marble terrace that now ornaments the Capitol's west front had not, I think, been publicly suggested then, although it may have been a slumbering dream in the minds of the statesmen who finally put through the bill for its erection.

In Course of Construction.

"The Washington monument still had the disfiguring scaffolding around its uncompleted top works, and the work on the Potomac flats was dragging along slowly, with many a complaint from citizens that the government never meant to finish that job. Big trees now line the banks of the flats. The War, State and Navy building was in a dismal state of uncompletion, and huge cranes and derricks littered the Pennsylvania avenue front of it. Most of the city's parks were surrounded by shabby iron fences, and the system of planting beautiful beds of flowers in the parks by rotation hadn't apparently been thought of.

"One apartment house, of no particular magnificence, was just then being built, and we all thought it rather wonderful that the apartment house idea should reach Washington so soon. Look at the superb apartment houses that are scattered all over the northwest section of the city now.

"A number of wealthy old residents had charming estates on the hills beyond the boundary line, but only the most shrewd among speculative land dealers then perceived that the hills beyond the boundary line would not long hence be eagerly sought for as home sites for comfortably-off or moderately-rich people. A lot of the neglected streets of Washington then were paved with rapidly-rotting old wooden paving blocks, and the base ball 'fans' kicked a good deal because to see the games they had to repair so far uptown as R street. The circuses that visited Washington spread their tents on a New Jersey avenue site practically under the shadow of the Capitol, and the site was then little better than a dumping ground. Now it is entirely built over.

Along Rock Creek.

"Of electric arc lights there were a few on the down-town streets, but we had no incandescent lamps. Rock Creek Park was a forest, pure and simple, and nobody in Washington then believed that before the wind-up of the century Washington would have the finest zoological garden in the United States, and one of the finest in the world. In fact, I used to whale my two boys for penetrating so far into the wilderness as the region now covered by Rock Creek Park. I was afraid they'd get eaten up by bears or other wild animals indigenous to that mysterious forest.

"There were so few means of spending the time in Washington during the summer months then that the Potomac, upper and lower, was traveled a great deal more then than it is now. The New Armenia, the Lady of the Lake, the George Leary and other big steamboats used to take huge crowds of excursionists down to salt water every day, and the flotilla of small craft on the upper Potomac on Sundays was something remarkable. Boat clubs flourished then, but the old-time organizations of that sort seem to be waning. Perhaps we've become a bit too lazy to row outriggers on hot days, when we can skip along the banks of the beautiful upper Potomac on electric cars with no personal exertion.

Early Wheelmen.

"Washington was one of the original bicycle cities, and I used to be appalled to see men riding around on those terrifically high, big-wheel-in-front affairs, the memory of which makes even men who used to ride them shudder. Then those clumsy affairs, with the small wheel in front, had their run here, and I don't wonder that the town thought the man crazy who rode down the east steps of the Capitol on one of them. The bicycle for women was undreamed of, and the women in fleshings who gave exhibitions on the tall wheels in the variety theaters were thought to be extremely daring.

"The big raft of 'cunnels' and 'majahs' and guvnuhs, who used to infest the Washington hotels have almost entirely disappeared. The city is easily twice better off in the matter of hospitals than it was then. I used to see the policemen of Washington at that time walking about with their blouses open, and without much of an air of spick-and-spanness to their appearance. The police force here now seems to be composed of as neat-looking a lot of men as those making up any force in the country. Just think over the comparatively limited list of first-class hotels we had in Washington in 1883, and compare the list with a list of tip-top Washington hostelries of today. Sixteen years ago the pension office occupied the building which is now the Raleigh Hotel. Now we have one of the most barbarous buildings on the face of the globe wherewith to house the pension office. Sixteen years ago we needed a whole set of muncipal buildings here in Washington, and we are still needing them.

Buildings and Fashions.

"A proper building wherewith to shelter the Medical Museum collection wasn't thought of. Sixteen years ago we thought we were howling swells when we arrayed ourselves in skin-tight trousers, dinky little short coats and peanut derbies, and the ladies on the Washington street cars, instead of exhibiting the symphonic poems in costumes with which they now regale our vision, were wearing beaded jersies. Sixteen years ago there was talk of erecting a separate building for the use of the Supreme Court of the United States, and there is still talk about it.

"Sixteen years ago, when you wanted to go to Alexandria, you either took the ferry or the steam cars. There are other ways of getting there now besides walking. Sixteen years ago we used to nearly always have some one of the old-time ships-of-war tied up at the Washington navy yard. They're too big to get up this way now, the ships-of-war. Sixteen years ago the top-notch men assigned from Washington to represent us at foreign courts were simply ministers plenipotentiary, and, as such, they had to take a back seat for slews of little 'ambassadors' from Dahomey, Peru and so on. Now our ambassadors don't take back seats for anybody's representatives. This, by the way, is only a little 'aside,' but it's a change, isn't it?

Effect of Civil Service.

"Civil service reform was just beginning as a system at that time, and the town was a whole lot torn up about it. I remember that when the other system prevailed men with government jobs were afraid to buy homes here, for fear of losing their places, and they stored up their money tighter'n a drum for the rainy day that used so frequently to overwhelm government people prior to civil service reform. Even for several years after I got here there wasn't entire belief in the perpetuity of the civil service plan as a system, and only when the government people became assured that the system would be maintained did they open up and begin to buy Washington property.

"Sixteen years ago or thereabouts we had a ball team that could wallop any other team in the country, and now look at us! Sixten years ago we used to speak of 'Swampoodle' with derision. Now some of the prettiest homes in the city are going up in that vicinage. Sixteen years ago the old government printing office building was falling down. It is still falling down.

Made Rapid Strides.

"The region known up in the northwest section as 'Hell's Bottom,' where crime flourished like a green bay tree when I came here, has been entirely done away with. Sixteen years ago there was nothing but a huge dumping ground on the lot between Q and R and 17th and 18th streets. I just mention that to indicate how the town has grown out in that direction. Sixteen years ago Pennsylvania avenue was only swept up once in a while. Now the 'White Wings' brigade are sweeping it up during all the hours of daylight. Sixteen years ago the students at our high schools were really men and women. Now the youngsters speed through to the high school without any particular cramming process. Steam laundries were just getting a foothold here in 1883, and were patronized on account of their novelty. We had no Chinese quarter in Washington in 1883, nor any Italian quarter. The insistent street piano hadn't then taken the place of the droning barrel organ. The department store idea hadn't then taken root in Washington. When you bought a bill of goods at a Washington store, sixteen years ago, you scarcely expected the stuff to be delivered at your home until the day after. Now they're even talking about installing horseless delivery wagons here. Sixteen years ago the proprietors of the Washington stores who didn't advertise their goods had to stand at their unnoticed doorways, watching tides of people going into stores that did advertise. Some of them are still leaning against their neglected doorways.

A Notable Improvement.

"Sixteen years ago the sight of drunken men, many of them locally prominent (a few, indeed, nationally known), was common enough on the streets of Washington. A drunken man is rarely seen on the Washington streets today.

"Sixteen years ago there were quite a lot of 'commuters' between Washington and Baltimore—men who worked in Washington and lived in Baltimore. There's a very skimpy few of such commuters now, and these don't know what's good for them.

"Sixteen years ago I had as good a head o' hair—well, that's not germane to the growth of Washington. I've only spoken at random about some of the changes I've noticed during my sixteen years' residence here, and I dare say I have omitted many things. Nevertheless, although I have traveled a good deal over the country every year, I can't call to mind any city that has improved so vastly in the last decade and a half as Washington."

Hotel Arrivals.

Arlington—Jno. Barrett, Portland, Ore.; D. S. Seitz, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. C. Allen, Kansas City; D. R. Nuld, Philadelphia.

Cochran—Jno. Jacoby, Wilmington, Del.; T. Hamilton, Milwaukee.

Ebbitt—J. R. Martin, United States army; L. B. Jackson, New York; W. S. Proskey, Florida; S. E. Mudd, Maryland; J. P. Bradley, Boston.

La Fetra's—A. W. Yale, Philadelphia; S. A. Kean, Chicago; H. Faber, New York.

Metropolitan—W. H. Hurlhurt, Philadelphia; F. Ramsay, Norfolk, Va.; R. M. Massey, Missouri.

National—T. R. Bentley, Milwaukee; Wm. Briggs, New York; M. B. Stevenson, Virginia.

Raleigh—F. Harr, Philadelphia; H. Lord, Erie, Pa.; C. H. Lefler, Indianapolis.

Riggs—L. S. Allen, Norfolk, Va.; J. A. Davis, Harrisburg, Pa.

Shoreham—W. H. Morgan, Alliance, Ohio; R. E. Burnett, Boston; P. D. Todd, Philadelphia; F. L. Parker, Westfield, Mass.

St. James—J. H. Swan, New York; C. R. Ladd, Springfield, Mass.; E. J. Hall, Toledo, Ohio; F. D. Lee, Wisconsin.

Wellington—D. L. Severance, Providence, R. I.; J. R. Hutton, Akron, Ohio; W. C. Slater, Des Moines.

Willard—T. M. Coffin, Boston; S. H. Philan, Atlanta; J. F. Douglas, New York.

"Hechts' Greater Stores."

Paff & Co.'s surplus of 1,268 pairs infants' & child's shoes

are offered you, beginning tomorrow morning, at from a third to a half of what Paff's shoes are sold for regularly. Everybody who has bought infants' or children's shoes knows the true worth of Paff's footwear, for no maker makes better-wearing, better-fitting or softer shoes than they.

We have made two lots of the purchase and both contain extraordinary values. Both lots embrace black and tan and patent-leather shoes and strap slippers.

Lot one — Consists of infants' and children's shoes and slippers, in sizes 1 to 5, which you regularly pay 50c. and 75c. for—will be sold for..... 34c.

Lot two — Consists of infants' and children's shoes and slippers, in sizes 4 to 8—spring heel, for which you pay 75c. and $1—for ..... 59c.

Other special selling of footwear.

Lot of little boys' satin, calf and dongola and tan kid shoes, in sizes 9 to 13½, which sell for $1 pair regularly—special price tomorrow for..... 69c.

Lot of boys' tan and black shoes, in sizes 12 to 2, none of which sell regularly for less than $1.50—special price tomorrow ..... 98c.

Lot of men's Russia calf bals—every pair hand sewed, in three styles of toe, worth $3 pair—special price tomorrow $1.79

Men's vici kid and calf shoes, in tan and black, which sell regularly for $3 and $3.50—special price tomorrow..... $2.48

Half for boys' suits.

Sacrifice selling tomorrow! To reduce the great stock of boys' wool suits which we've found necessary to carry—that we might show you the largest stock in town—we make prices which scarcely cover cost.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS—Choice of any boys' vestie suit, in sizes 3 to 8 years, and of any double-breasted suit in sizes 7 to 16 years, which sold up to $4, of fine all-wool cassimeres, will be given you for..... $2.49

BOYS' ALL-WOOL SUITS—Choice of any boys' all-wool vestie suit, in sizes 3 to 8 years, and choice of any boys' double-breasted suit, in sizes 7 to 16 years, which sold for $5 and $6, for..... $3.98

Great values in boys' wash suits, wash pants and wool knee pants, etc.

BOYS' WAISTS—Of Merrimac percale; pleated; in a variety of new patterns best suited to boys' wear. Usually 19c. For..... 9½c.

ALL-WOOL KNEE PANTS—In blue plaid and brown check patterns; the 50c. pants elsewhere; for..... 29c.

200 PAIR WOOL KNEE PANTS—Well made, strongly sewed garments; which are usually sold at 25c. pair; for..... 12½c.

BOYS' WASH SUITS—Of Galatea cloth; perfectly washable; trimmed with braid; large collars; for..... 19c.

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS—Of navy blue flannel; trimmed elegantly with braid; large sailor collars; instead of 88c., for..... 69c.

BOYS' OVERALLS—Called by some "Brownies;" made of blue denim; made strongly to withstand hard knocks which the boys give them; made with shoulder straps; for..... 19c.

BOYS' WASH PANTS—Of washable Galatea cloth, made strongly and usually sold for 19c., for..... 9c.

BOYS' BLOUSE WAISTS—Of pretty percale, in a host of patterns; made with ruffles around edge of collars, cuffs and fronts; usually 39c., for..... 19c.

BOYS' WASH SUITS—Of linen crash or Galatea cloth; with wide sailor collars trimmed with braid; the same as are sold elsewhere for 79c., for..... 49c.

About cost for ladies' suits.

We have taken extreme measures to close out the balance of the ladies' wool suits. The values are immense.

LADIES' SUITS—Black, blue and colored cheviot serges; with silk-lined jackets; full-width skirts; to close out the balance of those which sold for as high as $14.98 your choice for..... $6.98

LADIES' TAILOR SUITS—Choice of plain and braid suits of Venetian cloths; all silk lined; the newest skirts; reefer and other effects; which sold for as high as $30; will be sacrificed at..... $9.98

3 lots separate skirts--special prices.

NEW PLAID SKIRTS—The handsome cassimeres and cheviots which will be so much worn this summer with shirt waists; full width and finished with new button and loop fastenings, for $7.98

BRILLIANTINE SKIRTS—Plain black; the most desirable skirts for hard wear; full width; finished with loop and button fastening backs; worth $6.50; for..... $3.49

SERGE SKIRTS—Blue or black; a handsome quality of cheviot serge; ideal for summer wear; instead of $4, for..... $2.98

4 lots wash skirts special prices.

CRASH SKIRTS—A good quality of crash; trimmed with three rows of blue duck at bottom; full width—for 49c.

WHITE DUCK SKIRTS—Trimmed with blue duck around bottom; full width skirts—for 79c.

PIQUE SKIRTS—Plain white pique, but made full width and in the newest shape—instead of $3—for $1.98.

WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS—Trimmed with 2 rows of embroidery inserting; will wash perfectly; full width; the most stylish skirts that will be worn this summer—for $2.49.

"Hechts' Greater Stores."

$6 "Rough Rider" Hats, $3.98.

Tomorrow morning we put on sale 100 ladies' "Rough Rider" straws, now so very popular; in navy, white, brown; of genuine Milan braid, trimmed with long quills and with silk scarfs; you will find this same hat selling elsewhere for $6; for - - - $3.98

Another lot of ladies' Milan straw "Rough Rider" hats, trimmed with quills and silk scarfs, in white only, which are selling about town at $5, will be sold for..... $2.98

Trimmed and untrimmed millinery at great reduction.

You can now buy a trimmed or an untrimmed hat at almost half what it would cost you a few weeks ago.

Trimmed hats.

All the pattern hats and all the handsome creations from our own work rooms are cut in price to less than cost.

$15 hats for $7.50.
$20 hats for $10.00.
$40 hats for $20.00.

Lot of untrimmed hats, consisting of our very finest and most desirable shapes, in all colors and black; which sold for $1.37 to $2.50—will be sold now for. 39c.

Lot of ladies' and children's untrimmed hats in all colors and most desirable shapes, which sold for 63c. to 98c., will be sold, beginning tomorrow, for..... 25c.

All the high colors in chiffons, mousselines and liberty silks, which sold for $1.49, will be sold tomorrow for..... $1

Ladies' trimmed "Jumbo" straw sailors, in mixed and white, which sold for 89c., will be sold for..... 37c.

Beautiful wreaths for the May procession will be sold tomorrow at less than half. For instance—

39c. wreaths for 19c.
63c. wreaths for 25c.

Flowers—Tableful, consisting of lilacs, daisies, clover blossoms, forget-me-nots, pansies, foliage, violets and wreaths of velvet geraniums and grasses. Instead of 39c. and 59c., for..... 12½c.

Flowers—Consisting of white and black jonquils, morning glories in all colors, bunches of cowslips in all colors, four and six dozen in a bunch; heliotrope, sprays of geranium blossoms with leaves, bunches of berries, sprays of berries and leaves, etc., which sold for 69c. and 89c., for..... 25c.

Straw trimming braid—In all colors—gray, maize, fuchsia, violet, green, new blue, turquoise, black and white; from the narrowest edgings to braid two inches wide; satin and fancy rough straws; sold for 15c. to 25c. yard—for..... 5c.

A "flurry" in ribbons.

Immense lots of all-silk ribbons—the very newest effects of the season have come to us much below regular prices, and are offered you at prices which are marvelously low for the beginning of the season.

Hundreds of yards of all-silk taffeta ribbons—5 inches wide—all colors—instead of 25c. yard for..... 11½c.

Immense lot all-silk fancy taffeta ribbons, in every shade—instead of 25c. yard for..... 15c.

All silk taffeta ribbons, in plain moire and fancy—in every conceivable shade—39c. ribbon for..... 19c.

Lot of fancy and plain all-silk taffeta ribbon, in the very latest effects, which are selling at 50c. and 75c. about town—for ..... 25c.

Ladies' 50c. silk vests, 25c.

We shall do tomorrow what has never before been done—we shall sell a ladies' silk vest—Swiss ribbed—in all the delicate shades—which sells for 50c. regularly for 25c. The armholes and necks are run with silk ribbon, and there are all sizes. You may count this the greatest bargain of the season.

Sale of laces and embroideries.

Lot of Valenciennes laces, with insertings to match, which are worth double, will go for..... 12½c.

Lot of 4 to 6-inch embroideries, with inserting to match, which are worth 19c. to 25c., to go for..... 10c.

Hecht & Company,

513-515 Seventh Street.

"Hechts' Greater Stores."

249 men's $15 to $17 suits, $10.

We have closed out from a maker from whom we buy men's clothing regularly, a lot of men's suits consisting of 249 garments—the identical suits which we have been selling all season for $15 to $17—to sell for $10. They consist of the neatest check cassimeres and fancy cheviots and fancy worsteds and are in all sizes—even in sizes to fit very stout and very slim men. They are the very best made suits possible to buy—we have the same in stock—but we cannot sell them for near as little as $10.

$3 golf pants, $1.50.

We shall sell a lot of men's black and white check golf pants tomorrow which would have to be sold for $3 a pair if we bought them in the regular way—for $1.50. These are the best-made pants to be had, and the pattern is strictly proper.

$4.50 dress pants, $3.

The stylish black and white check cassimere dress pants for men, such as you see selling about town for $4.50, will be sold here tomorrow for $3 pair. You can have these in any width of leg you wish; a fit is guaranteed.

$3.50 fancy vests, $2.

We shall sell tomorrow the new fancy vests, made on the stylish "Tattersall" effect—double-breasted, high cut, such as sell for $3.50, for $2. Handsome plaid patterns—and plenty of them from which to choose.

We are showing a splendid line of new white pique vests, in fancy and plain—perfectly washable, from $1 to $2.50.

Selling of men's furnishings

which has never been approached—which enables you to make a saving of more than 33⅓ per cent on what you've been paying exclusive men's furnishings stores.

Men's hosiery.

Plain black half hose, full seamless, double heel and toe; usually sold at 12½c., for..... 8c.

Fancy random half hose, plain heel and toe, double soles; full cut across instep; absolutely stainless; regularly 15c., for..... 10c.

Men's cotton half hose, in plain black and tan; also fancy random patterns, with double silk heels and toes; full regular made; instead of 19c., for..... 12½c.

Men's fine lisle thread half hose, extra spliced heel and toe; full cut across instep; plain black, red, blue and tan; guaranteed stainless; usually 25c., for... 15c.

Men's fancy striped lisle thread half hose, a very large assortment from which to select; extra spliced heel and toe; also plain black mercerized silk and maco thread hose, guaranteed stainless and full seamless; instead of 50c., for..... 25c.

Men's super lisle drop-stitched half hose; extra spliced heel and toe; plain black and tan; full regular made and perfect fitting; regularly sold for 75c. pair, for 49c.

Men's shirts.

Fancy silk-bosom shirts, Lonsdale cambric body, linen cuffs and collar bands; selling about town at 75c., for..... 44c.

Fancy madras and percale negligee shirts, with detached cuffs to match; pearl buttons; full regular made; also plain white and fancy puff-bosom mull shirts; large line to select from and the very latest effects; same as you see elsewhere at 75c., for..... 49c.

Men's English madras negligee shirts—full regular made, with detached cuffs, large pearl buttons, and reinforced shoulders; many styles to select from; but instead of 89c., for..... 69c.

Men's underwear.

Pepperell jean drawers, extra reinforced seats and seams; string bottoms; suspender straps; all sizes; instead of 29c..... 19c.

Pepperell jean drawers, double seats and seams; full regular made; Egyptian ribbed ankles; suspender straps; patent draw strings; all sizes; instead of 39c., for. 29c.

Warranted New York Mills jean drawers—full regular made; pantaloon cut; lisle thread and string ankles; suspender straps; double seats; reinforced fly; strong thread button holes; patent draw strings; all sizes; gents' furnishing stores usually sell them for 75c. per pair—for..... 44c.

Balbriggan undershirts, high-cut neck, long sleeves, self-finished fronts; pearl buttons; all sizes; instead of 25c., for 19c.

Balbriggan and filit thread underwear in light blue, royal blue, pink and blue polka dots, and fancy random mixtures; French necks; satin and self-finished fronts; pearl buttons; all sizes; instead of 39c..... 25c.

Fancy random underwear—silk-finished fronts—pearl buttons—French necks—sateen-finished drawers—suspender straps and draw strings; instead of 59c., for 39c.

Balbriggan, Egyptian, light-weight gauze and random underwear—French necks, silk and self-finished fronts—pearl buttons—short and long sleeves; the most desirable colors; also plain white; instead of 50c., 60c. and 75c. a garment, for..... 49c.

Toilet requisites.

19c. bay rum, 9c.
19c. Florida water, 9c.
Dr. Sheffield's 25c. tooth paste, 15c.
2-oz. bottles petroleum jelly, 3c.
15c. Napier tooth wash, 9c.
1-qt. Goodyear rubber water bottles, 39c.
2-qt. Goodyear rubber water bottles, 49c.
15c. violet smelling salts, 10c.
10c. bottles German cologne, 4c.
39c. triple mirrors, 19c.
10c. tooth brushes, 4c.
10c. Talcum powder, highly perfumed, 4c.
Large bottles witch hazel, 9c.
39c. pocket powder puffs, 25c.
15c. cold cream, highly scented, 9c.
25c. Mennen's Talcum powder, 15c.

THE ISLANDS' FUNDS

Rules Relating to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

TO KEEP THEIR ACCOUNTS SEPARATE

Affairs to Be Under Direct Control of Governor General.

DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM

President McKinley issued May 8 the following executive order, not heretofore published, for the government of the islands which came under control of the United States government as a result of the war with Spain:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, May 8, 1899.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance of the military government by the United States in the Island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the 74th degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained the offices of auditor of the islands, one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of customs, and one assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of post offices, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, and whose duties shall be to audit all accounts of the islands.

"There is hereby created, and shall be maintained, the office of the treasurer of the islands, which shall be filled by the appointment thereto of an officer of the regular army of the United States. The treasurer of the islands shall receive and keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the islands, and shall disburse or transfer the same only upon warrants issued by the auditor of the islands and countersigned by the governor general.

"All rules and instructions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of executive orders relating to said islands shall be issued by the Secretary of War.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

A similar order was issued substituting Porto Rico and another substituting the Philippines for Cuba, so that all the groups are to be identical as to government.

War Department Regulations.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who has charge of insular matters in the War Department, conferred with the Secretary of the Treasury as to the best method of carrying out the order, and after careful consideration decided that the islands shall be kept autonomous and that all affairs shall be under the direct control of the governor general. The government of the islands, its finances and officers will be wholly under the control of the military until Congress shall otherwise provide. The officials in responsible positions will all be army officers.

Mr. Meiklejohn has prepared explicit rules and regulations governing the islands and for the guidance of the officers. These provide:

"The auditor and assistant auditors shall examine and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues, receipts and expenditures; one assistant auditor to have charge of the postal and the other the customs and other moneys. The auditor shall issue and sign all warrants for money for the approval of the governor general. All agents and officers who receive money are to pay the full amount to the treasurer and to send accounts monthly to the auditor. Within ten days from the end of each month the auditor shall forward a complete report to the Secretary of War.

"The treasurer shall keep a separate account of receipts, classifying them as customs, postal, internal and miscellaneous. The accounts shall be kept in the money of the United States, and receipts in foreign coin shall be reduced to United States money. The treasurer is also required to submit a report to the Secretary of War ten days after the end of each month. The treasurer, who will be an army officer, shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

"The governor general is required to make an examination, quarterly or oftener if deemed expedient, of the books and accounts of the auditor and treasurer, and make account of the money in the hands of the treasurer, and submit his report to the Secretary of War.

"The governor, in passing upon requisitions for money may return the same to the auditor and state what changes are necessary to secure his approval. He will be absolute master of the expenditures in his government.

"Any person dissatisfied with the action of the auditor in the settlement of any account may appeal within one year to the governor general. If the governor general shall confirm the action of the auditor it shall be final and conclusive. Should the governor general fail to sustain the action of the auditor the whole case will be reported to the Secretary of War, whose instructions shall be final."

The object of the order and the instructions is to keep the accounts of the islands wholly separate from each other and from the other accounts of the treasury of the United States.

Philippine Proverbs.

From the Science Monthly.

In his proverbs the Malay shows a matchless use of metaphor and imagery, his words having the softness of the jungle breeze, and at the same time the grimness of the jungle shades. Nowhere does the nature of his race or the peculiar genius of his language show out better than in these terse, pithy sayings which the Malay uses to sweeten his speech or lend effectiveness to it. The real Malay is a creature of the forest or the sea, whence he draws his livelihood, and it is but natural that he should envelop his daily and perhaps dangerous life with homely philosophy. He loves the freedom which he enjoys; take him away from it and he eats his heart out in homesickness. "Though you feed a jungle fowl from a golden plate, it will return to the jungle again." In his humble life he has discovered that blood, be it good or bad, counts for something, and he thinks of the forest lairs: "a kitten and small, but a tiger's cub." He is beset with dangers by sea and land; often he is between the devil and the deep. "One may escape the tiger, and fall into the jaws of the crocodile." He recognizes the inevitable and draws what conclusion he can. "When the prow is wrecked the shark gets his fill" —a stoical recognition of ill winds. "or fear of the ghost he hugs the corpses," is often the solution of his dilemma. Sometimes he indulges in drollery, but is never unphilosophical. "To love one's children one must weep for them now and then; to love one's wife one must leave her now and then." The language is full of such expressions; they are the natural products of the speech of a poetical and nature-loving folk.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

Exercises at Howard University and Graduation in Theology.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the theological department of Howard University is being celebrated today in connection with the graduating exercises of the department. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will conclude this evening at 6:30 o'clock with an alumni dinner at Miner Hall, at which there will be speechmaking and toasts. The alumni conference was held at the hour first named, at which Prof. Isaac Clark presided. The question that was brought up for discussion was, "How can the colored preacher best serve his race in the present critical times?" Brief opening addresses were made by Rev. Philip F. Morris, class of '80; Rev. Clarence Dillard, class of '83; Rev. McHenry I. Naylor, class of '92, and Rev. Edward E. Scott, class of '92.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the graduating exercises commenced. The program opened with a musical selection by a quartet, consisting of Messrs. Stephens, King, Patterson and Wright, followed by a scriptural reading by Rev. R. E. Hart. Prayer by the Rev. W. V. Tunnell, A. M., S. T. B., was followed by a statement by Rev. John I. Ewell, D. D., dean of the department. A solo by C. Wright prefaced the exercises of the graduating class.

There were four graduates, as follows: William W. Barham of Wake Forest, N. C.; John Hammond of Hamilton, Canada; Wm. E. Moore of Boston, Va., and Milton N. Sparks of Gretna, La. "The Humanity of Our Lord" was the subject of the address of W. W. Barham, followed by W. E. Moore's address. He spoke on "Benefits of the Study of Church History." "The True Aim of the American Negro," by M. N. Sparks, and "How Can the Conversion of the Heathen be Hastened?" by John Hammond, were the titles of the remaining addresses.

After music by the choir of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church the certificates were conferred upon the graduates by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D., president of the university. The presentation of Bibles by William Ballantyne and the awarding of prizes by Dean Howell, with parting words to the graduates by President G. R. Hovey, A. M., practically completed the program. Music and benediction closed the exercises.

The ushers were Joseph S. L. Burke, John W. Hollins, Henry J. Jones and Geo. W. Powell. The officers of the graduating class were as follows: President, John Hammond; secretary, Milton N. Sparks; treasurer, William E. Moore.

AGGRESSIVE LANGUAGE USED.

"Private" John Allen and Ex-Gov. McLaurin in Hot Debate.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "Private" John Allen's bitter denunciations of Governor McLaurin in the campaign which the two are making for the Mississippi senatorship have almost resulted in a personal conflict between the two men, and the situation even now is decidedly threatening. An explanation is apparently due from one side or the other, as the lie has been all but passed.

Throughout the campaign the joint debates between Governor McLaurin and Representative Allen have been filled with personalities and acrid utterances, ofttimes bordering on personal insult. The climax was reached on Saturday. Allen and McLaurin met in joint debate Saturday night at a little town over in eastern Mississippi called Suqualena. The place is out of reach of telegraph or telephone wires.

During the course of his speech Mr. Allen boldly made the charge that the governor promised the attorneys of Ivo Miller, the young man who recently killed Banker McDonald of Green wood, for the alleged betrayal of his sister, to pardon Miller should the trial result in his conviction.

When the governor addressed the audience he ignored the Miller matter. Allen repeated the charge in his rejoinder and insisted that the governor should make some reply, stating that he stood ready to prove his assertion at any moment.

When Allen finished his rejoinder the governor jumped quickly to his feet and said:

"The man who originated that story is a liar and slanderer, and I can prove it whenever necessary."

Allen immediately arose and said:

"And I demand those proofs at this moment. I dare you to exhibit them."

Both men were white with anger.

Turning to his assailant and shaking a finger within a few inches of Allen's nose, the governor said:

"I am not responsible to you, John Allen, for any act, either official or personal, and I challenge you to produce the evidence on which you base your infamous charge. Then I will produce my documents to show that it is false. I have them in my pocket at this moment."

Allen arose and made the statement that his authority for the charge was the law firm of Coleman & McClurg of Greenwood, and that he would have their statement in the case reduced to writing at the earliest possible moment. Of course, the facts came to the attention of the law firm, and Judge S. R. Coleman has prepared a written statement regarding the matter.

The statement credits Judge Coleman with making the positive charge that the governor did promise him a pardon for Ivo Miller.

Sulphur Flies.

From the Scientific American

An extraordinary insect is described by a correspondent under the name of sulphur flies. The name was coined by the employes of the Mountain Copper Company, Limited, because of the remarkable habits of the fly. The company, whose furnaces are about six miles west of Redding, Col., mine and roast between ten and twelve hundred tons of ore a day. Iron and copper sulphides are the main constituents of the ore, and the sulphur is forced to part from the metals by means of heat. To accomplish this the ore is brought from the mines and piled in great heaps upon sufficient wood to kindle it. The huge heaps—approximately 200 feet long, fourteen feet wide and six feet high—once ignited, burn for about thirty days.

When the roasting process is well under way clouds of sulphurous fumes rise from the heaps, rendering respiration impossible in their immediate vicinity. Then may be seen, darting in and out of the suffocating vapors, peculiar gray flies, about the size of a horse fly, that apparently live and breed in the smoking ore. They seem to thrive in the densest fumes, the lower portion of the heaps fairly swarming with them. At night the workmen are compelled to cover their faces with netting and their hands with gloves to resist their attacks, for their bites are very poisonous. The flies were unknown until the smelting operations began, some three years ago.

Dr. L. O. Howard, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, when consulted regarding this matter, replied that the occurrence was very unusual; he had never heard of anything of the kind. He intends to make an investigation.

"Who is that sprightly girl over there?"

"That's Miss Binks, who took part in the amateur theatricals last night."

"And who are those ten tired-looking women near her?"

"Those are her mother, sisters, aunts and cousins, who helped her to get ready."—Tit-Bits.