For a Day---Tomorrow.

THE Palais Royal's list of Friday Bargains is eagerly looked for in The Star every Thursday evening. The Palais Royal's army of regular patrons knows that the most desirable of seasonable goods are offered in all sizes, colors, etc. Said one lady last Friday; "I don't waste car fare when I answer the Palais Royal's advertisements." We will not repeat her further remarks, out of consideration for certain other advertisers.

17c
for 25c Hose.

For tomorrow only, and positively not more than two pairs to each purchaser. Regular patrons know these best of 25c Fast Black Stockings, stamped with these words: "Double soles," "Extra high spliced heels," "Extra elastic tops"—features that have made them famous. 17c a pair for a day—tomorrow.

GUARANTEED STAINLESS ONYX BLACK REGISTERED

79c
for $1 Suits.

These famous "Oneita" Union Suits are known all over the world. This $1 number—60 per cent wool—is recommended by physicians and termed "Health" Garments. Non-irritating and non-shrinking because of the admixture of just the correct quantity of cotton. 79c per suit for tomorrow only.

Tomorrow Only.
(Third floor.)
11c for 15c Lawn Aprons, medium and extra sizes. Plain hems and tucks.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
17c for choice of the new 25c Veils. Fifty styles, plain and dotted meshes.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
5c for choice of Ladies', Men's and Children's Handkerchiefs, plain, lace, embroidery and drawnwork borders. They have all the appearance of 25c handkerchiefs, but, of course, are not linen. 5c for choice.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
19c for 25c "Shellene" Combs, in new styles, for back, side and pompadour.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
44c for the new 50c Satin Corded Stocks with bow. Polka dots and stripes.

$4 for $5 Skirts.
One dollar saved you tomorrow. Choice of the new Plaid and Serge Skirts, in black, blue, green and brown. Latest style habit and one-plait backs.

$1.79 for $2 Waists.
A saving of only 21c, but you secure choice of new Mohair, Flannel and Silk-like Mercerized Waists, corded, tucked and braided. Sizes 32 to 42.

$3.98 for $4.98 Skirts.
The popular Taffeta Silk Petticoats, with corded umbrella ruffle. Every desirable color. $3.98 instead of $4.98 tomorrow—a dollar saved.

$5 for $6 Coats.
The new London style Kersey and Cheviot Jackets, with six-button box front, scalloped and coat back, strapped seams, etc. Sizes 32 to 42; in black, blue and brown.

$4.44 for $5 Capes.
Made of English Kersey Cloth, 25 inches deep and very full sweep. Trimmed with stitched cloth bands. Storm collar. $4.44 for tomorrow only.

$2.68 for $3.50 Worth.
Children's Braid-trimmed Cloth, Boucle or Eiderdown Coat and Fur or Lace-trimmed Silk Cap or Poke. $2.68 for coat and cap.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
98c for $1.48 Seal and Monkey Chatelaine Bags, with two-inch brass initial.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
25c for the 39c new style Black Seal Dog Collar Belts, one inch wide.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
88c for Men's and Ladies' $1 "Gloria" Silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
$3.89 for the $4.98 Mackintoshes, detachable plaid-lined cape with pearl buttons, velvet collar.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
17c for the new 25c Sanitary Bath Sponges, Tooth Brushes and other Toilet Articles.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
86c for new $1 Books—"Janice Meredith," which is to rival "David Harum."

Dress Goods.
(Second floor.)
39c yard for 50c Silk and Wool Novelties, Fancy Checks, Mixtures and Plain Cheviots.

Tomorrow Only.
(Second floor.)
75c yard for superior $1 quality Plain Tailor Suitings and Novelties in Silk and Wool Mixtures.

New Silks.
(Second floor.)
59c yard for 75c Taffeta Silks—in black and forty-one beautiful shades.

Tomorrow Only.
(Second floor.)
75c yard for $1 quality Corded Taffeta Silks. 100 autumn-winter styles, plain and fancy.

Tomorrow Only.
(Second floor.)
15c yard for 20c quality Percaline, and 19c for 25c Black-back Waist Lining.

Tomorrow Only.
(Second floor.)
5c for 25c Hat Ornaments and Buckles, of rhinestones, steel, jet and gilt.

Tomorrow Only.
(Second floor.)
50c for Parrots, Gulls, Fancy Wings, etc. None worth less than $1.

Tomorrow Only.
(Second floor.)
9c for Wings and Fancy Feathers, made to retail at 25c. Table full of them.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
4c yard for 5c to 10c Torchon Lace Edges and Insertions, ½ to 5 inches.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
25c yard for choice of Silk Laces worth up to 60c yard. Full pieces.

Basement Floor.
(Tomorrow only.)
3c for 5c bottles Ammonia....Fiber Scrub Brushes....Salt and Pepper Shakers....Glass Fruit Saucers....Match Holders....Liquid Bluing, etc., etc., etc.

79c for $1 Set of Mrs. Potts' Sadirons....$1.48 for $1.75 Gas Heaters with 35 burners....35c for 50c heavy tin Wash Boilers, with cover.

Second Floor.
(Tomorrow only.)
49c yard for 59c quality All-Pure-Linen Table Damask, 62 inches wide....20c for 25c All-Linen Huck Towels, 23x44 inches.

$1.19 pair for $1.50 Scotch Wool Blankets, full size and extra weight....5c yard for 7c heavy All-Linen Crash....15c yard for All-Wool Basket Flannel.

Tomorrow Only.
(First floor.)
15c for 25c Stamped Goods in Art Department. Choice of All-linen Center Pieces, Splashers, Combing Towels, etc.

59c For $1 All-linen Buffet Scarfs, 20x72 inches, and Linen Momie Scarfs, 18x54 inches.

Tomorrow Only.
(Fourth floor.)
$1.19 pair for $1.50 Brussels Effect Lace Curtains, in new designs for 1899-1900.

$2.48 pair for $2.98 Tapestry Portieres, in silk designs and colorings. Fringed top and bottom.

Tomorrow Only.
(Fourth floor.)
$2.98 for $3.50 Oak and Mahogany-finish Rockers, highly polished.

19c for 25c Window Shades. All colors. Complete, with patent rollers.

Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, &c.

Today.

Thos. Dowling, Auct.—Sale of office building known as No. 503 D st. n.w., in front of the premises, on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 4:30 p.m.

Thos. J. Owen, Auct., 913 F st. n.w.—Sale of valuable real estate suitable for apartment house, in front of the premises, on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 4:30 p.m.

James W. Ratcliffe, Auct.—Sale of building lot on 21st st. n.w., in front of the premises, on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Thos. Dowling, Auct.—Receivers' sale of business property, Nos. 320-322 Pa. ave. s.e., in front of the premises, on Thursday, Oct. 26, at 4:30 p.m.

Tomorrow.

Thomas Dowling & Co., Aucts.—Government sale of condemned material at pump house, on Friday, October 27, at 1 o'clock p.m.

C. G. Sloan & Co., Aucts.—Trustees' sale of three brick houses in the northeast, in front of the premises, on Friday, October 27, at 4:30 p.m.

Thomas Dowling, Auct.—Trustees' sale of brick dwelling on Myrtle st. n.e., on Friday, October 27, at 4:30 p.m.

Thomas J. Owen, Auct., 913 F st. n.w.—Trustees' sale of valuable improved property, 4th st. n.w., Le Droit Park, in front of the premises, on Friday, October 27, at 4:30 p.m.

Chancery sale of desirable improved real estate, being premises No. 2004 9th st. n.w., in front of the premises, on Friday, October 27, at 4:30 p.m.

Rope Making in Manila.

From the Chicago Record.

Rope making is an industry at which many work. The machinery used is primitive, but the finished article the workers turn out is smooth and strong. There is no way of cheating in this work. The hemp comes in bales, as it leaves the plantations. It is taken out to the street, where the work is done and where the spools are, for the first process. Time and practice are needed to learn the knack of keeping the reel going around by a simple twist of the wrist. The operator backs slowly away as the strands grow in length, and when he has gone as far as he deems necessary he begins to wind up all the cord that he has spun.

For the next operation twelve spools of this cord and another machine are used. The machine has twelve cranks at one end and two at the other. When the strands are laid, if the rope is to be a long one, supports are erected about fifty feet apart. These are to keep the strands from twisting and tangling as they are spun about. Two men stand at the upper end of the walk and face the man who is turning the twelve strands. Each has two cone-shaped pieces of wood in his hands, and in these cones are six grooves, through which the strands run. The operator at the strand end turns his wheel to the right and the men at the other end reverse the operation. The strands begin to twist and grow smaller and harder, and at last the two men with the cones start slowly toward the strand man. If there are tangles in front of them they separate the snarl with their toes. In front are twelve strands. Behind the advancing operators are two. It is a slow walk from one end to the other, and it is hard work to keep the strands whirling and the machinery going until the two ropes are complete. When all is done the finished object is a rope the size of a clothesline.

If a larger rope is to be made the operation is repeated with as many strands as desired, according to the thickness of the rope wanted. The process is the same, but cones with larger grooves are used. The rope may be made of any length. In fact, as long as the hemp holds out the operators can splice and splice indefinitely. The rope is rolled up in great coils when it is finished for shipment, and is then wrapped in coarse cloth manufactured from the same fiber.

No Occasion for Hesitation.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Oh, Tom," faltered the blushing maid, as he slipped the sparkling diamond on her taper finger, "I ought not to accept as valuable a present as this from you!"

"Yes," said Tom, "I thought you would be likely to say something of the kind. Here is the receipted bill, showing that it is paid for."

By which means, dear young people, she likewise gratified her curiosity as to the cost of the sparkling diamond, and thus killed two birds, as it were, with one stone.

Entered on a Literary Career.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

"John has wrote a sketch," said the old man, "an' he's had it printed in the papers."

"Going to be a literary man, is he?"

"Yes; but I reckon he's one already, fer he's just drawed on me for $50."

The Lost Trail.

From the Chicago News.

Dixon—"I suppose the streets will be dirtier than ever this winter."

Hixon—"Why do you think so?"

Dixon—"Rainy-day skirts are not destined to make a clean sweep."

RECEIPTS BY STATES

What Sections Give Most to the Government.

WHERE MOST CUSTOMS ARE PAID

Interesting Showing in Regard to the Internal Revenue.

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

A statement of much interest, just issued by the treasury, shows the detailed receipts of the government by states for the fiscal year, which ended June 30. This statement gives the shares borne by each state in the operating expenses of the United States government.

There are three sources from which the government receives its revenues—internal revenue, customs and miscellaneous. The miscellaneous receipts are from sales of public lands, copyright fees, profits on coinage of all kinds, interest payments and repayments; revenues from the District of Columbia, which are considerable; receipts from United States courts, the sales of buildings, old war vessels and a large variety of matters. These receipts, therefore, cannot be apportioned under the heads of states and consequently the amount paid by each state is not known. Compared, however, to customs and internal revenue receipts the miscellaneous are very insignificant.

The total receipts of the government for the last fiscal year were $495,069,912, divided as follows: Customs, $197,864,857; internal revenue, $273,345,302; miscellaneous, $23,859,751.

Customs Receipts by States.

By states the contributions in customs receipts were as follows: Maine, $320,223; New Hampshire, $2,849; Vermont, $555,560; Massachusetts, $15,681,956; Rhode Island, $256,824; Connecticut, $267,834; New York, $138,693,853—all but $2,000,000 was received at the port of New York; New Jersey, $100,064; Pennsylvania, $22,653,869; Delaware, $27,283; Maryland, $2,062,163, the entire amount being from the port of Baltimore; District of Columbia, $60,254, which is much larger than several of the large states; Virginia, $390,979; West Virginia, $985; North Carolina, $10,477; South Carolina, $107,420; Georgia, $80,407; Florida, $722,020; Alabama, $26,267; Mississippi, $8,640; Louisiana, $3,829,033; Texas, $694,738; Kentucky, $261,294; Tennessee, $41,965; Ohio, $1,376,631; Michigan, $950,667; Indiana, $168,159; Illinois, $6,427,156, practically all of which was at the port of Chicago; Iowa, $82,103; Missouri, $1,453,976; Colorado, $66,211; Oregon, $418,591; Washington, $311,012; Montana and Idaho, $45,328; Arizona, $128,511; Minnesota, $489,264; North and South Dakota, $85,513; Nebraska, $94,865; Wisconsin, $296,389; California, $6,829,147, San Francisco supplying nearly all of this; Alaska, $47,979. It will be seen that the total amount of these receipts is fully $8,000,000 more than the total receipts given by the treasury, but the difference is caused by the refunding of duties paid in excess and otherwise.

Internal Revenue by States.

The receipts from internal revenue are of more interest than the customs receipts. By states the receipts were as follows: New Hampshire, $1,338,357; Massachusetts, $8,154,145; Connecticut, $2,924,023; New York, $46,636,627; New Jersey, $8,079,278; Pennsylvania, $23,336,386; Maryland., which includes the District of Columbia, $8,142,312; Virginia, $4,813,416; West Virginia, $1,432,023; North Carolina, $4,904,050; South Carolina, $285,250; Georgia, $935,376; Florida, $681,926; Alabama, $507,290; Louisiana, $2,254,168; Kentucky, $22,209,096; Tennessee, $2,168,782; Arkansas, $271,551; Texas, $1,576,544; Ohio, $21,329,097; Indiana, $17,206,194; Michigan, $4,664,952; Illinois, $47,364,185; Wisconsin, $9,468,951; Minnesota, $2,562,197; Iowa, $1,963,603; Kansas, $947,025; Nebraska, $3,428,088; Missouri, $16,369,096; Oregon, $1,076,365; California, $4,350,794; Colorado, $1,247,089; Montana, $676,207; New Mexico, $132,905.

Several of the smaller states in the west are added to larger states to make a district.

Commander Webster's Topic.

The fall and winter complimentary lecture course of St. Paul's Union, St. Paul's Catholic Church, was inaugurated last evening at the parish hall, corner of 15th and V streets northwest. The lecturer was Commander Harrie Webster, U. S. N., his subject being "China: The Flowery Kingdom, Its People, Its Temples, Tombs and Bridges."

The lecture was illustrated by the use of a large number of lantern slides prepared by Commander Webster from photographs taken during his recent cruise on the Asiatic station. A better idea was given of the singular people inhabiting the celestial empire than can be derived from the average traveler's descriptions, and the illustrations were exceptionally interesting, because of the fact that they were from a somewhat unusual point of view.

The lecture was greatly enjoyed by the large and interested audience present.

In Red Cross Service.

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, who is well known in this city, now in Chicago, has volunteered for Red Cross service in South Africa. Miss Ackerman is said to be the first American woman to enlist in the cause there. She was in the Transvaal at the time of the Jameson raid, and at that time became acquainted with President Kruger.

The Party Has Left Him.

Gen. Horatio C. King is in the city to remain a few days and is stopping at 1830 H street northwest. Gen. King says that the reports that he has gone over to the republican party are inaccurate. He says the fact of the matter is that the democratic party has left him, and he is now waiting for it to come his way again. He says the democratic party was the party of coin when the republicans were for greenbacks, but now it has gone to poor money. The democrats were expansionists in the old days, but have now become contractionists, and he had to leave them.

Chesapeake Bay Tides.

From the National Geographic Magazine.

A successful attempt to fix a permanent tidal plane for the Chesapeake bay has been recently made by the United States coast and geodetic survey. During the last fiscal year nearly forty stations were occupied, at thirteen of which we are in possession of simultaneous tidal observations, extending over one complete lunation.

The average tide for the entire bay is about one foot, possibly less. For Old Point Comfort we have two and one-half feet; for the mouth of the Potomac, one foot; for Washington, three feet; for Richmond, three feet; Elk river, at the head of the bay, two feet, and Annapolis, less than one foot. The wind effect, however, is sometimes more than the total tide. For example, at Baltimore the wind effect may amount to three feet, while the tide proper, uninfluenced by local disturbances, is only one-third as much. This diminution in the height of the tides as we come northward from the entrance, and the subsequent increase as we continue on in the same direction, is one of the peculiar features of the tidal phenomena of the bay.

The small range at Annapolis is due partly to the change in the width of the bay, but principally to the fact that there is an interference at this point between the incoming and outgoing tidal waves. When the crest of the southbound movement reaches the mouth of the Severn river it meets the northbound wave from the capes and a partial neutralization of the vertical motion of the water takes place. Another interesting point in connection with the subject is that the rate of progress of the tidal wave from the mouth of the Potomac to Washington is somewhat less than that of an ordinary steamer, so that a vessel requiring the greatest depth possible would be able to enjoy the condition of high water during its entire passage up the river. The fact was first brought out by Mr. C. A. Schott, many years ago, when the Great Eastern, of transatlantic cable fame, availed itself of this circumstance and came to anchor within a few miles of the Capitol.

SMALLPOX SITUATION

No New Cases Developed in the City Today.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE HEALTH OFFICE

Confidence That Disease Can Be Kept Under Control.

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT

No new cases of smallpox had up to noon today developed at 941 H street, the house in which two cases of the disease were discovered yesterday. Last evening three of the inmates were removed to the smallpox detention camp by the health department officials, two colored servants and a Mr. Hill, the latter having been a roommate of the two young men found suffering from the disease yesterday. The rest of the occupants will be kept confined until the extreme period of incubation, said to be sixteen days, has expired, when, provided no additional cases meantime develop, the house and its inmates will be released from quarantine.

It transpires that one of the boarders at the house, a Miss Ballinger, is a public school teacher in one of the schools located in the Berret building, 14th and Q streets. The room in which Miss Ballinger's school is located has been closed by order of the health officer, and is today being thoroughly disinfected. The children attending the school will be kept under surveillance by the health department, and it is understood all of them will be vaccinated. Another inmate of the infected house, a child, has been attending one of the schools located in the Franklin building, 13th and K streets, and this school room is also being disinfected today, and will probably be kept closed until all danger of infection shall have passed. The children attending this school will also be vaccinated, it is understood, and every precaution taken which the health department officials may deem proper and necessary.

Cause of Removal.

The two colored servants who were last evening removed to the detention camp were taken there because it was found they could not be accommodated at the house where the two cases were discovered yesterday, and Mr. Hill was removed to the camp because he had been a room mate of the patients. The sick men occupied the top floor, and for that reason there is less likelihood of the others in the house having come in direct contact with them after they became ill. The Bliss Electrical School, which the afflicted young men attended, has been thoroughly disinfected, and a watch will be maintained over students there who may have come in contact with the sick men.

According to information obtained by the health department, it appears that the only place lately visited by Messrs. Stevens and Grant, the afflicted men, is Alexandria, Va. Together they visited Alexandria the 12th instant, the day of the sesqui-centennial ceremonies there, as stated in yesterday's Star, and as smallpox is reported to have existed there at the time, it is believed by the District health officer that they contracted the disease in that city. The day of the celebration was two weeks ago today, and as the period of incubation is said to seldom exceed fourteen days, it is believed that no further cases will develop among those who visited the Virginia town two weeks ago. The outbreak of the disease here last season was attributed to its presence in Alexandria, and, as it is still said to exist there, that fact, if it be a fact, continues, of course, the possibility, if not the probability, of its further development here.

Heating Apparatus Nearly Completed.

It is expected that the heating apparatus now being installed in the District smallpox hospital will be completed in two or three days, when those suffering from smallpox will be removed there. This hospital, as has been heretofore stated in The Star, is splendidly equipped for the purpose, and is considered as one of the best of its kind in the country. In support of this claim, and as evidence of the care and treatment which patients receive at this hospital, it is pointed out that, out of the nearly 100 cases treated there during the outbreak of the disease last season, but one resulted fatally. Of course, every precaution has been taken in the present instance, and will be taken, by the local health department officials to prevent the spread of smallpox, and the health officer today expressed the belief that he will be able to confine the disease to the house in which the two cases were discovered yesterday, 941 H street. The fact that one of the inmates of the infected house has been teaching a public school, and that another attended a public school, while adding to the serious nature of the situation, is not believed by the health officer to warrant any great amount of alarm. Nor does he feel that people should be greatly troubled by the fact that the afflicted young men attended a private institution of learning.

Fortunately, there remains quite a large amount of the appropriation of $50,000 made by Congress the 28th of last February to provide for the care of smallpox patients and to prevent the spread of that and other contagious diseases here, and with this balance the health officer feels that he will be enabled to fully accomplish the purposes for which the appropriation was made.

Account for All but One.

The health department officials stated today that they have accounted for all of the inmates of the infected house but one, a young man named Shaw. Mr. Shaw, they state, has been employed in a down-town store, and as he did not report there this morning it is supposed by the health department that he has gone back to his home, said to be in Virginia. It is understood he did not come in personal contact with the sick men, and therefore it is felt that there is little, if any, danger to be apprehended from his contact with others.

LADIES OF CHARITY.

Extent of the Organization's Operations Last Year.

The Ladies of Charity is an organization that in a quiet way does a great deal of good in the community. Its efforts are not restricted to any particular parish, but cover the entire district. The recipients of its bounty include persons of all races, and there is no discrimination made in the bestowal of charity. The officers of the society are Mrs. Mary L. Stephens, president; Mrs. George Croghan Reid, vice president; Mrs. Hoffliger, secretary, and Rev. D. J. Stafford, director. The extent of its work is shown in its report for last winter, which says that from October 12, 1898, to May 24, 1899, the following was accomplished:

Number of families supplied with food, clothing and fuel, 206; visits to families, 1,236; families supplied with Xmas dinners, including provisions for one week, 103; infants baptized, 13; children put in asylums, 15; women sent to House of Good Shepherd, 8; people for whom employment was found, 12; boys put in Marine Corps, 21; persons brought back to practice of religious duties, 14; institutions visited regularly, 11; garments given to the poor, 1,115; yards of raw material distributed, 506. The society shows an increase of membership of 49, and the work shows an increase in garments made of 401 over last year and 653 more distributed.

Those composing the Ladies of Charity are preparing for a bazaar that will be held in Carroll Hall and will commence October 30 and last until November 10. The object of this bazaar is to furnish means for the prosecution of the work of the society during the coming winter. The members hope that much more can be accomplished than last season.

Golf at Chevy Chase.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen went to the Chevy Chase links this morning to witness the playing. The scores made during the first half of the preliminary medal play round 36 holes follow: Clarence Moore, 90; Dr. L. L. Harban, 92; Jas. W. Rockett, 93; Blair Lee, 94; Horace Wylie, 94; C. R. Johnstone, 95; R. M. Smith, 99; Alexander P. Knopp, 99; H. W. Smith, 100; Donell Swann, 100; Ormsby McCammon, 101; Dr. Wm. Gray, 103; H. C. Ffoulke, 104; Samuel Dalzell, 104; N. W. Williams, 106; Dr. J. M. Skerrett, 118.

Bargain Shoe Prices

Tomorrow Only
At
Hahn & Co.'s
3 busy stores.

Our Friday Bargain Sales are recognized by all economical Shoe-wearers as one of the established, money-saving institutions of this city. Tomorrow's offerings will prove of more than ordinary interest. The Shoes and Leggins to be found on our Odds and Ends Tables tomorrow,—are up-to-date and warranted perfect in every way,—except that we have not all sizes of each kind.

Following is a partial list of kinds and sizes,—but call early, as most of these goods will undoubtedly be sold out later in the day:

Bargains in Leggins.

29 pairs Ladies' Tweed and Covert Cloth Bicycle Leggins,—different colors.—Were 50c., 75c. and $1.
Tomorrow..... **15c.**

18 pairs All-wool Jersey Golf-top and Corduroy $1 and $1.25 Leggins.
Tomorrow..... **37c.**

21 pairs Ladies' and Boys' $2 and $2.50 Black and Brown Viel Kid and Goat Leggins, with buttons and buckles on sides and some with laces in front.
Tomorrow Only... **69c.**

Slipper Bargains.

45 pairs Ladies' and Misses' "Klondike" Warm and Comfortable Bed Room Slippers.—Sizes, Child's 9 to Ladies' 7.
Tomorrow Only... **37c.**

10 pairs Ladies' $1 Hand-sewed Kid 3-point House Slippers.—Sizes 2 to 3.
Tomorrow..... **37c.**

Ladies' Pink and Blue and Bronze $2 and $2.50 Sandals.—Sizes 1 to 3.
White Kid $1.50 Sandals, slightly soiled.—Broken sizes 2 to 8.
$1.50 and $2 Ballet Black Kid Slippers.—Ladies' and Children's sizes.
Tomorrow Only... **69c.**

Ladies' Boots.

33 pairs Ladies' Well-made Viel Kid Button, that sold at $2 and $2.50,—round toe, square toe and common-sense, plain or with patent tips.—Sizes 2 to 3½ only.
Tomorrow..... **95c.**

About 85 pairs Ladies' Elegant New Fall Style $2.50 and $3 Boots, consisting of
Box Calf Double-sole Button.—A and B widths,—2 to 6.
Hand-made Extension-sole Kid Laced and Button.—A to E widths,—broken sizes, ranging from 2 to 6.
Handsome Patent Leather Dress Shoes, with vesting tops.—B to D widths,—sizes 2 to 6.
Tomorrow Only... **$1.69**

Children's Shoes.

Boys' $1.25 and $1.50 Stout Laced Shoes.—Sizes 12, 12½, 2½ and 5½.
Children's Kangaroo $1.50 Double-sole Laced, wide-toe tipped.—B width,—sizes 8 to 10 only.
Misses' $1.25 Kid Boots.—5 to 8 only.
Tomorrow Only... **69c.**

Men's Shoes.

Double and Triple-sole Calf Laced and Gaiters that were $2 and $2.50, and some $3.—Sizes 10 and 11.
Tomorrow..... **95c.**

Men's $1.50 Velvet and Plush Comfortable House Slippers.—Sizes 5, 6, 10 and 11.
Tomorrow..... **69c.**

WM. HAHN & CO.'S
3 Reliable Shoe Houses,
COR. 7TH AND K STS.
1914-1916 PA. AVE.
233 PA. AVE S.E.

Special Sale of Office Desks.

Hoeke's.

We are going to discontinue a make of Office Desks to make room for another that in some respects is superior. For that reason we shall clear out the stock on hand at an all-around deep cut in prices.

Nothing in the world wrong with these desks—either in construction or intrinsic worth. We only replace them with a line that has more perfected improvements.

Our guarantee accompanies each one at the reduced price—same as if you paid all it was worth.

There are both Roll-top and Flat-top Desks—

plentifully supplied with roomy drawers.

Take your choice of any in the lot for

25% Off the Marked Price.

That would make a $30 Desk cost but $22.50—and others in like proportion.

Good time to re-equip office or library.

HOEKE,

Furniture, Carpets, Upholstering,

Pa. Ave. and 8th St.

ENGLAND'S CABINET MEETINGS.

How the Empire's Board of Directors Transacts Business.

From the London Mail.

The meetings of the cabinet are attracting more attention at present than they have done at any time since the tempestuous Gladstone days.

Every time the cabinet assembles Downing street and Whitehall are thronged with ardent politicians, anxious to greet the ministers with encouraging cheers when they arrive, and to send them off with shouts of congratulation when they depart.

The devotion of the people who stand for hours on the curbstone is the more significant, inasmuch as not one of them can possibly learn anything new about the situation until he reads it in his newspaper. The cabinet does not proclaim its decision from the housetops. It is, in fact, the closest corporation in the wide world.

Its deliberations are secret, no record is kept of its resolutions, and they are never reported to anybody. No secretary is present at the meetings. Nobody may enter the room except a member of the cabinet. The junior minister receives important messages at the door, and proceedings are suspended until the door is closed again. It is even considered a breach of ministerial confidence to keep a private record of what has passed in the cabinet, lest the notes should pass into unauthorized hands.

There are people who try to infer cabinet decisions from the mien and expression of the ministers as they leave. They argue peace from Balfour's smile, or war from Chamberlain's frown. They might as well examine the doorsteps or interrogate the porter. Ministers are like the rest of human kind. They don't talk business in the midst of a crowd. Probably they don't even think it. Mr. Balfour strolls across from Downing street, with his hands in his pockets, looking as if the problem is one to be faced at 2 and not at 12:20. When he comes away, still with his hands in his pockets, he has apparently forgotten all about it.

Nor can much be gathered from Mr. Chamberlain. Now that he has a corridor from the colonial office to the cabinet room he is not often seen by the crowd. As to Lord Salisbury, he would be a bold man who would infer anything from the Cecil expression.

There is still a chance for the ingenious person who wants to infer the cabinet's decision from signs and portents. It is remote, and would require a Sherlock Holmes.

Here it is: "According to modern usage," says the encyclopedia, "only one kind of public document is signed by all the members of the cabinet as privy councilors, and that is the order for general reprisals, which constitutes a declaration of war. Such an order was issued against Russia in 1854, and was signed by all the members of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet."

All that Sherlock Holmes has to do, therefore, is to lie in wait and carefully examine the right hands of all the ministers as they leave the foreign office. If there are traces that the ministers have been using pens within the last hour or so—why, there you are; and let the Boers look out.

When the cardinals were in conclave, the Roman populace used to stand outside the building and watch the chimney, to learn whether a pope had been elected by the smoke from the burning of the ballot papers. That was an elementary species of reasoning by deduction, and the man who first practiced it may or may not have been made chief of the detective force of Rome. The man who deduces war from Mr. Balfour's fingers ought to be quite sure of a place at Scotland Yard.

It is said that a journalist once learned an important cabinet decision by the simple process of asking Mr. Bright as he walked down the steps. That would not happen often. Her majesty's ministers do not encourage public interviews. There is an understanding, indeed, that they shall never grant interviews to journalists. But there are several bridges across the Thames. When the cabinet comes to a decision of first importance, the public are not long in ignorance of it. During the present crisis Mr. Chamberlain's dispatches are made public as soon as decency has been observed by allowing the Transvaal government to receive them first.

When the cabinet last met somebody asked when the Prince of Wales was coming. The crowd laughed. Yet there was a time when royal personages went to the cabinet. King William and Queen Anne always presided at weekly cabinet councils, but the Hanoverian princes, having very little English, generally stayed away, and since the time of George II no monarch has attended the cabinet meetings, and probably none ever will again.

Won't Be Missed.

From the Chicago Post.

They were talking of a populistic orator.

"I wonder what he'll do now?" said one.

"What's the matter with him?" asked the other.

"He has lost his reason."

"Oh, that won't hurt him any in his business, so long as he retains his voice."

No Barrier to True Love.

From the Chicago Record.

He—"This war in South Africa will make diamonds dearer."

She—"I suppose so, but any girl who really loves a man would be willing to wear a ring of pearls and opals until the trouble is over."