LANSBURGH & BRO.

Unequaled Bargains for **Friday's Building Sale**

Affording such magnificent values that you cannot consistently do your buying elsewhere. Every department is offering remarkable inducements.

Building Sale of Muslin & Merino Underw'r

Ladies' Gowns made of muslin, cambric and nainsook; in high, square, surplice and empire effects; elaborately trimmed with Val. and torchon lace; others with hemstitched tucks and embroidery; 98c. and $1.25 values. Building Sale ..... 87c.

Ladies' French Corset Covers, made of nainsook and cambric; square and round neck; trimmed with several rows of Val. and torchon lace; with beading and ribbon; 59c. value. Building Sale ..... 48c.

Ladies' Good Quality Muslin Chemises, corded bands, full length and width; sizes 34 to 44; 45c. value. Building Sale ..... 34c.

Ladies' Short Underskirts, made of muslin and cambric, with deep circular hemstitched ruffle and tucks, others trimmed with embroidery; 59c. value. Building Sale ..... 49c.

Ladies' Cambric Drawers, made with hemstitched umbrella ruffle and tucks, others embroidery trimmed; 50c. value. Building Sale ..... 39c.

Ladies' Muslin Chemises, round neck, finished with hemstitched ruffle, full length and width; 29c. value. Building Sale ..... 24c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests and Pants; Vests are high neck, with long or short sleeves; Pants ankle or knee length; 39c. value; each ..... 25c.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Swiss Ribbed Combination Suits; high neck and short sleeves, low neck and no sleeves; in white or ecru; $1.00 and $1.50 value—each ..... 50c.

Boys' Bleached Jean Drawers; all sizes; 50c. value ..... 39c.

Ladies' Ribbed Corset Covers, high neck and long sleeves; 39c. value ..... 25c.

Building Sale of Domestics.

40 pieces Diamond Yard-wide Fine Bleached Muslin. Better than Androscoggin. Building Sale Price ..... 7½c.

150 pieces Genuine Amoskeag Apron Gingham; choice styles. Sell everywhere at 7c. Two days only ..... 5¾c.

50 pieces Genuine Wamsutta Sheetings, every piece stamped, in three different widths—
20c. quality, 5-4, for 15c.
22c. quality, 48-inch, for 17c.
25c. quality, 6-4, for 19c.

Building Sale of Art Goods.

Battenberg Braids, all linen, 36-yard pieces; regular price, 25c. ..... 21c.

Duchess Braids, regular price—5c. yard—dozen yards ..... 50c.

4c. yard—dozen yards ..... 40c.

10 per cent off marked prices on all Renaissance and Spachtel Shams, Scarfs, Centerpieces and Doilies.

39c. Cushion Covers, stamped for outline or featherstitch work ..... 15c.

Building Sale of Notions.

Bone Casing, 9-yard pieces ..... 6c.
Kid Curlers, dozen ..... 3c.
Collar Buttons, 1 solid piece, dozen ..... 3c.
Hand Sewing Silk, dozen ..... 22c.
Hairpins, dozen papers ..... 5c.
English Pins, paper 2c
Tomato Pin Cushions ..... 8c.
Ironing Wax, with handle ..... 1c.
American Pins, paper ..... 1c.
All sizes Safety Pins, dozen ..... 2c.
Pearl-head Pins, dozen ..... 8c.
Mohair Corset Laces, 5 yards ..... 5c.
Rubber Corset Laces ..... 2c.
Tracing Wheels ..... 3c.
Nickel Curling Irons ..... 5c.
English Twilled Tape ..... 3c.
Corset Clasps ..... 3c.
Columbia Hook and Eyes, gross ..... 19c.
2-oz. bottles Machine Oil ..... 3c.
Mourning Pins, box ..... 1c.
Tape Measures ..... 1c.
Featherstitch Braid ..... 5c.
Pure Rubber Dress Shields, 3 pairs for ..... 25c.

Building Sale of Linens.

50 dozen of size 21x45 fine quality Knotted Fringed German Damask Towels. Special Price ..... 20c.

100 dozen of size 20x40 combination of Damask and Huck Hemstitched Towels. Special Price ..... 25c.

50 dozen of size 22x50 Plain White Extra Heavy Quality Turkish Bath Towels. Special Price ..... 20c.

10 dozen of size 23x48 Fancy Terry Bath Mats. Special Price ..... 50c.

100 dozen of 22-inch Extra Quality Bleached Irish Damask Napkins. Special price, per dozen $2.00

68-inch Extra Heavy Quality Bleached Scotch Table Damask. Special price, per yard ..... 75c.

68-inch Extra Fine Quality Bleached Irish Satin Table Damask, yard ..... 89c.

⅝ Napkins to match ..... $2.00 dozen
¾ Napkins to match ..... $3.00 dozen

Remnants of Dress Goods worth up to $1.00,

25c. Yard.

This lot contains Henriettas, Challies, Nun's Veilings, Albatross, Buntings, Mohair, Vigoreaux, etc. Eighth street annex for these, for tomorrow only. Lengths run from 2 to 6 yards. Some suitable for waists, others for skirts and entire dresses. If you want first choice be on hand early.

Every Silk Remnant in the house to go at

½ Price.

You'll find Foulards, Satin Liberties, Crystals, Peau de Sole and many other desirable weaves. Lengths run from 2 to 7 yards. This will be a good chance to get a waist or skirt at about one-third regular price. Please be prompt for these.

Lansburgh & Bro.,
420 to 426 Seventh Street.

Wonder What Mertz Will Say Today?

The Bargains Are Greatest Now!

And now is the time to make a satisfactory choosing. The exhibition of stylish woolens is comprehensive—fancy weaves, dark effects and inter-mediums. Thus, you can feel assured of being pleased.

The surprising reductions tell their own great saving advantages—the greatest tailoring values the year has brought your way. The selling is jogging along briskly, and a deferment in placing your order at once is likely to mean the losing of a rare clothing investment.

$12.50 Suitings or Overcoatings Reduced to $9.90	$5 Trouserings Reduced to $3.90
$15.00 Suitings or Overcoatings Reduced to $11.90	$6 Trouserings Reduced to $4.90
$18.00 Suitings or Overcoatings Reduced to $13.90	$7 Trouserings Reduced to $5.90
$20.00 Suitings or Overcoatings Reduced to $14.90	$8 Trouserings Reduced to $6.90
$25.00 Suitings or Overcoatings Reduced to $17.90	$9 Trouserings Reduced to $7.90

Mertz and Mertz, Tailors,
906 and 908 F Street Northwest.

HEADACHE

DR. MILES' ANTI Pain Pills.

At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

Floral Decorations for Luncheons and Dinners.

Something truly artistic and especially beautiful is assured when we are permitted to exercise our skill. Original ideas and an abundance of every sort of lovely flowers to facilitate the work. Glad to have you consult us.

Z. D. Blackistone, Florist,
Cor. 14th and H sts. 'Phone 2180 Main.
ap12-3m-14

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

HARBOR DREDGE AT WORK ABOVE LONG BRIDGE.

Channel to Be Deepened to Float the Largest Boats on River—General News.

The big harbor dredge which is deepening the water in the river channels about Washington is now at work in the Georgetown channel, above the Long bridge. Two long double rows of piling about 300 yards apart have been driven and on these rest the shore end sections of the large discharge pipes through which the liquid mud sucked up from the river bottom is forced upon the part of the Potomac Park between the river and the bathing beach basin. The land will be raised about seven feet, and the water in the channel from the bridge to Georgetown will be made deep enough to float any vessel that can come up the Potomac river.

The receipts of herring at the fish wharf were large again this morning, but the catches of shad continue light and but comparatively few of them will be packed this season for winter use. Since yesterday about 150,000 herring and 1,500 shad have been received by the dealers at the wharf from the seine hauling shores in the river. The market this morning was brisk and prices were: For roe shad, $18 to $20 per hundred; buck shad, $9 to $10 per hundred; herring, $1.50 to $2.50 per thousand; boiling rock, 12½ to 15 cents per pound; pan rock, 8 to 10 cents per pound; white perch, 5 to 10 cents per pound; carp, 2 cents per pound; flounder, 5 cents per pound; sturgeon, 8 cents per pound; Spanish mackerel, 8 to 10 cents per pound; croaker, $2 per barrel; trout, $2 to $2.50 per barrel, and catfish, eels, yellow perch and mullets, from 10 to 20 cents per bunch.

Oysters were selling at the 11th street wharf this morning at from 40 to 55 cents per bushel for the small stock and from that up to 75 and 80 cents per bushel for the larger oysters. The supply at the wharf for sale was very small, the three or four boats lying there having less than 150 bushels on hand. Since yesterday the Madcap has arrived with 20,000 clams from the eastern shore.

Movements of the Craft.

The four-masted schooner Horace W. Macomber has arrived at Alexandria from Port Tampa with a cargo of about 2,000 tons of phosphate rock for the Alexandria Chemical Company.

The bugeye Thompson is in port, laden with cord wood for Carter & Clark.

The steamer Charles Macalester made a special trip to Mount Vernon yesterday evening to take down the board of regents, who begin their annual session today.

The schooner Buelah Land has completed the discharging of her cargo of lumber at H. K. Field's, Alexandria.

The bugeye Ella Lee has arrived at Alexandria with a cargo of foundry iron for Henry Baader.

The schooner Fox is at Reardon's wharf, Alexandria, loading a general cargo for river points.

The schooner E. P. Evans has sailed for the lower river and will load back to this port.

The four-masted schooner Henry S. Little, with a cargo of about 1,400 tons of ice from the Kennebec for the American Ice Company, has arrived in port in tow of the tug Mitchel M. Davis. She has been berthed at the 9th street ice wharf to discharge her cargo.

The two-masted schooner Charles Rohle has discharged her cargo of lumber and has sailed for Norfolk.

The schooner Bertie is in port with a cargo of 60,000 feet of Virginia pine lumber from the Rappahannock for H. L. Biscoe.

The steamer Northumberland, from Baltimore and river landings, arrived in port this morning with a heavy cargo.

The schooner Pansy, loaded with lumber and building material, has sailed from Alexandria for Riverside Park, Va., where a number of new buildings are to be erected.

The schooner R. N. Blundon has completed the unloading of a cargo of lumber and has sailed for the lower river to reload.

The schooner Sidney Jones is in port with a full cargo of cord wood from a river landing for Carter & Clark.

The Baltimore tug Favorite, with a loaded barge in tow, went up to Georgetown yesterday evening.

Matters of General Interest.

The pungy Willie Thomas, laden with cord wood from the river, came into port yesterday evening, and in trying to sail into the James creek ran hard aground upon the mud flats abreast of Buzzard Point. As it was about high water when she struck, she remained aground several hours before she was gotten off.

The work of building the coffer dam about the mouth of the new sewer emptying into the Eastern branch is being pushed. Already much of the piling is in position and the pumping out of the dam will be begun shortly. The pipes at the mouth of the sewer will be laid deep in the bed of the branch.

The trials of the newly erected experimental boiler on the wharf of Forsburg & Murray, near the foot of 8th street southwest, are now going on and the roar of the escaping steam from the safety valve can be heard for squares around.

Several large batteaus, for fishing and rowing parties, are being built at the boat house at the foot of 7th street southwest.

The steamer Harry Randall, which went into commission again this morning, has her old crew aboard. Capt. Jas. Barker is in command, Capt. Theodore Heene, pilot; Mr. Charles Kersey, engineer; Mr. George W. Guest, purser, and Capt. Pink Hart, mate.

The United States engineers steamer Jessamine arrived in port yesterday. After inspecting the light house at Jones' Point below Alexandria the steamer left on an inspection tour among the light houses on the Potomac river.

The Randall line steamer Wakefield has been withdrawn from the lower river route and has been laid up in the repair dock for an overhauling. She will be off her route for about ten days or two weeks, during which time she will be painted and decorated inside and outside, and will have her boilers and machinery overhauled. The steamer Randall is now on the route last run by the Wakefield. When she goes into commission again she will relieve the steamer Arrowsmith.

The tug Martin Dalman is employed in towing clay-laden scows from the neighborhood of Broad creek to the brick-making plants on the Eastern branch.

The new pile driver of Rogers Son's, which has been employed on work in the Eastern branch, was yesterday taken down to Alexandria by the tug George W. Pride.

The tug J. T. Selectman underwent her annual inspection by the United States steamboat inspectors yesterday. The examination took place at Alexandria, and was satisfactory. The Selectman will go into commission again towing in the river.

A large coal chute and tramway is to be built on the wharf of Wm. A. Smoot & Co.

The Waller fishing shores on the Potomac, at Widewater, Stafford county, Va., have "cut out" for the season. The catch this year was not as large as was anticipated, and the season was poor.

The schooner Mary Sanford, from Jacksonville, with a cargo of lumber for Johnson & Wimsatt, passed in at the Capes yesterday evening.

Captain Charley Kelley is quite sick at his home in Alexandria.

Verbs From Proper Names.

From Notes and Queries.

To jerry-build.—To build in an insufficient, careless or hasty manner. Jerry Brothers, builders and contractors, were a Liverpool firm in the early part of last century who used to put up rapidly built, showy, but ill-constructed houses, so that they gave their name to such work, first in Liverpool, then throughout England.

To levant.—To run away—as it were to the Levant, the eastern portion of the Mediterrean sea, to escape one's creditors; "Never mind that, man (having no money to stake), run a levant, * * * but be circumspect about the man," (Fielding, "Tom Jones.")

To lush.—The slang word "lush," meaning beer or other intoxicating liquor, is an abbreviation of Lushington, the name of a London brewer. Its adoption in this sense was perhaps facilitated by the fact of Shakespeare having used the old adjective "lush," meaning succulent, rich, luxuriant: "How lush and lusty the grass looks! how green!"—"The Tempest," II, i.

"They didn't look like regular Lushingtons at all."—Mayhew, London Labor and London Poor.

ABOUT THE JAPANESE

FIST FIGHT GENERALLY PREFACES A DEATH STRUGGLE.

Japan in Winter—Colder in Houses of the Rich Than in Open Sunshine—A Spartan People.

Anna N. Benjamin in Ainslee's Magazine.

I suppose that the American people and the Russians are the only western races that really keep warm in winter; still those who dwell in other countries admit that they have the same ideal by their inefficient effort to attain to it. The Japanese winter is most trying on account of its continual dampness, but the Japanese are content to remain cold. They make almost no effort to overcome it. The old "Bushido" (chivalrous) idea of the "samurai" (knights) was that it was effeminate to feel cold, and such is their severe training that they do not really feel it as we do. The wearing of some extra "kimonos" and the use of a "hibachi" or brazier in which are a few tiny sticks of lighted charcoal are the only concessions to winter weather. With the "hibachi" they never pretend to heat more than their finger tips, which they hold over the coals; it is used when the house is entirely open. The houses, as every one knows, are built of thin, light wood, and the sliding panels which serve for doors and windows have paper panes. They are as apt to be open as closed during the day. When I took my first "jinrikisha" ride through the streets of Nagasaki I forgot my own sufferings in my sympathy for this unhappy nation, which, as surely as the cold came, endured such misery from it. The coolies wear thin blue cotton clothes and are always paddling through the mud. The storekeepers sit out in their open booths, and the women go bareheaded about the streets. In the houses of the rich the still cold behind the closed panels is often more intense than that outside in the sunshine, where the air is stirring. The schools and public buildings are equally frigid. It seemed to me that the only warm things in Japan were the babies, who looked like bundles of gayly colored crepe, their round heads covered by knit caps. They slumber peacefully tucked down their mothers' backs. The attempt to keep warm in winter is not entirely a "modern improvement," though it goes with western civilization. The Coreans do it very thoroughly, the Chinese to a certain extent. The Japanese, as a race, continue to scorn it as they always have done; and this is merely one of a hundred examples which prove that the Japanese are still true to their traditions in their daily life, and as yet little affected in the ordering of their homes by the ideas adopted from the west.

No Wife-Beating.

In spite of these qualities of easily aroused antagonism, of pride and Spartan ideals, the Japanese are an essentially gentle race—more so than the Anglo-Saxons. Broils in which one man hits another are of rare occurrence; blows are generally the preface of a death struggle. The women may often suffer from the prevailing ideals of morality, which are yet much lower than ours, but there are few wife-beaters, and the home atmosphere is almost always outwardly peaceful. It follows that a little true politeness on the part of the foreigner goes a long way, and almost invariably meets with a warm recognition; you rarely appeal to the Japanese in vain. They are as quick to respond to an act of real kindness as they are to resent an act which has a tinge of arrogance. Our government allowed several transports with returning volunteers to stop at Yokohama, and so hundreds of American soldiers visited that city and Tokio. One of them hired a bicycle and was taking a ride about the streets of Yokohama when he ran down an elderly Japanese man. The soldier rang his bell several times, but the Japanese apparently paid no attention to it, and the American found himself promptly arrested and taken to court, where he was fined ten 'yen' (five dollars). He protested that he had done everything possible to avert the accident, and asked why the man made no attempt to get out of the way. The policeman then told him that the man was blind. The soldier looked dazed for a minute, then felt in his pocket and brought out a ten-dollar bill. "Here," he said, "it's the last I've got, but he can have it," and he trunced it over to the blind man. The Japanese were deeply touched, and that same day a delegation of policemen hunted up the soldier and gave him back his fine.

Japanese Curiosity.

A characteristic which has been potent in the modernizing of Japan is that of insatiable curiosity, an intense desire to see and understand anything new. While the present day Chinese attitude is that of contempt for any beings or institutions not evolved in China, the Japanese are eager to know of everything connected with our form of civilization, and to adopt it if it is good. Sometimes their great receptiveness and power of imitation and adoption lead them to adopt innovations which they afterward find it wiser to discard. Hence the accusation of fickleness. A perusal of Japanese history shows that the people have ever progressed by impulses, by action and reaction, and that in the end good judgment seems to become supreme. The foreigner traveling in Japan is soon made aware of the quality of curiosity. On every railroad platform he is surrounded by a crowd of people who, with their mouths as wide open as their eyes in their effort to lose no detail of interest, regard him slowly from head to foot, and comment upon him among themselves the while. These people may have seen hundreds of foreigners—they may have seen them every day—but they continue to act as if they had never seen one before. I visited some Americans in Tokio who had lived in the same house with the same Japanese neighbors for about a year. Yet each time that we went out to drive the people in the little Japanese house near by would rush to their windows and stand there watching as eagerly as a small Yankee at the circus. This happened every day. It is always possible to tell whether a foreigner happens to be in his garden, for a good-sized crowd of Japanese gathered about the gate announces the important fact. I gave several talks and lectures to school children and young men and women in Japan. They were interpreted, I, of course, speaking in English, so that half of the address was understood by only a few. Yet I have never seen audiences more absolutely attentive. Not a word was lost, and the same concentration was shown while I was speaking as when the interpreter was turning it into Japanese. Little school children—boys and girls—sat drinking everything in, with their eyes popping out of their heads until I had finished. I never flattered myself that this was due to the fascination of my discourse, but merely to the great curiosity of my audience, their power of concentration and their receptivity.

Their Endurance.

I have said that the Japanese are a Spartan race. Many things besides their resistance to cold prove it. The most of them live in simplicity. They can go a long time without food. The coolies perform marvelous feats of strength and endurance; they draw a "jinrikisha" all day or carry travelers over the steepest mountains. Every summer a colony of foreigners go to Mt. Hei-elzan near Kioto. Their camp is several miles up the steep mountain side, but early each morning the Japanese bring up the mail, fresh vegetables and milk, and women often carry trunks to the summit on their heads. In the upper classes the old "samurai" ideals inculcated endurance, courage, and simplicity. A writer in a recent magazine comments upon the seven years' training of the Japanese officer. This is the preparation of a second lieutenant; but it is merely a continuation, under modern methods, of the old "samurai" requirements. The fact that the Japanese is one of the best soldiers in the world, and one of the toughest, is not such a great cause for wonder, because it is not the outcome of western military training—of modernization—for the seeds of the western methods were sown on a long-cultivated Spartan soil. The learning of new military tactics, and the adoption of up-to-date weapons may be likened to placing new machinery in an old mill which depends for power on a great water-fall. The new machinery provides no power in itself.

Individuality in Japan.

The Japanese have so long been called "imitators" that the term sounds trite. But it is one of those trite expressions of a half truth. As a matter of fact, it is impossible for a race which has such a strong individuality to be merely imitative. Its wonderful metamorphosis of the last thirty years cannot be accounted for by such a simple statement. The Japanese imitate, yes; but what they imitate becomes a part of them, and as it is absorbed, it is adapted and changed. How else could the country through thousands of years have remained so absolutely different from every other country? Again and again it received impulses from Corea and China; its very shutting itself off from the west was an individual act which showed strength. Its final frank admission that in many ways the west was ahead of it required quite as much. I think of a "jinrikisha" man in Tokio who talked learnedly with one of his passengers on the subject of history, literature, etc. The man was much impressed, and asked the coolie to leave his work and come to live in his house, where he might study. The coolie thought a little while, and then replied that he could not because he would be obliged to give up his individuality. As it was, nobody expected anything of him, and therefore he could live just as he liked. It was better so. I know also of a talented artist who was trained in the exquisite art of block cutting for prints. When the revolution of 1868 took away his employment, he found that he could no longer pursue his calling according to his old ideals. Rather than give these up, he decided to be a boatman, and for years plied a craft, like a common coolie, up and down the Sumida river. Then a publisher who recognized his talent made a place of responsibility for him in his establishment, and the artist-boatman returned to his old work in the old way, his ideals undimmed.

ETIQUETTE OF DRINKING.

The Practice of Ceremonious Tippling Seems to Be Declining.

From the London Globe.

When drinking was a society science—that is, when men after dinner settled steadily down to drinking as a serious business, when a man's capacity for absorbing strong liquor was a sort of hall mark, and when such a phrase as "could take his liquor like a man" sufficiently explained the feeling of almost reverence with which a hardened toper was regarded, there became developed an etiquette of drinking which was observed with a fidelity worthy of a better cause. Drinking—at any rate public and polite drinking—has well nigh disappeared, although its place has been partially occupied by a system of quiet "nipping" of which our ancestors were comparatively ignorant, but a few of the old points of drinking etiquette still linger. For instance, all toasts were once drunk with "no heel taps." Nowadays this rule is only observed with regard to the toast of the evening, and then by no means universally, so that the careful or moderate man may do honor to a whole list of toasts with a single glass of wine. If, however, we are to accept literally the invariable winding up of the German emperor's toasts, "I empty my glass," it would seem that in his country the principle is still carried out. Again, it was etiquette of old that no guest should presume to touch his glass until the first toast of the evening had been given, and this is still the rule at military messes, and at such eastern dinner tables where the time-honored toasts for special days are still punctiliously given, such as the "Sweethearts and Wives" of Saturday night, the "Absent Friends" of ordinary nights and the "Old Folks at Home" of Sunday night. The chief old custom which still survives is that when the health of an individual present is proposed the whole company should stand and address him by name as they drink his health, to the accompaniment, at informal gatherings, of the chorus, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow!"

When the old Beefsteak was in its heyday, says its historian, Mr. Walter Arnold, it was the custom for the president to propose the healths of the visitors separately. This done, and as all speeches were prohibited, they were expected to rise simultaneously to return thanks as best they could, the result being that any attempt by an individual to return thanks was cheered and applauded down, and when the confusion had subsided it was gravely proposed, seconded and carried "that the speeches of the worthy visitors be taken down separately and printed at the expense of the society." At this same club it was one rule that no liquor of a higher value than port wine be drunk, and that any member daring to present the society with liquor without having received permission to do so should be reprimanded and made to do penance. Apropos of this, in the "Shepherds' Noctes" Hogg is describing his visit to the Beefsteak Club. Says Simon to him: "What, do they drink port during dinner?" To which the Shepherd replies: "They do that, Billy. If ony member had ca'd for aught aboon port, I wadna hae been in his line for forty shillings, as the bogie said. In the first place, he wad hae been fined; in the second, he wad hae been obliged to take a public rebuke. Ony o' them may hae as muckle punch as they like, or toddy, or twist, but wine of a nominal higher quality than port they are not allowed to taste." Then he proceeds to say how Lord Saltoun, for presuming to send a dozen bottles of sublime Highland whisky from his own cellar without permission, was made to stand in a white sheet while the "recorder" rebuked him.

The general taste in drinks has probably degenerated. Not only is the old etiquette about certain wines for certain courses becoming disregarded, so that in these days of the whisky cult a man may take it with his fish or his bird without laying himself open to a charge of want of palate, but it is a common thing for men actually to smoke while they are drinking port wine—an assault on the dignity of the wine which the old-time host would have classed in the same criminal category as the shooting of a fox. Possibly the universal prevalence of smoking has a good deal to do with the debased wine taste of the present day. Of old, if men smoked they whetted their whistles with ale, punch or spirits, but never with delicate vintages, and the snuff mull occupied the place of the cigar box.

But polite society has by no means a monopoly of drinking etiquette. Indeed, it is among the lower strata that one may note the strictest adherence to forms and customs. There is no point of "breeding," for instance, upon which the poor man places greater stress than that which links strict reciprocity with drinking. Half a dozen men after their day's work, will enter a public house together. One of them stands drinks round, and, willy nilly, each one of the other five must stand him a drink in turn.

Bad effects from alcoholic excesses relieved by Royal Headache Tablets. 4 doses 10c.

SYRUP Of FIGS.

Never Imitated in Quality.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

California Fig Syrup Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price, 50c. per bottle.
fe20-tu,th&s-84tf

Stock Reducing Prices.

Groceries, Wines & Liquors at

Half Price.

Only a Few of Over Half Price Goods.

Babbitt's Soap, 3½c.

Rice, slightly broken
Peas and String Beans
Armour's Soups
All 8c. and 10c. goods. — **5c.**

New Tomatoes, 6c.

New York State Corn
Lima Beans
Jersey Pears and Apples
All 10c. and 15c. goods. — **7½c.**

Full qt., 40c.—Imported Salad Oil—full gal., $1.50.

Jellies and Jams
Quarter pound 80c. Tea
Canned Cranberry Sauce
Cleaned Raisins and Currants
All 15c. and 25c. goods. — **10c.**

WINES & LIQUORS.

Wines—all kinds—10-year-old ..... 25c. Large Bot.
Wines—all kinds—10-year-old ..... 75c. Full Gal.
Old Harmony Whisky, a sure four-year-old, at ..... 25c. Bot.
Imported Creme de Menthe and Scotch Whisky at ... 50c. Bot.
8-year-old Whiskies, Monticello, Keyport, Sherwood and Alma ..... 75cts. Full Quart.

"SILVER WEDDING" WHISKY,
The best on earth,
$1.00 per full qt., $3.50 per gallon.

Orders of $1.00 and upwards delivered free. 'Phone 2188.

THE ALMA CO.,
318 9th Street, Cor. D N. W.

"NO ONE WAS MY FRIEND."

Miss Lucy Durant Felt This Way Before She Took Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Now She is Happy and Grateful.

Despondency is the usual result of illness. When your head aches and you cannot sleep, your strength goes and you get blue and discouraged.

Miss Lucy Durant, 3211 Morgan Street, St. Louis, Mo., says:

MISS LUCY DURANT.

"Sometime ago I suffered from headaches and loss of sleep. I was despondent and gloomy, and I was always worn out. I write to show my gratitude and to speak in behalf of DR. GREENE'S NERVURA BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY! I had felt as if no one was my friend. I was sick and in bed half the time. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy restored me to my former good health, and I am much indebted to Dr. Greene and his medicine, Nervura."

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a friend to the friendless, a boon to sufferers everywhere. Its use is always followed by grateful words. Why do you drag along in a poor condition of health, when this medicine always helps?

The return of good health is like sunrise turning darkness into light. **Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy** does this for weak and suffering men and women, it turns darkness into light. As health comes back and energy with it, you are no longer melancholy, you are happy and grateful.

Today is the time to test for yourself the medicine that has always helped everybody who used it. You will find it a friend indeed, as Miss Durant did. If you will write to or call on Dr. Greene, 35 W. 14th St., New York City, you will get special advice, free of charge.

Rheumatism and Gout
POSITIVELY CURED BY
LAVILLE'S
LIQUOR OR PILLS.
Used successfully by leading physicians throughout Europe in treating the MOST COMPLICATED and STUBBORN CHRONIC CASES.
Pamphlet with full information from E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William st., N. Y.
no22-th,26t,20

It Kills Bugs.

Thompson's Insect Powder.

Instant death to insect life—keeps homes free from Roaches, Water Bugs, Ants, etc. Sprinkle it around washboards, in closets, around the sink and about the kitchen. Burn it in the store room; the fumes kill moths. In air-tight cans, 10, 15, 25 and 50c.

W. S. THOMPSON,
PHARMACIST, 703 15TH ST.
my8-28d

BLOOD POISON

is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure—WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh, and don't know it is BLOOD POISON. Call and get BROWN'S BLOOD CURE, $2.00 per bottle; lasts one month. For sale only by F. S. Williams & Co., The Temple Drug Store, 3d and Penna. ave.
my7-78t-10

We Have Both

Large and small pieces of Hand-painted China at large and small prices, and the cheapest things are just as pretty in their way as the most costly.

Our Hand-painted Shirt Waist Sets are all the rage.

Sherratt's CHINA ART STORE, 608 13TH ST.
ap29-1m-20

BEFORE RETIRING—AFTER A LATE SUPPER. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters. BEFORE MEALS—MAKES RICH BLOOD. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

$4 a Ton.

You need no smoke consumer with Keystone Smokeless Coal.

WM. J. ZEH,
702 11th Street N. W.
ap25-20d

For Swell Dressy Clothing

Concord Harness. for your horse buy CONCORD HARNESS. It is strong, made of the best tanned leather by expert workmen. All styles.

LUTZ & CO., 497 PA. AVE.
my7-20d

DON'T USE INFERIOR GLASSES!
BE PARTICULAR ABOUT YOUR EYES.

EYES EXAMINED FREE. Headaches, dizziness, nervousness and insomnia are caused by cheap and improperly fitted glasses. We will give you a thorough and scientific examination free of charge and fit your eyes at our well-known reasonable prices.

$1.50 and $2 Nickel Glasses at 75c.
$2 and $3 Gold Filled Glasses, $1.00.
$5 and $6 14k. Gold Glasses, $3.00.

Special attention to optical repairs at lowest prices.

A. KAHN, 935 F n.w.
fe26-tu,th,s,3m,20*

Hair Goods at Half Price.
NEW STOCK—JUST IN.

Switches ..... $3.50—formerly $5.00
Switches ..... $6.00—formerly $10.00
Gray Switches ..... $3.00—formerly $5.00
Gray Switches ..... $4.50—formerly $6.50

Hairdressing, Shampooing, &c. Hair Dyeing and Bleaching a specialty.

Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair. Natural color, $1.25.

S. HELLER'S,
720 SEVENTH ST. N.W.
ap29-20d

Plants, $3 100.

And we plant them in your flower beds free. Drop postal and we'll call.

Alfred Krieg, West End Mkt., 22d & P. Western Mkt., 31st & K.
my1-7d