Slip Covers, Window Awnings, Shades, etc.,

Made to Order

Best materials and reliable workmanship only. Slip Covers for 5-piece Suite of Furniture, of very best striped linen, scientifically cut and fitted, for $8.98. Window Awnings that will last for years, for only $2.25. Window Shades of opague cloth for only 75c. These are lowest prices for guaranteed work.

AT THE PALAIS ROYAL.

Japanese Mattings and Novelties.

The new season's Mattings at low introductory prices—10c yard for 12½c value, and better mattings at prices even more in your favor. The "novelties" include Japanese Rugs, Portieres, Screens, Cushions and many other attractive things for summer homes. Here are the introductory prices:

Japanese Matting, $3.00 per roll of 40 yards. Per yard..... 10c
Jointless Matting, $5.40 per roll of 40 yards. Per yard..... 15c
Superior Jointless, $8.10 per roll of 40 yards. Per yard..... 22c
Extra Heavy, $9.00 per roll of 40 yards. Per yard..... 25c
Carpet Designs, $10.44 per roll of 40 yards. Per yard..... 29c

Japanese Bamboo Portieres, curiously beautiful..... $1.49
Japanese Screens, richly embroidered in gold..... $3.50
Japanese "Smyrna" Rugs, size 9x12 feet..... $19.00
Japanese Jute Rugs, size 3x5 feet..... 98c
Japanese "Komo" Cushions, 29c. Others for..... 5c

69c for Screen Doors With Attachments.

12½c FOR WINDOW SCREENS.

Strongly made doors, in all sizes. Bring or send measurements per postal card or telephone. Adjustable Window Screens at 12½c, the equal of usual 19c kind. The following summer furniture and garden needs are priced low—when you consider the quality in every instance is reliable:

Porch Rockers, best willow..... $1.49
Settees of Best Willow..... $2.98
Lawn Settees, folding, for..... 59c
Lawn Swings, $5 value..... $2.98
Porch Rockers, wicker and wood..... $1.75
Garden Trowels, 10c value..... 4c
Garden Weeders, 10c value..... 4c
Malleable Rakes, 30c value..... 19c
Garden Hoes, 35c value..... 19c
Steel Spades, $1 value..... 69c
Hardwood Hose Reels..... 49c
Crescent Hose Nozzles..... 25c
Garden Hose, per foot..... 5c
3-ply Garden Hose, warranted..... 8c
3-ply Wire-covered Hose..... 10c
Lawn Mowers, adjustable blades..... $1.89

Summer Books,—a Bargain Opportunity.

27c (81 editions.) 18c (50c editions.) 15c (25c editions.) 8c (15c editions.)

The only fault is they are winter editions—the covers are not summer effects. The cloth binding, the paper, the print is exactly the same in quality as in the summer editions for which you are asked full prices. Note that when winter comes you will be asked reduced prices for summer editions. And so this semi-annual bargain opportunity comes and goes. See great tables near 11th street door, for tomorrow's bargains.

$1.50 Copyright Editions at Reduced Prices.

Cap and Gown, Paget..... 74c
Cuban and Porto Rican Campaign, Davis..... 49c
The Chamberlaid's Diary, Mirabeau..... 49c
Blue Grass Regions of Kentucky, Allen..... 49c
The Gateless Barrier, Malet..... 89c
The Black Wolf's Breed, Dickson..... 89c
The Grip of Honor, Brady..... 89c
The King of Honey Island, Thompson..... 89c
The Red Bridge Neighborhood, Poole..... 49c
Your Uncle Lew, Sherlock..... 81c
A Hungarian Nabob, Jokai..... 49c
The Greatest Gift, Marchmont..... 39c
Toward Pretoria, Julian Ralph..... 49c
The Changeling, Walter Besant..... 49c
The Faith of Our Fathers, Cardinal Gibbons..... 46c
Written in Red, C. W. Dyer..... 86c
The Fourth Generation, Besant..... 86c
The House of Hidden Treasure, Gray..... 53c
Many Cargoes, Jacobs..... 53c
The Bond Woman, Ryan..... 49c
The Flame of Life, D'Annunzio..... 81c
Hugh Wynne, 2 vols., illustrated..$2.99
Robespierre, Sardou..... 49c
In the Desert, Geo. Ebers..... 89c
Copyright Works, Rudyard Kipling..... 62c
Deficient Saint, Saunders..... 49c
When the Sleeper Wakes, Wells..... 49c
Observations of Henry..... 74c
The Celebrity, Churchill..... 49c
Light of the Morning, Meade..... 49c
Justice to the Jew, Peters..... 49c
According to Plato, Moore..... 81c
The Light of Scarthey, Castle..... 49c
Enchanted Typewriter, Bangs..... 46c
Ghosts I Have Met, Bangs..... 46c
Coffee and Repartee, Bangs..... 46c
Aftermath, John Lane Allen..... 29c
Eridorhpa, John Url Lloyd..... 89c
Adventures of Francois, Mitchell..... 89c
Pembroke, Mary E. Wilkins..... 59c
A Point of Conscience, Duchess..... 81c
Peter, the Priest, Jokai..... 49c
Paths of the Prudent, Fletcher..... 49c
Sir George Tressady, 2 vols., Ward..... 95c
Poems of John Boyle O'Reilly..... 89c

Summer Undergarments Reduced.

The importer reduced the prices to us and we pass on these bargains. There is a fault—all sizes are not here in all styles. But the fault is mitigated—all sizes are here in one style or another. And—you are asked prices that average one-half actual value.

33c (Some worth 50c.) 44c (Some worth 75c.) 69c (Some worth $1.) 89c (Some worth $1.50.)

Choice of nearly 20,000 Undergarments—Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises. Made of English Nainsook, French Cambric and Summer-weight American Muslin. Trimmed with laces and embroideries guaranteed to wash and wear well. Nearly 100 different styles in all—this season's prettiest effects. All sizes in almost every style. Take elevator to third floor.

13c (Some worth 25c). 25c (Some worth 50c). 39c (Some worth 75c).

Choice of nearly 500 dozen Summer style Hose for Ladies and Girls, Men and Boys. Perhaps the best bargains are the lots at 39c for choice—including Imported Silk Lisle Hose, in dainty lace effects, in black and all the new colors. The lot at 25c for choice also contains attractive lace effects for ladies, misses and men.

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

DIVISION OF WORK

(Continued from First Page.)

it has taken in favor of limiting the practice. It appears likewise in the establishment of the board of charities and the policy that it has been pursuing."

The report showed that in Maryland there is also a growth of this sentiment of opposition to subsidizing charities. The subsidy system has annually been introduced, the report stated, as a temporary expedient and very rarely as the result of a well-planned and thought-out policy. At the outset the small number of dependents does not appear to justify the erection of a public institution. Another motive for entering upon the subsidy system is the American distrust of governmental machinery. The subsidy plan, the report said, encourages the giving up of dependents by their parents and guardians. It weakens private benevolence and cripples the public institutions. It prevents the introduction of better methods and the growth of a unified system of state institutions. It promotes lobbying and special influence, and frequently is in conflict with sound American political principles.

"While, therefore," the report declares, "some of the reasons given in favor of subsidies may continue to have some validity the weight of experience and judgment is strongly against them."

The Conclusions Summed Up.

Summing up the conclusions of the report Prof. Fette said:

"1. There is need of the publication of more exact figures by state charitable boards and boards of control, which will show the amount of public aid received by every private charity, the total amount of aid thus granted and the proportion it bears to the contributions from private sources. Such statements are almost entirely lacking for the information of the citizen. They would be a great aid to the formation of sound public opinion on this subject.

"2. Where the subsidy policy has gained an entrance its early abolition is the end to be labored for. Where granted at all subsidies should be carefully controlled by the three methods above mentioned. Everywhere the subsidy policy is on the defensive, the greatest argument in its support being the merely negative one that a sudden change would be very harmful to dependents and to the public.

"3. The subsidy plan is never to be entered upon from choice, but only from necessity, in temporary emergencies and in very rare cases. The principle of public control of public money should be consistently followed as the ideal of our charity system."

Mr. Coler's Review.

Mr. Bird S. Coler, controller of New York city, gave a thorough review of "The Subsidy Problem in New York City." While speaking he complimented the work of charitable institutions in New York as being good, and said the people who are doing that work are of the highest character and determined to conscientiously perform their duty. In educating the children of immigrants, he said, New York is doing a national service, for these children generally seek homes in other states when they grow up. The city spends $20,000,000 a year for education. Much the same cause leads to the large appropriations which the city treasurer makes to private and public charities. Largely on account of this constant influx of an alien population is due the fact that the charity problem of no other city in the world can be compared with that of New York city, and it is also true, he added, "that in no other city in the world can there be found such free-handed generosity in dealings with all forms of charitable relief."

The subsidy system in New York, he said, was the growth of necessity. The public institutions were inadequate in that they could not promptly respond to the rapidly increasing demands of charity. Private institutions could be and were quickly organized. The subsidy system was not prearranged; it was not the result of forethought. It was the gradual outgrowth of conditions. The city has ceased to appropriate money for subsidizing homes for the aged. While that form of charity was in many respects a most worthy one, it was felt that it belonged properly to the realm of private benevolence. The city through its several subdivisions cares for the helpless aged in the almshouses. The city of New York has also ceased to contribute public moneys toward the support of private institutions engaged in works of outdoor relief. Many of these charities are also of a most worthy character, but they were regarded as belonging within the scope of private benevolence, and the danger of fostering pauperism by the entrance of the city into this field was looked upon as too great safely to be ignored.

In 1899 the amount expended by the city of New York in aid of private charities was $2,886,229.30. Under the new system inaugurated in 1900 expenditure in that year was reduced to $2,676,534.28, or $209,695.02 less than the amount expended in the previous year. Outside of the saving affected by striking from the list of beneficiaries institutions engaged in works of outdoor relief, the principal decrease in cost has been found in the great children's institutions. This has been due chiefly to a more careful system of inspection instituted by the institutions themselves and by the department of public charities, and by other watchfulness.

"Speaking broadly, therefore," concluded Mr. Coler, "I may conclude by saying that the subsidy system of New York city has been greatly improved by intrusting its treatment exclusively to the local authorities, and that while it is still a proper subject for much criticism and improvement, there has been enough accomplished already to mark out a path upon which the most substantial and beneficial progress may be made in the future.

A discussion of the papers read under the five-minute rule was taken part in by a large number of delegates.

Needy Families in Homes.

The section meeting on "Needy Families in Their Homes" was held in the hall of Columbian University, beginning at 11:30 o'clock, and continuing during an hour and a half. Dr. Lee K. Frankel, manager of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, read a paper on "Unusual Forms of Relief." He divided the classes of people requiring relief into two parts, which he called the bourgeoisie and the proletariat classes.

In the borgeoisie class the poverty to be found is very largely due to some form of degeneracy, and the work of the relief society is directed to removing the particular canker that has produced the poverty or to allaying the distress that may be found in order to prevent other forms of degeneracy from taking root. For the proletariat class a different treatment is necessary. It is necessary to place that class, the immigrant alien who requires charitable intervention, through causes that are objective and not subjective, in the possession of those assets which he lacks owing to his previous non-residence. The granting of transportation to an immigrant has long been practiced, but more recently the sending of the immigrant to a special field where he can find congenial employment has been followed.

Destitute and Neglected.

The section meeting to consider the question of destitute and neglected children was also held at 11:30 o'clock in the law school hall of the Columbian University. The paper was read by Mr. Thomas S. Osborne, president of the board of managers of the George Junior Republic, which was the subject of his remarks. He explained fully the manner in which the George Junior Republic is organized, and showed its good effects on the training of children to have a wholesome respect for law and for justice. Mr. Osborne said while Mr. George, as superintendent of the Junior Republic, has a veto power on what is done, yet the success of the plan depends on the exercise of this power as little as possible, and the republic is at times allowed to suffer the evils of bad administration at times, in order that the boys and girls may learn by experience. There are seventy boys and thirty-five girls in the George Junior Republic, and the girls vote just as do the boys, a girl being vice president of the republic. He employed ten or twelve of the graduates of the republic in his own factory, and found them to be better workers than the average boys employed.

These boys are taught to respect the laws made by themselves, and they are allowed to learn from experience rather than being taught. They didn't undertake to make prigs of them, but they were merely boys when they left the republic.

Katharine Isabel Barrows.

Those who took part in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper were Theodore F. Chapin, superintendent of Lyman School for Boys at Westboro', Mass.; Charles H. Bradley, superintendent of the Farm School, Thompson's Island, Boston; Mrs. Julia E. Work, superintendent of Work Orphans' Home of Plymouth, Ind., and others.

Porto Rican Delegate Protests.

Mr. Federico Degebau, a delegate to the bau has lately been admitted to practice from Porto Rico, made a formal protest to President Glenn today against having the delegates from Porto Rico classified in the list prepared by the conference among those "from foreign sections." Mr. Degeban has lately been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States; only American citizens being allowed to practice before that court. That admission was cited by him as confirming his interpretation of the terms of the treaty of Paris, which, he claims, clearly makes him an American citizen.

President Glenn agreed that Porto Rican delegates in the future should be classified merely as are other Americans, and that they should not be placed in the column reserved for Canadian and Mexican delegates.

Future Meetings.

Many of the delegates will attend the reception to Cardinal Martinelli at the Catholic University between 4 and 6 o'clock this afternoon.

A large number of delegates went to Mt. Vernon after 2 o'clock.

A section meeting was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Columbian University to consider "Alcohol as a cause of degeneracy," the chief paper being read by Mrs. Ophelia L. Arnigh, superintendent of the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders at Geneva, Ill. The reading of the paper was followed by a discussion under the five-minute rule.

This evening there will be a general session at Foundry Church, on "Needy Families in Their Homes." Mrs. Jeffrey R. Brackett, president of the department of charities and correction of Baltimore, Md., will read a paper on "Present Opportunities for Training in Charitable Work."

The report of the committee on needy families in their homes will be made by the chairman, Miss Zilpha D. Smith, general secretary of the Associated Charities of Boston, and Prof. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., will read a paper on "Some Problems of the Family."

The general session tomorrow morning will meet in Columbian University at 10 o'clock and listen to the report of the committee on the care of the feeble-minded and epileptics, which will be made by the chairman, Dr. Wm. A. Polglase, superintendent of the Michigan Home for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics at Lapeer, Mich. A section meeting will be held in the same hall from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., the subject being state supervision of destitute and neglected people.

Personal Sketches.

William Rhinelander Stewart, member of the executive committee of the conference, is a son of the late Lispenard Stewart of New York, and is descended on his father's side from the famous Scotch family of Stewart. Mr. Stewart was born in New York on December 3, 1852, and was educated at Charlier's Institute, Anthon's Classical School and the Law School of Columbia College. From the last he was graduated in 1873. He was admitted to the bar, and entered the law office of Platt, Gerard & Buckley. He remained with that firm for several years, meantime carrying on a private business.

Being of independent means, Mr. Stewart has been able to devote much time and labor to public interests. He was appointed by President Hayes in 1880 one of the two commissioners for the state of New York for the world's fair, which it was proposed to hold in New York in 1883.

In 1881 Governor Cornell made him a member of the committee of fifteen to receive and entertain the delegation of descendants of French officers who fought under Rochambeau and De Grasse in our revolution. He thus did valuable service in connection with the centenary of the surrender of Yorktown. In 1882 Governor Cornell appointed Mr. Stewart a commissioner of the state board of charities. In 1898 he was president of the twenty-fifth national conference of charities and corrections, which convened in the city of New York, and made a notable address on "The Duty of the State to the Dependent and Erring."

Mr. Stewart joined Company K of the 7th New York Regiment in 1871, and served in it with credit for nearly eight years. He is a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of which his grandfather, William C. Rhinelander, was an original incorporator in 1823, and is a director of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Charles Richmond Henderson, also a member of the executive committee of the conference of charities and correction, fills a chair in the University of Chicago. He was born at Covington, Ind., in 1848. The rudiments of his education he obtained in the public schools of his native town, after which he attended the High School of Lafayette, Ind., preparatory to entering college. His first year of collegiate work was spent in Michigan at the Kalamazoo College. He then entered the old Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of B.A. Three years later he graduated from the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, now Divinity School of the Chicago University, with the degree of B.D.

He became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Terre Haute, Ind. In 1882 he accepted a call to the Lafayette Avenue Baptist Church in Detroit, Mich., where he remained ten years, which was the length of his pastorate at Terre Haute. Prof. Henderson has long been a prominent contributor to periodical literature, devoting his pen especially to sociological questions.

SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Representatives of Charities and Correction Fill Local Pulpits.

In over a dozen churches of this city yesterday addresses were made on the subjects of charities and correction, as embodied in the work of the convention assembled here. Unusual interest was manifested at all the meetings. Many of the pulpits of the city were filled by visiting delegates to the convention.

At the Epiphany Church yesterday morning Rev. George Hodges, dean of the faculty of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., preached the conference sermon. Almost every officer of the organization was present, as well as a large number of the delegates. Rev. Dr. Hodges is one of the most prominent social scientists in the country. He took his texts from St. John, in which he proposed to call down fire on a samaritan village, and again where he said: "We know that we have passed from death into life, because we love the brethren." The difference between these two sentiments, he said, is the difference between the past and the present.

"It is a difference in the spirit of compassion," he said. "Compassion is not pity, but sympathy. It is the recognition of the individual and the administration of our heart and hand to the enrichment of this life, in the spirit of Jesus. It is the high virtue to which this conference is committed.

"The purpose of these convention meetings is to set forward more and more the progress of compassion. It must be confessed that this progress has been annoyingly and perplexingly slow. Christianity began as the religion of compassion. Jesus came to help men to be fraternal, tender-hearted, kindly, affectioned one toward another. All that He said, all that He did—even to the death upon the cross—all that He was, as Son of God and Son of man, had to do directly with the progress of compassion.

Days of Preparation.

"But the time came when the Christians contradicted almost everything Jesus Christ cared for. In the midst of wars and persecutions, in the midst of slavery and suffering, compassion seemed to be extinct. But those were days of preparation. The rough tasks of the race had to be performed. Wars had to be fought, for lack of knowledge of our more reasonable way of arriving at justice and the truth.

"At last, with the twentieth century, we enter into the era of compassion. Never have there been so many different people, with so many different interests, intent on making the present world a better world to live in. Consider the two kinds of endeavor which are represented by this conference of charities and correction. We have here in mind two classes of persons, the dependent and the delinquent. There has been more intelligent service rendered these two classes of society during the past quarter century—certainly during the past half century—than during all the ages since these problems that confronted the family of men.

"After centuries of a progress of compassion so slow that sometimes there seemed to be no progress, so slow that sometimes the current seemed to be setting back, we are now arrived at a time when the river of human kindness flows full and strong toward the ocean of God's love.

"What makes this progress of compassion? What is the heart of it? The heart of it is the recognition of the individual in the spirit of Jesus. The essential thing is friendship; not alms, but a friend; not an institution, but a friend; not a reform bill, but a friend. The chief thing that can be accomplished by the discussions of this conference is the betterment of friendship, so that men shall go back to their work in a more fraternal spirit, putting their hearts into it and lifting up those who are down as Jesus did, by giving them a friendly hand."

Address on Child Saving.

Rev. Hasting H. Hart of Chicago, permanent secretary of the conference with which he has been connected for twenty-five years, was the principal speaker before the conference last evening at the First Congregational Church, his address being on the subject of "Child Saving." There is, he said, a child-saving movement in the United States, which is an evolution, a development of unseen forces rather than a plan devised and put in execution by some wise individual or society.

Mr. Timothy D. Hurley president of the Illinois state conference, spoke on Charity. Mr. Hurley is a lawyer and at present chief probation officer of the Chicago juvenile court, and he talked concerning the operation of this court. He showed how by means of a system of juvenile courts the judicial officers are able to deal with the young offenders more satisfactorily than could be done in the ordinary police court.

The meeting at Foundry Church last night was presided over by President Glenn, who introduced the several speakers of the evening. Robert Treat Paine of Boston, E. P. Bicknell of Chicago, Miss Mary E. Richmond, secretary of the Society for Organized Charity of Philadelphia, and Edward T. Devine of New York. Prof. B. T. Janney, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, extended an invitation to people of this city to join the conference, saying it was desired to add to the membership in this city as largely as possible.

Mr. Devine, secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, spoke on "Associated Charities—Their Methods." He showed the manner in which such work is done.

Indiscriminate Charity.

Miss Richmond made the principal address of the evening and explained the great need of proper investigation in all cases in which charity is dispensed. She warned every one against indiscriminate charity. A great deal of harm has been done, she said, by workers who scorn the organizations and attempt to do work individually. Individuals who dispense charity, she said, often make the mistake of not following up the relief they give with a personal investigation of the manner in which it is received and used. Such investigation would often prevent imposition on the part of swindlers.

Mr. Robert Treat Paine of Boston spoke of personal visits as a method of dispensing charity wisely.

The Ideal Element.

At the Metropolitan Church Rev. Samuel G. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., occupied the pulpit yesterday morning and spoke on the text from Gal. vi, 9-10, "Let us not be weary in well doing."

"Modern philosophy," he said, "seeks to combine the common sense of science, the fire and love of religion, and to unite them in the complete regeneration of man. The ideal element belongs to charity, as it does to art and literature. The end of society is the kingdom of God. But the kingdom of God is built on character. Charity must be so administered as to create a spiritual home for the softer virtues of Christianity and the sterner virtues of paganism.

"Money for charity must be obtained by methods that minister to the character and not to the vices of the giver. Methods that say to men: 'You are pleasure-loving, vain and theatrical. We propose to use your vices as a means of raising money for the poor,' does harm to the givers more than they help the recipients.

"The first means of charity is not money, but knowledge. Material help is not for the needy, but for the helpless alone. Real charity is no easy task. It requires character to create character. Comfort is not the final object of life. Well being is not in houses and food and clothes. Well being is in right living. Material good is valuable only as an aid to the spirit.

"No wonder we are exhorted not to be weary of well doing. There is so much to weary us. It is a long task, but in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

Religion and Social Problem.

"The Application of Religion to the Social Problem" was the subject of Rev. Charles R. Henderson, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, who spoke at the First Baptist Church yesterday.

"Love and charity," he said, "must be defined as genuine fellowship, unselfish benevolence, and must be clearly distinguished from physical, animal appetite and selfish impulses to gratify appetite. It is proper to distinguish love from justice as emotion and affection from reason, power from law, force from guidance. But the Supreme God is bound to act according to His nature, and man is under obligations to act according to that same nature. Since charity and justice are indissoluble one, we are able to meet and answer the frequent cry, 'Not charity, but justice!' This watchword of the industrial multitude is fair and reasonable so far as it assails a charity which ignores justice, which claims that a fund for benevolence can be amassed from the proceeds of wrong and cruelty, fraud and oppression. But against a love which is just, demands justice, works and wins by fair means, and is a pure impulse to duty, that watchword has no force or meaning."

Double Outlook.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago addressed a large congregation at the First Congregational Church yesterday morning. Every form of religion, he said, has a double outlook, the eyes look upward, but there must be work for mankind.

"The liberty of humanity and to be a power among men is the crown and reward of the work that is now going on," declared Rabbi Hirsch. "Money is the least and last equivalent for true philanthropy. It has oftener done harm than good in this work of redemption. It is so often only a ransom for our liberty, or want of personal attachment, or perhaps personal selfishness. This is an era of mechanical work, and perhaps mechanical charity, and this should be avoided. We want men, not money. Religion teaches us that to save men one must be a man himself, and come as such to his fellow men. Religion alone can bring to our understanding that every man, poor or rich, clad in robes or rags, is a man with an immortal soul and a personality. In charitable work a man's personality must never be injured. Religion diffuses through society the subtle sense of responsibility, and each man is the steward of his own responsibility."

Notes an Advance.

The sermon at the Church of the Covenant yesterday morning was by Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio. He spoke of the advance in the democratic principle which had been seen in the nineteenth century. Continuing, he said, in part:

"In the excess of nineteenth century individualism we recognize the tasks of the twentieth century. The nineteenth century has emancipated the individual; the twentieth century must teach him that though free he is still under obligation; that individuality is sacred only when its powers are consecrated to the service of man. We have learned to stand alone; now we must learn to work together. Independence must be succeeded by interdependence, competition by co-operation. That is the draft of the economic tendency; that is the problem of social construction. Liberty, when it is made central and dominant in civilization, is a disintegrating force; it is the centrifugal tendency. The one thing needful now is a re-enforcement of the centripetal tendency—the power that draws men together and holds them together. The principle of unity is what we must search for and find."

Rev. Hastings H. Hart of Chicago, general secretary of the national conference of charities and correction, preached at Ryland M. E. Chuch yesterday morning, on "The New Charity."

Care of the Insane.

The care of the insane was the principal topic of discussion at the meeting of the conference at Foundry Church Saturday evening. Experts on insanity made addresses, and two delegates to the conference took part in the discussions that followed. Dr. George F. Keene, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane of Rhode Island, and Dr. Alonzo B. Richardson, superintendent of the St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, were the principal speakers.

Dr. George F. Keene spoke at length on the treatment of the insane and the necessity for the use of humane methods. Dr. Richardson spoke on what should be the legal requirements for the commitment of insane persons to hospitals for the proper treatment of their disease.

MEETING OF BOARD.

Business Transacted by County Commissioners—Other Matters.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

MARLBORO', Md., May 12, 1901.

The commissioners of Prince George's county have ordered that the report of the trustees of the alms house for the year ending April 30, 1901, be accepted; that John O. Dennison be appointed standard bearer for the county for the year 1901; that Dr. L. A. Griffith be appointed health officer for the year ending May 1, 1902; that Benjamin F. Duvall, John F. Wheatley, Enoch G. Duley, Clinton Beall and F. W. Bergman be appointed trustees for the alms house for the ensuing year; that Robt. L. Wells be appointed constable for Marlboro' district, and that bills be paid to F. C. Duvall and Dr. John L. Waring for services rendered, respectively, by them to the county.

The orphans' court at its last meeting, all the members being present, ordered that the first and final account of Mary D. Sasscer, executrix of Esther G. Hill, deceased, be passed; that the bond of James C. Rogers, guardian to the infant children of Ida Jenkins, deceased, be approved; that John H. Rawlings be authorized to advance to Arthur Garner, minor child of William F. Garner, deceased, $35, and charge the same to account of the ward's share of said estate; that Peter J. Brooke be appointed administrator of George Brooke, deceased, penalty of bond ($200) to be approved by the court; that the first and final account of Thomas W. Ridgeley and Joshua W. Dorsey, executors of Thomas G. Worthington, deceased, be passed; that the last will and testament of Charles W. Cox, deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be granted Ellen Ann Cox, amount of bond $200; that Lula V. Hyde be authorized to sell at private sale a certain property at no less than the appraised value; that Charles H. Stanley and John Ogden be appointed administrators of Mary A. Ogden, deceased, and that letters of administration be granted upon the filing of the proper bond, also that the usual notice to creditors be given and that Joseph K. Roberts, executor of Ellen Ann Lowe, be authorized to sell mortgage notes belonging to said estate.

The Patuxent Planters' Club held a meeting recently at the residence of Mr. F. Snowden Hill. The attendance was large and the occasion was regarded as interesting, profitable and enjoyable. Besides the members there were present, by special invitation, Messrs. John E. Reyburn of Washington, C. E. Coffin of Muirkirk, F. W. Hall, P. W. Chew and Dr. G. French Owens. Mr. Hill took his guests on a tour of inspection through his fields and into his barns filled with tobacco ready for market.

The club's critic, Mr. Eugene Roberts, and the inspector, Mr. George W. Brooke, both spoke in flattering terms of what was seen on the premises.

Hoeke's. Hoeke's. Hoeke's.

Mid-May Sale of House-Keeping Supplies.

It is only natural that now we should have many single Suites of Furniture and Single Pieces left of the season's stock. They, with some "leaders" in the strictly summer needs, give us the ammunition for a most important sale. The small lots are greatly REDUCED—while the leaders are to be offered at MATCHLESSLY LOW PRICES.

Odd Chamber Suites.

One 3-piece Oak Suite—REDUCED from $78.50 to... $47.50
One 3-piece Mahogany Suite—REDUCED from $80 to... $56.50
One 2-piece Mahogany Suite—REDUCED from $300.00 to... $150.00
One 3-piece Oak Suite—REDUCED from $37.50 to... $24.50

Odd Chiffoniers.

One Mahogany Chiffonier—REDUCED from $50 to... $37.50
One Oak Chiffonier—REDUCED from $40 to... $28.00
One White Chiffonier—REDUCED from $16 to... $9.87
One Oak Chiffonier—REDUCED from $33 to... $22.50

Odd Wardrobes.

One Oak Wardrobe—REDUCED from $60 to... $48.50
One Oak Wardrobe—REDUCED from $45 to... $32.50
One Mahogany-finished Wardrobe—REDUCED from $35 to... $23.50
One Mahogany-finished Wardrobe—REDUCED from $30 to... $21.50

Odd Parlor Suites.

There are 26 Odd Parlor Suites, 3 and 5-piece; handsomely upholstered—also 19 Odd Parlor Chairs and Divans—The choice of the lot offered at... ¼ off
7 Odd Reception Chairs—REDUCED from $5 to... $2.98

Odd Couches.

One Leather-covered Couch—REDUCED from $45 to... $28.00
One Velour-covered Couch—REDUCED from $15 to... $9.50

Odd Sideboards.

Every Sideboard in the house—Oak, Mahogany, Birch, Cherry, Golden Oak—no matter how choice and elaborate—must go—we need the room—and we offer the choice at... ¼ off

Odd Cheval Mirrors.

One $25.50 Oak Cheval Mirror—REDUCED to... $15.75
One $35 Cherry Cheval Mirror REDUCED to... $21.00
One $49 Mahogany Cheval Mirror REDUCED to... $35.50

Odd China Closets.

One $18 Oak Corner China Closet, slightly imperfect, REDUCED to... $8.98
One $16 Oak Hanging China Closet REDUCED to... $8.75
One $43 Oak China Closet with mirror back, REDUCED to... $28.50
One $50 Oak China Closet, with mirror back and glass shelves, REDUCED to... $37.50

Refrigerators.

We sell our Refrigerators with a guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money back—and we only sell the kinds that can be guaranteed. Very latest improvements—very lowest prices—

25-lb. ice capacity... $6.50
45-lb. ice capacity... $7.98
60-lb. ice capacity... $8.95
90-lb. ice capacity... $11.00
100-lb. ice capacity... $13.50
125-lb. ice capacity... $15.00
Ice Chests, 25 and 50-lb. ice capacity... $2.98

Specials in Summer Furniture.

Cedar Chests, for packing away the winter clothing, etc., moth-proof, medium size... $9.50
Porch Rockers, finely finished and well made... 69c.
Porch Rockers, extra heavy, any color... 89c.
Lawn Settees, made of hardwood... 59c.
Lawn Swings, the kind that sell usually at $4.50... $3.98
Rattan Rockers; usual price, $3... $1.98
3-piece Rustic Lawn Suites—very comfortable and seasonable... $12.50

Bargains in Straw Mattings.

We have just bought from an importer who was heavily overstocked 1,000 rolls of the best qualities of China and Japanese Mattings. The patterns are exceptionally choice and the special prices are scarcely more than half the regular prices that these Mattings were brought over to sell for.

12½c. Matting - - - - - - - 8¾c. a yd.
16½c. Matting - - - - - - - 12½c. a yd.
25c. Matting - - - - - - - 19c. a yd.
30c. Matting - - - - - - - 22½c. a yd.
35c. Matting - - - - - - - 25c. a yd.

Rugs.

Made from the remnants of finest carpets—and handsomely bordered—

Brussels—size 6x10... $5.50
Brussels—size 6x9.9... $4.98
Brussels—size 8.3x11... $9.90
Brussels—size 8.3x12... $11.50
Velvet—size 9x11... $13.50
Axminster—size 9x12... $10.95
Brussels—size 10.6x12.6... $15.75

Specials.

Hammocks—98c. up.
Screen Doors, all complete—69c. up.
Window Screens, hardwood—19c. up.
Window Shades—25c.
3-fold Screens—$1.19.
Summer Drapery—9c. a yard up.

Costs Nothing To find out what it will cost to have Slip Covers made for the furniture. Best work and best materials.

Costs Nothing To find out what it will cost to have the Carpets taken up and cleaned and stored in fireproof storage.

Costs Nothing To find out what it will cost to pack, haul and ship your furniture anywhere.

Home's Fittings. W. H. Hoeke, Pa. Ave. & 8th St.

KEEPING UNLICENSED BARS.

Heavy Penalties Imposed by Judge of the Police Court.

Lewis Williams, colored, today in the Police Court pleaded guilty of keeping an unlicensed bar, and Judge Kimball fined him $400, with four months in the workhouse in default of payment. Walter Cisco pleaded guilty of a similar offense and was fined $250, with sixty days in default. William Landis was convicted of a like charge, and was fined $400, with four months in the workhouse as the equivalent. Lucy Douglass and Andrew Johnson were convicted of keeping unlicensed bars in Armory place, and each was fined $400, with four months in the workhouse in default, and Mollie Batson, who was convicted of keeping an unlicensed bar in Jackson street, was fined $400, with four months in the workhouse as the alternative.

A Strong Defense.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mrs. Boerum (reprovingly)—"The idea of you behaving so at the table, and asking for a third piece of cake, when we have company, Willie."

Willie (sturdily)—"But Mr. Highchurch said we wasn't to make company of him, mamma."