THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

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CROSBY S. NOYES.....Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

☞In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

The Virginia Convention.

The Virginia constitutional convention decided by a good majority not to be sworn, and is proceeding with its business uninterrupted, as one may say, by the oath of office. A suggestion in explanation of this course is that, as one of the objects of the convention is to nullify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, swearing the members to support that instrument would have been inappropriate and illogical, not to say embarrassing. But that does not cover the case of Mr. Daniel, the most distinguished member of the body, for as a senator in Congress he is already under oath to support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and while as a member of the Virginia constitutional convention he is not exercising the functions of a senator, but those of a citizen, his oath as senator still runs as against every act in whatever capacity he may perform. The circumstance upon the whole is interesting, and may cut a figure at a later day when the work of the convention is completed and comes up for judgment.

The movement against negro suffrage has at every point developed some curious phases. And necessarily so. It is no easy matter to destroy the spirit of a law without frankly violating its letter; and such has been the gist of the proposition submitted in every state where juggling with the suffrage has been undertaken. In Louisiana the state convention took up what is known as the "grandfather clause," under which no white voter, however ignorant or unworthy, would be excluded. But before taking final action the convention formally consulted with Senators Caffery and McEnery, both lawyers, and the latter an ex-chief justice of the state's supreme court. Both pronounced the clause unconstitutional, and advised against its adoption. Nevertheless it was adopted, and Mr. McEnery has entered upon his second term as senator under a commission founded upon a measure which as a lawyer he has condemned. And he must now defend as senator what as a lawyer he regards with disfavor.

It so happens that the Constitution of the United States is on the cards just now for the most vigorous and comprehensive discussion indulged in for forty years. Many politicians are displeased with the Supreme Court's decision in the insular cases, and are preparing to go before the country on an appeal from that. They label themselves the champions of the Constitution. But of how much of the Constitution? Of just so much as may serve their temporary purposes. Is their extreme sensitiveness confined to the question of taxation for the new possessions? Have they no word of censure for suffrage juggling at home? Does not that violate Mr. Bryan's leading instruction? Does it not put the dollar above the man?

Naval Speeds.

The development by the new battle ship Illinois of 17.31 knots speed on her official trial trip marks another advance in modern warship building. American officers believe that the battle ships of our navy are faster than those of similar types in other countries, and that the Illinois is therefore the fleetest heavy fighter afloat. There was a time, a few years ago, when the swift battle ship was considered an anomaly, weight of armor and of guns being regarded as of paramount importance. But what with scaling down in some of the heavier parts and building more powerful engines and sharpening the hull lines the battle ships have been developed through the fifteen and sixteen-knot stages until the desired eighteen-knot boat is regarded as well within reach. The next product of an American yard may attain that goal. It is important to note in this connection that the naval board of construction has just decided that it will be unwise to strive for faster battle ships than nineteen knots, on the ground that it is desirable to preserve the distinctions between the classes. There is a question whether the future sea fighter will not be a compromise between the swift armored cruiser and the slower more heavily armored battle ship. The war with Spain demonstrated that on some occasions the battle ship can hold its own in a race, as notably in the fight off Santiago, where the Oregon performed marvels of efficiency in competition with lighter craft. At the same time many occasions during that campaign demonstrated the value of the swift, light cruiser, the essential auxiliary of a fighting fleet. So if the experience of that campaign as at present interpreted is to guide in the future there will doubtless remain a separation of the vessels into types corresponding in the main to the present divisions. It is perhaps wholly logical that the battle ship should advance materially in speed, as the Illinois has just given an admirable illustration, to preserve the relations between this class and the cruisers, which have gone forward so rapidly during the past fifteen years. In the same manner new records are to be expected from the cruisers in turn, as they seek to hold their own relatively against the swiftly developing torpedo-boat type.

It is feared that several actors who are talking for an endowed theater would each regard the enterprise as hopeless if any other actor got the center of the stage.

Oom Paul evidently thinks it is not necessary for him to be particularly active so long as his bright young men are doing so well in South Africa.

Giving Away Traction Franchises.

John Wanamaker's offer of $2,500,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the franchises which the city council proposed to give away fully exposed the game of the machine which has engineered the "drive" in traction charters in Pennsylvania. It compelled the city machine to confess that it cared nothing whatever for the municipality's interests, for Mayor Ashbridge's offhand refusal to consider the proposition, followed by his hasty approval of the pending franchises, voted within three days by the councils, very clearly showed to the people that the sole purpose of the administration is to allow the favorites of the machine to pick up the "plums" which have just dropped from the shaken tree.

Philadelphia loses two millions and a half in cash by this transaction directly. It stands, however, to lose far more later, when the roads authorized by these charters get to running and refuse, through their aldermanic representatives, to obey the commands of the public for fare reduction, transfer grants or similar items. Franchises secured in this manner are always the most costly to the people. So flagrant, however, has been the violation of trust on the part of lawmakers at Harrisburg and Philadelphia and of the city's administrators that perhaps Philadelphia can profit ultimately from this experience. If it should prove possible to arouse the public conscience to the point of revolt against the machine, thus clearly held forth to view in all its corruption, the loss of the money offered by Mr. Wanamaker and of the other advantages surrendered in the wholesale grant of franchises may well be borne.

Perhaps Philadelphia's trials in this line may lead to a more systematic consideration of street railway franchises elsewhere. Heretofore, as a rule, those privileges have been given for the asking, the community securing, in addition to the transportation facilities, only an occasional franchise tax, seldom collected, however, and now and then a proportionate return on the gross business of the lines. The aggregate of the sums paid into municipal treasuries by the American street railways is probably the merest tithe of the profits earned by those corporations. New York is having a difficult time enforcing the franchise tax law passed while Mr. Roosevelt was governor, and it may have to await many months before a decision can be secured compelling obedience to it. Meanwhile there is a decided sentiment in favor of securing more equitable relations between the transportation companies and the cities. The public has come into a clearer conception of the value of the public utilities which have in the past been freely distributed. With some cities in other countries engaging in limited and even unlimited municipal ownership, American legislatures occasionally passing laws to guard the public interests in this connection more jealously, and with citizens associating themselves to study these problems and to find ways and means to solve them, the Pennsylvania enactments, now capped by the action of the Philadelphia councils and mayor, afford material for suggestive comparison and melancholy reflection.

The Republican Leaders.

Something upon which the republican party may very well congratulate itself is the absence of all bitterness among its strong men toward one another. There is not a personal row of anything like serious proportions on the horizon. There is some very spirited rivalry for supreme leadership, but that is always to be welcomed by any party. It keeps the pool stirred, and insures political health. But there is not one of the aspirants for the republican nomination for President in 1904 who would not in case of success at the national convention receive the most cordial support at the polls of all his defeated rivals. The brethren are dwelling together in a fair degree of unity and good will, and while from now on they will bestir themselves to win the prize, there seems no probability of a clash which would operate disastrously on the party.

This is a circumstance of note when it is remembered how that party has suffered in the past thirty years from personal antagonisms. The Blaine-Conkling episode alone cost it very dearly. A good deal of momentous history grew out of that—the nomination of Mr. Hayes in 1876, the nomination of General Garfield in 1880, and the defeat of Mr. Blaine for the presidency in 1884. Both Mr. Hayes and General Garfield were compromise candidates. The former secured office by so narrow a margin that he was practically debarred from asking an indorsement at the polls, while there resulted from the latter's election such a tragedy and such complications that the party, even under the leadership of its strongest man, went to defeat four years later. A single speech from Mr. Conkling would have saved the day for Mr. Blaine, but the one was as far from asking it as the other was from volunteering it.

It was all a very dear price to pay for the personal feelings of two strong and able men. Not only the republican party but the country suffered. For who shall say how greatly the country would have benefited from the presence in the White House for four or eight years of so capable, so experienced and so aggressive a leader as Mr. Blaine? He was well beloved at home and much respected abroad, and an administration dominated by him would undoubtedly have accomplished much for the country's welfare.

We witness now a totally different situation. Mr. McKinley, in a way to secure unbounded applause, puts an end to all third term talk, and there is not a leader left in the field who cherishes for any rival in his party a feeling which would provoke, or in any sense excuse, indifference or secret opposition in the presence of the common enemy. In view of this fact the republican party owes it to the country to make the strongest possible nomination next time.

American breweries find their trade greatly increased by the demands from the Philippines and Porto Rico. It will be only a matter of time when large brewing interests are locally established. It may be necessary to nurse along the school houses, churches and manufacturing establishments, but somehow the brewery always seems able to take care of itself.

A Pennsylvania man, blind from birth, had his sight restored and immediately declared to the nurse that she was the most beautiful woman he ever saw. Such opportunities to combine truth and chivalry are rare.

Mr. Rockefeller's physician says he will live long because he does not worry. Mr. Rockefeller can assuredly contemplate life with the serenity of a man who has something laid by for a rainy day.

Minister Wu is to deliver a Fourth of July address at Philadelphia. Chinese oratory is much more welcome as an Independence day feature than Chinese fireworks.

Spain has started on the career of the borrower. Within the decade Cuba may have attained sufficient prosperity to make some advances at good rates of interest.

By raising the tax on American bicycles the Russian government demonstrates anew its indifference to the comfort and safety of the masses.

A crook arrested in Chicago says he is glad to be in custody, secure from temptations to swindle. Chicago people must be very easy.

Mr. Chandler thinks that $100 for six words is pretty good pay even for so successful a litterateur as Mr. Lodge.

North Carolina's Burglary Law.

North Carolina is one of the few states in the Union which holds the crime of burglary in proper estimation, by providing a death penalty for those convicted of it. Attention is pointedly called to this fact by the conviction at Asheville the other day of four men who in February last entered a post office, and were proceeding to rob the safe, when the postmaster, accepting a favorable opportunity, grasped a pistol and opened fire on the quartet. In the scrimmage he was very nearly killed, but he frightened the burglars away, and they were subsequently captured. Unless reprieved or pardoned they will be hanged, as their crime amply warrants. If more states followed this example and included burglary among the capital crimes the records of nocturnal killings and stealings would diminish. In burglary the advantage is always heavily with the thief. He risks little from his victim, and if caught under the normal state of the law he may serve only ten years or less in prison. To a hardened criminal this is a trifle, considered in connection with the chances of escape, the difficulty of prosecution and the possibility of pardon. But with the death penalty assured in case of conviction the merely mercenary criminal would hesitate before engaging in such a job. In any case, whatever the chances of deterring the criminal, the crime itself warrants the penalty, being, as it is, potential murder in every case. North Carolina's example should lead to the general adoption of this punishment.

It is to be assumed that General Funston will not be deterred from trying again, the next time an opportunity offers, despite the determination of some critics to find fault with his technique.

In spite of the aversion to trusts there is never much local indignation when one selects a town as the site for its main offices.

Cuba has realized that it is not wise to fritter away time over details instead of settling down to actual business.

The czar is said to be the richest sovereign in the world. But he is not endowing any colleges.

SHOOTING STARS.

Ingenuous.

"What kind of punishment do you think would be proper and effective in your case?"

"Well," answered the eminent Mongolian, "you know the Chinese are famous for their curious ideas about things. Nothing is supposed to hurt our feelings more than being under obligations to an enemy. I would suggest that you humiliate us by forcing us to take money."

"Some parents," said Uncle Eben, "is mighty puhtickler 'bout showin' a chile de way he orter go. But dey branches off at de fus' crossin' an' leaves de chile to go it alone."

An Absurd Rivalry.

"When I started out in life I didn't have a dollar to my name," said the man who boasts.

"That's nothing," answered the satirical friend, "when I started out I didn't even have all of my name. It was several weeks before I was christened."

Sentiment.

I love the flag—the noble flag,
Fair emblem of the free;
And next to that the cold-wave flag
Is the flag I long to see.

His Requirements.

"I can recommend him as a man who never took an unfair advantage of anybody."

"I don't know as I can find employment for him," answered Senator Sorghum. "You see, every now and then there gets to be some pretty sharp competition and all I want is to know that my assistant isn't going to take advantage of me. The rest of the world is at his disposal."

Today's Sufficiency.

This is the joyous season when,
All gladsomely arrayed,
Our frosted hopes come forth again
Serene and undismayed.
Each fond ambition thinks it sees
A fine fruition near.
For men think only thoughts that please
About this time of year.

Each actor says he'll be a star
Before another snow;
Each politician thinks he'll mar
The glory of his foe.
All genius hopes to triumph o'er
The somber sceptic's sneer—
It always has been thus of yore
About this time of year.

Now, who shall say that man must weep
Because the future yields
A prospect that the flowers shall sleep
Awhile 'neath snowy fields?
'Tis true the blossom fades away;
'Tis true the leaf grows sere;
But this occurs—so let's be gay—
Much later in the year.

No Excuse for Crime.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A good deal of maudlin sympathy seems to be wasted on the post office clerk, who, when caught in the act of stealing mail, pleaded that his salary was only $50 a month and that he had a large family. It is true that $50 a month is not a large salary, but it is also true that a great many people in the United States get no more and manage to live, at least honestly, and occasionally to save money. It is also true that there are many other positions in the postal service which pay much better, and that a clerk who does his work well and faithfully is, under the operation of the civil service law, reasonably certain to win promotion. If the fact that what a man earns is not sufficient to support his family in the style which he would like to maintain is to be accepted as an excuse for dishonesty, then few dishonest people will be punished. Moreover, any man who attempts to rob the mails shows himself to be not only a knave but a fool as well. Under no circumstances can he expect to get more than a few dollars, while his detection and punishment are as certain as anything can well be. The people who sympathize with the man whose weakness has led him into crime should be careful to put their sympathy on right grounds.

An Indicator of Business.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Sales of postage stamps are a pretty accurate indication of the country's prosperity and business activity, and by this test it is shown that American commercial expansion has made great progress during the past twenty years. From figures obtained at Washington a correspondent of the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" learns that in 1881 the sales of stamps amounted to 67 cents per inhabitant, in 1890 to 95 cents and in 1901 to $1.33. These were years of prosperity and therefore furnish a good basis for comparison. In 1900 the gross revenue from stamps was three times as great as it was nineteen years before, although the population increased less than 50 per cent. At the end of the period of nineteen years the proceed per capita from sales of stamps had increased nearly 50 per cent. The comparison is not carried back of 1881, because previous to that year letter postage was 50 per cent higher than in 1900, and the maximum weight for a single rate of postage was only one-half what it is at the present time. A country is doing well, from the standpoint of intelligence and culture, as well as commerce and industry, when the average amount spent for postage by each individual inhabitant nearly doubles in two decades.

Folly of Century Runs.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is hard to see how even the greatest advocate of the bicycle can find anything to commend in the practice of holding century runs on every convenient holiday. The ability to ride a bicycle rapidly for a short distance may often be extremely valuable, and nothing can be more delightful than an easy spin along the pleasant country roads. But when a lot of men start out at 5 o'clock in the morning and race like mad fifty miles out into the country and back again the sport of bicycle riding degenerates to the same plane with the snake and torture dances of the Moqui Indians and other similar tests of endurance.

Bicycle riding, and even bicycle racing, under proper conditions, is to be approved, but these free-for-all century runs should be stopped. They furnish amusement to an extremely small number of people and they serve no good purpose of any kind.

An Important Question.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A Chicago judge has again decided that the blacklist is a lawful and proper weapon for employers to use in dealing with wage-earners. His decision will be reviewed in the higher courts, no doubt, all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States. It ought to be, for it is very important. But whatever may be the outcome of the appeals sure to be made, public sentiment will hold that the blacklist is as demoralizing, unfair and pernicious as the boycott. They will fall together under the weight of general condemnation.

A Great Humanitarian Work.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Gen. Fred Grant is right when he says that the work the United States has done and is doing in the Philippines "is the greatest humanitarian work ever performed by one people for another in the history of the world."

Shoes Built On Honor.

White Canvas and Linen Oxfords Under Price.

A lucky purchase brings these Oxfords to you at a clear saving of at least 50c. on every pair. First grade white canvas and linen, hand-sewed.

For Ladies, $1.50 & $2.
For Men, $2.50 & $3.

LADIES' cool, comfortable, dressy OXFORDS—all the new styles for summer wear—in Vici, Patent Leather and Patent Kid.
$2, $2.50, $3 & $3.50.

Misses' and Children's Oxfords and Slippers—$1.25 to $2.00.

Robt. Cohen and Son, 1114 F St., NEXT TO COLUMBIA THEATER. 1t

Panama Hats For Gentlemen, $10 up.

—The GENUINE PANAMA HATS, that are so fashionable, comfortable and durable, as low as $10.

KNOX'S celebrated New York Straw Hats—rough and fine split straws..... $2 to $5

B. H. STINEMETZ & SON, HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 1237 PA. AVENUE. je14-f,m,w-20

$10 Trunks, $6

Here's a chance to get a good trunk cheap—the kind of a trunk that "fools" the baggage smasher. It is well braced and has good, strong lock and bolts. Worth $10.
Special price.....$6
LUTZ & CO., 497 PA. AVE. je14-20d

For "Summer Complaints" & Stomach Disorders

Nothing gives quicker relief than TO-KALON BLACKBERRY BRANDY. Better have a bottle about the house for emergencies. 75c. qt.; 40c. pt.

TO-KALON Wine Co., 614 14th st. 'Phone 998. je14-20d

Three Trunks And a Suit Case.

—It's a question of goodness and economy with them. Faithful traveling companions that'll do their service to the letter of your expectations—and still their cost is unusually low.

The "Ideal" Trunk, $9.50.

The strongest Trunk built—basswood box, lined throughout—stayed and braced with steel bands and hardwood strips—iron-clamped corners and edges—5 hinges and 8 bolts—French lock bolt—2 trays.

THE "IDEAL SPECIAL"—SIMILAR IN CONSTRUCTION TO THE "IDEAL"—FINISHED MORE PLAINLY..... $8.25

A Steamer Trunk at $4.50.

Seasoned basswood box, braced with hardwood slats—clamped with iron—bolts on sides and ends—Excelsior lock. A $6.50 value, for $4.50.

A Suit Case at $5.00.

A bargain—specially bought, made of cowhide, steel frame, linen lined, English lever lock. Special, $5.

Becker's, 1328 F St. NEAR EBBITT HOUSE. 1t

FLORAL DECORATIONS

—are a beautiful feature of weddings. Such events call for unusually skillful work. Gude has the facilities and a profusion of the finest and most beautiful flowers always available, assuring the most attractive results. Consult him.

A. Gude & Bro., 1224 F St. je14-14d

Rich, Fruity CAL. ZINFANDEL

Claret, 12 bottles, $2.25.

C.C.Bryan, 1413 N. Y. Ave. GROCERIES, WINES, ETC. je14-f,m,w,20

H-O-S-E 25 ft., complete. The best made. Only $2.25.

Josiah R. Bailey, 820 7th st. THE BAILEY $1 SAW—WARRANTED. je12-10d

Kentucky Horses and Mules.

D. C. Gov. Bay Horse, Gray Horse.

We have received a car load of fine, young, sound Horses and Mules from Kentucky. They include some fine workers and drivers. If you want a good Horse or Mule here is your chance. They are to be sold at very reasonable prices. At ELEVEN O'CLOCK, for D. C. government, one Bay Horse and one Gray Horse.

S. Bensinger (The Horse Bazaar), 940 La. Ave. je14-f,m,w-20

Paint, 35c. qt.

We sell you the paint all ready for use at cost of ingredients—only 35c. quart.

Geo. E. Corbett, 527 10th. 'Phone 1786-3. je14-10d

15c. Choice of 1,253 Bath Sponges. Some worth 50c.

PALAIS ROYAL

10c. Choice of 2,500 pieces 25c Jewelry for 10c.

M. AND F. SALE PRICES.

EMERSON'S doctrine of "Compensation" is a beautiful doctrine, logically showing how everything is weighed in infallible scales and that not one iota can be taken out or placed in without due compensation being demanded.

The Palais Royal Mill and Factory Sale is illustrative of this doctrine, in the fact that in proportion to the losses of the mill and factory owners so are the gains to you.

98c for $5 Hats.

Tomorrow's early visitors will find plenty of $5 Hats. None can do worse than secure a $3.50 Hat for 98c. Choice is offered of Fifty Stylish Trimmed Hats and Hundreds of Hand-made Chiffon and Chiffon and Straw Hats, in black, white, cream, pink, blue, cardinal, yellow and navy.

9c for 50c Flowers.

Choice of thousands of bunches of Roses, Daisies, Poppies, etc. Also Foliage. The values range from 25c to 50c. Choice for 9c. The Chiffon Hats told of in adjoining paragraph only need a bunch or so of these flowers to make them $5 hats.

25c for 39c Ties.

Some were made to retail at 50c—none are worth less than 39c. All are new styles—Pique Stocks, with Polka-dot Ties and some with plaid twice around. Also Lawn Auto Ties, with hemstitched borders. And White Lawn Sailor Collars, lace trimmed.

10c for 19c Hdkfs.

Choice of an immense stock of Pure Irish Linen and Fancy Swiss Handkerchiefs, made to sell at 12½c, 19c and 25c. Comparatively few represent the 12½c and 25c values—most are 19c Handkerchiefs. Choice for 10c. All new—not yet picked over.

50c for $5 Pieces.

It's a strong statement—but if it's in the Palais Royal advertisement you know it's so. But note we qualify the statement: Choice is offered of 200 Pocket Books, Chatelaines, Hand Satchels and Belts, worth from $1 to $5, at 50c for choice. Sale to begin 8 a.m. tomorrow.

21c for 50c Pieces.

Choice of Pocket Books, Card Cases, Purses, with sterling silver initial; Shopping Bags, Leather and Silk Belts. All are new goods—only just from the factory. Some not worth more than 25c, some made to sell at 50c. It should not be necessary to advise an early call. Are not the best first to be sold?

29c for 50c Ribbons.

The contents of a big factory—giving you choice of best Soft-finish Taffeta Ribbons, in white, pink, blue and all the most wanted shades. 29c for 8-inch, worth 50c yard. 19c for 6-inch, worth 38c yard. 11c for 3½-inch, worth 19c yard.

$2 for $5 Parasols.

You will understand that a factory's contents includes a variety. In this instance you find Plain and Fancy Parasols and Colored Silk Sun-Rain Umbrellas. None are cheap in quality, style or price. None worth less than $3.50. Few worth more than $5. Choice for $2.

59c for $1 Gloves.

Would 5,000 pairs of Kid Gloves be added to stock at this season if extra value were not assured? Many are buying these Gloves by the half dozen pairs and putting them away for use later. "Compensation" will step in and duly reward these wise ones.

6c for 10c Fans.

"Ningpoo" Fans—better looking and better wearing than palm leaf fans. Being woven, they'll last the entire summer—and without unusual care. Churches and institutions needing quantities will be supplied at 60c per dozen. Japanese and other summer fans at proportionately little prices.

69c for $1.25 Waists.

Choice of White India Linon and Fancy Scotch Gingham Shirt Waists—intended to retail at $1 and $1.25. Some, with insertings and embroidery, look worth more than $1.25. Choice for 69c. Others, at 89c, are worth up to $2. In room adjoining elevator, first floor.

$6 for $7.50 Dresses.

They can't be made to profitably retail at less than $7.50. Made of pretty figured lawns, the waist with tucks, lace and velvet trimming, the skirt with narrow ruffles; under skirt of white lawn. Charming summer girl dresses, ready for her to step in—for only $6.

$5 for $7 Go-Carts.

Nearly one hundred of these Go-Carts and Baby Carriages to distribute at bargain prices. $5 for $7 values, $7.98 for $11 values, $10 for $15 values. All are this season's latest Anglo-American styles. Ready tomorrow morning—on fourth floor.

88c for $1 Dresses.

They are the best $1 Wash Dresses of the season for girls 4 to 14 years of age. A good bargain at $1, a very good bargain at 88c. More bargains—Organdy and Mull Hats at $1.10, some worth $2.50. Third floor.

14c Underwear.

The best of 25c Ribbed Vests and Pants at 14c. Best of 12½c Ribbed Vests at 9c. All are superior—note the lace and silk ribbon trimming to the vests and the finish of the knee-length pants. Infants' Wrappers, too.

9c

Belts.

The contents of a leading factory at M. & F. Sale prices, as follows:

59c for new 75c Belts, among which are Tucked Silk and Elastic Belts, from gayest to mourning effects. The latest styles.

79c for new $1 to $1.25 Belts of Seal, Walrus, Morocco, Patent Leather and Satin Ribbon. See those with jeweled buckles.

15c for new 25c Belts of Tucked Satin, Gros Grain Silk, Patent Leather, Cowhide, Walrus and Suede Kid. All the new styles.

39c for new 50c Belts, some of elastic web and finished with buckles that alone look worth more than $1.

Best Laces Cheap.

Picked-over Cheap Laces and these miles of Best Laces cheap are about as different as light and darkness. 12,600 yards received only two days since.

Lot 1.
1,500 yards Black Chantilly Galloons, irregular and wave effects, up to 6 inches, worth 25c, at..... 12c

Lot 2.
2,700 yards Normandy Valenciennes and Point de Paris Lace, up to 6 inches wide, worth up to 20c yard, at..... 10c

Lot 3.
3,600 yards Milan and Point de Paris Laces, Insertings and Galloons, up to 5 inches, worth 10c yard, at.... 5c

Lot 4.
4,800 yards Torchon and Medici Laces and Insertings, up to 5 inches wide, worth 10c and 12½c, at..... 5c

Pictures.
(C. DANA GIBSON'S.)

69c for choice of the subjects that have made Gibson's name world famous. Each in Flemish black oak frame, 14x17 inches.

1. Mr. Judkins' wife and her mother insist on his discharging the cook.
2. The hostess who pays off too many social debts at once.
3. Why not?
4. The trials of a bud.
5. That delicious moment when you discover you have married the wrong woman.
6. Your first look at the titled son-in-law your daughter has captured abroad.
7. When poverty comes in at the window love goes out at the door.
8. At the summer hotel—The advantage of writing a month ahead for the best rooms in the house.
9. Bearding the lion in his den.
10. It is pleasant when you find that the young woman you are to take down to dinner is the same young woman who refused your offer of marriage yesterday.
11. When our betters rule the men will leave the table first.
12. By the sad sea waves.

19c Imported.

Embroidered Swisses and Silk Gauzes, worth up to 75c, at 19c yard, and Scotch Ginghams, worth up to 50c, at 15c yard. Lovely effects in pinks, blues, lavenders and all the most-wanted shades.

15c

Housekeepers' M. and F. Sale Prices.

(Refrigerators, &c.)
$5.98 "Favorite" Refrigerators for....$4.69
$9.89 "Palais Royal" Refrigerators for..$8.25
$3.75 Hardwood Ice Chests.....$2.75
9c Ice Picks for only.....6c
19c "Polar" Ice Picks.....15c
12c Family Ice Tongs.....9c

(Stoves, &c.)
$1.25 Gas Stoves, 2 burners.....75c
$2.39 Gas Stoves, 3 burners.....$1.79
$1.25 Russian Iron Ovens.....98c
10c Sheet Iron Stove Lids.....6c
35c Toasters for stoves.....25c
$4.98 Gas Ranges for.....$4.25

(Trunks, &c.)
$2.25 Trunks for only.....$1.69
$3.50 Trunks for only.....$2.75
$5.00 Trunks for only.....$3.75
$7.50 value Trunks for.....$4.98
$5.00 Dress Suit Cases.....$3.98
$3.25 Solid Leather Cases.....$2.69

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