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A PLEASANT-TASTING TABLET; SIMPLE, CONVENIENT; CURES EVERY FORM OF CATARRH.

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Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the most successful of the various internal remedies, is composed principally of highly concentrated antiseptics, which destroy the catarrh germs in the blood and causes them to be eliminated through the natural channels.

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Preserves the TEETH, 25c.

—has been used by the best people for many years with HIGHEST SATISFACTION. It cleanses the teeth—imparts a delicate perfume to the breath—and is entirely free from grit or acid.

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has enjoyed a constant patronage for over sixty years It is wonderfully efficacious in all painful diseases, such as

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—The prettiest Hats—the most becoming effects—for the fall and winter season are now on exhibition here. Original and exclusive creations.
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Warm and soft and of different thicknesses and weights, 2c., 4c., 5c. and 6c. per running yard. Some of the Best TARRED FELTS on the market, well seasoned and thoroughly saturated,

1-ply, 95c. per Roll. (320 SQUARE FEET).

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MINERAL WOOL (rat and vermin-proof, and absolutely fireproof) prevents pipes from freezing.

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THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

miscellaneous lending books in the aggregated departmental libraries. To turn over these books to the public library, using the people's collection also as a general departmental library, would save the government the expensive duplication of books in numerous small collections and would also economize in the room space devoted to departmental library purposes.

Waste of the Capital's Library Treasure.

To render accessible to the people for circulating purposes and for reading at night the Congressional Library duplicates and the miscellaneous books in the departmental libraries will spare Washington the humiliation of remaining longer that city which, of all the world, boasts the highest per capita of library books, and confesses the opportunity to make the smallest use of them.

In the special report of the Board of Trade committee on library in 1894 attention was called to this delusive display of local library wealth and the beginning was marked of the effort to give to the capital a popular circulating tax-sustained library, a public library of the modern type. This report said:

"According to the statistics there are much more than a million books in the semi-public libraries of Washington—about a twentieth of all in the republic; and when these have been apportioned among the citizens after the methods of statisticians it appears that the District workingman has fourteen times as many public books as the average American. And the only difficulty is that he cannot possibly make any use of them whatsoever.

The departmental libraries at the capital contain nearly 300,000 volumes, accessible only to a few employes of the government, and closed to them early in the afternoon. The vast wealth of reading matter in the Congressional Library is practically out of reach of the workingmen and school children, owing to the hours of opening and closing and the conditions placed upon the enjoyment of its privileges. Not one of the great government collections is open in the evening, when alone the great mass of the people can use the books. There are fifty-two libraries in the District, each containing over 1,000 volumes, and not one of them is a free lending library, with a reading room open at night for the benefit of the general public. Viewing this ocean of more than a milion books spread tantalizingly before them, the workingmen, the school children, the government clerks, the great mass of the citizens of Washington, thirsty for the knowledge which comes from reading, may well exclaim with the Ancient Mariner: 'Water, water' everywhere, nor any drop to drink.' "

The campaign then undertaken has resulted in a series of notable successes. First, legislation was enacted in 1896, creating a tax-sustained modern library. Second, in 1898, an appropriation for the maintenance of this library on the half and half basis, as a part of the local educational system, was secured. Third, in 1899, Mr. Carnegie made his offer of money to erect a building for the public library if Congress would furnish a site and suitable maintenance. The way was already prepared for acceptance of this offer. The maintenance condition did not disturb Congress since that body had already after protracted deliberation made provision of tax-support for a public library. But for the campaign, however, which had terminated only after several years of unsuccessful effort in the establishment of a municipal library, Washington evidently would not have been able to avail itself with the necessary promptness of Mr. Carnegie's offer. Fourth, in 1899, the legislation was secured, accepting Mr. Carnegie's offer, designating the library site and inferentially pledging suitable maintenance.

On another line of library development a distinct advance has been made. The treasures of the Library of Congress have become available for reference use by night as well as by day. The farce of maintaining a reference library accessible only at hours when the mass of the people are unable to enjoy it is no longer performed.

The nation, having thus developed at the capital its reference library facilities so that they accomplish the most possible for the public good, will doubtless pursue the same policy of enlarging the usefulness of its books adapted for general circulation. To this end it will in fulfillment of the congressional pledge supply adequate and creditable maintenance for the capital's lending library on Mt. Vernon Square, and through this medium will place before the people of the republic for their enjoyment and educational improvement all of the circulating books at its command, whether in the Library of Congress or in the departmental libraries. Thus will the Library of Congress and the public library perfectly supplement each other as reference and circulating collections, respectively, for the public benefit in the manner dictated by sound economy and practical wisdom, and thus will the reproach be finally and completely removed from Congress that it has buried the talent of the nation's library treasure in the earth instead of actively utilizing it to promote the general welfare.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Flint's Statement of the Operations Last Year.

The second annual report of the Washington Public Library, covering the year ending June 30, 1901, has just been submitted by Weston Flint, librarian. The report, which is most comprehensive on every subject connected with the workings of the library, begins with the significant statement that it has been impossible to properly accommodate the reading public during the past year, owing to the greatly increased demand for books, both in variety and numbers. However, Mr. Flint says a vast amount has been done with the limited facilities at hand, and he looks forward with eagerness to the completion of the new building on Mount Vernon Square. With all the difficulties of cramped quarters and inadequate force, it is stated to be a matter of congratulation that a considerable gain has been made in the matter of better books, a finer condition of the books on the shelves, caused by rebinding, and a larger number of books and periodicals in the reference room.

Circulation of Books.

The efficiency of a library is said to be shown by its book circulation, and in his report Mr. Flint says that though the amount available for the purchase of new books was not as large this year as last; that the diminution of the supply on the shelves was greater because of wear, thus making quite a proportion inaccessible during the time of binding, yet the circulation figures show an increase both in total numbers and daily average. During the year the library was open 303 days, and the average daily circulation was 404. The total circulation was 123,555 volumes, divided as follows: Philosophy and religion, 2,092; biography, 3,448; history and travel, 7,116; social science, 1,448; natural science, 1,983; useful arts, 723; recreation and fine arts, 1,127; literature, 7,470; English fiction and juvenile, 97,809; periodicals, 249.

The books accessible in the library at the end of the present fiscal year was 22,811, an increase of 3,881 over the previous year.

Pay System for New Books.

The pay system of loaning new and popular books from duplicate collections has proven very successful during this, its first, complete year. These extra copies of popular books are loaned to card holders at 10 cents a week. As soon as the rent of a book has equaled its cost the book is placed on the free shelves and the money collected used to purchase another copy of the same book or a later work. As a result of this system 462 volumes were purchased for the collection during the year and 416 volumes transferred to the library shelves for free use. With the exception of two copies of Browning's Letters and three copies of Rostand's L'Aiglon, nothing but fiction has been added to the pay collection. It is stated that in the case of the latter book three times as many copies would have paid for themselves.

Of the popular new novels between twenty-five and thirty copies of each have been paid for by rental, and from one to ten copies of less popular works of fiction. During the year 1,804 different card holders have used the pay system. As the total number of card holders is 13,358, the record shows that about one-seventh of the library's registered patrons found this collection valuable. It is stated that the popularity of the library is added greatly to by this collection. Nearly one-half of those using the pay collection availed themselves of it more than once, thus showing that they became accustomed to depend on the collection to get their new books. The system allows a reader to draw as many pay books at a time as may be desired. At the same time the regular card can be used to borrow a book from the regular shelves.

Financial Statement.

As usual, the report states the largest item in the table of moneys received is for fines on overdue books. These fines, at 2 cents a day, amounted to $830.48 for the year. The next item in size is $530.70 for books in the duplicate pay system.

Mr. Flint recommends that during the next few months every book in the library should be carefully inspected and those needing repair put in perfect condition. During the past year over 2,000 books have been rebound, and it is stated that a much larger number will need rebinding during the present year. Another means of increasing the popularity of the library would be by binding all of the magazines. During the past year 525 periodicals were bound. In this connection Mr. Flint says he has been looking into the cost of a small binding plant, and finds it will not be over $1,000. He recommends that an estimate be submitted for such a plant to be located in the new building.

Reading and Reference Room.

The demand has been so great during the year, and especially in the evening, that it has been utterly impossible to provide accommodations for anything like all who wished to avail themselves of the reading and reference rooms at the library. In this department the list of reference books has been increased to a considerable extent, and the addition of bound periodicals and magazines by gift has been considerable. The interest on the bequest of Henry Pastor has been the principal source of revenue for current periodicals and magazines.

Youthful Readers.

"One of the most gratifying facts," says Mr. Flint, "has been the constantly increasing number of readers among the children, the majority of whom are from the public schools, and this in spite of the fact that owing to the crowded condition of the library and lack of room no special work has been undertaken with the teachers or pupils of the schools of the city. It is hardly necessary to state more fully than was given in the last report in regard to the proposed children's room, as ample provision for the room has been made in the new building.

"There is still imperative need of greatly improved facilities as to books, periodicals and incidental accessories, and especially for an assistant well trained for work with children, to be put in charge of this department of the library. Such a person in connection with the schools should assist in cultivating a taste for reading good books and periodicals, and have a knowledge of the way to guide and urge the younger readers to make their own selections, a thing which they are always very anxious to do."

Mr. Flint gives his estimates of expenses for the coming year, and particularly urges the necessity for an increased book fund. He says that in no city is there so great a contrast between the number of books and the lack of facilities for their use to the general public as in Washington.

REGISTER A COMPLAINT.

Railway Men Charge Intimidation on Part of Employers.

Local Division, No. 161, Street Railway Employers' Association, at a regular meeting last evening, adopted resolutions to the effect that the employes of the street railways of Washington, D. C., together with their fellow workingmen of all trades and callings, have organized for their individual and mutual protection and the promotion and advancement of their moral and material interests, nd that the organization of the workers has been recognized as advantageous by all right-thinking and liberty-loving people of the country.

Further, their efforts have been interfered with by the representatives of the Washington Traction Company by a species of intimidation through the discharge of their officers and representatives, "the latest being the unjustifiable and unwarranted discharge of Mr. J. E. McCracken, president of our Local Division, No. 161, Street Railway Employes' Association."

It was therefore resolved: "That though we desire to maintain relations of amity and good will with our employers, and endeavor to avoid discommoding the public or the company, we nevertheless enter our solemn protest against the company's action in the direction of intimidation, discharging or blacklisting, and we hereby declare that unless redress of the wrong and assurances for future fair dealing are given, we shall use every honorable and lawful means within our power to secure and maintain the right to organize in the unions of our callings."

It was ordered that a committee of three of Division No. 161 shall be appointed by the president for the purpose of conferring with the representatives of the company and with the representatives of organized labor of this district, and that the committee be further authorized to take such further action to carry the preambles and resolutions into effect.

In accordance with this resolution a committee was appointed. It is claimed by Mr. McCracken that his discharge Tuesday was based by the officials of the company on his violation of one of the rules of the company. He states this rule prohibits speaking to a motorman while on duty, and that his offense consisted in calling "Hello, Bill!" to a motorman whose car he boarded.

In the opinion of some of Mr. McCracken's associates this is a trivial offense. They assert that the rule is not observed nor enforced. For this reason a number of members of the union reached the conclusion, and so stated during the discussion last evening, that the discharge was mainly due to McCracken's activity in the union, and that it is a part of a policy of intimidation which, they allege, is pursued toward those employes who are members of the union.

In addition to desiring the reinstatement of Mr. McCracken, members of the union want the company to adopt a nine-hour day.

Hawaii Needs More Laborers.

Henry E. Cooper, territorial secretary of Hawaii had a conference yesterday with Secretary Hitchcock, and submitted his annual report as acting governor of Hawaii. The report makes a number of important recommendations, a feature of it being its treatment of the labor question. Mr. Cooper reports that there is urgent need for laborers from outside the territory. He shows that during the last fiscal year between 4,000 and 5,000 Japanese laborers left Hawaii, while only about 500 such laborers entered the territory. Approximately, the same proportion of entries and departures holds good with respect to Chinese and other labor, making the bringing in of labor from outside necessary. Legislation having this end in view is recommended.

The report urges an investigation into the question of timber entries in Hawaii, and recommends the establishment of a system for forestry preservation. Better statistics regarding imports and exports and similar matters are urged. The gradual destruction of the fisheries is pointed out, and a recommendation made for remedial legislation.

Kansas City Trees.

From the Kansas City Star.

Northing ever illustrated more conspicuously than the tree planting ordinance how hard it is to sometimes crowd through measures of such obvious value as to preclude reasonable objection. Everybody said that shade trees were a good thing, but planting them was such a commonplace thing that it was extremely difficult to get people to bestir themselves to carry out the idea. Now that the work has progressed considerably it is quite common to hear commendation of the plan to make Kansas City a city of shade trees, but the loudest praise comes from persons who did nothing to originate or encourage the movement. The man who pushed the ordinance through was P. S. Brown, jr., who, by this act, did more for Kansas City than many professional politicians have done in their entire lives.

Thieves in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The reports of so many acts of petty thievery on the streets or within the residences of this city at this time of the year are almost naturally to be expected. This is the time of the year when the tramps begin to flock to the large cities of eastern Massachusetts. Beggars, sneak-thieves and pocket book snatchers are much in evidence in the police reports to headquarters. These reports are not always or entirely given to the public. We think that this policy is a mistake. It is just as well to let the public know when any epidemic of crime, great or little, appears in the city. The knowledge puts people on their guard. The thieves will be on their guard anyway, as they know that the police must have learned about their crimes.

COUNTRY NO LONGER YOUNG

EXPERIENCE OF ONE WHO TRAVERSES THE YUKON VALEY.

Road House as a Civilizing Agency—Efforts of Proprietors to Attract Custom.

"The Yukon country is no longer young," it is stated in a letter from that far-away land, "though the remainder of Alaska is generally younger than the Yukon valley has been since the first steamboat ascended it in 1868. It is quite four years since it was the custom in winter for men along the Yukon to sleep in cotton tents and eat dog salmon. In the winter of 1899-1900 the thermometer at Dawson did not once go farther downward than 60 degrees below zero.

"The 'road house' has civilized the Yukon valley. If you start in November with the great exodus from Dawson to salt water, up the frozen boulevard of river, you won't take a cotton tent, and it's nuggets to marbles you won't even get a dish of beans. You will spend every night in a good-sized log cabin, with two or three rooms and more or less sawmill-made lumber and rustic ornamentation. The fare will be somewhat more pretentious than in a New England boarding house. A bunk will cost $1. A meal will cost $1.50, and you may get, among other things, canned oyster soup, caribou steak with cranberry jelly and pie. The Yankee makes the best pioneer, and he does it on pie; and the Yankee has now control of Alaska.

"Every ten miles or so in traveling up the river comes a road house. On foot or with a dog team, when you are getting a little hungry for dinner or supper cast your eyes ahead along the hills of smoky amethyst and there is a blue spire of smoke rising straight up, quiet and slim, into a sky of lacquered brass.

"All summer the cabins are empty. Travelers sleep on some of the stern-wheel river boats; but many of them are too small to serve a meal on, and travelers pile ashore three times a day with their stores and grub boxes, and at night with their cotton tent. In September and October the last steamboats begin to make stops at the road houses and unload crate after crate of canned hash and tomatoes, 'this year's eggs,' hams and flour. The proprietor or proprietress, who has been running a summer restaurant at one of the big camps or on one of the creeks, is on hand and with him (or her) a gang of the 'unemployed' to take charge of the woodpile and fix things up.

"But the outfitting of a road house is an expensive matter and a great financial risk. One should have eggs and tomatoes; if you do not have them your reputation suffers, and the dog teams and mushers walk right on past you. Competition among the houses is very keen. After the expenses of outfitting and keeping a gang of men all winter carrying your wood and water you must have every person of the thousands going out to stop with you. The season is very short—November to April—and the New England farmers could get points on how to trap the city boarder from the host of a Yukon road house.

Road House Ready.

"The road house is there and ready before the travel is broken, but whether the trail follows the right or left bank, or keeps in midstream, depends on whether the river is open or closed; whether the ice is rough or smooth, and upon the whim of the first traveler, whom the rest follow like sheep. Suppose the trail passes a road house on the other side; it does this to one out of every four. The proprietor sees his egg and tomato money going, so he goes into the woods with his little hatchet. He chops down many hundred little spruces, and going a mile or so back and a mile or so forward on the trail diverts it gently to his side of the river with an avenue of Christmas trees. Then he puts up a sign, so only the traveler approaching his house can see it: 'One-half mile to Smith's,' and another, so only the man going away can see it, 'Two miles to Smith's.' Any one who has traveled much in the north gets a fairly good idea how far he goes at his customary gait in an hour, and can estimate distances fairly well.

"'How far to the next house?' you ask after dinner of Smith.

"'Oh, it's a putty good ways. Fifteen miles, I guess,' drawls out mine host, and your partner adds: 'We can't make that to-night.' Then the host ventures, 'Now, I tell you one thing, boys, you'll be doing the wise thing if you stay here and get a good early start in the morning. There's nothing like a good early start. I've traveled a bit myself up this country.' Then partner remembers something some one has told him once, and says, 'Hain't the Jones boys from Hunker got a place about eight miles on?' and mine host scratches his head and says, 'I believe there was some one camped on an island there, but they've only got a wood camp.' After believing this once and staying at the road house once, when you next hear of the wood camp you run for it. At the 'wood camp' Jones may laugh at Smith's story, and he may say unkind things, but depend upon it he will treat Williams at the next 'wood camp' just as Smith treated him.

"The houses advertise on the timber: 'Hotel Savoy, Selkirk; best horse and dog feed on the river.' 'Hotel Seattle, Indian river, spring beds, mattresses and pillow shams.'

"I have never slept in a Bowery lodging house, but have tried to in a road house bunk. Take this advice: If you are coming out from Dawson in winter, start early; you won't need to take so much 'Cepedillo powder.' I am not sure of the spelling, but say it phonetically to the Dawson drug clerk; he does a big business.

What Tradition Says.

"Tradition says that the Yukon Indian entertains a guest of fabulous size and strength. When the Siwash is shivering before his tiny camp fire and mercury would be frozen were there any around to freeze, his companion is often very cold, cuddled in the Indian's back, which is turned away from the heat. In that case the little friend has been known to right-about-face the Siwash. Understand? I have not seen this done, but have it on the authority of many honest Indians.

"The bunks are built all around the wall in tiers, three high. Sometimes the bottoms are of canvas, very yielding to the body; sometimes of striplings and very well ventilated. It is unwritten law that no man shall remove his boots. The blankets are always dark blankets, no matter what color they were once. Not excepting the smoking compartment of a transcontinental limited, there are more empires overthrown, more creeds of religion, politics, economies solved as the Delphian tripod solved things; more of those funny little anecdotes about Adam and Eve told before and after lights are out in a Yukon road house than in any parliament or senate chamber on earth.

"Then the talk drifts to something very trying to the host. A malicious kind of knocking begins at the expense of the bed and board of every establishment on the river any one present has patronized. Not an article of food, not a bunk or outhouse is spared.

"When the fellows they have lodged with sees the gossippers putting on their parkas—which are simply hooded night gowns of scarlet striped bed ticking—and drawing the fur-edged hood around their faces, and tiling out in the pure starlight at 8 in the morning his heart sinks as he stands in the doorway and knows that his ham and his bread will suffer that night twenty miles nearer salt water."

Protection From Quacks.

From the Indianapolis News.

There is a tendency to greater restriction in the practice of medicine. We have been so free in this country that we have become enamored, and justly, of the idea of a man doing pretty nearly as he pleases. But as our society has grown older, as cities have become larger and population denser we are beginning to see the need of greater protection against ignorant practitioners and quacks, because the general public cannot know things needed to protect itself.

Foreign Tariff Bills.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Berlin correspondents give good reasons for thinking that the German tariff bill will be passed with little or no alteration. It is asserted, too, that the new Austrian tariff bill, which is now said to be complete, quite equals the German in high protective duties. Tariff wars with other countries are predicted as the result of the adoption of these bills, and, of course, the United States will be affected, perhaps more than any other nation. The occasion seems to be propritious for the establishment of reciprocity with these and other countries.

M. B. Moses & Sons.

Furniture Factory, 14th and B. Storage Warehouse, 22d and M.
Mattress and Couch Factory, 452 Pa. ave.

Special Opening Display of Upholsteries and Draperies.

——Our collections for fall and winter are completed. No market of note in the world has been left unsearched to add its quota to the best and most comprehensive stock of Upholsteries and Draperies we have yet shown. The precedent of years has led us to attempt greater doings—novelties and staples from foreign and domestic markets that anticipate your every wish and idea.

——We've aimed for exclusiveness—what's seen everywhere is seen too much. We have taken the other side. L'Art Nouveau, Empire, Renaissance, Louis XIV, XV and XVI all have their best representations here.

——Among the very exclusive things in high-class Portieres is a double face velour with different colors on each side—twenty-two combinations in all. Prices made special for this week.

$40.00 Portieres..... $34.50
$38.00 Portieres..... $31.50
$32.00 Portieres..... $27.50

——Two more effects in Portieres in twenty-eight styles of tapestry borders, French effects, appliqued on plain Reps and Taffetas, at from $5 to $16.

——In Lace Curtains the popular style for this season is the Real Arabian, and if in other fabrics the Arabian color is correct. Showing over one hundred and twenty-five designs in these goods. Several very special for this week, too.

$8.50 Curtains - - - - - - - - - - - $6.50
$15.00 Curtains - - - - - - - - - - - $11.75
$20.00 Curtains - - - - - - - - - - - $16.00
$30.00 Curtains - - - - - - - - - - - $22.75
$35.00 Curtains - - - - - - - - - - - $28.50
$45.00 Curtains - - - - - - - - - - - $37.50

——An extensive line of Ruffled Muslins, Ruffled Lace, Irish Point, Brussels and Dentilly Arabian and other novelties in laces.

——In Upholsteries the show is without a peer. Tapestries, Brocades and Damasks, embracing all that's worthy—many exclusive with us in Washington.

W. B. MOSES and SONS, F STREET, CORNER ELEVENTH.

No Charge for Trimming Hats

KING'S PALACE DEPARTMENT STORES
810-812-814-7th Street. 715-Market Space.

Premium Stamps free with Purchases

The extraordinary selling of the past few days will be continued tomorrow as the result of these very great

Green Ticket Sale Bargains.

28c. for Child's and Misses' Soft-Crown Felt Hats.

Tomorrow as a special Green Ticket offering we shall sell Children's and Misses' Rolling-brim Mexican Hats of good quality felt and with trimmed felt brims, in red, royal, castor, gray and brown, for 28c.

38c. for 75c. & $1 Untrimmed Felt & Velvet Hats.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Felt Hats, of plain and camel's hair felt—in black, castor, gray, brown, blue and red; in ready-to-wear shapes—turbans, toques, shortbacks, rolling brims and flats of all kinds for misses and children; also lot of Women's Velvet-covered Hats, in variety of shapes, including shortbacks, in black and few colors—75c. and $1 values. Green Ticket price, 38c.

88c. for $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats.

For women and misses; elegantly trimmed; shortback and rolling brims; flat effects; high, low and bell crowns; some trimmed with polka dot and some with Persian silks; some trimmed with velvet, quills, pompons and breasts; black, castor, gray, blue, brown and red. Green Ticket price, 88c. each.

19c. for 75c. and $1 Ready-to-Wear Felt Hats.

Lot of good quality Ready-to-wear Felt Hats, in several styles, trimmed with silk ribbon band—the balance of a line which sold for 75c. and $1 formerly, to go tomorrow for 19c.

$3.65 for $5 and $6 Trimmed Hats.

A lot of Handsomely Trimmed Hats from the hands of our own designers have been prepared for tomorrow's selling and will be offered at $3.65. They're hats such as are offered you elsewhere at $5 and $6. They embrace a variety of color effects, being copies of most expensive pattern hats.

17c. for Breasts and Wings Worth Up to 50c.

Lot of odds and ends of Breasts in assorted colors, including black, and also lot of wings in black and also white; the most stylish trimming for ready-to-wear hats, to go for 17c.; formerly sold for 50c.

$8.50 for Suits Worth Up to $15.

$10.50 for Suits Worth Up to $20.

In both lots are Suits of Broadcloths, Venetians, Zibelines, Pebble Cheviots and Cheviot Serges; the colors are black, blue, brown, tans, castors and Oxford; the styles are single and double-breasted Etons, blouse effects and tight-fitting effects. The Skirts have the new graduated flounce. Both plain tailor-made suits and satin or taffeta silk trimmed.

$2.85 for $5 Dress and Walking Skirts.

Women's Walking Skirts, made of a fine quality all-wool Melton cloth, in black, blue and Oxford gray, with 15 rows of stitching at the bottom; are strap trimmed and have welt seams; they are full wide and are in every length and all sizes, from 38 to 42. Also Women's Cheviot and Serge Dress Skirts—some trimmed with satin—some with corded and tucked flounces—all full flounce and flare effects—both lots $5 values—Green Ticket Price, $2.85.

$6.50 for 25 $10 Silk Skirts.

25 Elegant Taffeta Silk Skirts, trimmed with velvet, and some tucked with ribbon quilling; all with graduated flounce; formerly sold for $10—to go on sale tomorrow at $6.50.

$2.95 for Child's and Misses' "Auto" Coats; Worth $5

Lot of Children's and Misses' Stylish All-wool Automobile Coats; with sailor and notch collars; some plain and some trimmed, which are regular $5 values—to go on sale tomorrow at $2.95.

$2.39 for Silk Waists Worth $5 & $6.

Lot of exactly eighteen Women's Taffeta Silk Waists; most stylish in effect and with new sleeves, in good assortment; regular $5 and $6 values—to go for $2.39.

Sale of Waists.

98c. tomorrow instead of $1.50 for the newest and most fashionable Waists—made of all-wool flannel, finished with fine tucks between the pleats on front and back, lined and unlined; in old rose, blue, red, brown, tan, black; the waists which you see about town at $1.50.

Children's Hose.

8½c. tomorrow per pair for case of Children's Lisle-finished Hose; fast black and seamless; made with double heels and toes; regular 15c. values.

Dressing Sacques.

29c. for Women's Colored Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, with crocheted edge; silk strings at neck; in red, blue, pink; regular 50c. values.

Opaque Curtains.

19c. Lot of Opaque Window Shades, in variety of colors; with spring rollers and complete with fixtures, ready to put up.

Blankets.

$1.69 tomorrow for lot of 12-quarter Half Wool Blankets, with fast borders, and which sell regularly for $2.25.

Comforts.

69c. tomorrow for lot of Heavy Double-bed Size Comforts, which sell usually for $1.

Drawers.

18c. for Women's Umbrella Drawers; with 5-inch cambric ruffle, with tucks; 25c. usually.

Wrapper Sale.

69c. tomorrow for Women's Heavy Flannelette Wrappers, with fitted and lined waists; all of them made extra long and full in width; made with knee flounces and with fancy breteelles over the shoulders, finished with braid and small ruffle; large assortment of colors; all sizes; instead of $1 and $1.25, at which prices they are usually sold, they go tomorrow at 69c.

Heavy-weight Underwear.

14c. tomorrow for Women's Heavy Fleece-lined Vests; with silk crocheted necks; with ribbon tape, and finished with pearl buttons; pants to match; regularly 25c.

Black Tights.

49c. tomorrow for Women's Guaranteed Fast Black Tights, in all sizes; most perfect fitting; 75c. usually.

Child's Union Suits.

25c. tomorrow for lot of Children's Ribbed Union Suits; extra heavy and in all sizes; 39c. value.

Corsets.

Our line of Corsets is most complete, and embraces all the leading makes, and we sell them at popular prices. In every instance we guarantee a fit, and offer to refund your money in any case of dissatisfaction.

15c. pair tomorrow for a lot of odds and ends of Jean and Coutil Corsets; with full-boned side stripping; good fitting; and regular 39c. value.

Child's Reefers.

98c. for odd lot of Children's Plain Cloth and Mixed Effects Reefers; with capes of plain cloth; finished with braid; also sailor collars, braid trimmed; finished with large buttons; $1.50 values.

Muslin Gowns.

29c. for odd lot of Mother Hubbard Muslin Gowns; with tucked yoke and cambric ruffle; full length; all sizes; 50c. values.

Sateen Skirts.

79c. for lot of Mercerized Sateen Skirts, with wide umbrella flounce, with four-inch accordion pleating around bottom; trimmed with 8 small cords; in cerise, royal, oxblood and black. $1.25 usually.

Toilet Articles.

4c. for following 10c. toilet articles: English Bristle Tooth Brushes, Rubber and Celluloid Dressing and Fine Combs, Perfumed Violet Talcum Powder, Best Made Toilet Soap, Witchhazel, Lilac, Rose Florida Water and large assortment of good Soaps, Sachet Powder.

Laces.

3½c. a yard for Heavy and Fine Mesh Torchon Laces and Inserting, in assortment of widths; very wide, medium and narrow, in match sets; 10c. values.

New Combs, 10c.

10c. for the Stylish "Florodora" and "Newport" Empire Combs for holding and catching back the hair; sell for 19c. elsewhere.

Shortening Store Hours.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The increase of civilization is measured by the decrease of the hours of labor. Every step in this direction improves the general condition of men and distributes more widely the results of labor and the fruits of industry by widening leisure. Store hours have been steadily shortening in this country for two generations. All stores were once open until late in the evening. They still are in London, in all its suburbs and in much of the trade in its very center. A parliamentary investigation last year showed that practically all English retail shops were open until 8 o'clock five days of the week and until 10 and midnight Saturday. Our cities have all adopted 6 as the hour for closing stores, but this has taken over a generation to secure. This shortening of hours cannot stop there.

Penmanship.

From the Philadelphia Times.

The vertical style of penmanship, from which so much was expected in the way of greater ease in writing and greater legibility in reading, is not having all its own way. In Connecticut one of the county boards of education has been making extended investigation as to its merits. These inquiries were particularly directed to those who largely employed clerical labor, and the results have been so greatly in favor of the old slanting principle that a recommendation has been made that the vertical be abolished and the former method be substituted in the schools under their control.

In a raid on a party of negro gamblers at St. Augustine, Fla., Deputy Hayden was wounded in the arm. One negro was killed and another wounded. Thirteen were arrested and seven escaped.