HARVEST OF PIANO BARGAINS.

Bradbury Factory Sale of Pianos the Leading Topic of Conversation.

Farmers' Wagons Drawn Up in Front of Door Ready to Haul Away the Pianos Which Are Being Sold at Less Than Auction Value.

The Piano sale at the Bradbury Warerooms, 1225 Pa. ave., is still the leading topic of conversation. As predicted in the first announcement of the sale, there was no lack of buyers, who were eager to take advantage of the extraordinary opportunity offered to secure Pianos of well-known makes—in fact, the very best instruments possible to obtain at any price—for considerably less than the auction values of the instruments. Five or six of the choicest instruments were sold in the space of a few minutes yesterday morning, and there was a steady stream of lookers and buyers all day long. The most convincing proof of the genuineness of the offerings is the fact that it required so little time to make the sales. Each customer seemed to have come prepared to buy if the offerings were as represented, and as they found exactly what they expected there was no difficulty in coming to an immediate arrangement.

Several teams belonging to well-to-do farmers from the surrounding counties of Maryland and Virginia were drawn up in front of the Bradbury Warerooms before 8 o'clock, and some of the country people had the Pianos loaded into their own wagons to be hauled home.

When the sale first started a list of the Pianos to be sacrificed was made out and it contained nearly all the leading makes known in America, such as the Bradbury, Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, Stoddard, Gilbert, Stein, Decker, Vose, Groveesteen and Fuller, etc. A great many of these have been sold, but there still remains some of the best and most desirable instruments in the lot. We cannot guarantee the showing of these Pianos from one day to another, as many are sold and delivered each afternoon. Our courteous salesmen will be pleased to show you through the stock and let you make your own selection. At this writing there are quite a number of these fine instruments, which will be sold from $25 to $50. They may be had for cash or on easy terms—$1 weekly or $5 monthly payments.

Included in the stock, which must be sacrificed, are several desirable Upright Pianos valued at from $350 to $600. These will be sold at from $150 to $190, on easy terms, to suit the purchaser. We regret the fact that we cannot hold these Pianos for our patrons unless deposits are made, thus insuring their sale, as every Piano included in this stock must be disposed of this week, if possible.

The proximity of Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays, when everybody likes to have music in the house, gives to the extraordinary piano bargains of this sale an added attractiveness—especially when it is considered that other dealers expect to obtain their highest prices for pianos at this season. 1t

"Charge accounts cheerfully opened."

Tailoring that "Wins"

—Style in tailoring is what "wins" favor with some men; quality and fine workmanship with others.

—Our kind of tailoring work combines all the winning qualities of the best.

—It is the tailoring that controls the trade of dressy men.

—Another winning feature—the privilege of credit. You're welcome.

J. & W. Eiseman, 1211 Pa. Ave.

1t

Hotel Arrivals.

Arlington—F. T. Wendell, Boston; John C. Dooles, Camden, N. Y.; John Partridge, Joseph I. Berry, New York; Herbert Reed, Stamford, Conn.; Jose de Olivares, St. Louis; T. H. Keefe, Chicago; A. Radcliffe, London; J. W. Gammon, East Orange, N. J.

Shoreham—J. B. Atherton, Honolulu; Mrs. E. G. Glasgow, St. Louis; W. J. Pettus, Cleveland; K. P. Kithet, San Francisco; T. P. Payne, Andrew Klatte, New York.

Willard—Frank M. Higgins, Olean, N. Y.; James Pierce, Boston; Bryan Snyder, St. Louis; W. H. Tayloe, Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. E. Seagram, Toronto, Canada; Nelson H. Herzog, Thos. A. Middleton, New York; J. B. Beach, Saratoga, N. Y.; Dr. J. M. Mathew, Louisville; Count Van Hacke, Germany.

Normandie—John R. Hecht and wife, New York city; W. C. Du Conet, Philadelphia; Chas. P. Hubbard, Wyncote; John T. McDonough and wife, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Eldridge, New York.

Raleigh—W. J. Enders, U. S. army; Col. M. D. Mann, A. W. Brown, New York; O. G. Coole, Boston; Paul A. Long, Ohio; A. H. Walker, Manhattan, N. Y.; D. C. Tanner, Chicago; J. S. Parke, Philadelphia; R. G. Tower, Boston.

Ebbitt—C. T. Hutchins, U. S. navy; Gen. J. W. Clous, U. S. army; J. C. Caldwell, Hainsburg, Pa.; G. S. Dickerman, New Haven, Conn.; E. W. Magruder, Richmond; C. D. Hoodman, Boston.

Cochran—B. F. Howell, New Brunswick, N. J.; R. M. Booas, Lexington, Ky.; T. P. Bascom, Boston; Jno. W. Millard, H. J. Miller, New York; L. S. Fleming, T. O. Parke, New Orleans.

Metropolitan—L. F. Rockwell, A. Bache, New York; W. J. Grady, Decatur, Ill.; F. B. Clarke and wife, Boston; Jas. Scully and wife, Philadelphia; I. C. Paine, San Francisco; J. F. Pheils, Toledo, Ohio; J. S. Curren, Providence, R. I.

St. James—F. L. Parker and wife, New York; B. B. Jones, Louisville; A. P. Tyler, Boston; T. H. Stewart, Jersey City, N. J.; J. F. Higgins, Philadelphia; J. T. Perry, Newport, R. I.

National—J. M. Olcott, Chicago; W. T. Holmes, Philadelphia; Julius M. Reis, New York; William G. Mack, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. P. Burnett, Columbus, Ohio; J. P. Bowers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Downing, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. W. Jones, Boston.

Blood is Life

But without good blood you cannot enjoy life—nor good health. In bad blood lies danger and disease. If you wish to have rich, healthy blood, take

JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract

with your meals. It assists digestion and helps to rapidly increase the formation of red blood corpuscles. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is

A True Blood Maker.

Dr. L. Miller Woodson, of Gallatin, Tenn., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice for 12 years, and have found it to be the best flesh and blood maker we have."

Beware of ordinary beers sold as Malt Extracts by unscrupulous dealers. Insist upon having Johann Hoff's genuine Malt Extract.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

Convention of Agriculturalists Nearing the Closing Hour.

STANDING COMMITTEES CONTINUED

Relations of Experiment Stations With Agricultural Department.

EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS FAIR

With the election of officers at this morning's session, final reports from various sections this afternoon and a general session for the transaction of general business at the Ebbitt in the evening, the fifteenth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations will come to an end. Many of the delegates—college presidents, directors of the government experiment stations and investigators at notable institutions of learning—have prepared to leave Washington this afternoon. The sessions have been remarkable for the transaction of a large amount of association business and a limited amount of scientific discussion. But the sections to which the scientific subjects are assigned before their consideration in general convention have held extended discussions on a large number of interesting topics.

The officers chosen this morning were: Dr. W. M. Liggett, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, president; W. O. Thompson, president of the University of Ohio, first vice president; Director H. J. Waters of the Missouri experiment station, second vice president; President J. H. Washburn of the University of Rhode Island, third vice president; President J. H. Worst of the University of North Dakota, fourth vice president; President J. C. Hardy of the University of Mississippi, fifth vice president. The executive committee chosen consists of President H. H. Goodell of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, chairman; Dr. Alexis Cope of Ohio, Dr. H. C. White of Georgia and Dr. G. W. Atherton of Pennsylvania, the newly chosen president and the retiring president of the association and the secretary. Edward B. Voorhees of New Jersey, secretary and treasurer, was re-elected.

The Standing Committees.

Standing committees were continued as follows:

Indexing agricultural literature—A. C. True of Washington, D. C., chairman; T. F. Hunt of Ohio, W. M. Hays of Minnesota, E. Davenport of Illinois, W. P. Cutter, librarian U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Methods of teaching agriculture—J. H. Connell of Texas, chairman; A. C. True of Washington, D. C., T. F. Hunt of Ohio, H. T. French of Idaho, H. H. Wing of New York.

Graduate study at Washington—C. Northrop of Minnesota, chairman; J. E. Stubbs of Nevada, M. H. Buckham of Vermont, A. C. True of Washington, D. C., J. H. Washburn of Rhode Island, C. W. Dabney of Tennessee, W. O. Thompson of Ohio.

Uniform fertilizer laws—H. J. Wheeler of Rhode Island, chairman; H. P. Armsby of Pennsylvania, C. D. Woods of Maine, E. H. Jenkins of Connecticut, M. A. Scovell of Kentucky.

Military instruction in land grant colleges—G. W. Atherton of Pennsylvania, chairman; Alexis Cope of Ohio, A. W. Harris of Maine, H. H. Goodell of Massachusetts, C. W. Dabney of Tennessee, R. H. Jesse of Missouri, H. C. White of Georgia.

Co-operation between stations and United States Department of Agriculture—E. A. Bryan of Washington, chairman; W. A. Henry of Wisconsin, H. H. Goodell of Massachusetts, H. J. Waters of Missouri, L. G. Carpenter of Colorado, Dr. B. T. Galloway.

Pure food legislation—W. A. Withers of North Carolina, chairman; H. J. Patterson of Maryland, W. Frear of Pennsylvania, H. J. Wheeler of Rhode Island, A. T. Neale of Delaware.

Animal and plant breeding—W. M. Hays of Minnesota, chairman; A. A. Brigham of Rhode Island, T. F. Hunt of Ohio, L. H. Bailey of New York, Director E. B. Curtis of Iowa.

Chairmen of the various sections are yet to be assigned.

Report on Co-Operation.

When the election had been accomplished the convention received a report from President E. A. Bryan of the Agricultural College and School of Science of the state of Washington on "Co-operation Between Experiment Stations and the Department of Agriculture." Dr. Bryan represented a committee of six members who have given this subject close attention for about two years. The substance of the report follows:

"It is very clear to the committee that the autonomy of the stations should be preserved, and that the stations should in no sense become extensions of the divisions of the department for purposes of experimental work. Not only is the autonomy of the stations necessary to the fulfillment of their functions, but autonomy in scientific investigations is essential. Your committee would therefore deem it desirable, where co-operative work seems advisable, that the agreement take the shape of a formal contract between the station, as such, and the department, as such, through the properly authorized channels of each—that is, that the high contracting parties be the station on the one hand and the department on the other. Arrangements between individual officers of the two institutions are deemed inadvisable.

"The cost of co-operation should be borne jointly by the station and by the department, and the amounts to be expended should, as far as practicable, be definitely agreed upon and specified.

"While it is understood that an absolute guarantee of continuance cannot be given, yet there should be reasonable mutual assurance of a fixed policy until the completion of the work undertaken.

"The results of the investigation should be available to both institutions, priority of publication being a matter for mutual agreement at the outset. In all cases publications should set forth that such work is the result of joint experimentation.

Exhibit at St. Louis Exposition.

Dr. True offered a report on the proposed exhibit of agricultural colleges at the St. Louis exposition, in which it was proposed that the exhibit should indicate the progress in both the department of education and the department of research, and that the exhibit should be associated with that of the Department of Agriculture. It was also proposed by the committee that a special exhibit should be organized to reflect the progress of education in the mechanic arts. A special committee was authorized by the convention to prepare exhibits along the lines indicated in the report, the members of that body to be selected by President Harris.

This action brought the morning session to a close. This afternoon the delegates will assemble in various sections for the discussion of the mechanic arts, entomology, horticulture, botany, agriculture and chemistry.

The Program Last Night.

Reports from the regular standing committees of the convention made up the greater part of last night's program.

Dr. H. H. Goodell, chairman of the executive committee, submitted a statement on horticulture, which proved to be one of the most important papers offered for the consideration of the delegates. Encouraging reports had come to him, he said, from all parts of the country regarding the work done by graduates in floriculture from the various schools which provided instruction in that branch of science. But there were not enough such men. In several instances one or two men bore the entire labor of instructing the students of the entire state. The government experiment stations had done much to develop floriculture. It remained for the agricultural colleges to continue this work and provide the teachers so badly needed at the present time.

Following a brief statement from President Northrop of the University of Minnesota on the subject of graduate studies in Washington, Dr. G. W. Atherton of Pennsylvania submitted a statement from the special committee on military education in agricultural colleges. It had been suggested to the convention that as both the Military and Naval academies were supported by the government and the state colleges were supported by the government some plan of co-operation might be arranged whereby each might receive the benefit of the investigation conducted at the other. The committee from the convention had met with the Secretary of War, said Dr. Atherton, and had been received with the heartiest sympathy by Mr. Root. It was voted to continue this committee until the War Department shall act finally in the matter.

Other questions were acted upon during the evening, as follows: That the present exhibit of experiment stations should be continued until it had been displayed at the St. Louis fair; that conferences which have hitherto been held with the National Association of State Universities should be continued; that action on a motion to indorse the national university scheme should be postponed.

The evening closed with a reception to the delegates tendered by the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson.

USE OF ENGLISH.

Irishmen Speak the Language Better Than Englanders.

From the Academy.

It is no new suggestion that Irishmen talk better English than the English. Dean Swift wrote to Pope expressing his regret at some slighting remark of the latter's concerning the Irish: "The English colonies, who are three parts in four, are much more civilized than many counties in England, and speak better English, and are much better bred." It will be remembered that the dean was an Englishman, and would thank every one to remember it. It is possible here to give only a few illustrations of the survival of old words and pronunciations in Ireland. The many-headed multitude who are "agin the government" use the old preposition which they learned before it was modernized into "against." The word survives, of course, in many rural districts of England, where there is little reading of books. Ireland keeps to the old fashions because the peasants are illiterate beyond English comprehension. The peculiarity of pronunciation which most strikes the tourist is the broad sound given to such words as 'please, sea, beast, complete." Waller, Dryden and Pope habitually pronounced them as "plaze, say, baste, complate," as all students of seventeenth and eighteenth century poetry have noticed. Dryden, for example, wrote:

> Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
> Held to them both the trident of the sea.

Pope pronounced "tea" in the same manner as a Tipperary peasant does. One example, referring to "great Anna," is well known; here is another:

> Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
> And sip, with nymphs, the elemental tea.

So in Munster the country folk talk of the "lay," meaning "lea," that pretty word which Englishmen have abandoned to the poets. It was the influence of French that made our ancestors pronounce "complete" and "theme," and the influence still holds good over here. Listen to Pope again:

> Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great,
> There, stamped with arms, Newcastle shines complete.

English, with characteristic inconstancy, has kept the broad sound in "great."

PLEA FOR RECIPROCITY.

Presents a Sensible Solution of the Vexatious Tariff Problem.

From the Buffalo Express.

There are at present three more or less conflicting opinions among republicans with respect to tariff legislation at the coming session of Congress—that the tariff should be left entirely alone; that there should be a general revision with a view to removing the benefits of protection from trusts; that the tariff should be modified in spots to meet reciprocal advantages offered the United States by other countries.

Those who say the tariff should be left alone are led by the best authority on the subject now in Congress, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. His opinion must certainly command a great deal of respect, but the reasoning behind it seems weak. It seems to be based on a sort of superstitions dread of agitation.

But that dread of a disturbance of the comfortable, even tenor of Congress life is not sufficient reason for refusing to act, if the interests of the country require that something be done. Neglect in such circumstances cannot stop the agitation, so unsettling to business, but must rather intensify it, since, if one party shuts its ears to a popular demand, the other certainly will take it up with vigor. It would be far more disturbing to business to have the tariff or any feature of it become again an issue between the parties, to be solved only by a succession of presidential elections, than to have the matter dealt with at once and put out of the way. The faults of the present tariff are that it is creating an unnecessary surplus, with the consequent temptation to extravagant appropriations, and that it does not offer enough encouragement to the extension of foreign trade. The surplus may be dealt with by reducing the internal revenue taxes, and doubtless that will be done to some extent, but the trade question cannot be solved in that way, and it cannot be ignored.

Representative Babcock of Wisconsin is the leader of those who advocate altering the tariff to remove protection from trusts. The trouble with that proposition is that it is based on political fears, rather than a business-like, scientific examination of the country's needs. Trusts cannot be injured by abolishing their protection half so much as competitors of the trusts would be. That is a timid, indirect method of dealing with trusts. It would be ineffective, so far as its main objects are concerned, and, consequently, the whole movement would be injurious.

The reciprocity proposition offers a sensible solution of the whole matter. It is a means of reducing the surplus, of extending foreign trade and of encouraging competition, both domestic and foreign, with trusts. It was favored by President McKinley, as he disclosed in his last public speech. It was the plan of James G. Blaine. Its adoption at the coming session of Congress would tend to keep the tariff out of politics and thus to reduce agitation on the subject to a minimum.

DRINK STATISTICS.

The United States Appears to Be Relatively a Temperate Country.

From the New York Times.

The British board of trade has just published a memorandum which will give pleasure or pain, according to the point of view of the person for whom the figures have interest. They show as accurately as possible, from the averages of five to ten years, the per capita consumption of wine, malt liquor and spirits in the principal countries of the world. The averages of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States are given as follows, in gallons, per head of population:

	Wine.	Beer.	Spirits.
United kingdom	.89	31.7	1.12
France	24.04	6.2	2.02
Germany	1.45	27.5	1.02
United States	.33	13.3	1.06

This would give for the four countries named a per capita consumption of stimulating beverages as follows:

United kingdom	33.21 gals.
France	33.80 gals.
Germany	30.89 gals.
United States	14.69 gals.

This comparison would seem to show that practical temperance obtains to a much greater extent in this than in any other country. That this is true of the spirit consumption of the people of this country, as compared with that of France and Germany, is surprising. Equally surprising, perhaps, is the relatively small consumption of wine in the German empire; also, that the consumption of beer in Germany is less than that of the united kingdom.

The net national revenue last year from excise and import duties in the four countries named was: United kingdom, $104,787,000; France, $115,222,000; Germany, $76,309,000; United States, $139,499,000. It will be understood that these figures do not include any part of the collections from local excise taxation. In percentage of total revenue, the receipts from liquor taxation in the countries named were: Great Britain, 36 per cent; United States, 29 per cent; France, 19 per cent; Germany, 18 per cent. These figures will furnish a basis for almost any argument the reader pleases.

Non-union.

From the Chicago News.

"Larry—"Phwat did ye do wid th' cider ye hod?"

Denny—"Oi wudn't kape th' stuff in me house. Instid av only wur-rukin eight hours per day it wur-rked twinty-four."

A ROUSING SPECIAL SALE For Friday and Saturday.

The richest bargain treat of the season began today, and continues until closing time Saturday night. We make this special concession in prices for these two days in order to quickly move certain lines of our stock—and for the further purpose of riveting your attention on this store. Next Monday we shall celebrate the formal opening of our new annex, which is a store in itself—and we shall make the occasion a memorable one by presenting a rich souvenir to our patrons. Read Sunday's announcement.

Read These Silk and Dress Goods Items Carefully They Are for Friday and Saturday Only.

36-inch Black Taffeta; such value was never offered before; for this occasion ..... 79c.

The greatest variety of Fancy Silks, in figures, stripes, plaids and brocades; evening and street shades; $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 ..... 59c.

$1 value in Faconne Louisines. The variety of colorings is still in good shape for your selection. These goods are 20 inches wide, firm and very strong. Special ..... 59c.

20-inch Black Duchess, very heavy; fully guaranteed all silk; $1.00 value ..... 69c.

25 pieces Black Peau de Sole, regular $1.25 value; while they last ..... 89c.

French Kersey.

56 inches wide; colors are BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, TAN, MODE, CASTOR and BLACK; $3.25 and $3.50 values. For Friday and Saturday $2.19

French Broadcloth.

Black only, 52 inches wide; sponged free; positively $2.50 value per yard. For Friday and Saturday $1.59

Imported Venetian Cloth.

52 inches wide; beautiful finish; full line of colors and black; $2 value per yard. For Friday and Saturday. $1.49

All-Wool Whipcord, 33c. yd.

These are first qualities and pure wool—nice for children's wear, house gowns or entire dresses for street wear. Colors are cardinal, medium red, garnet, navy, old blue, brown, etc. Worth 50c. Here for Friday and Saturday at, yard ..... 33c.

All-Wool Etamine, 50c. yd.

These are soft, clinging fabrics, now so popular for elaborate gowns of all descriptions; open weave; colors are red, turquoise, green, navy, old blue, cream, gray, etc.; full 42 inches wide. Worth $1. Here for Friday and Saturday at, yard ..... 50c.

Lupin's Fine Albatross, 59c. yd.

Very popular for tucked dresses; soft and sheer; extra fine and imported goods; colors are cream, biscuit, tan, mode, light blue, navy, gray, old rose, etc. We closed this lot in its entirety. These are regular 75c. fabrics. Here Friday and Saturday at—yard ..... 59c.

Black All-wool Henrietta; special value; a 50c. number; 38 inches ..... 33c. Friday and Saturday only.

Black All-wool Albatross; extra good value; a 45c. number; 38 ins. ..... 33c. Friday and Saturday only.

Black All-wool Mystrall Etamine. This new and very desirable dress fabric is very much worn; thin, sheer, medium, rough; very stylish; extra value; the quantity limited; a 75c. quality; 38 inches ..... 60c.

Black All-wool Unfinished Worsted; soft-cloth weave and finish; a $1.25 number; 50 inches ..... 85c. Friday and Saturday only.

Black All-wool Prunella; fine quality; handsome silk finish; our $1.25 number; 48 inches ..... $1.10 Friday and Saturday only.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Merino Underwear.**

Ladies' Jersey Fitting Medium Weight Vests and Pants, 2-3 wool; vests high neck, with long or short sleeves; pants ankle or knee lengths; $1.25 value. Special ..... 79c.

Ladies' Fleece-lined Jersey-fitting Vests and Pants, in white or natural; 1-3 wool; 69c. value. Special, each ..... 43c.

Children's Fleece-lined Combination Suits, in white or natural color; 35c. value. Special ..... 21c.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Flannels.**

Scotch Flannels.

In neat stripes of pink, blue, black, lavender and red; this is the fabric used for shirt waists, pajamas, etc.; washes without shrinking or fading; 35c. kind, for—yard ..... 29c.

Blue Twill Flannel; strictly pure wool; such as is used for gymnasium suits; a 35c. grade; special for, yd. 25c.

39c. Wool Eiderdown, in all the leading colors, for—yard ..... 25c.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Domestics.**

1 case yard-wide soft-finished Bleached Muslin for ..... 5c.

Special sale on "Lonsdale" 4-4 Bleached Muslin, known the world over; 10 yards to each customer — for, per yard ..... 7¾c.

50 dozen large-size (81x90) Double-bed Bleached Sheets, made by "Pequot Mills"—special price, each ..... 45c.

Special sale on J. D. Unbleached Canton—price, 10c., for ..... 6¾c.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Linens.**

Size 20 x 42 extra heavy quality Hemmed Huck Towels—special price ..... 12½c. Regular price, 16c.

Size 5-8 Pure Linen Bleached Heavy Quality Irish Damask Napkins—special price, per dozen ..... $1.00 Regular price, $1.25.

62-inch Undressed Extra Heavy Quality Bleached German Damask—special price, yard ..... 50c. Regular price, 62½c. yard.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Linings.**

75 pieces of 36-inch Guaranteed Fast Black Percaline; quality good for wear; regular 12½c. quality; we offer at ..... 7½c.

29 pieces Tafferette Silk; looks like silk; all colors; special ..... 12½c.

69 pieces of Fast Black Beetle-finished Percaline; fast black; sold regularly at 20c. Special at ..... 15c.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Notions.**

Dressmakers' Good Pins; 6 papers for ..... 5c.

Cotton Tape; 24-yard pieces; good width; for ..... 5c.

Best Machine Oil; will not gum; 3 bottles for ..... 5c.

Light-weight Dress Shields; sizes 2, 3 and 4; special, pair ..... 8c.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Ribbons.**

5-inch All-silk Louisine Ribbon, in stripes and dots. Among this lot you will find all the latest shades. Regular price, 29c., for, yard ..... 19c.

1 and 1½-inch Fancy Taffeta Ribbons, in all shades—sold for 12½c. yard—special ..... 5c.

1 lot of Hair Bows, in black and white gauze, with gilt edge — regular price, 25c. each—special ..... 19c.

Friday and Saturday Specials in **Curtain Materials.**

Curtain Swiss, new stripe effects—15c. values, for, yard ..... 9c.

Dotted Swiss, with colored dots, in blue, green and yellow—15c. values, for, yard ..... 12½c.

Striped Curtain Swiss, pink, blue, green and yellow stripes—18c. values, for, yard ..... 15c.

Colored Madras; variety of colors—50c. values, for, yard ..... 39c.

LANSBURGH & BROTHER,

420, 422, 424, 426 Seventh Street, Running Through to Eighth St.

W. B. Moses & Sons. | W. B. Moses & Sons. | W. B. Moses & Sons. | W. B. Moses & Sons.

Dressers at $17.50,

We have reordered this Dresser several times. One of the most popular ones that we have ever offered. To be sure the price is a fourth to a third less than any dresser we ever saw that equaled it in making and finish and those other little points of design that characterize the better class of goods. It came to us first toward the close of that September sale this year. It made itself a notable value then. And by taking quantities in this same style since, we have been able to keep the price where it was during the sale.

In quartered oak, mahogany finish and maple, $17.50.

Washstands to match—just arrived.

Bordered Carpets.

There is not a room within the reasonable run of sizes and shapes that cannot be carpeted from these bordered carpet stocks of ours and at a third less than you can cover the floors well in any other manner. That is really inducement enough—but we clinch it by giving you an immense variety of patterns to choose from, all of them this year's productions, and giving you qualities that are known as best everywhere in America.

	Worth in the regular way.	Price as Bordered Carpets.
Brussels Rug, 6 ft.x9 ft. 2 in.	$16 50	12 50
Brussels Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x12 ft.	27 00	20 00
Brussels Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft. 9 in.	26 50	18 50
Brussels Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x11 ft.	19 00	16 50
Brussels Rug, 9 ft.x12 ft.	15 00	12 50
Brussels Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x8 ft. 2 in.	15 00	12 50
Velvet Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x11 ft.	31 35	20 00
Velvet Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x8 ft. 5 in.	26 00	15 00
Velvet Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x10 ft.	29 70	18 00
Velvet Rug, 8 ft. 3 in.x9 ft. 9 in.	25 00	17 00
Brussels Rug, 10 ft. 6 in.x13 ft. 2 in.	36 50	28 50
Brussels Rug, 10 ft. 6 in.x13 ft. 5 in.	36 45	27 50
Brussels Rug, 10 ft. 6 in.x13 ft. 5 in.	27 00	23 50
Brussels Rug, 10 ft. 6 in.x12 ft. 8 in.	33 75	24 00
Brussels Rug, 10 ft. 6 in.x12 ft. 8 in.	32 50	23 50

Portieres

More Remnants. More Opportunities.

Not more than four pairs of a pattern in any of these lots. That fact has given us greater incentive to cut prices. There's always a need awaiting such a chance as this. Let your knowledge of the goods we handle, coupled with these prices, tell you how advantageous your opportunity is.

	Worth.	To close.
2 pair Tapestry Portieres	$5 00	$3 75
1 pair Oriental Portieres	18 00	12 00
1 pair Tapestry Portieres	6 00	4 25
4 pair Tapestry Portieres	5 00	4 75
3 pair Wool Tapestry Portieres (2 colors)	20 00	10 00
1 pair Satin Derby Portieres	11 00	8 00
1½ pair Satin Derby Portieres	10 00	6 00
3 pair Satin Derby Portieres	10 00	7 25
4 pair Tapestry Derby Portieres	5 00	4 25
4 pair Tapestry Derby Portieres	5 50	4 75
4 pair Tapestry Derby Portieres	6 50	5 25
1 pair Tapestry Derby Portieres	16 00	10 00
1 pair Silk Armure Portieres	14 00	9 00
2 pair Tapestry Portieres	15 00	7 50
3 pair Tapestry Portieres	6 50	4 25
3½ pair Tapestry Portieres	6 00	4 75
1 pair Tapestry Portieres	8 00	5 75
5 pair Oriental Tapestry Portieres	15 00	10 50
1 pair Oriental Tapestry Portieres	9 00	5 75

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

38 pairs—a choice selection of patterns—as high as nine pairs of a pattern in one lot. Reduced to move them out tomorrow. Not enough of them to hold till they are all closed out at regular prices.

	Worth.	To close.
4 pairs Irish Point Curtains	$4 00	$3 25
5 pairs Irish Point Curtains	5 00	3 95
4 pairs Irish Point Curtains	6 00	5 10
9 pairs Irish Point Curtains	7 00	5 60
4 pairs Irish Point Curtains	6 50	5 25
3 pairs Irish Point Curtains	7 50	5 75
2 pairs Irish Point Curtains	8 50	7 20
3 pairs Irish Point Curtains	10 00	7 35
4 pairs Irish Point Curtains	12 00	9 25

Smyrna, Axminster and Sarak Rugs.

Several sizes left from previous sales that are cut still lower to be closed out quickly tomorrow.

SMYRNA RUGS.

	Regularly.	Tomorrow.
30-inch x 60-inch	$2.75 and $3.50	$1.65
36-inch x 72-inch	$4.00 and $5.00	$2.50
4-foot x 7-foot	$6.75 and $7.50	$4.50
6-foot x 9-foot	$12.50 and $15.00	$8.50
9-foot x 12-foot	$22.50	$15.00

AXMINSTER RUGS.

	Regularly.	Tomorrow.
9-foot x 12-foot	$30.00	$22.50
1 lot Axminster Rugs, 36-inch x 63-inch	$7.50	$4.50

SARAK RUGS.

9-foot x 12-foot	$40.00	$27.50

W. B. Moses and Sons, F Street, Cor. 11th.

INSURGENT INSIGNIA.

Filipinos Employ Rebel Uniforms in Manila Theatricals.

From the Manila American, Sept. 15.

Under the former military law in Manila it was unlawful for any theatrical exhibition to be given in which insurgent uniforms, emblems or the national Filipino flag appeared. Yesterday Chief of Police Curry was notified that an exhibition was to be given this evening in a certain Filipino theater in Binndo in which would appear insurgent uniforms and emblems. The report was made by an officer of the police department, who inquires whether or not the exhibition should be stopped.

"Let 'em go ahead," said the outspoken chief. I guess there's nothing to be afraid of in a little striped cloth. Let 'em show any flag they wish—show the Dutch flag if they want to, so long as they don't have any arms." Chief Curry then explained that in his opinion the time had passed for any notice to be taken of such trivial demonstrations. In the south confederates are permitted to display the stars and bars, and if the Filipinos have any sentiment about their lost cause, why, let 'em show it as long as they do nothing worse.

The bank building at Campellsburg, Ind., was entered by burglars and the safe robbed. Between $12,000 and $15,000 was secured. The robbers escaped.

Showing How Great Men Differ.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Borus (struggling author)—"And Howells says he can't dictate fiction to a stenographer or typewriter! That's what surprises me. I've dictated all of the stories I've written lately."

Naggus (literary editor)—"And you haven't had half the practice writing stories he has had, either. Howells ought to be ashamed of himself."