BON MARCHE. | BON MARCHE.

Saturdays are Important at the Rebuilding Sale.

——Tomorrow's list of reductions tells a forcible story of price cutting. Been through several departments and discovered again prices that were already down to sensationally low rebuilding sale figures. This sale has been full of surprises from the start—but never more so than now.

Skirts.

Skirts in black, white and navy—with contrasting polka dots—also a few Fancy Linen Skirts; some with double ruffles; $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 values; further reduced to..... 59c.

Pure Irish Linen Skirts, in various styles—some elaborately stitched and embroidery trimmed. $5, $6 and $7 values—further reduced to..... $2.00

Two White Flannel Skirts that were $7.98. To close at... $3.00

Wraps.

Choice of the Silk Raglans—coats that sold for from $20 to $25.... $12

Choice of the Silk Eton Jackets—that sold up to $15..... $5.00

Wash Suits.

A small lot of Lawn and P. K. Wash Suits that were $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00, to be closed out tomorrow at.. 69c.

Wash Suits, in various effects—suits that sold for $5—To go at half..... $2.50

White Waists.

The White Shirt Waists are fast closing out at the new lot prices. The most effective and stylish White Waists shown in town. In India Linen and Persian Lawn.

Waists worth to $1.25 ..... 50c.

Waists worth to $2.00 ..... 75c.

Waists worth to $2.50..... $1.00

Waists worth to $3.50..... $1.50

Hats.

The most effective shapes, in black braid hats; hand made on wire frames. Rebuilding sale price ..... 75c.

A variety of styles in the much-wanted Duck Hats that sell for $1. Going at ..... 50c.

Fans.

Jap. Fans that sold up to 7c., for ..... 2c.

Jap. Fans that sold up to 12½c. and 15c..... 5c.

Jewelry Dept.

50c. Miniature Belt Pins.....15c.
25c. Shirt Waist Sets.....10c.
25c. College and Beauty Pins.....10c.
25c. Baby Pins and Stick Pins.....10c.
25c. and 50c. Belts.....15c.
Brooches, in mosaic cameo, enamel and gilt, with setting of topaz, rhinestones, rubies and other stones—were 50c. Now half.. 25c.

BON MARCHE, 314-316-318 7th.

RUSSIA HAS MOST HORSES.

Resources Greater Than Germany, Austria, France and Italy.

From Leisure Hour.

Recent debates in the imperial parliament have not only drawn attention to the ethics of horse dealing, but to the fact that warfare wants more horses than it did, so many, in fact, that the supply may not be equal to the demand. It is pointed out that in a survey of the world's supplies it is evident that the one power that has profited most by the new order of things is Russia. European Russia alone, with its ten horses to the square mile, owns a quarter of the horses on the face of the earth. Including Poland and Finland, the Russian horses west of the Urals number 21,639,000, and the army has 577,000 when on a war footing, or more than the armies of Germany, Austria, France and Italy combined. Further, if the European powers decided to mount all the men in their armies they would not be able to find two horses apiece for them, while Russia could find eight horses for every man. This predominance of Russia in the horse world is a significant fact that has not received the attention it deserves. For some years now the importation of Russian horses into England has been increasing, and at the present time, in the ordinary way of business, Russia sends us about a sixth of our foreign horse supply, and it is only exceeded in numbers by the United States.

The horse it sends us is not a taking animal to look at, as may be judged from its average import value being only £11, but is as good a thing to get about on as any of its more advertised relatives. In the Napoleonic war the native horse lived while the French horse died, and the native horse came across Europe, greeted everywhere with derision, but carrying its rider to Paris. In the Crimea we had the same experience with horses as we are now having in South Africa. Those we sent died, they could not stand the climate, but the native horses stood it, and the only others that did so were the little Arabs from the islands of the Levant, which it is necessary to mention, lest it should be supposed that ugliness is horseflesh is indispensable for military operations in eastern Europe. Among us the Russian horse of all sorts, hardy as he unquestionably is, requires acclimatizing, and breaks down in a week if set to work at once, as indeed would all horses, more or less. It is only in times of stress that any man of sense puts a horse, fresh from a sea voyage, on to corn for a day or two and then drafts him to hard labor.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.

The Product of the Spring Run Over Three Hundred Thousand Cases.

From the Portland Oregonian.

The spring salmon season on the Columbia is practically over, and cannerymen are figuring their gains. It is estimated that the pack is between 250,000 and 275,000 cases. The canneries are putting up little of the product at present, and the pack is now almost complete. It is believed that the fish pickled and put up in cold storage amount to the equivalent of at least 50,000 cases more. All these figures are for one-pound cans, four dozen to the case.

The canneries have put down the price of fish to a figure which does not profit gillnetters, and consequently these fishermen are out of business. It is well known, however, that some cannerymen are paying more than the 2-cent price for chinooks, giving as high as 4 cents, in spite of the understanding that 2 cents was to be the top notch.

Although the canneries give it out that they are using little or no fish, the fact remains that traps and seines are going. This gear is owned by the cannerymen, and they pay wages for its operation. It is said that the salmon are much inferior to the fish caught in the early summer, and that sooner than run down the quality of their product the cannerymen decided to lay off for the year. Fishing at the present price offered yields small compensation for the additional reason that the nets bring in many low-grade whitefish.

The outlook for Columbia river prices is very favorable. Pound cans now bring $1.35 and $1.40 per dozen. If there had been a big pack of sockeyes at Puget sound this year these prices might not be maintained, for the Puget sound product in large quantity at $1 and $1.10 would offer severe competition. But the pack of sockeyes is about 1,000,000 cases short of what it was last year, when 1,400,000 cases were put up. The Puguet sound canneries may pack a large quantity of dog salmon, but it is inferior product.

Superiority of the Infant Bee.

From the London World.

When one thinks that any bee that walks out of its cradle, pale, perhaps, but perfect, knows at once all that is to be known of the life and duties of a bee, complicated as they are, and comprising the knowledge of an architect, a wax modeller, a nurse, a lady's maid, a housekeeper, a tourist agency and a field marshal, and then compares that vast knowledge with the human baby, who is looked upon as a genius if it gurgles "goo-goo" and tries to gouge its mother's eye out with its finger, one realizes that the boasted superiority of the human brain depends largely on human vanity.

HIS FEE IN NICKELS.

Cheerful Lawyer's Experience With a "Soulless Corporation."

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Four drinks," said the cheerful young lawyer, whose shingle has been out only since January, "will be 40 cents. So there go eight of 'em.

"Now, if any of you three want car fare money in exchange for bills I'm in the money changing business and I need the bills, so step up. Incidentally, I may remark that the meanest corporation in business in this city is a certain railway company, and I've just been up against it."

The cheerful young lawyer produced a handful of nickels from a bulging pocket, tendered eight to the waiter, with two over for good measure, and slapped more pockets which also bulged. The pockets jingled.

"You see," he explained, "Bill Smith, who's my dad's head clerk, was cooling off his Panama by holding it out of the car window when going across the bridge the other day and a pole broke his arm. In due time he sent for me and put me up against it.

"Of course they hadn't any business to have a pole in the way of a gentleman's arm, and equally, of course, Bill Smith hadn't any right to presume that he could ride with his arm outside a car. The company only contracts to carry its passengers with all of 'em inside.

"So it being a very nice legal point which might get to a sympathetic jury and might not, when the company offered Bill $100 worth of satisfaction I advised him to take it, and he did. Then I went up to collect the money.

"The company's claim department was at the far end of the line, of course. That's to make it hard for claimants to get at.

"I expected that, and I don't say anything about the 10 cents and the valuable time I spent in getting out there to collect Bill Smith's hundred and coming back. But I do object to that company's way of doing business in other respects.

"When I got there the man in charge of the claim payments coolly offered me a check for $150 and asked for $50 change. I explained that I wouldn't be in this business if I carried $50 in loose change around with me habitually. Then he grinned and said he'd fix me up another way if I'd wait, and he disappeared.

"When he came back he produced $85 in very greasy, small bills, and $15 in nickels. I think he'd been out to the corner and held up the cars till he got enough.

"Anyway, he turned the bundle over to me, gave me a newspaper to wrap it in and left me to cuss. When I got to Bill Smith he took the paper money and left me the $15 in nickels for my share."

LORD ACTON'S LIBRARY.

Treasure Which Carnegie Presents to Morley.

From the Chicago News.

Lord Acton's library, which Andrew Carnegie has presented to John Morley, was once catalogued for sale at auction. That was twelve years ago, and the dispersal of the books was prevented by Mr. Carnegie's coming forward as a private purchaser and leaving them in the hands of their former owner. Foreign books form the bulk of the collection, and though they treat largely of ecclesiastical history, they are mostly of a date no farther back than fifty or sixty years. The main feature is perhaps an exhaustive series of works, local and general, on the history of France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, Iceland, Sweden and Norway. If Lord Acton bought beyond his means it was not by paying record prices for first editions of Shakespeare folios or such like treasures. He had a few sixteenth-century books, but not any single one that would sell for a large price.

Andrew Carnegie is not the first millionaire to buy a historian's library. The 7,000 volumes of chronicles and travels from which Gibbon distilled the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" were purchased by Beckford after the writer's death. "I bought it," said the author of "Vathek," "to have something to read when I passed through Lausanne." There were few rarities in the collection, but most of the authors were in the best obtainable editions and in perfect condition; the fastidious Gibbon was incapable of behaving disrespectfully to a book. For six weeks Beckford reveled in his purchase and read himself nearly blind. He soon tired of his books, however, and presented the whole collection to a German physician named Schell. The recipient showed his appreciation of the treasure by promptly selling it.

Straw Hats and Kilts.

From the Westminster Budget.

A correspondent of a London paper has been holding up hands of horror over the announcement that operagoers in Paris have been permitted to wear straw hats with evening dress. But there is nothing so startling in the statement. Presumably the said straw hats were not worn in the stalls, and, for that matter, there is at least one distinguished musical critic who has been known to appear at Covent Garden in this same summery headgear. It was not so long ago that a gentleman presented himself for admission to the stalls at Covent Garden picturesquely attired in Highland costume, which he explained was as much the "evening dress" of his native land as the white shirt and swallowtails of the benighted southron. Mr. Forsyth, the most amiable and polite of managers, listened gravely to his arguments, but he did not gain his point.

BRIGADE RIFLE TEAM

Orders Issued for Annual Meet at Sea Girt.

MAJ. BELL AS CAPTAIN

ADJUTANT AND OTHER OFFICERS ALSO DESIGNATED.

Party to Leave Washington Next Wednesday—Meeting Last Night Addressed by Gen. Harries.

The following orders were issued today from the headquarters of the District of Columbia Militia concerning the District of Columbia brigade rifle team which is to compete for honors in the rifle competition at Sea Girt, N. J. The order is numbered 66, and reads as follows:

"The brigade rifle team of the National Guard of the District of Columbia will encamp at Sea Girt, N. J., from August 27 to September 6, 1902, inclusive. The team will participate in the eleventh annual rifle competition under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America and the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

"The following named officers and enlisted men are detailed for duty on the brigade rifle team for this year, and will report to the captain of the team for instructions:

"Private Maurice Appleby, Company A, 6th Battalion; Private George E. Cook, Company A, 3d Battalion; First Lieut. Geo. E. Dennison, I. R. P., 5th Battalion; Private C. W. Dickey, Company A, 3d Battalion; First Lieut. W. M. Farrow, I. R. P., 4th Battalion; Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Company D, 6th Battalion; First Sergt. Chas. E. Groome, Company B, 4th Battalion; Maj. Wm. E. Harvey, 6th Battalion; First Lieut. Frank W. Holt, quartermaster, 6th Battalion; Private Robt. E. Pile, Company A, 6th Battalion; Maj. L. H. Reichelderfer, 2d Battalion; Capt. Alfred P. Robbins, aide-de-camp, general staff; Capt. Alexander Summers, Company A, 6th Battalion; Private S. I. Scott, Company A, 6th Battalion; Private C. Mac. Taylor, Company A, 6th Battalion; Private S. B. Wetherald, Company A, 3d Battalion; Maj. Glendie B. Young, 3d Battalion.

The Officers Designated.

"Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice, is appointed captain; Captain Thomas S. King, inspector of rifle practice, 1st Regiment, is appointed adjutant and ordnance officer; First Lieut. Pickney W. Smith, inspector of rifle practice, 1st Battalion, is appointed quartermaster, and First Lieut. N. H. Neumeyer, jr., quartermaster, 2d Battalion, is appointed commissary officer of the brigade rifle team.

"They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

"The following named officers and enlisted men, duly selected as the representatives of the organizations designated, will accompany the brigade rifle team to Sea Girt, and will report to the captain of the team for instructions:

"Private J. R. L. Johnson, Company B, 1st Battalion; Captain E. W. Zea, Company C, 1st Battalion; Sergeant L. C. Vogt, Company C, 1st Battalion; Private C. S. Bode, Company C, 1st Battalion; Lieut. W. W. Cookson, I. R. P., 6th Battalion; Lieut. H. B. Hollifield, surgeon, 3d Battalion; Major C. H. Ourand, inspector general; Captain J. S. Tomlinson, inspector rifle practice, 2d Regiment; Private W. S. Cash, Company A, 6th Battalion; P. M. W. A. Duvall, Corps F. M.; Ensign Howard Fiske, naval battalion.

Members in Government Employ.

"Those officers and enlisted men, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, who may be in the government employ, but are not members of a company, battalion or regimental team, entering into the Sea Girt rifle competition, will not be entitled to military leave from their respective departments.

"The team will leave Washington on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., via the Pennsylvania railroad, and will return on Saturday, the 6th proximo.

"The uniform to be worn by the team and those officers and enlisted men detailed to accompany same will consist of campaign hat, blouse, trousers, leggings and cartridge belt."

The order is issued by command of Brigadier General George H. Harries and countersigned by Alfred P. Robbins, acting adjutant general.

It is stated that the list of representatives of other organizations is not complete and others may be selected tomorrow to accompany the team to the meet.

Team Meeting Last Night.

The rifle team held a meeting last night at National Guard headquarters. Shortly after 8 o'clock Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District National Guard, addressed those present on the important features of the Sea Girt meet and what would be expected of the team which the District is sending to represent the national capital. Gen. Harries dwelt, for the most part, on the Hilton trophy match. We want that trophy, want it bad," said the general, and while the District boys would be forgiven if the interstate went somewhere else, the Hilton was what was wanted most, and he counseled that the team bend every energy in that direction. He spoke of the chances for endangering the match, and, while he was desirous of having the boys capture as many individual prizes as possible, the Hilton was to be the first prize in sight, and after that they could go ahead and capture everything else. He said that only a completely harmonious team spirit and firm belief in the team captain and team coach would bring about the results which would capture the biggest event of the meet. He did not wish that the men should use a half dozen different rifles and a half dozen different kinds of ammunition previous to the match, but regulation rifle and ammunition only should be used until after the match is over. Gen. Harries said he expected to be on the grounds at least a day previous to the meet, and would be present the day of the big Hilton match.

An Unbroken Record.

Since 1891, Gen. Harries said, the District team had always led as far as appearance and soldierly methods were concerned, and he felt that the boys would uphold that unbroken record of years at the coming meet. In closing he paid a high tribute to Maj. James E. Bell, the team captain.

Major Bell addressed those present relative to the final arrangements for the team and those who were to accompany the team. The team will leave next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock over the Pennsylvania road, arriving at Sea Girt the same evening.

Those members of the team and officers of the National Guard who were present last night and will represent the District at Sea Girt were as follows: Gen. George H. Harries, Maj. James E. Bell, Maj. Glendie B. Young, Maj. W. E. Harvey, Maj. L. H. Reichelderfer, Maj. Charles H. Ourand, Capt. A. P. Robbins, Capt. T. S. King, Capt. J. S. Tomlinson, Capt. Alex. Summers, Capt. Sheridan Ferree, Lieut. W. M. Farrow, Lieut. E. H. Neumeyer, Lieut. P. W. Smith, Lieut. F. W. Holt, Lieut. G. G. Dennison, Lieut. H. B. Hollifield, Ensign Howard Fisk, Naval Militia; Privates Charles Taylor, E. J. Fink, R. L. Pile, W. E. Colladay, Walter Cash, Maurice Appleby, C. L. Bode and C. W. Dickey.

Maj. Bell secured the names of a number of those who will accompany the team, but there still remain several who have not responded. There will be disappointment for those whose names do not reach Captain Robbins before the order is issued from headquarters, which will occur in a day or two.

No Cause for Anxiety.

Minister Merry of Nicaragua in a mail dispatch to the State Department dated August 6 says:

"It now transpires that Dr. Russell H. Wilson did not land at Bluefields with the Colombian revolutionary expedition in the gunboat Pinzon and the anxiety regarding his execution by sentence of a Nicaraguan court-martial was without cause."

TO GOVERN SCHOOLS

Application of the Principle of the Junior Republic.

PLAN TRIED IN CHICAGO

SCHOLARS TAKE PRIDE IN MAINTAINING ORDER.

Trials of George in Developing His Ideas—How Problem Was Successfully Solved.

In the next report of the bureau of education considerable attention will be devoted to self-government in schools. The Junior Republic has developed many ideas along the line of self-government for children, and these ideas are being applied to the wider field of the schools.

To Chicago belongs the credit for solving the difficult question of school government by applying the principle of the Junior Republic to them.

Prof. C. W. French of the Hyde Park School of Chicago has described the practical working of the plan as adopted in school.

"In the main building of the school in which the experiment is being tried," he says, "more than 1,000 pupils, young men and women, ranging from thirteen to twenty-one years of age, are seated in sixteen rooms, including a large assembly hall. The remaining 400, who are seated in another building, have not as yet been included in the new system.

Plan in Operation.

"After a short trial some changes were found desirable in the details of the plan which is now in operation, as follows: Each room elects in regular form a representative to a body, which is partly legislative and partly executive in its functions, called the senate. This body elects a president and secretary, appoints the necessary committees and assumes control of the order in the halls and of the care of the furniture and building. It formulates a code of laws and appoints a corps of tribunes to carry them out. These laws are read to the students in each room, and carefully explained so that the reasons for their adoption and the methods of their enforcement are clearly understood, and then are posted in conspicuous places. Whenever classes are passing through the halls the tribunes are stationed in all the strategic points throughout the building to see that the rules are observed.

"The senate also appoints a court of three judges, to whom all cases of lawbreaking are reported, and before whom the more serious ones are tried, with the customary procedure of prosecution and defense. The judges, very wisely, make their administration reformatory rather than punitive in its purposes, and seldom find it necessary to inflict a penalty.

Representative Government.

"This, in brief, is the outline of the organization, which is of interest only because of the results which it produces. It will be noticed that this scheme of government is distinctly a representative one, and that each pupil can justly feel that he is an integral part of the system. Moreover, the whole body of the students, with very few exceptions, are intensely loyal to the idea. They take pride in the recognition of their rights, and they also feel that they are individually responsible for the welfare and the good name of the school. As a result of this the old spirit of a forced submission to authority is passing away, and in its place is coming a voluntary submission to the general rules of good behavior as embodied in the laws which they themselves have made and adopted; and it is especially interesting to observe that these laws are stricter than those under which they lived during the old regime.

"When the experiment was begun the senate was told explicitly that for two months the designated functions of the school would be put unreservedly into their hands, and that neither principal nor teacher would interfere with their administration, either to hinder or to help. This announcement was made with some hesitation, but it was determined to give them an absolutely fair trial, and the result demonstrated the wisdom of the position.

Influence School Life.

"The results already manifest are many and far-reaching. They penetrate every function of school life and influence all its relations. There is a better spirit displayed throughout the school, and it is the general verdict of the teachers that never before has the control of the class rooms been so easy, and it is certain that the number of cases of discipline referred to the principal has materially decreased.

"Two important results are evident even to the casual observer. The first is that excellent order is maintained in the halls without any interposition on the part of either principal or teachers. From 5 to 800 students are required to change their rooms at the end of each period and frequently to go from the first to the second floor and the reverse. At every turn and on each of the landings stands a serious and dignified boy or girl, and the slightest disorder is promptly but courteously checked. There is no unseemly haste, no conversation or laughter, but each student goes quietly and promptly to his appointed room, and the whole change is made in four minutes or less."

Development of Junior Republic.

The application of the principle of self-government to schools recalls the very recent experiments by Mr. W. R. George that established them in the popular mind as especially worthy of being used to advantage. In 1887 Mr. George, then about twenty-one years of age, whose home had been among the hills near Freeville, Tompkins county, N. Y., went to New York city to follow a business calling. All of his leisure time he occupied in making the acquaintance of the street boys and girls of the East Side, in visiting boys' clubs, teaching Sunday school classes, and becoming deeply attached to these urchins. Impressed by their cramped life, he determined, in 1890, to take a company of thirty to his home near Freeville, where he spent his own vacations in August. He secured railway expenses through the Tribune fresh air fund, and relied upon his relatives and neighbors to furnish provisions. His only purpose at this time was to give the boys and girls a thoroughly happy outing. The second summer—1891—he took a company of 200, all to be kept on one farm in tents, and from that time to the present the number has ranged from 150 to 200, of whom about one-fourth have been girls.

The Pauper Spirit.

The people and churches of the neighborhood responded bountifully with food and clothing, and these were distributed freely among the youthful claimants. Four summers of this experience focused his attention on its essentially degrading effects. One-tenth of the children came there as a "gang," to fight and brawl and terrorize the country; nine-tenths came for the food and the clothing that they could take back to their parents. From arrival to departure their constant clamor was, "What are dese farmers goin' to give us to take back?" "The woman I was by last year gave me two dresses and sent us three barrels of potatoes in the winter. What are youse goin' to give me?" and so on. Here were two conditions for Mr. George to meet—crime and pauperism, the very life and moving spirit of the political and charitable system of New York city and its tenements. And the fact that 200 of these budding criminals and paupers were on his hands made him think. One day he remonstrated with a crowd of them, "Why do you do nothing but beg and demand things to take back with you? You have done nothing to earn them; they are not yours." A little Italian girl, spokesman of the crowd, drew herself up and said, "Mr. George, wot do youse tink we are here fur, anyway?" "That's the talk," growled the crowd.

Worked for What They Got.

The next summer, 1894, Mr. George determined to make them work for what they took. Boxes of clothing sent in by the philanthropic were no longer passed around, but notice was given that only hard work with pick and shovel would be considered a claim for such. The grumbling and muttering were general and ominous. One boy, however, after a period of thinking offered to work for five days for a suit of clothes—the price set by Mr. George. The others hectored him a fool for working to get what was his by right, but when he walked away with his new suit, the pride of honest ownership, and the immediate capitulation of many others, were the first suggestion toward the republic's cure for pauperism.

The problem of crime was equally hard. Mr. George made rules against smoking, gambling, stealing, fighting, etc., but how to punish for violations was beyond his comprehension. He even tried the whip, but that failed. He then resorted to a vicarious expedient, offering himself to be whipped and compelling the culprit to do the whipping. This worked better, but crime still flourished. Finally, in 1894, he inaugurated a public trial of every alleged offender, the decision to be awarded by the town meeting.

The Problem Solved.

On the suggestion of the boys a jury of the best citizens was selected by Mr. George himself for such trials. At this time, instead of corporal punishment he substituted fines of a graded number of hours' work. The stone pile was superintended by an adult, one of the assistants, and when one day he was sick the boys proposed that in his place be appointed Banjo, a member of the "Park" gang, which was an offshoot of the famous "Why-ho" gang. Only necessity compelled Mr. George to accept this radical innovation and that but for one day, but its startling success was the first eye-opener on the possibilities of self-government. Banjo got much better and harder work out of the boys than did the adult, for they could not deceive him, and on the other hand Banjo nimself became a self-respecting citizen and an upholder of the law.

What Royalty Smokes.

From the New Orleans Democrat.

Making cigars for princes and potentates and crowned heads is a great business in Havana, and incidentally I may remark, from what well-posted men have told me, that they turn these royal contracts to good use in more than one way. You see, it is a good advertising feature. It gives the cigarmakers a prestige which they cannot get in any other way. King Edward of England has his cigars specially made. By the way, that reminds me of the fact that we frequently find cigars in this country which are labeled with the English coat-of-arms, just as the cigars are labelled which are made especially for his majesty the King of England. Of course, they are not the same cigar. It is simply a catch system. All the cigars that are made for crowned heads by Cuban manufacturers are bought by the men they are made for, and scrupulous care is exercised in the matter. The only men who ever get any of these cigars either get them on orders from royal personages, or they get them as guests of the royalty. A particular kind of tobacco is used in the manufacture of these cigars. Take the case, for instance, of the Czar of Russia. Cigars that are made for him are branded with the Russian coat of arms, and he buys all the cigars the factory can make out of the material and in the way specified in his order.

Neck.

From Puck.

Uncle Josh—"An' why do they call it a 'rubber of whist?'"

Uncle Silas—"I dunno, 'nless people try to look at each other's hands."

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN SATURDAY of Our Shoe-Selling Career.

Seven days left of our great, marvelously successful "LET-GO SALE." These seven days will each be a RED LETTER BARGAIN EVENT, for fall goods are coming in and there are still many lines left—including plenty of fall-weight boots and Oxfords—which we will sacrifice just for their room.

Don't confound these with the generally prevalent Bargains. Ours are not odds and ends, nor bought-up "job lots"—they're OUR OWN, RELIABLE, GUARANTEED SHOES—you know 'em.

SAVE BIG MONEY BY COMING HERE TOMORROW!

WOMEN'S ONE-DAY BARGAINS.

These $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes.
All our $3.50 finest made Colonials,
All our $3 and $3.50 Patent Ideal Oxfords,
All our $3 finest Kid Oxford Ties,
One of our best $3.50 guaranteed Patent Ideal Walking Boots.
Tomorrow Only..... $2.29

These $2.00 and $2.50 Shoes.
$2.50 Patent Oxfords and Bluchers, 3 Styles,
$2.50 Stylish Colonial Ties,
Hand-welt $2 Kid Oxfords,
Hand turn $2 Kid Oxfords,
$2.50 hand-made Patent leather Boots.
Tomorrow Only..... $1.69

These $1.95 to $3.00 Shoes.
$2.50 and $3 Tan Kid Laced Boots,
$1.95 hand turn Kid Oxfords,
$1.95 Patent leather Oxfords,
$1.95 Kid and Patent leather 2 and 3 Strap Sandals,
$2 grade Kid Laced and Button Boots.
Tomorrow Only..... $1.39

These $1.25 to $2.00 Shoes.
$2 white Canvas Oxford Ties,
$2 Crash linen Oxfords or Colonials,
$2 Red goat Strap Slippers,
$1.50 grade Two Strap Kid Sandals,
$1.25 Vici Kid Turn and heavy Sole Oxford Ties.
Tomorrow Only..... 89c.

Bargains for Men.

These $3.50 Shoes.
All $3.50 guaranteed Patent Kid Oxfords,
All $3.50 Vici Kid Oxfords,
All our $3.50 Velour Calf Oxfords,
$3.50 Vici Kid Button Boots.
Tomorrow Only..... $2.65

These $3.00 to $4.00 Shoes.
All $3 to $4 Tan Laced and Gaiters,
All $3 and $3.50 Tan Oxford Ties,
All $3 Linen Low and High Shoes,
Three Styles $3 black Oxford Ties.
Tomorrow Only..... $1.85

These $2.00 to $3.00 Shoes.
All our $2.50 hand-sewed Crash Shoes,
$2.50 white Linen Bluchers and Oxfords,
$3 Patent Calf Student Lace Shoes,
$3 Manhattan Patent leather Button.
Tomorrow Only..... $1.45

Children's Bargains.

These $2.00 Shoes.
Misses' $2 Patent Ideal Laced,
Boys' $2 guaranteed Patent Oxfords,
Boys' $2 Patent Leather Laced Shoes,
One lot $2 Boys' Kid Laced.
Tomorrow Only..... $1.45

These $1.25 and $1.50 Shoes.
Boys' $1.50 Tan leather Laced Shoes,
Boys' Vici Kid and Kangaroo Calf School Shoes—Sizes 9 to 13½—
Boys' and Girls' $1.25 and $1.50 Low Shoes.
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These $1.00 and $1.25 Shoes.
All Boys' $1.25 Linen Laced Shoes,
All $1 Girls' and Boys' Linen Oxfords,
Splendid $1 Kid Sandals and Oxfords,
Misses' $1 Vici Kid School Boots.
Tomorrow Only..... 65c.

SMALL-PRICED ONE-DAY BARGAINS.

25c. Broken Sizes of Child's 75c. to $1.25 Slippers and Boots—Sizes to 6.

39c. Child's Spring Heel 75c. Hand-turn Vici Kid Laced and Button Boots.

43c. Women's Serge, Kid and glove leather House and Kitchen Slippers.

95c. Men's $1.50 white, gray and brown Laced Shoes and Oxford Ties.

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philanthropic were no longer passed around, but notice was given that only hard work with pick and shovel would be considered a claim for such. The grumbling and muttering were general and ominous. One boy, however, after a period of thinking offered to work for five days for a suit of clothes—the price set by Mr. George. The others hectored him a fool for working to get what was his by right, but when he walked away with his new suit, the pride of honest ownership, and the immediate capitulation of many others, were the first suggestion toward the republic's cure for pauperism.

The problem of crime was equally hard. Mr. George made rules against smoking, gambling, stealing, fighting, etc., but how to punish for violations was beyond his comprehension. He even tried the whip, but that failed. He then resorted to a vicarious expedient, offering himself to be whipped and compelling the culprit to do the whipping. This worked better, but crime still flourished. Finally, in 1894, he inaugurated a public trial of every alleged offender, the decision to be awarded by the town meeting.

The Problem Solved.

On the suggestion of the boys a jury of the best citizens was selected by Mr. George himself for such trials. At this time, instead of corporal punishment he substituted fines of a graded number of hours' work. The stone pile was superintended by an adult, one of the assistants, and when one day he was sick the boys proposed that in his place be appointed Banjo, a member of the "Park" gang, which was an offshoot of the famous "Why-ho" gang. Only necessity compelled Mr. George to accept this radical innovation and that but for one day, but its startling success was the first eye-opener on the possibilities of self-government. Banjo got much better and harder work out of the boys than did the adult, for they could not deceive him, and on the other hand Banjo nimself became a self-respecting citizen and an upholder of the law.

What Royalty Smokes.

From the New Orleans Democrat.

Making cigars for princes and potentates and crowned heads is a great business in Havana, and incidentally I may remark, from what well-posted men have told me, that they turn these royal contracts to good use in more than one way. You see, it is a good advertising feature. It gives the cigarmakers a prestige which they cannot get in any other way. King Edward of England has his cigars specially made. By the way, that reminds me of the fact that we frequently find cigars in this country which are labeled with the English coat-of-arms, just as the cigars are labelled which are made especially for his majesty the King of England. Of course, they are not the same cigar. It is simply a catch system. All the cigars that are made for crowned heads by Cuban manufacturers are bought by the men they are made for, and scrupulous care is exercised in the matter. The only men who ever get any of these cigars either get them on orders from royal personages, or they get them as guests of the royalty. A particular kind of tobacco is used in the manufacture of these cigars. Take the case, for instance, of the Czar of Russia. Cigars that are made for him are branded with the Russian coat of arms, and he buys all the cigars the factory can make out of the material and in the way specified in his order.

Neck.

From Puck.

Uncle Josh—"An' why do they call it a 'rubber of whist?'"

Uncle Silas—"I dunno, 'nless people try to look at each other's hands."

GERMANS IN ASIA MINOR.

How They Are Trying to Obtain a Commercial Monopoly.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The German Anatolian Railway Company and the Austrian Oriental Railway Company are at the present moment trying to come to an agreement with the Ottoman government to obtain special tariffs for the transport of goods from central Europe to Asia Minor. If the concession is granted German and Austrian goods will be brought into Asiatic Turkey at the rate of 50 per cent lower than that actually in force. The reduction, however, would not apply to goods from other countries. The Anatolian Railway Company is closely connected with the Deutsche Bank, one of the most powerful banking institutions in Germany. This new operation is another move in Germany's ambitious project of capturing the trade of Asia Minor, the importance of which, from the point of view of British interests, should not be overlooked. As Germany's colonial ventures in Africa, Asia and the Pacific have hitherto proved anything but satisfactory, she has for some years past been trying to obtain a footing in Asia Minor by means of commercial concessions at the expense of British trade and the trade of all other countries.

The German companies to whom these concessions are granted are all more or less intimately connected with the German government, which backs up their claims by means of its ambassador at Constantinople. They are at work trying to buy up the shares of all the other railways in Asia Minor now in the possession of a Zurich bank or scattered about elsewhere. They also propose to establish a service of ferryboats between Seraglio Point on the European shore and Haidar Pasha on the Atlantic side, which is the terminus of the Anatolian railway. They are offering the Ottoman government a bait in the shape of a loan of £1,000,000 Turkish, provided the new concession is granted.

The Germans are not making much noise about their schemes in Asia Minor, but those who are in the know are confident of success. A distinguished German, who was in the confidence of the highest personages in the empire, has declared that Germany will gradually obtain an exclusive commercial monopoly throughout Asiatic Turkey. The Bagdad railway would complete the scheme, and political influence would be bound to follow.

English, Scotch and Irish.

From the London Globe.

We are glad that it is an English journal which publishes a fine eulogy of the Scot, seeing that an English publisher has just issued an attack upon that excellent race. In the present case the article goes into figures, for whose accuracy we cannot, of course, pretend to vouch, and shows in how many ways the Scot is superior both to the Englishman and the Irishman. On an average we are told the Scot earns £45 a year, the Englishman £38 and the Irishman £20. For the maintenance of roads, bridges, police, harbors and education Scotland pays £3 per head per year, as against £2 18s. in England. Scottish fishermen bring to port fish which are worth for every man, woman and child in their country 7s. 6d., while English fishermen cannot do better than 3s. 4d. worth, and Irishmen only 1s. 2d. worth. In the matter of thrift, too, each Scotsman is credited in the average of the savings bank with £5 4s., as against the £5 of the Englishman and the £2 of the Irishman. Finally, to make an end of these averages, Scotland heads the lists in births, and is the lowest in deaths. From all this we may gather that England has something to learn from Scotland, and certainly an imitation of the Scot's tenacity of purpose, his thrift and his tireless energy would be of advantage to our own working classes. But whether these figures prove that the Scot is happier and a more buoyant person than the Englishman is another matter.

From Page to Premier.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The career of Apolo Kagwa, prime minister of Uganda, who is in London to attend the coronation, has been remarkable and romantic. When very young he was a page in the court of King M'tesa, and after that ruler's death rose to the rank of steward under the notorious M'wanga. He always held aloof from the barbarities prevalent at that time, and was in consequence more than once beaten and wounded by M'wanga.

Twenty years ago Apolo came under the influence of the Church Missionary Society and has since remained a loyal and stanch friend of the missionaries, often at great personal cost. Though speaking but little English, he is no mean scholar in his own tongue and has written three books on the history and folklore of his people.

It was owing to the strong representations of Apolo, says the London Express, that M'wanga in 1890 signed the treaty with Capt. Lugard by which Uganda became a British protectorate. He was head of the forces in 1892, and ruled the country with conspicuous ability during M'wanga's flight. Had it not been for his influence the chiefs would have rebelled and the country would have had to be reconquered.

When Jackson Dined.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

While the dinner hour still clings to the noontime among country people it has advanced in the cities until now it occurs at any time between noon and midnight. And that reminds us of one of the many stories about Col. Davy Crockett. While he was a member of Congress and was at his home in Tennessee some one asked him about the dinner hour in Washington. He said the common people ate dinner at 12, the next above them at 1, the merchants at 2, the representatives at 3, the senators at 4, members of the cabinet at 5 and the Vice President at 6. "But when does the President dine?" "What! Old Hickory?" said Crockett, anxious to fix a time that would suit his idea of Jackson's greatness. "Well, he don't eat till next day!"

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