THE PARTY'S RECORD

Address of the Convention's Permanent Chairman.

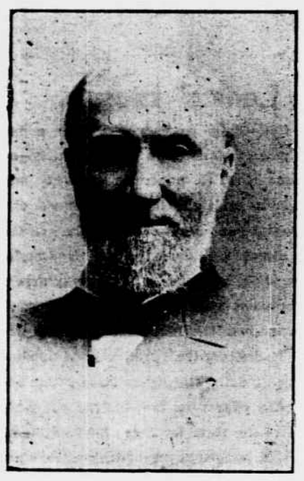
COUNTRY'S PROGRESS

CONSERVED AND ADVANCED BY THE REPUBLICANS.

Speaker Cannon Eulogizes the Benefits of Protection and Contrasts the Policies of the Democrats.

CHICAGO June 22.—Speaker Cannon on taking the chair as permanent chairman of the republican national convention, spoke as follows:

"The republican party was born with the declaration that slavery was sectional or local, and that freedom was national. It has ever been a national party, its policies benefitting every section and every man in the republic. It made its first successful contest for power in 1860, with Abraham Lincoln as its standard bearer. Secession followed. The war for the maintenance of the Union was waged for four years, and such a contest of arms the world has never seen before and freedom became universal within the borders of the republic. With a bankrupt treasury and a bankrupt credit, the party, under the lead of Lincoln, went back to the policy of Washington and wrote upon the statute books the revenue laws imposing duties on imports that would produce revenue and at the same time protect every citizen of the United States in diversifying the industries of the republic. It was a contest for free men and for free labor everywhere within our borders. The policy of protection has been the shiboleth of the republican party from that day to this. Under this policy, from an insignificant manufacturing country in 1860 by leaps and bounds, while we still remained first in agriculture among the nations of the earth, we have become more than first in manufactures. More than one-third of all the manufactured products of the whole earth is produced by American capital, by American labor, which works shorter hours than any people on earth, and has more steady employment than any people on earth, and on the average receives, conservatively stated, one and three-fourths dollars' compensation where similar labor eleswhere receive but one dollar. Our manufactured product yearly is greater than the manufactured product of the people of Great Britain, Germany and France combined, and this product is substantially consumed by our own people, finding a market within the borders of the republic, although our exports of products are rapidly growing. Last year they were over $400,000,000—29 per cent—of our total exports. It is not a few men of great wealth that make good markets, but it is the multiplied millions that work today and consume tomorrow, with interchange of their respective products amongst one another, and the prosperity of the farmer on one hand, and the operative upon the other, depend on the prosperity of each as producers of their respective products and as consumers of the products of others.



Chairman Cannon.

Home Market Greatest in the World.

"We are one harmonious whole; and if one or more of the great industries is injuriously affected those engaged in that line of production cease to be valuable customers for all the other producers in the country. If we did not sell one particle of our immense produce outside of our own borders, we would still have the best market of any people on earth. It has been said, and truly said, that our market among ourselves is of greater amount and value than the international markets of all the world, among all the peoples of the world; and while our people are seeing to it that our foreign markets shall grow—and we are now the greatest exporting nation on earth—yet it is absolutely necessary that we should see to it that we continue that policy which enables us to dominate our own markets and to continue the present and growing wage to our people.

"I can perhaps best present to you the progress of the country by stating that the wealth per capita of the United States in 1850 was $307, while in 1900 it was $1,235, and by stating further that the total wealth of the United States in 1860 was $16,000,000 and in 1900 $94,000,000, and now over $100,000,000,000.

Progress Measured by Post Office.

"But I can give a better illustration of the progress of the country under the leadership of the republican party by referring to the Post Office Department—that great service that fathers no penny of money except by the voluntary contributions of the people of the republic. Since 1860 the rates of postage have been practically reduced more than one-half. In 1860, the year that the republican party first came into power, the revenues of the Post Office Department were, in round numbers, eight and one-half millions of dollars, while the expenditures were nineteen millions—a deficit one and one-fourth times as great as the income. The revenues of the city post office of Chicago last year were greater in amount than the total postal revenues of the whole country in the year 1860. Last year the revenue of the postal service was $134,000,000, and the deficit only four millions, or less than 3 per cent, and this, too, notwithstanding the very large growth of rural free delivery, involving an expenditure of ten million dollars. This year the revenues have not been ascertained, but will safely increase by ten millions, and in the coming year by another ten millions, all of which measures, and truly measures, the commercial, the business, the social and the individual prosperity and well-being of the people.

Wolves Would Protect the Sheep.

"For more than sixty years the democratic party has denounced protection as robbery, and their cry has been, sometimes, 'a tariff for revenue only,' sometimes for 'progressive free trade throughout the world,' but whatever the expression may be, they have always been ready, when clothed with power, to run the dagger into the protective policy. And such is still the position of that party. In the closing days of the late session of Congress, Representative Cockran of New York preached the pure democratic faith; and there never was in my recollection such a demonstration as came from the democratic side of the House when, with flaming eyes and wild gesticulations and enthusiastic faces, they sprang as one man, with cheer after cheer, interrupting the business of the House, until they could mark their approval of the policy in which they believed. It is true that in magazine articles and by careful speech and sentence, here and there, men like Senator Gorman, Representative Williams and others, while denouncing protection as robbery, say that if the democratic party is clothed with power they will not destroy the system overnight, yet they each and all avow that they will journey in the direction of a tariff for revenue only, and of free trade. In other words, if they are given power, the American manufacturer and laborer will be gradually starved to death instead of being destroyed at one stroke. It reminds me of one of Aesop's fables, where the wolves proposed to the sheep that they should discharge dogs, their natural protectors, and place themselves under the protection of the wolves. Does capital on the one hand and labor on the other desire such protection?

Profits, Not Deficits, Produce Strikes.

"But the little politician cries out that strikes abound here and there in the country. Yes, they do; but contests that lead to strikes, where an adjustment is not made and where arbitration fails, are quarrels between organized labor and organized capital about the division of the profits. As has been well said by another many years ago, there were not many strikes when the democracy had full power under Grover Cleveland, because there were no profits to divide. There are profits to divide now, and with a people who work shorter hours and who are on the average more fully employed, and with a larger wage than was ever paid before in the history of the human race for a similar amount of work, they will not be led into destroying that policy which renders these things possible because of a local trouble here and there touching a division of the profits.

"But it is alleged that great industrial combinations have been formed and overcapitalized, and that they oppress their employes on the one hand and the consumer upon the other. It is true that extraordinary combinations have been formed. That they have been, in the main, capitalized to their full value, and by the aid of the printer and engraver securities have been issued in many instances to many times the value of the properties combining, is also true.

No Man Above the Law.

"The republican party, ever ready to keep pace with the industrial development of the country, has enacted legislation within the Constitution, prohibiting such combinations; and President Roosevelt, our President, and our President to be, has kept his oath to see to it that the laws are executed. And by the decisions of the highest courts the republican legislation has been sustained and the laws are being enforced. All are equal before the law—the high and the mighty, the meek and the lowly, the capitalist and the laborer, whose capital is his muscle intelligently directed; the rich and the poor—all, all have equality of opportunity before the law and all—all must abide by and obey the law. Our civilization is built upon obedience to the law. 'By this sign we conquer.'

"We enter the coming campaign with the record of the republican party, under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, feeling that we have made progress, and marked progress, along the line of law and order contemporary with the development of our material interests.

Shrinkages of Wind and Water.

"In addition to this, and as a further illustration of the condition of the country, let me call your attention to the fact that the people of the United States now have far greater wealth than the people of any other country on earth. Capntal is abundant, interest rates are decreasing and capital seeks investment. And while the law prohibits unlawful combinations great blocks of competitive private capital have been and are being invested in all the industries of the country. It can be easily foreseen that when a legitimate plant comes into competition with a plant that is capitalized for two or three times its value the overcapitalized plant will go to the wall. It is an open secret that within the last two years the shrinkage from over capitalization has been many, many hundreds of millions of dollars. The property is all there now, as it was two years ago, but the wind and the water and the gas have disappeared, greatly to the advantage of the people of the country. And yet on the average, I say again, our people are better employed and at a better wage, and have been for the last twelve months, than ever before. And notwithstanding this great shrinkage of fictitious values the millions of people throughout the country who live in the sweat of their faces do not know thereof and are not affected thereby.

The Great "Trust Buster."

"The trust buster who is always 'busting' the trusts by word but never by action, would lead the people to believe that all the production of the country is under the direction of unlawful combinations. Behold how plain a tale shall put that down. The statistics carefully and honestly gathered by the government show that competition is after all the great force that regulates production and the price. If you take all the alleged trust properties engaged in production in the year 1900 they produced 14 per cent, while the independent factories produced 86 per cent of the factory product of the country. It is impossible to permanently corner capital and muscle and the raw material which nature has produced in such abundance.

"But why multiply words? The history of the country from 1893 to 1897, for the four years under Cleveland and democracy, as compared with what we have today, tells the whole story. That of Cleveland was marked with dissension and disaster, not only to his party, but to the people, and that of McKinley and Roosevelt with harmony and prosperity unparalleled.

The Blight of Anarchy.

"The last work of a republican national convention, held at Philadelphia in the year 1900, was overwhelmingly indorsed by the American people, and the remarkably successful administration of President McKinley was continued, but in an hour of universal peace, when partisan criticism was stilled by the spread of prosperity, the blight of anarchy, imported from another shore, struck down our chief magistrate and brought the whole world to his bier as mourners. Universal sorrow stopped the pulse of industry, not in fear, but in profound respect for the memory of the man and the President who died breathing 'Thy will, not mine, be done,' for in that hour a vigorous, energetic and enthusiastic young man stood beside that death bed, pledging his life to the policies of his predecessor. We had confidence in that pledge, and nobly has it been kept. The new President took up the burden of the office with caution, but without fear, for he had the republican party behind him and the success of its policies everywhere in evidence. The last three years of the administration have been marked by the same success as those that preceded, and today, as in Philadelphia four years ago, there is no division in the republican councils as to the standard bearer of the republican party.

Peaceful Administration

"The history of civilized government is a record of peaceful administration under established policies, not of new laws or new interpretation. In the old world a new law or a new policy, affecting the general welfare of the people, is an event of a generation. In this country new laws come more frequently, but those of a general character rarely oftener than once in an administration. The McKinley administration was marked by a new tariff law, which restored prosperity; a gold standard act, which gave stability to our currency; the annexation of Hawaii; a short and triumphant war with Spain, which brought freedom to Cuba and placed Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag.

"The administration of Roosevelt has brought an end to the cry of 'imperialism' with growing civil government in the Philippines and a free and independent government in Cuba; the purchase and authorization of the Panama canal; the arbitration of the coal strike, and the decisions that trusts are amenable to the authority of law. These are some of the acts of the republican party under the administration of President Roosevelt, and there is not a responsible American citizen who dares deny that they have, one and all, been for the general good of the whole people, and that they are, one and all, indorsed by the people.

"Let us make our nominations in order and appeal to the people of the country for a renewal of power to the republican party, standing by our policies, ready to legislate where legislation would be productive of more good than evil from the economic standpoint, but refusing to legislate and lose the substance of success in a vain effort to secure the shadow that abideth not, and satisfieth not either the intellectual or material existence."

Charles Baker, sixty-three years old, conductor on a Roland Park car, Baltimore, was held up and shot by two unknown men at Lakeside, a suburban resort of North Baltimore. Baker received a bullet over the right eye. He was robbed of $14.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Temporary List Continued With Exception of the Chairman.

The committee on permanent organization, immediately following adjournment of the convention, organized by electing W. M. Johnson of New Jersey, chairman, and Governor George H. Carter of Hawaii, secretary. No other name than that of Joseph G. Cannon for permanent chairman of the convention was presented and he was accordingly nominated unanimously as were all the temporary officials, with the exception of the temporary chairman. The honorary vice presidents nominated by the several delegations were recommended as vice presidents of the convention, following which the committee adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The following were the temporary officials with the exception of the chairman:

Assistant secretaries—John R. Malloy, Ohio; James G. Cannon, New York; Thomas F. Clifford, New Hampshire; Lucien Grey, Illinois; Willett M. Spooner, Wisconsin; T. Larry Eyre, Pennsylvania; J. T. Wilson, Kentucky; Rome C. Stephenson, Indiana; John H. King, South Dakota; Walter S. Mellick, California; T. St. John Gaffney, Missouri; Edgar O. Silver, Vermont; Frank D. Waterman, New York; George W. Armstrong, Minnesota; Franklin Murphy, jr., New Jersey; Edwin C. Simms, Illinois.

Reading Clerks—W. D. Harrison, Nebraska; Dennis Alward, Michigan; E. L. Lampson, Ohio; T. W. B. Duckwall, West Virginia.

Clerk at president's desk—Asher C. Hunds, Maine.

Official reporter—Milton W. Blumenberg, District of Columbia.

Tally clerks—Fred. B. Whitney, Illinois; Geo. W. Dixon, Nebraska; Lucien Swift, jr., Minnesota.

Messenger to the secretary—Henry F. Daniels, Wisconsin.

Messenger to the chairman—Gurley Brewer, Indiana.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William F. Stone, Maryland.

First assistant sergeant-at-arms—David C. Owen, Wisconsin.

Chief of Doorkeepers—Charles S. Montell, Maryland.

Chaplains—First day, Rev. Timothy P. Frost; second day, Rev. Thomas E. Cox; third day, Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, all of Illinois.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

Appointments and Promotions in the Interior Department.

The following official changes have been made in the Department of the Interior:

Pension office—Appointments: Henry F. Sawtelle of New York and Oden R. Sudler of District of Columbia, copyists at $900. Promotions: William A. Paul of Ohio, clerk at $1,400, to $1,600; Miss Nellie S. Cusack of District of Columbia, N. Charles Newsom of Indiana, Wayne W. Cordell of Tennessee and Elmer E. VanNorsdall of Michigan, clerks at $1,200, to $1,400; Hiram A. Kingsley of Iowa, special examiner at $1,300, to clerk at $1,400; William A. Pless of Tennessee, clerk at $1,200, to special examiner at $1,300; William T. Parker of Nebraska, Sam Edelstein of Wisconsin, William A. Robinson of Michigan, Leslie V. Stafford of Indiana, Nathaniel P. Butler of Maine, Elonzo T. Morgan of West Virginia, William T. Bannerman of Wisconsin, Alexander S. Burger of Illinois, clerks at $1,000, to $1,200; John P. O'Neill of District of Columbia and James Crozier of Indiana, watchmen at $720, to copyists at $900. Reinstatement: Andrew G. Pollock of Virginia, copyist, at $900. Resignation: Samuel R. Hersey of Maryland, clerk, at $1,400; Samuel Stalberg of Pennsylvania, copyist, at $900, and Thomas W. Malone of West Virginia, watchman, at $720.

Patent office—Appointment: Ned W. Barton of New York, fourth assistant examiner at $1,200. Promotions: Audason A. Charles of Indiana, fourth assistant examiner at $1,200 to third assistant examiner at $1,400; Mrs. Lillie G. Young of North Carolina, model attendant at $800 to copyist at $900; Miss Celia E. Newland of Illinois, copyist at $720 to model attendant at $800; Miss Laura Hopkins of Indiana, laborer (classified), at $480 to copyist at $720. Resignations: George F. DeWein of New York, third assistant examiner at $1,400; Miss Lida E. Austin of Alabama, copyist at $900.

General land office—Appointments: George F. Ormsby of Ohio, William A. Findlay of Michigan, Clifford W. Crandall of Michigan and Asahel H. Denman of Washington, copyists at $900. Promotions: William H. Woodward of Nebraska, Walter P. Jones of New York, John D. Yelverton of Alabama and Edward C. Finney of Kansas, clerks at $1,600 to $1,800; Irvin Rittenhouse of Pennsylvania, Emil Molkow of the District of Columbia, Joseph H. Wood of the District of Columbia, Miss Pauline Klip of the District of Columbia, Harry S. Reger of Ohio, Hamilton F. Colman of New York, Benjamin Irvin of Oregon, Anthony F. Rice of New York, clerks at $1,400 to $1,600; Don M. Carr of Ohio, William Hornbeak of Missouri, James W. Harbaugh of Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Leonard of Colorado, Elisha B. Carrier of California and Clement S. Ucker of Ohio, clerks at $1,200 to $1,400; Bernard A. Gow of Missouri, Mrs. Grace C. Blaisdell of Michigan, Miss Mattie St. C. Woolums of eKntucky, Hugh H. Williams of Kansas, Daniel B. Miller of Illinois and Ronald W. Pugh of Kentucky, clerks at $1,000 to $1,200; Francis L. L. Hiller of Colorado, Arthur C. Beach of Missouri, Miss Mary A. Lumsdon of Maryland, Ralph S. Clinton of New York, George D. D. Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania and Mrs. May E. Lewis of Illinois, copyists at $900 to clerks at $1,000.

Office of Indian affairs—Appointments: Walter C. Strong of New Mexico and Albert A. Glaze of Minnesota, copyists at $900. Promotions: Morton L. Venable of South Carolina, clerk, $1,200 to $1,400; William R. Houtz of Virginia, clerk at $1,000, to $1,200; John McK. Syphax of Pennsylvania, Robert C. Gulley of the District of Columbia and David T. Gochenour of Virginia, copyists at $900 to clerks at $1,000. Resignation: Mrs. Julia Henderson of New York, clerk at $1,400.

CUSTODIAN OF THE FLAG.

Pleasant Berth to Be Given a Naval Petty Officer.

Lieut. David F. Sellers of the navy has been charged with the delicate and important duty of finding a suitable petty officer in the navy for assignment to duty at the White House in charge of the national flag, displayed over the residence of the President. As is well known, the flag is used to indicate that the President is at home. It is raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset in strict accordance with military regulations. Different sizes of flags are used according to the weather, from a small storm flag to the standard post flag. Owing to the many mishaps which have occurred in the past to the flag on the White House it has been concluded that its proper use and care is a sufficient duty for one man. Heretofore the raising and lowering of the flag has been intrusted to one of the men around the house having numerous other duties to attend to, consequently it has happened that the flag has been flown in distress, that is with the Union down, when there was no occasion for such a signal, and at other times the man in charge has forgotten to raise or lower it at the proper times or to change it to suit the changed conditions of the weather. To meet these conditions, which have sometimes proved embarrassing, it has been decided to have a capable man at the White House, whose sole duty it shall be to look after the flag. In looking for such a man it was natural the authorities should favorably consider the selection of a petty officer of the navy as all such officers have had at least twenty years' service on shipboard and are thoroughly familiar with all the regulations and customs governing the display of the national emblem. Lieut. Sellers is one of the President's military aids and he is also connected with the enlistment division of the bureau of navigation, and so is well informed regarding the records of the men from whom the selection is to be made. The choice will undoubtedly fall upon some man who has rendered conspicuously meritorious service and who may, by receiving this pleasant assignment, receive some recognition for his services.

ST. VINCENT'S EXERCISES.

Closing Program of the Academy Yesterday Largely Attended.

St. Vincent's Academy of St. Patrick's parish held its final exercises in Carroll Institute Hall yesterday in the presence of a very large audience. The children rendered the following program: Gypsy Chorus, Schumann, seniors; salutatory, Miss Barrett; Won't You Play House, Verner, Minims; duet, Dance of the Fairies, Miller, Misses M. Lyons and S. Murray; the Roses' Secret, Miss M. Lucas; vocal solo, Violets, Wright, Miss Irene Kemno; The Cycle Race, Holst, Misses I. Cusick and M. Cosgrove; There, Little Girl, Don't Cry, Campion, juniors; recitation and tableaux, Misses M. Joyce and A. Lepley; Ave Maria, Millard, Miss Irene Kemno; recitation, Early Rising, Miss Teresa Hallam.

Trial scene from the Merchant of Venice—Duke, Miss G. Burns; Portia, Miss M. Hunter; Shylock, Miss A. Lepley; Antonio, Miss M. Desses; Bassanio, Miss M. McClure; Gratiano, Miss B. Price; Nerissa, Miss M. Joyce.

Chanson des Alpes, Ryder, Miss M. Cosgrove; Jack and Jill, Ford, seniors; valedictorian, Miss A. Lepley.

There were four graduates in the commercial course. Rev. Dr. Stafford, in his address to the graduates, said that next year the school will assemble in the handsomest school building in Washington, and that the commencement will be held in the handsomest hall in Washington. He congratulated the sisters and pupils on the excellent progress made during the year, and said the school had been a source of unfailing pride and gratification to him.

Beginning July 5, This store will close at 5 p.m. daily except Saturdays—then at 9 p.m.

S. KANN SONS & CO.

8th St. & Pa. Ave. "THE BUSY CORNER."

Going Away? Shop by mail. Greatest bargains of the year in midsummer. Watch the papers.

Sale of 2,500 Neckwear Samples.

12½c. For 25c. Kinds | HALF PRICE. Not More Than 2 of a Kind. | 25c. For 50c. Kinds

OUR buyer secured from a maker the best part of the samples used this season by his drummers. These are all extra well made, and kinds that are most suitable for summer wear, being mostly stocks, although a few yokes were included. The purchase price was half what this Neckwear ordinarily brings, and it is to be sold at half price.

At 12½c.

Choice of 480 pretty Stocks, in about 250 different styles. The lot embraces—
Lawn Stocks, Etamine Stocks, Pique Stocks, Madras Stocks, Villa Cloth Stocks, Embroidered Mull Stocks, Linen Stocks, Fagoted Stocks, Lawn Collar and Cuff Sets, Feather-stitching Collar and Cuff Sets.
These are shown in white and colors.

At 25c.

Choice of about 300 different styles—MOSTLY HAND-MADE.
These are in all-white and white with color combinations, also colors.
Linen Stocks, Val. Lace Stocks, Embroidered Linen Stocks, Net Stocks, Applique Stocks, Four-in-Hand Ties, Persian Stocks, Ascot Ties,
A small lot of about 6 dozen Collar and Cuff Sets, in pretty dainty styles—not more than two of a kind. The collar alone is worth the price of the set. 50c. kinds, for.....25c.

$1 Yokes, 50c.

India Linon Yokes, trimmed in champagne color medallions, collar of fagoting with lace top.
Etamine Yokes with medallions of white Pt. Venise.
All-over Lace Yokes.
India Linon Yokes, trimmed in bands of Renaissance buttons.
Fagoted Yokes, trimmed in Teneriffe wheels.
We have received a new shipment of Fine BLACK YOKES.

50c. Yokes, 25c.

Yokes of white and blue and white etamine, trimmed in Val. lace and fagoting.
Lawn Yokes, trimmed in medallions and fagoting.
Lawn Yokes, handkerchief effect trimmed in Val. lace.
Lawn Yokes, trimmed in medallions and fagoting.
Lawn Yokes, handkerchief effect, trimmed in wide bands of lace insertion.
Lawn Yokes, trimmed in imitation Maltese lace and teneriffe wheels.
Lawn Yokes, trimmed in heavy cord applique and fish net medallions.
Lawn Yokes, with fagoted stock and border.
Lawn Yokes, trimmed in Pt. Venise lace band and collar.

Interest Keeps up In the HOSIERY SALE.

Women purchasers tell us they were never offered such bargains before. That was our claim in the first announcement.

It means 19c. for sample Hosiery worth up to = 39c. | It means 35c. for sample hosiery worth up to = = 75c.

Six lots of Hosiery, for women and children, 25c. kind, at 19c.
One lot of 35c. Hosiery at 25c.
One lot of 39c. Hosiery at 29c.
One lot of 35c. and 50c. Infants' Hosiery at 19c.
Two lots of 50c. Hosiery at 29c.
One lot of Children's 35c. Hosiery at 19c.
First Floor.

The Following Extraordinary Cut Prices Are for Tomorrow (Thursday) Only.

39c. Short Kimonas, 25c. — Figured and Polka Dot Lawn, trimmed in white India linon. Second Floor.

50c. Gingham Skirts, 44c. — Fine Striped Gingham, deep ruffle, felled seams and fitted tops. Second Floor.

19c. Infants' Long Slips, 14c. — Made of good quality cambric, box pleat down the center front and ruffles at neck and sleeves. Second Floor.

25c. Linen Center Pieces, 15c. — Center Pieces of pure linen, size 18 by 18 inches; stamped or plain, finished with drawn work border and hemstitched edges. Art Dept., First Floor.

5c. Machine Articles, 3c. — Sewing Machine Oil Cans—Screw Drivers—3-oz. bottle Best Sewing Machine Oil—Sewing Machine Belts that fit any machine. Any tomorrow at 3c. Fourth Floor.

25c. Victor Needles, 14c. — Regularly sell 300 for 25c. Cut to 14c. for a day. Fourth Floor.

$1.25 Lawn Chairs, 98c. — Also called Steamer Chairs; adjustable, heavy canvas back; well made and finely finished. Fourth Floor.

$3.85 Lawn Swings, $3.49 — Lawn Swings, natural wood finish braces, painted uprights. It accommodates two or more. Fourth Floor.

$1.49 Wigwams, 98c. — Indian Wigwams with Indian designs and feathers, suitable for children 2 to 5 years. Can be set up in or out of doors. Fourth Floor.

$1.98 Lawn Settees, $1.69 — Lawn Settees, 6½ feet long, seat and back of hardwood slats; painted braces; easy folding. Fourth Floor.

19c. Caramels, 12c. — Ice Cream Caramels, paper wrapped. Delicious.

$2.50 Umbrellas, $1.39 — Men's and Women's Fine Tape-edge Union Taffeta Umbrellas. Those for women have long sterling silver posts, silver knobs, burnt ivory and pearl handles. The men's have imported horn handles with sterling band. High-grade umbrellas for $1.39. First Floor.

35c. Window Screens, 21c. — Best York Wire Window Screens, dark walnut frame, 30 inches high, 37 inches extension. Third Floor.

15c. Matting, 9c. — Seamless China Matting, corded selvage, reversible patterns, good colors. Any quantity sold, for the one day—THURSDAY. Third Floor.

39c. Box Paper, 21c. — Popular Handkerchief Writing Paper, Swiss Linen, with ⅜ hemstitched border, in pretty tints and pure white.

12½c. Cannon Cloth, 11c. — 36 inches wide. Heavy thread. Has the appearance of a linen fabric. Domestics—First Floor.

50c. Fiction, 21c. — Paper-covered editions of popular fiction, such as In the Palace of the King—Captain Close and Sergeant Croesus—Madam Bohemia—The Sign of the Seven Sins—The Hearts' Highway—A Set of Rogues—By Right of Sword—The City of Mystery—A Gentleman Player. Third Floor.

$1 Black Silk, 59c. — Called Tourist Silk because it is specially adapted for making garments suitable for wear when traveling. It is 27 inches wide and a soft bright weave. Strong enough to stand all sorts of hard wear, and does not wrinkle easily. First Floor.

Wash Belts, 9c. — Wash Belts of white duck, in all sizes; 3 inches wide; nickel or gilt buckles.

19c. Complexion Cream, 12c. — Barnard's Complexion Cream—splendid for sunburn, and the like.

Short Lengths 12½c. to 69c. Fabrics
On the bargain tables tomorrow at 7¾c. No lot guaranteed to last an hour. Come early.

These are the remainder of the season's accumulation in our Wash Goods Section.
The lot consists of practically every kind of washable dress material:
Percales, Danish Cloth, Voile Suitings, Gingham, Madras, Seersuckers, Lawns, Batiste, Nub Voile Suiting, Linen Batiste, Plain Voile, Imported Shirting Madras, Silk Effects, Linen Suitings, Organdies, Silk Mulls, Anderson's Scotch Gingham, Dimities, Champagne Pongee-Roman Satin-stripe Voiles, Crepe Jacqueline.

10c. to 15c. Dress Dress Shields, 6c. — Dress Shields in all sizes. Notion Dept.

10c. Lace Pins, 8c. — Lace Pins, in pearl, gun metal and turquoise, 3 and 6 on card.

12½c. Towels, 9c. — 300 dozen Bleached and Unbleached Turkish Towels, large size.

20c. Lace Beading, 10c. — 15 cartons of French Valenciennes Lace Beading. Doz. yards for 10c.

8c. and 10c. Embroideries, 5½c. — Special lot of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, in a large range of openwork and neat patterns.

12½c. India Linon, 9c. — One case of sheer India Linon, 40 inches wide.

25c. Cream Voile, 19c. — 36-inch Cream Voile that is WASHABLE.

39c. Black Mohair, 25c. — 36-inch Black Sicilian Mohair, an excellent quality.

23c. Percaline, 11½c. — 36-inch Guaranteed Fast Black Beetle Percaline, a light weight lining, suitable for summer underskirts.

$1.50 to $3 Oxfords, 50c. — Women's Oxfords, sizes 1 to 3, A, B and C widths, with patent tips, Cuban and French heels. Second Floor.

$7.98 Wash Walking Suits, $5.00 — 50 strictly Tailor-made Fancy Cotton Cheviot Walking Suits, collarless Norfolk jacket with full puff sleeves, finished with white kid belt, 7-gore walking length skirt. These are in light and dark gray, blue, tan, brown and green. These are perfectly washable, and will save wearing woolen suits. Second Floor.

29c. Ribbed Vests, 12½c. — Women's Swiss and Richelieu Ribbed Vests, of gauze lisle, low neck, no sleeves, silk tape neck and arms, crochet edge finish. These are "seconds" of 25c. Vests.

50c. and 75c. Straw Hats, 25c. — Women's Untrimmed Straw Hats in all good shapes, BLACK ONLY. Second Floor.

12½c. Ribbons, 8c. — 3 and 3½-inch Fancy Stripe Ribbons in good colors.

89c. White Waists, 59c. — White Persian Lawn Waists of fine sheer material, broad pleats to the bust on each side, broad cluster of pin tucking down the front, tucked back; tab stock; large sleeves. Only two will be sold to a buyer. Second Floor.

10c. and 12½c. Gingham, 5c. — Genuine Red Seal and A. F. C. Ginghams, lengths 2 to 12 yards; mostly light colors, such as pink, old rose, etc. Third Floor.

$7 Acme Gas Ranges, $3.98 — These Gas Ranges have 2 patent double burners on top, with mammoth double burner under large oven; guaranteed good cookers. Third Floor.

18c. Table Oilcloth, 9c. — 5-4 width, in fancy designs only. Third Floor.

39c. Cake Stands, 22c. — Crystal Glass Cake Stands, handsome rosebud design, 9-inch size. Third Floor.