LANSBURGH & BRO.

Great Values
From Our
Remnant Dept.

300 Ladies' Coats, in heavy and medium weight, in desirable colors—"not this season's styles," but can be easily altered.

Values---	$10.00	$12.00	$15 & $20
To Close--	$3.33	$4.00	$5.00

And a variety of mixed lots in $15.00 and $20.00 qualities, "all former season's styles," $2.50.

10 Ladies' Bicycle Suits, in all-wool mixtures, reduced from $8.00 to $2.50.

25 Ladies' Separate All-wool Bicycle Skirts, reduced from $3.50 to $1.25.

A few Ladies' Outing Blazers, reduced from $2.00 to 75c.

Shoulder Shawls—

Were---	50c	75c	$1.25
Now---	25c	39c	69c

A large line 12½c and 15c Spring Dress Goods, 8c yard.

Many varieties of 18c and 25c Woolen Dress Goods, 12½c yard.

Remnant Dept., 3d floor.

Lansburgh & Bro
420 to 426 Seventh Street.

Great Sacrifice of Fine Furniture and Carpets!

We are busy clearing the way for new spring goods, and stocks in all departments have suffered a great reduction in price in order to accomplish the work quickly and completely.

Cheaper On Credit Than Elsewhere for Cash!

Our prices are a revelation to those who have been buying from the cash stores, and no matter how small our prices are you are always perfectly welcome to credit. Pay for what you get, as you can spare the money—weekly or monthly. Carpets made, lined, and laid free.

GROGAN'S Mammoth Credit House,
817, 819, 821, 823 7th Street N. W.,
Between H and I Sts.

KNABE
Pianos
Other Make Uprights at All Prices.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
Wm. Knabe & Co.,
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THE MODERN GROCERY.
'Phone, 1053.
COFFEE—Choice Java and Mocha, 33c. per lb. Have you purchased from anyone who sells at 33c., 35c., and 38c. per lb?
RICHARD H. GASKINS,
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ja17-1mo,em

Original
Long Loaf. Grandma's. Square Loaf. Old Homestead.
Our THE BOSTON BAKING CO. BREAD Label.
YOUR Grocer sells it.
BEST bread in town.
OUR whole wheat aids digestion.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 c.

Fire Alarm Statistics.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

During 1899 the fire department answered 957 alarms, and while the reports for all of the cities for the year have not been issued yet, a comparison with the annual reports for 1898 shows a startling record. The only cities with a larger number of "runs" were Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, New York, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee—all cities much larger than Indianapolis.

The records of the cities of near the same population were as follows:

Cities.	Population.	Number of Alarms.
San Francisco	350,000	824
Denver	170,000	422
Washington, D. C.	285,000	642
Louisville	225,000	595
New Orleans	275,000	394
Detroit	205,000	846
Minneapolis	225,000	907
Kansas City	200,000	820
Jersey City	200,000	430
Newark, N. J.	280,000	367
Buffalo	400,000	890
Cincinnati	373,000	925

The great majority of the fires in Indianapolis are caused by overheated stoves, defective flues and grates, resulting from the use of natural gas.

Easy to Take Easy to operate—is true only of Hood's Pills, the best, mildest, most cathartic ever offered the people. Prepared by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O.
Saturday and Sunday, February 10 and 11.

STATE REPORTS RECEIVED

The Second Day's Session of the Woman Suffragists.

A Comprehensive Statement by Mrs. Ellen Powell Thompson of the Work That Has Been Done in the District of Columbia—The Financial Condition of the Association.

The second day's session of the National American Woman Suffrage Association began this morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of Our Father, corner Thirteenth and L streets northwest.

The convention was called to order by Miss Susan B. Anthony. The first speaker introduced by Miss Anthony was Elenora M. Babcock, Chairman of Committee on Press Work. The recording secretary, Alice Stone Blackwell, read the minutes of yesterday's sessions, which were adopted as read.

The reports of the various State Presidents was in order next. Mrs. Cranston, President of the State Association of Delaware, submitted her report. She was followed by Mrs. Thomas of Georgia.

The report of Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association, was read, which was as follows:

"From January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900, receipts amounted to $10,339.71; expenditures $9,386.08, leaving a balance of $925.63.

"In the year 1899, forty-two States and Territories paid auxiliary dues, being a gain of five States over last year. The four States paying the largest dues this year, are New York, Massachusettes, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. Nebraska is the State showing the largest gain, having nearly doubled its membership since the last convention, and having established headquarters at Omaha."

Mrs. Upton also reported "that although some of the States did not show financial gain, all of the work was in better condition, on a more stable basis than it ever has been."

The report of the treasurer was adopted as read, and a vote of thanks extended to her for the faithful performance of her duties.

After this the reports of the State Presidents were continued. Cartharine Waugh McCulloch, of Illinois, in her report covering the work of the association in Illinois, expressed her satisfaction with the progress of the work in her State. The report of the State President of Indiana was read by the corresponding secretary of the association, Mrs. Avery. The report of Ellen Powell Thompson, for the District of Columbia is as follows:

"The organization of equal suffragists in the District of Columbia is steadily increasing in numbers and strength of purpose and efficiency. At present it consists of the Woman Suffrage Association, the Junior Suffrage Club, and a delegate organization form these two associations called the Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia, the latter answering to and exercising the same functions as the State organization in the States.

"The Woman Suffrage Association includes in its membership men and women who are in favor of equal suffrage, and who will work for its attainment. Its meetings are held monthly and are devoted not alone to the discussion of equal suffrage, but to the presentation of economic and sociological subjects bearing upon the exercise of the elective franchise.

"The Junior Suffrage Club is thought to be an unique organization in the movement. It is composed of younger people of both sexes. It holds monthly meetings, at which are presented and discussed questions generally bearing upon the proper exercise and value of the right of suffrage.

"The fundamental principles underlying the work of these bodies, is to present the truth and justice of their claim, the desirability and expediency of their speedy adoption in our political organizations, and the education and instruction of members in the just, intelligent and proper exercise of the right of franchise when the 'good time coming comes!'

"The Equal Suffrage Association holds two meetings annually, at which is transacted the necessary business to properly co-ordinate, stimulate, and develop the work of the other associations.

"There is place, and sufficient material in the District of Columbia to form other suffrage clubs, and a strong effort will be made to effect such organizations within the coming year.

"It is gratifying to be able to report an increasing interest and enthusiasm in the cause of equal suffrage in Washington.

"Probably in no community in the civilized world do the people have so little voice, so little influence, in their own social government as here. It would seem that nearly all the fundamental principles of a free representive government are violated in our case.

"Our District Government does not 'derive its powers from the expressed consent of the governed.' Our rulers, often alien, are appointed without consulting us, and kept in power, regardless of our wishes. We are taxed without our consent and without representation. The have no voice in the expenditure of revenues so derived. We often fail to get laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good passed. In fact, we are 'subject to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution,' even if acknowledged by technical law.

"That under these conditions—for which we ask the sympathy of the National Association—we can maintain a vigorous and growing organization for equal suffrage justifies me in reporting that we have the cause deep at heart, and can be counted on as reliable and earnest workers. The greatest obstacle we have to contend with is the conservatism and lack of understanding among women of the practical value suffrage would be to them in securing and defending the rights, privileges, and powers which they now hold by sufferance only.

"We conduct a campaign of education among the working women of Washington, especially among those in public office, upon this subject, and our efforts have a large and continually increasing measure of success. We pledge ourselves to never rest until we have enrolled every working woman in Washington in the membership of our organization."

Some New Crimes.

(From the Forum.)

The theft of a lamp is larceny; it may be a Roman lamp or a Greek lamp, an oil lamp or an electric lamp. Whether it constitutes grand larceny or petit larceny will in certain States of the Union depend not upon its age or newness, but upon its market value. On the other hand, there are a great number of modern crimes which could not have been committed in ancient days because the instruments for their perpetration did not exist. They are the outcome of modern civilization and they require new legislation.

The tapping of a telegraph wire is a modern form of highway robbery. In the old days the method was to waylay the courier on the road and to rob him of his purse or of his message. The formula of the modern highwayman is not "Stand and deliver," but simply "Deliver!" And he may get a message from the lightning courier which may be worth more to him than a well-filled purse. But there is nothing to be gained by indiscriminate tapping. It is some special message or information that the thief is looking for, possibly for its effect on the stock market or on other business ventures, but the use of cipher codes renders the tapping of telegraph wires of little avail even in time of war, unless the code as well as the message has been stolen. For the tapping of power or light lines the modern highwayman comes in out of the rain. He can do his business better indoors by attacking the electric meter, confusing its calculations, and thus getting more current than he pays for. Such at least seems to be the implication of recent statutes.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained a company of young people at dinner last night. The guests gathered about the flower decked table were the Hon. Lillian and Hon. Sybil Pauncefote, Miss Cassini, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Elizabeth Adams, Miss Warder, Miss Bates, the Misses Hay, Mr. Bromley, Sir Charles Eliot, the Marquis Romano, Baron Herman, Mr. Max Muller, Mr. William Astor Chanler, Mr. Walter Berry, Mr. J. C. Lodge, and Mr. Henry Adams, jr.

A large company was also entertained at dinner last night by Senator and Mrs. Hanna. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hill, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Justice and Mrs. Brown, Justice and Mrs. White, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Gosline, Miss Phelps, and Senator Allison.

The Commissioner of Patents and Mrs. Charles H. Duell gave a dinner last night. Their guests were the Speaker and Mrs. Henderson, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Daehler, of New York; Mrs. John O. Evans and Representative Lovering of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Dalzell was the hostess at a dainty luncheon, yesterday, when her guests of honor were the young ladies now visiting at the White House, and Miss Kitzmiller, her house guest. The company invited to meet them included Miss Fodle, who accompanied Miss Barber to Washington; Miss Pierson, of Philadelphia; Miss Rickley, Miss Talmage, Miss White, Miss Warner, Miss Parker, Miss Holl, Miss Sheridan, Miss Archibald, Miss Allen, Miss Evans, Miss Wamelink, Miss Collin, Miss Hemenick and Miss Carpenter.

Mrs. Binger Hermann and Miss Hermann entertained a large gathering of friends at a tea yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6.

The first parlor, in which the guests were received, was fragrant with cut flowers, and garlands of smilax wreathed the mantel and chandeliers. In the tea room delicate pink prevailed throughout the floral decorations, the refreshment table being ornamented with dozens of beautiful La France roses.

The following ladies assisted the hostess in receiving: Mrs. Carter, wife of the Senator from Montana; Mrs. Van Devanter, Mrs. T. C. Noyes, Mrs. Harry Moses, Mrs. Furlong, the Misses Shoup, the Misses Stewart, Miss Keim, and Miss Swazey.

Judge and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner last night, when their guests included the Spanish Minister and the Duchess d'Arcos, Senator Depew and Miss Paulding, Mrs. Fred Grant, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and Major McCawley.

A pleasant occurrence of yesterday afternoon was the tea given by Mrs. Warren, wife of the Senator from Wyoming. The residence, 1848 Wyoming Avenue, was prettily decorated with foliage plants and red-hued blossoms. In the centre of the tea table stood an immense bouquet of Meteor roses, and broad satin ribbons of deep red, Mrs. Warren's favorite color, extended from the four corners of the table to the central chandelier. The hostess, in a reception gown of the same beautiful shade, was assisted in welcoming her guests by Mrs. Richards and Miss Richards, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. L. C. Baker, Mrs. Okie, Mrs. Van Devanter, all of Wyoming; Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Parks, Mrs. Hardesty, Mrs. Williams, Miss Parsons, Miss McCrelliss, Miss Taylor, and Miss Hopkins.

Miss Susan B. Anthony will be the guest of honor at a tea to be given by Mrs. J. B. Henderson, of Boundary Castle, on February 15.

At the lecture to be given by Achibshop Keane, at Lafayette Square Opera House, on the afternoon of February 23, for a local charity, the speaker will be introduced by Senator Depew. A musical programme will be contributed by the Marine Band. The patronesses are Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Root, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. Fred Rodgers, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Chatard, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mrs. William S. Cowles, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. Reyburn, Mrs. Brinton Stone, Mrs. Henley Smith, Mrs. Stephen Rand, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Gillet, Mrs. Cabot Lodge, Mme. Azpiroz, Mme. De Perez, Miss Paulding, Mrs. General Miles, Countess Esterhazy, Mrs. L. de M. Sweat, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, Mrs. Ffoulke, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. W. E. Montgomery, the Misses Patten, Mrs. Maurice F. Egan, Mrs. Stanley Mathews, Mrs. Bayne, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Olmsted, and the Duchess d'Arcos.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wilson have sent out invitations for a dance to be given at Rauscher's, Monday evening, February 19, in compliment to Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Duncan.

Mrs. James H. Davidson has cards out for a reception Tuesday evening February 20, from 8 to 11, at the Wellington.

Madame Wu will not receive today, but will be at home next Friday for the last time this season.

THE ERIE TELEPHONE COMBINE.

A Meeting on Monday to Increase the Capital Stock.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 9.—The second step toward the consolidation of the Michigan telephone companies will be taken next Monday when the stockholders of the Erie system will meet in this city to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company from $2,500,000 to $10,000,000. C. J. Glidden, of the Erie system has sent out notices for the meeting, accompanied by an explanation showing why and for what the extra capital will be needed. He offers to exchange stock with the New State Telephone stockholders, dollar for dollar, and with Detroit houses at the rate of one for two. The balance of the stock will be sold to get money to extend the service.

The entire capitalization and indebtedness of the three companies is about $5,000,000, but Mr. Glidden declares that it is necessary to have twice that amount represented by stock in order to carry out the plans of the Erie system. The Michigan Bell Telephone Company last year paid 2 1-2 per cent on its capital. The Detroit paid 1 1-4 although it ran in debt and the New State line paid something, but all of them together did not pay 4 per cent on a $500,000 valuation. Mr. Glidden thinks that he will be able, in time, to make all three pay 4 per cent or better on a ten million capital.

The stockholders in the Detroit and New State, who were not parties to the original deal, are suspicious of the fair promises of President Glidden and evince an unwillingness to ratify the deal or part with their stock at the rate of two for one.

Planning Improvements in Havana.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 9.—Mayor Bowden this morning received a cable despatch from General Ludlow, Military Commander of the Province of Havana, requesting that full details of the sanitation plan in use in this city be sent to him at once as he wishes to change the system in Havana. Mayor Bowden at once sent the general copies of the State law in regard to sanitation.

M'GIFFERT STANDS FIRM

Ready to Answer the Charge of Heresy Made Against Him.

The Professor of the Union Theological Seminary to Appear Before the New York Presbytery Monday—His Line of Defence—He Has No Intention of Relinquishing the Contest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, will appear before the New York Presbytery next Monday to answer to the charges of heresy which will be presented by the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch. Dr. Birch asserted some time ago that he would bring these charges before the next meeting of the Presbytery and press them to a final decision.

So great has been the interest taken in the forthcoming trial by Presbyterians all over the country that it is said the commissioners now being chosen by Presbyteries to attend the General Assembly of that denomination, which will meet in St. Louis in May, are being selected with a view to their possible vote on Dr. McGiffert's alleged heretical teachings.

Dr. Birch, it is believed, has behind him a large proportion of the church membership, so far as the interpretation put upon Prof. McGiffert's views is concerned, but it is not considered at all certain that the General Assembly will be made up of men who will care to consider these views, and possibly make them more dangerous, by denouncing them as heretical. This same danger, it is said, confronts the New York Presbytery, and it has made Dr. McGiffert, according to some of his opponents, very bold and led him to invite a trial.

As to his defence before the Presbytery, Prof. McGiffert has refused to say publicly what it would be, but he has talked freely with his friends, and it is pretty generally known among them what line of defence he will take.

He has said that he hopes to be able to show that his real doctrinal position has been misunderstood, and he will try to convince the New York Presbytery, to which he belongs, that he is in substantial accord with the doctrinal statements laid down by the last General Assembly to fit his case.

He feels that the Presbyterian Church, in taking the stand it has in the statements referred to, and in its general trend of doctrinal assertion during the last decade, is not progressive and up to the best in modern research and scholarship.

According to his friends, he entertains not the slightest intention of relinquishing the contest or of voluntarily withdrawing from Presbyterian membership. These views were expressed by Prof. McGiffert at the seminary Wednesday. It is known, however, that he has sent no statement to members of the Presbytery, does not intend to do so, and will not yield a single point to his opponents until compelled to do so. All of his friends in and out of the seminary affirm this.

Prof. McGiffert's position is the subject of a great deal of controversy in and out of the Presbyterian denomination. The failure of the trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs and the fact that he has since been received with favor into the Episcopal Church have only added interest to the forthcoming trial of Dr. McGiffert.

A prominent clergyman said yesterday that the McGiffert trial, it may be predicted even at this early hour, will follow the course of the trial of Dr. Briggs.

Opponents of Prof. McGiffert assert that he is courting notoriety, and that he will use every endeavor to have his case taken up by the highest of the Presbyterian tribunals.

AN ERA OF GREAT WEALTH.

A Treasury Statement Which Shows Remarkable Figures.

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has issued the following statement:

"Every year's developments seem to justify the assertion that this is a 'billion-dollar country.' The year 1899 brought our foreign commerce for the first time past the two-billion-dollar line, and the month of February, 1900, shows our money in circulation for the first time as more than two billion dollars.

"Thus by a curious coincidence the announcement of two billions of foreign commerce and two billions of money in circulation are made within a single month, the totals indicating that the two-billion-dollar line had been crossed in our commerce for 1899, having been only completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics on January 14, while the Treasury Bureau of Loans and Currency on February 1 announced that the total money in circulation had also crossed the two-billion-dollar line, while gold and gold certificates alone had crossed the 800-million-dollar line.

"The total foreign commerce for the year 1899 was $2,074,345,242, while the total money in circulation on February 1 was $2,003,149,355. The use of ten figures with which to show the business conditions of the country is indeed becoming surprisingly frequent. The tables of the December 'Summary of Commerce and Finance' shows, for instance the total resources of national banks at $4,475,343,921; the latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows the deposits in savings banks to be $2,230,366,954; the total resources of all banks in the United States are given by the same report as $5,196,177,381, and the latest number of the 'Summary of Commerce and Finance' shows the December clearing house returns of all cities outside of New York at $3,012,896,144, and those of the city of New York at $5,348,285,867.

"The announcement that the money in circulation in the United States has for the first time crossed the two-billion-dollar line also calls attention to the fact that the amount of money for each individual is greater today than ever before. The Treasury Bureau of Loans and Currency publishes each month a statement of the amount of money in circulation, and by combining with this the actuary's estimate of population, presents a monthly statement of the amount of money in circulation per capita.

"This statement puts the population on February 1, 1900, at 77,116,000, the money in circulation at $2,003,149,355, and the circulation per capita at $25.98. This gives a larger per capita than in any earlier month in the history of the country. On February 1, 1899, it was $25.42; on February 1, 1898, $23.42; on February 1, 1897, $23.05, and on February 1, 1896, $22.47."

A Horse With an Appetite.

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

Mr. Thomas T. Gwin, jr., of 2116 West North Avenue, is the owner of a horse named Dewey, whose eccentricities are, perhaps, unparalleled.

Dewey's chief peculiarity is his appetite, which is of the ostrich variety. Mr. Gwin has yet been unable to discover anything that he will not eat. The animal is fed one-half peck of grain three times a day, which is regarded as an ample allowance for any ordinary horse. Not satisfied with this, Dewey eats anythin he can reach. A few days ago a heavy woolen blanket was tied about him for warmth. During the night Dewey ate nearly all of the blanket, leaving nothing but a few pieces of torn cloth in his stall. He has also been known to eat turkey bones, oatmeal, potatoes, newspapers, banana stems, and bread.

Some weeks ago he ate up, said Mr. Gwin yesterday, a large black shawl which had been placed in the buggy as a covering. His latest feat occured in a blacksmith shop, where he was being shod.

A large pile of shavings, sawdust, and small pieces of wood was lying in one corner of the shop, and somehow Dewey got his head down in the pile. He devoured the heap with evident relish. None of his extraordinary gastronomic feats, Mr. Gwin says, affects the horse's health or digestion in the least, and he does his thirty miles a day with his accustomed speed and energy.

The Popular Store.

You Want
One of These
$7.50, $10, $12.50, and $15 Suits
For
$5.25

In the lot you'll find Suits made of Cassimeres, Cheviots, and Worsteds, in stripes, pin checks, and Scotch mixture patterns. Made in single and double-breasted styles. Some are lined with farmer's satin, others serge and Italian lined. Half French-faced and sewed with the best dyed silk. Every Suit guaranteed for quality and wear.

4 Rousing Men's Furnishings Specials:

50c Men's Neckwear, 35c.

A handsome assortment of Men's Silk Puffs, in beautiful stripes, cross-bar plaid, and check effects. Silk lined. Sold everywhere for 50c. Special drive for (3 for $1.

39c Men's Neckwear, 21c.

This lot consists of four-in-hands, puffs, and imperials. In elegant designs and patterns. A 39c neckwear for 21c.

50c Men's Underwear, 29c.

Men's Heavy Derby Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, in blue and brown; the 50c grades at 29c.

75c Men's Percale Shirts, 39c.

Closing out this entire stock of Men's Percale Shirts—well made and finished with the newest ideas in shirtmaking—your choice of all shades and effects. Separate cuffs with every shirt. Worth 75c. for 39c.

Samuel Friedlander & Co
416—Seventh Street—416

STOPPING A STAMPEDE.

How a Cowboy Did It at the Peril of His Life.

(From the Boston Journal.)

"One of the slickest things I ever saw in my life," said a veteran army officer the other day, "was a cowboy stopping a cattle stampede. A herd of about 600 or 800 had got frightened at something and broke away pellmell, with their tails in the air and the bulls at the head of the procession. But Mr. Cowboy didn't get excited at all when he saw the herd was going straight for a high bluff, where they would certainly tumble down into the canyon and be killed.

"You know that when a herd like that gets to going it can't stop, no matter whether the cattle rush to death or not. Those in the rear crowd those ahead, and away they go. I wouldn't have given a dollar a head for that herd, but the cowboy spurred up his mustang, made a little detour, came in right in front of the herd, cut across their path at a right angle, and then galloped leisurely on the edge of that bluff, halted and looked around at that wild mass of beef coming right toward him. He was as cool as a cucumber, though I expected to see him killed and was so excited I could not speak.

"Well, sir, when the leaders had got within about a quarter of a mile of him, I saw them try to slack up, though they could not do it very quickly. But the whole herd seemed to want to stop, and when the cows and steers in the rear got about where the cowboy had cut across their path I was surprised to see them stop and commence to nibble at the grass. Then the whole herd stopped, wheeled, straggled back and went to fighting for a chance to eat where the rear guard was.

"You see, that cowboy had opened a big bag of salt he had brought out from the ranch to give the cattle, galloped across the herd's course and emptied the bag. Every critter sniffed that line of salt, and, of course, that broke up the stampede. But I tell you it was a queer sight to see that man out there on the edge of that bluff quietly rolling a cigarette, when it seemed as if he'd be lying under 200 tons of beef in about a minute and a half."

The Economic Value of Africa.

(Col. H. G. Prout, in the Engineering Magazine.)

Is the African continent worth conquest and occupation by white men? Unquestionably, parts of it are. As years go by and and the world becomes more crowded, parts of Africa not worth occupation will be valuable, and even to-day considerable areas are worth the white man's while. These are already mostly under British control. Mr. Stead has said, "everything in Africa that pays dividends lies within the sphere peg d out for J in Bull by his adventurous sons."

Lower Egypt is a garden. Mr. Penfield, lately United States Consul General in Egypt, says that its population is 928 per square mile and that it has increased 44½ per cent since the British control began in 1884. The Soudan, now opening up by the energy of Englishmen, will supply a small population living from the soil, but can never be a manufacturing country, for it has no fuel and probably no important deposits of minerals. There is gold up the Blue Nile which may, perhaps, be worth working on a small scale. A little trade will again be developed in gum arabic, and in ostrich feathers and ivory coming down from the South, and the people will require some of the products of civilization. But, on the whole, I do not estimate that this country will pay the cost of good government for years to come. It will be a burden on its rulers rather than a source of revenue. This always was Gordon's opinion.

Mormonism Omnivorous.

(R. L. Hartt in the February Atlantic.)

The Mormon faith is a hugh maw, gulping a dozen denominations. Are you a Baptist? The Mormon believes in immersion. A Methodist? The Mormon obeys his Bishop. A Cambellite? The Mormon claims a yet closer return to apostolic ordinance. A Theosophist? The Mormon holds to pre-existence. A Spiritualist? The Mormon hears voices from the dead. A Faith Healer? The Mormon heals by the laying on of hands. A Second Adventist? The Mormon awaits the Messiah. A Universalist? The Mormon says all will be saved. Massing his proof, he declares his peerless religion the one immutable, eternal faith, lost in the early age and restored in the latter days, though glimmering in broken lights through all the creeds of Christendom. "Bring me from Europe or Asia," said Brigham Young, "a truth that is not a part of Mormonism, and I'll give you a thousand errors for it if you can find them." Said a Mormon at Harvard, "Sunday by Sunday I go to service in the Appleton Chapel, and there I hear nothing but Mormon doctrine." Limited only by the broad bounds of Christianity, this faith is an amalgamated and co-ordinated Parliament of Religions.

GOLDENBERG'S
922-24-26-28 Seventh St.
and 704-6 K St. "The Dependable Store."

More mighty values from the granite ironware sale.

The second shipment has arrived and goes on sale tomorrow to fill in the broken gaps made by this week's selling. The assortment is now complete, and housewives should hasten here tomorrow to supply their needs. The sale is holding out opportunities for saving that occur only once in a great while. Prices are little enough to make it profitable for you to buy for future use if not for now.

Granite Iron Foot Tubs, large size, worth 59c, for	33c
Granite Iron Covered Buckets, 2-quart size, worth 19c, for	10c
Granite Iron Covered Saucepans, 2-quart size, worth 19c, for	10c
Granite Iron Chambers, large size, worth 39c, for	19c
10c Granite Iron Baking Pans go for only	5c
15c Granite Iron Wash Basins go for only	8c
25c Muffin Pans, with 8 holes, go for	15c
29c Granite Iron Dish Pans, 8-quart size, go for	19c
Granite Iron Stew Pans, 4-quart size, worth 19c, for	10c
10c Granite Iron Pudding Pans, go for only	6c
10c Granite Iron 9-inch Pie Plates go for only	5c
45c Granite Iron Seamless Saucepans, 6-quart size, for	29c
Granite Iron Seamless Ham Boilers, worth $1	69c
40c Granite Iron Tea Kettles, 4-quart size, for	29c
59c Granite Iron Tea Kettles, 8-quart size, for	39c
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Feminine Disadvantages.

(From the New York Sun.)

"Co-education is never really co-education at all." The girl who spoke sighed and looked out of the window at a dozen men playing ball. Then she began once more filling up the hole in her stocking, punctuating her remarks with vicious little dabs at her darning egg.

"It begins when we are wee tots, the difference," she continued. "Jim and I are twins, you know." Her roommate nodded. "And my family believed in our having the same advantages, so theoretically we were brought up on the co-educational plan. What happened? Really, I don't remember much about the first stages. But I remember well enough the day when I wanted to go out hitching with Jim. Mother found that half the buttons were off my shoes, and she made me sit down and sew them on. By the time I was through it was dark and I couldn't go. When Jim's buttons came off she put them on for him. That is just about as far as our equality with men is effective.

"Now we've come to college together, how is it? I darn my own stockings and Jim's, too, while he is out playing ball and taking in a glorious amount of oxygen to spend on his Greek lesson tonight. It's just as it used to be. If the cook was taken sick, it was, 'Daughter, I must have you help me with the dishes this morning, and the parlors need dusting, and the beds have to be made. You'd better put off your studying until this afternoon.' Jim in the mean time finished his and went off to skate in the afternoon, while I plodded away alone.

"We are born into the bondage of little things." The girl spread out her fingers in the stocking and looked at the hole critically. "No," she said, catching the look of surprise in her romantic face. "This isn't a sudden thing. I haven't said anything about it before, but I have kept up an eternal thinking. Jim's the dearest boy in the world. It isn't that. It's just that we are different. I have to meet a dozen small demands to his one. He himself comes and coaxes me, and says, 'See here, sis; you write home for me this week. I've got to go to football practice, or baseball practice, or a fraternity meeting, or some other thing that seems to him valid and ample excuse for the moment. Why, see how it is in such everyday matters as picking up our rooms. Jim can throw his neckties all over the room, his towel under the bed, his blankets over the window sill, and his collar into the wash pitcher. He shuts the door on this chaos. When he comes back, he finds his necktie magically returned to his drawer, his towel neatly folded in the rack, his bed tidily made, and in all probability, his collar in his bureau carefully washed and ironed, with a collar button in it, too.

"If I attempt to leave even my bed unmade, what happens? It stays that way. We pay the same price for board. That is one of our equalities. But I am a girl, and girls are supposed to care for their rooms, and be neat and cleanly and feminine.

"No," said the co-ed patiently after listening to a protest from her roommate. "No, I am not making a plea for masculine women. I hate 'em." She broke her cotton in the vigor of her feeling. "I am just saying we are different from men. You needn't remind me that I stood higher than Jim in spite of all the obstacles. It's the obstacles that mean pain and discomfort. What's the use of it? Jim with his lower grade is happier than I am. When he begins his fight with the world it won't make a bit of difference whether he stood a few units up or down. He's getting muscle for that fight now."

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Stevenson's Slang.

(From the London Globe.)

A serious writer has been found to contend in one of the serious reviews that the permanent literary value of Stevenson's letters is destroyed by the occasional appearance in them of somewhat inelegant slang. Those expressions, he declares, will not do in a book that is meant to be read fifty years hence. For this contention the writer is mildly rated by a literary journal of high standing, which points out that Stevenson's "peculiar phrases"—and it must be admitted that some of them are "inelegant"—will be far less likely to jar upon the ears of posterity than upon ours. By that time they will either have passed into the language or have become interesting examples of an obsolete phraseology. Only the other day some of our correspondents traced back the word "brick," used as a term of endearment, to Aristotle and Plato, and in another fifty years critics may trace back Stevenson's expression "Merivale is a howling cheese" to Juvenal or Catullus.

At the same time, it is, perhaps, good that a writer should come forward now and then to rebuke literary men for a freedom of style which is apt to degenerate into clumsy, slipshod, and inelegant English. On the other hand, it must be admitted that a wise and discriminating use of slang is not unpleasant, and is sometimes very picturesque. Walpole, it will be remembered, defended the phrase "tinker up" to that eminent stylist Thomas Gray, and in the letters of most eminent men, as well as in the immortal pages of Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens, phrases are to be found which in their own day were considered by the polite to be "inelegant."

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