Take your choice for

$4.50.

A big sacrifice here for just two days—tomorrow and Tuesday. Take your pick of old values and buy it at the new price—$6, $7, $8, $9 and $10 ulsters, overcoats and suits, made of cheviots, cassimeres, tweeds, and fancy mixed suits.

$4.50.

This is the time you need new winter clothing, and this is the

ONLY PLACE TO BUY.

H. FRIEDLANDER & BRO.

Cor. 9th and E Sts.

DEFAULTED THE GOLF GAME

McCannon and Wilkins Win a Foursome Match This Way.

Semi-Final to Be Played Monday. Consolation Match Latter Part of This Week.

The fifth day of the golf tournament on the links near Rosslyn was all that could be desired by the most ardent devotees of the sport, as far as the weather and the condition of the links were concerned. The ground was exactly right, and the day was just chilly enough to make all the contestants display their best form.

The attendance has dwindled down somewhat on account of the principal contest of the tournament, namely, the one for the President's cup, having been settled.

The first four games of the first round of the series for the foursome cups were scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but only three were played. The third game, on account of the non-appearance of Mr. Taylor went by default to Messrs. McCannon and Wilkins.

The first match was between Dr. R. Jenkins and Mr. Edward Riggs, and Mr. E. A. Mitchell and Rev. P. M. Prescott. The playing of all four of the contestants was strong, but the driving of Mr. Riggs and Dr. Jenkins was especially good.

The defeated their opponents with three up and four to play.

In the second match Mr. Horace Wiley and Mr. J. W. Lockett won from Mr. McCleay and Senator McMillan by six up and five to play. The last match, between Messrs. May and Helen, and Boardman and Dunn, was probably the best of the day.

Mr. May distinguished himself by his general work and magnificent drives.

He and Mr. Helen defeated Messrs. Boardman and Dunn with three up and two to play.

The consolation matches which were to have been played yesterday were postponed until the latter part of this week.

In the semi-finals for the foursome cups which will take place tomorrow, Dr. Jenkins and Mr. Riggs will meet Mr. Henry May and Mr. Helen, and in the second match Messrs. Wiley and Lockett will play Messrs. McCannon and Wilkins. As all these gentlemen are expert golfers fine sport is anticipated.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Daniel N. Morgan and Miss Morgan, the wife and daughter of the United States Treasurer, will be at home Mondays in January, from 4 to 6 o'clock at the Normandie.

The Christmas services of the Assembly Presbyterian Sunday-school were held Wednesday evening in the lecture room of the church, which was prettily trimmed with greens.

Apples or potatoes were exacted as admission fees—the quantity being left to the generosity of the guests—the donations thus gained being given afterward to the poor.

A program of songs, tableaux and recitations were given, and one of the unique and attractive features of the occasion was a life-size automatic Dutch doll, impersonated with most inimitable cleverness by Miss Bessie Slater, a member of the church.

During the pleasant evening refreshments were served to members of the school.

A surprise party was given by Miss Minnie Clark at the residence of Miss Nellie Bennett, No. 2008 I street northwest, on New Year's eve.

Dancing, games and music were enjoyed and at a late hour the company repaired to the dining-room, where a choice collation was served. The dance was resumed afterward and was concluded by the old-fashioned Virginia reel, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Among those present were: the Misses Katie Neale, Ida Tarry, Lizzie Barry, Alice Peper, Katie Clark, Katie Luckett, Rose Clark, Molly Ryan, Jennie McNicolas, Estella Liebein, and Messrs. Joe Benner, Will Copenhaver, Charles Parks, Charles Benner, Tom Brashears, Will Maher, John Bochhauser, Skelly, Maher, and Bennett.

A delightful New Year's soiree was given by Miss Bessie Bush at her home, on New Jersey avenue northwest, last evening. Vocal and instrumental music filled out the waning hours of the old year and ushered in the new. Among those present were Misses May Carter, Florence Conklin, Ida Bryan, Alice Tingling, Miss Wade, Miss Price, Miss Perdieton, and Messrs. Good, Cruett, Gleason, J. Dawson, M. Fooks, and W. Browning.

OUTLOOK FOR PEACE GOOD

London Papers Speak Enthusiastically Over the Prospect.

TAX QUESTION UP AGAIN

Important Meetings Held at Limerick and Belfast—Wrongs Under Which the Emerald Isle Is Suffering Discussed—Another Royal Commission Is Wanted.

London, Jan. 2.—London has been specially blessed in holiday weather this season.

It was thought that rain would fall on Christmas, and detract greatly from the pleasures of that day, but Christmas morning dawned bright, and there was much rejoicing thereat. Yesterday the weather was singularly mild and spring-like, and there was a noteworthy absence of the usual dullness and depression of London winter weather.

The newspapers of today generally review the events of the past year, dwelling at length on the more prominent of them, and all join in a chorus of congratulations over the prospects of peace that everywhere prevails. Special stress is laid upon the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, and comparisons are made between the situation now and that existing a year ago, when there was much anxiety on both sides of the Atlantic regarding the outcome of the dispute between England and America in relation to the Venezuela boundary.

The vitality and intensity of the popular interest in the dominant question in Ireland, that of securing financial justice for the country, has been fully evinced by the great meetings held in Dublin, Limerick and Belfast. Despite the holiday season, these meetings attracted a strongly influential attendance, composed of men of all shades of political and religious faith, all eager to impress upon the British government their demand for the redress of their financial grievance.

Irish Taxation.

On Tuesday night, as was then announced in the dispatches of the United Associated Presses, an important meeting was held at Limerick, presided over by Lord Dunraven, who sits in the House of Lords as Baron Kenroy. He is a Conservative, and has heretofore been a staunch supporter of the government, but his appearance as chairman at the Limerick meeting is proof that he will be found opposing the cabinet on the question of Irish taxation, unless the government makes concessions that will avert an open fight.

One of the most prominent speakers at the meeting was the Most Rev. Edward T. O'Dwyer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, who made a strong speech setting forth the wrongs under which Ireland suffered in respect of taxation, and urging Irishmen, no matter what their politics, to stand together to obtain a lessening of the financial burdens under which the country labored.

John Daly, the recently released dynamiter, also spoke. His presence on the platform with Lord Dunraven shows how community of interest has caused political animosities to be laid aside. Daly elicited cheers by expressing the hope that if Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory remained true to himself and Ireland, history would proclaim him as the successor of Washington. Lord Castletown, who is a Liberal, has taken a prominent part in the present agitation. It was he who, a short time ago, made a speech at Cork in which he denounced the government for its obstinacy in the matter of Irish taxation, adding that he hoped that history might not repeat itself and the people of Cork follow the example set by the colonists in Boston when they threw the tea overboard in 1773.

Meeting at Belfast.

Thursday night a meeting was held in Belfast under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the meeting was to instruct the people on the taxation question, and politics had no place in the proceedings. Mr. Thomas Lough, Liberal, M. P. for West Islington, author of "England's Wealth; Ireland's Poverty," was the principal speaker. He treated extensively of the report of the commission appointed to investigate the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The meeting was largely attended, and gave evidence, no less than the other gatherings, of the country's serious concern in the matter under discussion.

Since last week it has been decided to recommend the appointment of another royal commission to investigate the taxation question instead of a committee of the House of Commons, as was at first proposed. This will enable the government to obtain a commission having a majority free of the alleged home-rule bias of the former commissions, whose report in favor of Ireland has afforded ground for the agitation now going on. This proceeding will delay any legislative action on the question for the next two sessions and until the time arrives for the cabinet to make a grand coup, designed to settle the demand for autonomy for Ireland, and to reduce the Irish representation at Westminster under a redistribution-of-seats scheme.

Overtaxation Question.

It cannot be denied that the last commission left some important points unsettled, but the leading witness who appeared before the commission and who will reappear before the next commission, has told a representative of the United Associated Presses that it will be impossible to disprove the contention excess of £2,500,000.

The Dublin Daily Express, the chief organ of conservative opinion in Ireland, in a recent article on the taxation question said: "If it be rebellious, seditious, and disloyal to demand what a commision appointed by the imperial parliament avows is justly due to us, then we are all—Protestants and Roman Catholics, Unionists and Home Rulers—rebels and disloyal men."

This correctly represents the feeling that prevails everywhere in Ireland, a feeling that portends a coalition in parliament that will be able if it be so disposed to make things mighty uncomfortable for the government.

Mr. John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader, has declared that the government should refund to Ireland the vast sum of £120,000,000, the amount received from over taxation in that country during the last forty-five years, and that there should be an annual remission of Irish taxes in the future to the amount of £2,750,000.

Conceded That Ireland Suffers.

Though the commission on the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland conceded in its report that Ireland was overtaxed, the English tories refuse as a rule to accept the report as final. They do not admit that Ireland pays more than her fair share of the imperial expenses, and many figures are produced to prove that the contrary is the case.

One Tory organ says that the per capita tax in Ireland is far below that of Great Britain. It shows that the per capita contribution to the imperial revenues is for Englishmen £2 4s., while for Irishmen it is only £1 8s., a proportion sufficiently large in favor of Ireland, it holds, to admit of no argument as to overtaxation. It is added that of the amount expended yearly for imperial purposes Ireland contributes £2,000,000, while England's share is £52,000,000 and Scotland's £6,500,000. The revenue collected in Ireland amounts to £6,000,000, but instead of this whole amount being taken for the imperial exchequer £4,000,000 is devoted to local purposes.

The English Tories contend that these figures are sufficient proof of the fallacy of the Irish argument, but as figures can be made to prove almost any proposition, the Irish decline to concede that the Tories are right, and will emphatically insist that their grievance in respect to taxation be speedily remedied.

Judge Goodridge's Letter.

The letter of ex-Judge Goodridge, published last week in the Englishman, pointing out that the means adopted by the government of India to check the famine in that country were entirely inadequate, and declaring that thousands of persons are dying from starvation, calls attention to the general apathy on the subject thus far displayed in England.

The queen some time ago sent a telegram to the viceroy of India, expressing sympathy for the sufferers, and promising that they would be assisted, but thus far nothing of consequence has been done by the imperial government to avert the effects of one of the greatest calamities that has ever threatened India.

Comparisons are made in the matter between the attitude of Great Britain and Russia, which do not redound greatly to the credit of this country.

Famine Bothers the Czar.

It is known that the czar has several times expressed himself as being deeply concerned in the outcome of the famine, and his interest has taken a practical turn which will undoubtedly result in some alleviation of the widespread distress in the Indian empire of Great Britain.

One of the means adopted by the czar to secure aid for the sufferers was a grand concert, which produced a large sum of money. All the artists who appeared volunteered their services, and all the receipts were devoted to the funds for the victims. As the affair was under the direct patronage of the czar and czarina, almost the entire court was present, as were also the civic and military officials in St. Petersburg.

The newspapers of Moscow and St. Petersburg continue their earnest appeals for help for the famine sufferers, and in other directions steps are being taken to aid the victims.

In some English quarters the opinion obtains that this generous action of the Russians is only a mask, hiding some deep-laid political scheme, having for its object the raising of disaffection in India against British rule.

Thousands of Natives Dying.

Some of the Tory papers express their approval of declarations that have appeared in certain Indian papers to the effect that aid from such a source should not be accepted. But they do not urge the government to extend aid to the sufferers, and in the meantime thousands of the natives are dying.

There is no question in the minds of those who are not blinded by hatred of Russia that the Russian movement had its origin entirely in charitable motives, and that it was intended as a response to the foreign aid given at the time of the great Russian famine some five years ago.

The Russian newspapers pointed out in their appeals for subscriptions that had it not been for the aid extended to the Russian sufferers by Great Britain and the United States, the death roll would have been much larger than it actually was. Quantities of grain have been purchased with the money raised by public subscriptions in Russia, and the Russian government has undertaken to forward the grain to India, free of cost.

The opinion is gaining ground that the Indian government is not able to cope with the situation, and that unless imperial aid is extended the famine will prove one of the most calamitous visitations of the kind that has ever affected India.

Bubonic Plague in Bombay.

Advices received here from Bombay show that the bubonic plague, which is supposed to have been imported into that city from Hong Kong, where it raged with great violence about a year ago, is rapidly extending among the natives, who, thus far, have been the principal sufferers. Thousands of the residents have fled from the city, but their exodus is more than counterbalanced by the arrival of large numbers of victims of the famine, who are pouring into the city in the hope of either obtaining work or of at least finding among the charitable relief from the pangs of starvation.

These, weakened by want of food, quickly fall victims to the disease, which thus far has baffled the efforts of the physicians to control it. The sanitary conditions of the native quarters also tends to the spread of the disease, but the natives, with their usual fatalism, are not to be taught the benefits of cleanliness in their habitations, and accept the plague as a visitation from their gods. It is thought that unless sanitary regulations can be enforced by the civil authorities it will be necessary to call upon the military for assistance in compelling the natives to observe health laws.

Although the British revenues are in a flourishing condition, it will tax the ingenuity of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, to produce a surplus in the budget for the coming year. The increase in the army and navy estimates is calculated at £2,250,000, and the increase in the education grants at £600,000. In addition to these amounts votes will be required to meet the expenses of the Dongola expedition, and the expenditures in connection with South Africa.

Spain's Naval Outfit.

A Spanish naval commission, consisting of the Marquis de Mesa and several officers, is at present in London watching the progress of the building of warships and awaiting any orders that Spain may give here. A member of the commission informs the United Associated Presses that four torpedo boat destroyers are now being constructed on the Clyde for the Spanish government, and that two other British-built vessels of the same class are ready to be placed in commission.

Following the example set by the American Navy Department, the British naval authorities have decided to use nickel steel instead of Harveyized steel for the protection of the warships now under construction.

In response to inquiries as to the reported withdrawl of the yachts Britannia and Ailsa from the Mediterranean races, Vicompte de Rochechouart, president of the Cannes Union, writes to the United Associated Presses that all reports of troubles arising from the new rules are false. All the regattas this year will be sailed under the rules agreed upon in 1892. The Britannia and Ailsa will certainly take part in the racing. The owners of the other large English yachts have not yet replied to the invitation to enter their boats. A brilliant gathering is expected.

The death of Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, the well-known banker, on Tuesday last, coincided with the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Currie was a warm friend of Mr. Gladstone, who frequently consulted him on the budget and general questions of finance. He was an ardent home ruler, and might, had he been so disposed, to have had a prominent place under Mr. Gladstone when the latter held office. Mr. Currie keenly supported the Irish financial claims. He was one of the most eminent members of the financial relations commission.

Major W. H. Waters, military attache of the British embassy at St. Petersburg, has gone to Manchuria and Vladivostock, to examine into and report upon matters pertaining to the Russo-Chinese Railway.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN BERLIN

Diplomatic Reception Was a Brilliant Event.

EMPEROR IN GOOD SPIRITS

Entire Imperial Family Attended Chapel Services—His Majesty Especially Agreeable to United States Ambassador Uhl—Inquired After Mr. Cleveland's Health.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The New Year's reception given by the diplomatic body yesterday was a brilliant event. The reception was held in the marble hall of the Schloss and was very largely attended, nearly all of the ambassadors and ministers accredited to the German court being present.

The emperor was in excellent spirits and immediately after he entered the hall mingled with the guests, greeting them with cordial handshakings and cheerful smiles. His majesty was especially agreeable to United States Ambassador Uhl, with whom he conversed some time, inquiring as to President Cleveland's health, asking how Mr. Uhl liked Berlin, etc.

The kaiser also spoke admiringly of the growth and prosperity of the United States and showed himself to be well informed upon the political affairs and economic conditions of the American republic. Despite the depressing weather which prevailed on Friday the other court festivities proceeded with the usual gayety.

Unter den Linden and the adjacent streets were thronged with people at daybreak, many of those in the crowds having remained in their places throughout the night in order to be in positions to see the official celebration of the day. At 8 o'clock in the morning all the infantry of the garrison marched from the Schloss to the Brancenburg gate and back, each regiment with its band playing popular airs. At 10 o'clock religious services were held in the chapel of the Schloss, lasting forty minutes.

Imperial Family Present.

The entire imperial family were present. The emperor entered the chapel giving his arm to his mother, and the empress was escorted by Prince Arnulph of Bavaria. After the services in the chapel the emperor and empress held a reception in the white hall of the Schloss, their majesties receiving the congratulations of the country.

The ladies were attired in morning gowns, with trains, and wore bonnets. The gentlemen wore uniforms, with the insignia of the orders and the ribbons which they are entitled to wear. The military officers wore parade uniforms.

The emperor next went to the Rittersaal (the hall of the knights), where he delivered a brief address to the generals who were assembled there to receive him.

Accounts vary as to the nature of his majesty's speech, but it is asserted upon good authority that he referred to the bill before the Reichstag providing for the augmentation of the artillery arm of the military service, declaring that the armaments of Germany must keep pace with, if they do not keep in front of, those of other nations.

The emperor is also quoted as saying that the year 1897 must see the great task of increasing the strength of the artillery service achieved.

Leaving the Rittersaal, the kaiser went to the arsenal, where the officers of the entire garrison of Berlin were assembled. To these he gave the watchword of the day and in the afternoon he made several private visits.

At 6 o'clock the emperor dined with his family. The approaches to the Schloss were crowded with sight-seers until long after dark.

Opposition to New Law.

The opposition of the German stock and produce exchanges to the new bourse law prohibiting future transactions and imposing other restrictions upon bourse trading, was the subject of discussion at the special ministerial council which was held on Wednesday.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Von Boetticher, vice president of the Council of Ministers, who presided until the emperor suddenly made his appearance and took the chair, which he occupied for two hours. On Thursday another meeting of the council was held with the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the chair.

The calling of these two meetings, which occurred only twenty-four hours apart, are clearly indicative of the gravity of this trouble as it is regarded by the ministry, and the discussion of the subject by the ministers was in the direction of devising means to overcome it.

Nothing is known of the proceedings of the meeting of the council at which the emperor presided, but it is known that the meeting presided over by Prince Hohenlohe took into consideration the effects of the resolution passed by the Berlin produce exchange, declaring that that organization would continue business under the new law only in the capacity of a free association of traders, each transacting business at his own offices, but having common assembly rooms for the purpose of exchanging prices in the building known as Driasels Chamber.

It is understood that the council were unable to decide, or at all events did not decide upon any plan of meeting the opposition of the dealers to the new law.

Object to Rescritions.

The members of the produce exchanges, apart from protesting against the suppression of future deals, object to the regulations of the law placing seven representatives of Agrarian interests upon the bourse committee, at least two of whom must be present when the prices of grains, malt, sugar, rape oils, spirits, and certain kinds of produce are generally fixed.

Besides objecting to these restrictions there are numerous other regulations to which the Boursiers take exception—all of them bearing the impress of a concerted aim to assist the Agrarians by preventing bourse operators and dealers from depressing prices.

These regulations give the bill the character of an entirely new experiment in economy, and outside the ranks of the Agrarians the bill is regarded as being utterly impracticable.

Freiherr Marschall von Bierberstein is ill with an affection of the stomach.

Governorships Changed.

London, Jan. 2.—The following changes are announced in the British colonial governorships: Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham, governor of Mauritius, has been transferred to Trinidad, his successor in Mauritius being Sir. Charles Bruce, now governor of the Windward Islands. Sir Charles Bruce is in turn succeeded by Sir C. Alfred Moloney, governor of British Honduras, whose successor in Honduras is Hon. David Wilson, the present sub-lieutenant of Crown Lands in Trinidad.

Big Snow Storm Raging.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 2.—A heavy snow storm, the first of the season, is raging over Kansas today. It is thought that railroad traffic will be impeded before night. Cattle will suffer in the West.

All the books of the Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co. were saved from the recent fire, and those owing any money to the firm will confer a great favor by calling soon and settling their indebtedness.

GOLDENBERG'S "STORE NEWS." GOLDENBERG'S "STORE NEWS." GOLDENBERG'S "STORE NEWS."

GREATEST OF JANUARY SALES

It's a semi-annual event, this clearing sale, and now we shall make almost a superhuman effort to make it the greatest "bargain era" of our career. We shall be more generous in reducing prices, in fact we shall lose all idea of profit—lose all idea of cost in many instances.

But the extraordinary values will extend further than the surplus stock. You know the terrible condition of the wholesale market—you know that January 1st is the time for adjustment in the business world. Firms were dissolved—partners retired—obligations had to be met, and cash and not merchandise was needed. Great lots of goods were to be had under extraordinary conditions of cheapness, and the command of cash and an outlet were all that was necessary to gather them in.

It is thus why such extraordinary values are offered you, coupled with our unvarying rule to dispose of all surpluses twice a year. What we tell of today go on sale tomorrow morning. But these are only a "smattering;" however, they are good illustrations of the wonderful values being offered.

Silks sacrificed.

Monday morning we shall place on sale a lot of changeable brocade—in green, brown, blue, and red; lot of 28-inch plain-colored Japanese silk; lot of changeable glorias—in an immense variety of colorings; lot of light jersey satins, and a lot of plain double twill surahs. Not a yard of any of these silks ever sold for less than 39c., and many of them sold freely for 50c. a yard. Your choice for

29 cents.

Lot of plain black armures, plain black fadles, plain black taffetas, plain black duchesse, and plain black ruadame, which sold up to 75c. a yard, has been marked

49 cents.

We've bunched a lot of black brocade satin duchesse—a lot of black brocade gros grain—lot of black brocade iridescent striped taffeta—lot of plain black satin duchesse, and lot of plain black satin bengaline and plain ivory white taffeta silks, such as have been selling for 75c. and $1 a yard, at uniform price of

63 cents.

We have bunched a lot of plain Japanese silks, in black and evening colors—a lot of plain-colored satins, in evening shades and dark colors—lot of moire antique and Bengaline brocade, in evening colors, and a lot 22-inch plain black surahs—at

38 cents.

Velvets sacrificed.

Lot of blue, tan, brown, green, terra-cotta, heliotrope, and gray silk-faced velvets—which sold for 75c. a yard, have been placed on sale at

25 cents.

Lot of silk-faced black velour velvets—which were very, very cheap at a dollar a yard—will be offered for

66 cents.

Dress goods sacrificed.

Eighteen pieces honeycomb effect plaid suiting—which hasn't sold under 12½c., and was big value at that price—will be offered at

8½ cents.

All-wool Tricot cloth in all desirable dark colors and black—sold early in the season for 25c. a yard—will be put on sale at

12½ cents.

All-wool tweed and cheviot suiting in gray and brown mixtures—has been selling rapidly for 39c. a yard—will be offered at

25 cents.

Lot of all-wool boucles in green, blue, brown, etc.; all-wool Bourette and all-wool covert bicycle suiting, none of which ever sold under 39c. before, will be offered at

25 cents.

Black goods sacrificed.

All fine Imperial and Victoria Serges, all-wool fancy weaves, high luster mohairs, 46-inch all-wool storm serges and all-wool Henriettas—most of which have been selling for 50c.—a few for 39c. a yard—will be offered at

33 cents.

50-inch cheviot-finish diagonal Serge—50-inch heavy Sicilian mohair—fine imported novelties—all-wool German drap d'ete Henrietta—reduced from 59c., 65c., and 75c. a yard to

48 cents.

Domestics sacrificed.

"Fruit-of-the-loom" muslin will go at 5½ cents.

Lonsdale cambric will be offered at 6¼ cents.

Fine yard-wide unbleached muslin—usual price 6c. a yard—will go at 3¾ cents.

Nine-quarter Mohawk bleached sheeting will be offered at 15 cents.

Nine-quarter Mohawk unbleached sheeting will be offered at 12½ cents.

90 by 90-inch full size Lockwood hemstitched sheets—less than the material alone would cost you by the yard—50 cents.

63 by 90-inch Mohawk hemmed sheets—material of which would cost you 35c.—for 29 cents.

45 by 72-inch bolster cases made of Lockwood sheeting—which you've said was a bargain at 25c.—will go at 22 cents.

45 by 36-inch "Mohawk" pillow cases—material of which sells for 10c. a yard—will be sold for 8 cents.

1,456 yards of light striped English flannelette—has been 10c. a yard—will be offered at 5 cents.

Plain black French satteen. Usual price, 15c. yard. Reduced to 12½ cents.

34-inch feather-proof ticking reduced from 20c. a yard to 12½ cents.

Lining sacrifices.

Best dressmakers' cambric, actually reduced to 2½ cents.

Double twill black and colored selicia—our regular 7½c. grade, reduced to 5½ cents.

Black, gray, and white silk leno, reduced from 9c. a yard to 5½ cents.

Yard-wide black York canvas, reduced from 10c. a yard to 7½ cents.

Yard-wide black rustle percaline; usual price elsewhere, 10c.—our regular price, 8½c.—now reduced to 6¼ cents.

20-inch imitation herringbone haircloth, reduced from 12½c. a yard to 9¼ cents.

Wraps sacrificed.

Lot of 17 nineteen-inch astrakhan cloth capes, trimmed with black thibet fur and lined throughout—capes such as have been selling for $5—to go at

$2.49.

73 stylish jackets of black boucle cloth, with deep velvet collars and of plain kerseys and tan covert coats—in all sizes—such as have been selling for $5 and $6.50—to go at

$3.75.

56 kersey coats—tan, green, black and navy—in all the very fashionable effects—half silk lined—some fancy trimmed—some with handsome pearl buttons. Also 43 twenty-four-inch tan and black capes in six different sorts—some trimmed with straps of same—some with small pearl buttons—some have deep slashed collars; they are such coats and capes as have been selling for $8 to $10—to go at

$4.98.

59 imported silk boucle caterpillar effect jackets—have the most fashionable fronts and deep collars and cuffs—are half satin lined and tailor-made—they have been selling for $12.50—to go at

$6.98.

Lot of children's mixed and plain cloth reefers—some have extra capes and all are handsomely braided—and such as have been selling for $4—to go at

$1.98.

All the short and long astrakhan fur capes which have been marked $15 will go for $9.

All the 18-inch wool seal and electric seal capes which have been selling for $18 reduced to $11.75.

All the 18 and 30-inch electric seal capes, with marten fur collars and edging, and the most perfect imitations of sealskin, which have been $30 and $32, go at $22.50.

Notions sacrificed.

Smith's best needles—usual price 5c., for 2c. paper.

2c. for three yards of silk-stitched whalebone casing—usual price 5c. yard.

7c. for 9-yard piece of all-silk seam binding.

4c. dozen for usual 10c. quality French whalebones—white or black.

4c. dozen for 10 and 12c. kid hair curlers.

4c. box for 10c. Kirby bead mourning pins.

3c. lap for best imported zephyrs.

4c. hank for best imported Saxony.

11c. hank for best imported Spanish.

3c. skein for best wash embroidery silk.

GOLDENBERG'S, 926-928 Seventh—706 K Street.

EXAMINATION FOR TRANSLATOR.

Civil Service Commission Will Hold One to Fill a Vacancy.

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold an examination on February 3, 1897, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the position of translator, etc., in the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. The examination will be held at Washington, D. C., and in other large cities for the convenience of applicants.

The examination will include German, Spanish, typewriting, and one of the following: French, Italian or library cataloguing. Competitors must specify in their application in which one of the three subjects—French, Italian or library cataloguing—they desire to be examined.

The weights of the subjects in the examination are as follows: German, 8; Spanish, 6; typewriting, 3; French, Italian or library cataloguing, 3; a total of 20. The extracts will be taken from military works in foreign languages, and competitors must translate into English (closely and idiomatically). The extract in German will be in script. The salary of the position is $1,400 per annum.

Persons desiring to compete should obtain application blanks at once from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and file their applications at the earliest practicable date.

GAS SYNDICATES' FIGHT.

Charter Granted Richmond Gas Company.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 2.—In the law and equity court this afternoon a charter was granted the Richmond Gas Company. The object of the company, which has large capital behind it, is understood to be to get possession of the city's gas works, which is owned and operated by the city.

The officers of the company are: Allen S. Miller, of New York, formerly of Richmond, president, and E. J. Willis, of Richmond, secretary. The directors are the above and Lewis Ginter and P. E. Shields, of Richmond; R. A. C. Smith, C. H. Dickey, and George Arents, of New York.

Another syndicate is also trying to get control of the city plant, and the fight over the matter in the council promises to be warm. There is strong public sentiment against the city's giving up her control.

Blown Off of the Cars.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 2.—A young man was blown from the platform of one of the cars of an east-bound express while it was passing this place today and instantly killed. He appeared to be about nineteen years of age and was well dressed. From letters and papers found on his person it is believed that his name was Charles Scranton and that his home was in Rochester, N. Y.

All the books of the Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co. were saved from the recent fire, and those owing any money to the firm will confer a great favor by calling soon and settling their indebtedness.

Old things not found elsewhere.

A brief retrospect!

We cordially thank the Washington public for the generous patronage which has helped us to a measure of success truly phenomenal. We aimed to make this store the most popular of its kind in the city, by offering the choicest and most artistic jewelry and silverware at moderate prices. We have succeeded, and again we thank the appreciative and art-loving people who have aided us to make such success possible.

W. C. Shaw & Co., Jewelers,

1105 F STREET N. W.

MANY SUITS IN COURT.

Failure of Gardner, Morrow & Co. Cause Lively Times.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—The recent failure of the banking house of Gardner Morrow & Co., of Hollidaysburg, will result in many sensational suits in court. Today it was made public that the strong box or casket, containing the securities and title papers of the estate of the late Judge James Gardner, the senior partner in the bank, had been impounded in the Blair county court, to help pay the claims of the depositors.

This box is said to hold $100,000 worth of United States bonds, a sum sufficient to pay one-third of the bank's indebtedness. It will be opened in court on Monday by Judge John M. Bayley, of Huntington county, in the presence of District Attorney Hammond and the many depositors.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist.

WALKER MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison ave. nw., bet. 14th and 15th—Rev. L. H. Jackson, pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.; Mrs. S. C. Brooks, superintendent. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; subject 11 a. m., "Daniel's Courage and Christian Ambition in Trouble." The rally is continued. Come and help us. Seats free and you are thrice welcome. 1t-em

Spiritualists

SPIRITUALISM—A meeting will be held at Wenn's Hall, 721 6th st. nw., Sunday evening, by Mrs. Zoller; residence 813 6th st. nw., assisted by another medium, who will give automatically written spirit messages. Home seance, Wednesday evening. 1t-em

Bubonic Plague Raging.

Bombay, Jan. 2.—During the past two days there were 130 new cases of the bubonic plague reported, and 120 deaths from the disease.

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