ANTI-DREYFUS DAY.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

did not say that to the Court of Cassation."

At the request of M. Demange, the Major's deposition before the Court of Cassation, relating to Henry's motives and Paty de Clam's share in the preparation of the forgery, was read. It showed that Cuignet emphatically declared before the Court of Cassation that he was convinced an investigation would easily show that Paty de Clam was the principal author of the Henry forgery.

Witness claimed he thought he was doing his duty "in saying all that was in his mind."

"Do you adhere," asked counsel, "to all you said before the full Court of Cassation?"

CUIGNET MUCH CONFUSED.

This question greatly confused the witness, who attempted to explain by saying he "was only arguing at the time," and that it was not for him to judge Paty de Clam.

When Dreyfus was asked if he wished to reply to this witness, he declared he had never asked Major Cuignet for documents, except by the desire of his chief, Major Bertin.

"All the details which Major Cuignet has given on this subject," said the prisoner, "sprang out of his own imagination, and are due to the same state of mind which prompts unreasoning bitterness, even against an innocent man."

PATY DE CLAM'S PRESENCE WANTED.

The name of Major Du Paty de Clam was then called, whereupon Major Carriere said Paty de Clam had been officially informed that his presence was necessary to the court-martial, and it was hoped he would be able to come as soon as possible, but the government commissioner had heard nothing from him since this notification was sent.

At the request of M. Demange, it was decided to notify Paty de Clam that the court-martial was ready to hear his deposition.

DE BOISDEFFRE.

General de Boisdeffre, formerly chief of the general staff of the French army, then advanced to the witness-stand, and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The General remarked that in view of the exhaustive evidence already given he would try to be brief. He hurriedly reviewed the leakage in the Ministry of War, the discovery of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus, and the latter's alleged confessions, before the ceremony of degradation, to Captain Lebrun-Renault.

Witness said he believed the confessions were genuine. He next referred to Colonel Picquart's appearance in the Intelligence Department, although the witness had hesitated to appoint him, because he thought Picquart too self-confident, and not sufficiently deferential toward his chiefs.

"It has been said," continued General de Boisdeffre, "that a second package of papers was shown the judges of the court-martial of 1894. I positively assert that, so far as I am concerned, I never ordered Colonel Picquart to convey any envelope to Colonel Maurel."

CONTRADICTION OF PICQUART.

The General next described the interview between himself and Colonel Picquart, when the latter first mentioned Esterhazy, without, however, connecting him with the Dreyfus affair. Witness discredited Colonel Picquart's statement that the latter asked him (witness) not to mention the investigation to General Gonse.

General de Boisdeffre, whose evidence was attentively followed, especially by the members of the court-martial, then related the incidents of his interviews with Picquart, how he sent Picquart to see General Gonse, and General Gonse's subsequent letter to the witness advising a continuance of the investigations regarding Esterhazy, but adding that the affair must not be mixed up with the Dreyfus affair. As Colonel Picquart persisted in trying to hurry matters, and was neglecting his other duties, the witness proposed to the Minister of War to send him, not in disgrace, on a mission to Tonking, but the Minister of War, the General asserted, found another mission for him.

SCHEURER-KESTNER INTERVENTION.

Everything, the General added, went quietly for a year, until M. Scheurer-Kestner intervened. This was followed by the denunciation of Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus, and the inquiry into Esterhazy's proceedings.

"At that time," the witness said, "I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and this conviction is as strong to-day as ever." (Sensation.)

"ESTERHAZY ALWAYS FIBBING."

"I regard it as an abominable crime," continued the General, "to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw, however disreputable he may have been and whatever his offence, which in any case could not lessen the guilt of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same as at the commencement of the affair. Esterhazy, it is true, at a certain pyschological and well-chosen moment, asserted that he had written the bordereau, but he has made many other statements. He is always telling lies. What is certain is that he could never have delivered the documents enumerated in the bordereau."

Then the witness briefly referred to the trial and acquittal of Esterhazy, and the latter's threats to proclaim himself a tool of the General's staff, after which the General alluded to the Henry forgery and M. Cavaignac's interrogations of Henry.

DE BOISDEFFRE'S RESIGNATION.

"You know the result," said he, apparently much moved. "I will not tell you what I suffered at that moment. As soon as everything was ended I tendered my resignation, but was asked to withdraw it. I was told every one was liable to mistake, but I replied that while every one was liable to err, every one had not had the misfortune, as I had, to assert to a jury that a document was genuine when in reality it was forged; that every one ought to stand by his word, and that when a man happened to experience such a misfortune, there was nothing left for him but to go away, and from that moment I have held aloof." (Sensation.)

LEAKAGE AFTER DREYFUS CONDEMNATION.

Replying to the court, General de Boisdeffre admitted that the leakage at headquarters continued after the condemnation of Dreyfus. It ceased for a year, but in 1896 a paper was discovered proving the communication to a foreign government of a document relating to the distribution of the artillery, and showing that that foreign government was perfectly acquainted with the changes made.

Answering a question put by a member of the court-martial relative to the conflicting testimony of General Mercier, the former Minister of War, and M. Casimir-Perier, former President of the French Republic, witness replied that he certainly had an interview with General Mercier early in January, during the course of which Mercier remarked, in regard to the representations of a foreign Ambassador to the President of the republic: "It is not going to happen this time, either. You can sleep in peace. The incident has been settled."

At the conclusion of General de Boisdeffre's testimony, Dreyfus, on being asked the usual question, replied that he had nothing to say.

GONSE ON THE STAND.

After a brief suspension of the sitting of the court, General Gonse, who was under-chief of the general staff, was called to the witness-stand. He explained the motives which influenced his actions during the past few years and said he believed he was "animated by the loftiest aims—namely, the protection of the army against the criminal attacks made on it from all sides."

General Gonse said that in spite of Esterhazy's statement, it was impossible for him to have written the bordereau, and still more impossible for him to have secured the information contained therein. He added that no traces of indiscretion were discovered during all the proceedings against Esterhazy.

DREYFUS'S "STRANGE BEHAVIOR."

General Gonse denied that Esterhazy had received money from the Intelligence Department, and, describing the "strange behavior" of Dreyfus, and his "frequent acts of indiscretion," the witness begged the court to summon the Secretary of the Minister of War, who surprised the prisoner prying about in the offices of that official at a time when there was no business going on there.

The General defended Guenee, and referred to another spy, whose name he could not give, as an "honorable man," and as having furnished military headquarters with valuable information.

The witness asserted that while the name of Dreyfus was often mentioned in the documents in the possession of the Intelligence Department, his innocence was nowhere hinted at.

DEFENCE OF DE CLAM.

The General then proceeded to defend Paty de Clam from the insinuations of Colonel Picquart, and corroborated General Mercier's evidence in regard to the alleged confessions made to Captain Lebrun-Renault.

The General denied several statements made by Picquart, and referred to the alleged number of arrests made by Picquart on "unfounded charges of espionage."

GONSE CONSULTS NOTES.

Considerable comment was aroused by the fact that, contrary to the provisions of the law, requiring the testimony to be verbal and without notes, General Gonse, adjusting his eye-glasses, proceeded to consult a large note-book and frequently refreshed his memory.

Dealing with the Henry forgery, General Gonse said: "I can say it was already known. General Roget spoke to me about it at least eight days before Henry confessed." (Sensation.)

The witness disputed Magistrate Bertulus's account of the interview with Henry, but admitted that when he (General Gonse) handed Henry his forgery, the latter insisted it must not be shown to Picquart. (Sensation.)

ADMITS A PICQUART CHARGE.

Replying to M. Demange, witness admitted he had ordered Colonel Picquart not to concern himself with the handwriting of the bordereau when he commenced his investigations of Esterhazy.

"Then," asked M. Demange sharply, "when you saw his handwriting was identical with the writing of the bordereau, did that make no impression on you?"

"Evidently," replied the witness, "the two handwritings had a great resemblance."

DREYFUS REPLIES TO GONSE.

When Dreyfus was asked the regular question, he said: "I will reply directly to the Secretary of the Ministry of War, who said he saw me in the offices after service hours.

"As regards General Gonse, I am surprised that the General repeats dinner-table gossip. There is known to be an insurmountable difficulty in introducing any one into the Ministry of War, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring any one into the ministry."

To this the General replied: "No doubt it is difficult."

COURT THRUST AT PRISONER.

Colonel Jouaust: No doubt it is difficult, but it is not impossible; the ministry can be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position to know that. (Sensation.)

The prisoner, continuing, said: "I will reply to the Secretary of the Ministry, who has told a lie. What I have to say to General Gonse is that every time a friend came to see me at the ministry, even a French officer, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the Chamber of Deputies who called on me could not enter the ministry. It was, consequently, impossible, under ordinary circumstances, for a subaltern to bring anybody there."

General Gonse declared that permits could easily be obtained.

PICQUART CONTRADICTS GONSE.

Colonel Picquart re-entered the witness-box in order to reply to allegations as to the way he performed his duties. He denied a number of General Gonse's assertions regarding the arrests which the witness ordered.

Counsel for the defence, after emphasizing the fact that even in the opinion of General de Boisdeffre, there was a connection between the Esterhazy and Dreyfus affairs, asked the president of the court to allow Colonel Picquart to give information in regard to the 100,000 francs said to have been expended for the surveillance of Esterhazy. Colonel Picquart detailed just how the expenditures were regulated in the Intelligence Department, and the day's sitting ended with a colloquy between Colonel Picquart and General Billot as to the expenditures of the Intelligence Department.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

MERCIER TO BE ARRESTED.

LONDON, August 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special says:

"The government, I understand, has decided to arrest General Mercier.

CASE MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

"It is rumored that orders will be given to withdraw the case against Dreyfus, it having been proved that the documents relied upon to establish his guilt are forgeries."

THE MADAGASCAR NOTE.

VIENNA, August 19.—The Allegemine Zeitung says:

"Colonel Panizzardi, the former military attache of the Italian embassy in Paris, has in his possession the identical note on Madagascar which is specified in the bordereau in the Dreyfus affair. It is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and the paper is similar to that of the bordereau.

"It was sent to Colonel Scrwarzkoppen, attache of the German embassy, who had it copied. The copy was sent to Berlin and the original to Colonel Panizzardi, that he might have a copy. This he made, but he forgot to return the original to his brother attache."

CONTRADICTION OF FRENCH GENERALS.

LONDON, August 20.—The Observer publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: "It is probable that a formal contradiction of the statements of the French generals at Rennes regarding the Schneider letter will be communicated to the French Government, with a request that the generals in question publicly withdraw them. Such action by Austria-Hungary would break the ice for the German and Italian governments."

DECISION TO ACQUIT?

LONDON, August 19.—Thomas Terrell, Q. C., one of the leading jurists in England, who has attended some of the sessions of the Dreyfus court-martial, says:

"There is an air of unreality about the whole proceeding. Dreyfus alone seems to be in earnest. No fierce conflicts of intellect occur between counsel, as would be the case in England, and in my opinion, the president of the court has already decided the question in favor of acquittal. This appears to be the case from his evident anxiety to preserve an air of complete impartiality, and though on occasions he is unable to conceal his hostility to the defence, his intention plainly is to acquit.

"The court-martial is as fair as a special jury sitting without assistance can be. The opinions it will form must be feeble, and its judgment cannot have the least weight to the legal mind. Class prejudice is confounded with patriotism on both sides."

LABORI MUCH BETTER.

RENNES, August 19.—The condition of Maitre Labori, chief counsel for Captain Dreyfus, who was shot from ambush on Monday last, is further improved.

This afternoon M. Labori was able to walk in the garden and to attend to important business, but he received only Colonel Picquart. His general condition continues satisfactory.

CLUE TO LABORI ASSAILANT ABANDONED.

RENNES, August 19.—The police have abandoned the clue to the assailant of Labori which they have been following at Asigue. The suspect has given satisfactory proofs of his innocence.

IT MAY BE SUICIDE.

Wife Drinks Poison This Morning—Husband Ill With Fever.

One of the saddest cases of attempted—perhaps actual—suicide known in the city for a long time occurred at 3 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Floyd, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Floyd, residing at No. 510 north Sixth street, drank two ounces of laudanum, and it was stated at the house at 4 o'clock that there were no hopes for her. One physician said she would be dead in ten minutes, he thought. This is bad enough. But her young husband, to whom she was lately married, lies ill with typhoid-fever, and may not recover. His fever was higher last night. While the City Hospital physicians were working desperately on his wife, his family physician was treating him, being called at the late hour, because he was worse. The ambulance was called about 3 o'clock. Policeman Curl, who reached the house about the same time that the ambulance did, was told that Mr. Floyd waked the persons in the house by thumping against the window and the bedstead. When some one came, he told him that his wife had taken something, and he believed she was dying. Then the ambulance was called. Drs. Frank Cunningham and Lefew came with great promptness. They set to work at once and did fine service. One of the physicians said, however, that they had come too late. His explicit statement was: "I fear she will be dead in ten minutes."

It was stated to the surgeon that Mrs. Floyd had taken the poison to kill herself, being despondent on account of her husband's long illness and present almost helpless condition. A Dispatch representative called at the house, but persons in the house would say nothing about the case. They declined to give Mr. Floyd's Christian name or occupation, nor would they give Mrs. Floyd's name. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd are boarding at this house, in which reside Mrs. M. Pierce and her son, Mr. W. H. Pierce.

The City Directory gives Mr. Floyd's business place as O. H. Berry & Co.'s.

Foot-Rules.

(Observations of a Philosophical Friend of Ours.)

Distrust not wisdom;
She deserts thee not, if thou distrust her not
By attributing over-much to things less excellent,
As thou thyself percievest. —Milton.

No carpenter goes without a foot-rule. And no one is without some sort of measure of what seems to be good, useful, enjoyable, and desirable. Without standards, rules, weights, and measures, things, generally, are mixed and bewildering.

In the earliest stage of our existence we are blest in having no choice nor judgment, only instinct that makes us crave with all our being, the mother's milk and the mother's care. But as our natures open and expand and our appetites and wants multiply, the necessity of refusing the evil and choosing the good becomes more pressing, and the knowledge of good and evil more and more important; and standards, ideals, tests more and more indispensable.

Indeed, the differences between men and degrees of happiness are determined by their standards and by the zeal with which they pursue or adhere to them. The apostle tells us of men whose God is their belly and who mind earthly things. To these quality and quantity of food are matters of the highest consequence, and their measure is a measure of good. To these a big and elegant feast is in the nature of Heaven. To others muscular strength and physical activity is a thing greatly to be admired and desired. On the other hand, there are those to whom imagination and intellect are alone excellent. In truth, heathen mythology tells the tale of humanity, and each god and goddess is the impersonation of some passion, appetite, craving, or ruling idea that controls some nature. Some are whole-souled worshippers of one god; some of another; some of many. The ideals and desires of life are the gods that they worship. And the gods vary from the crude idol of the African to the top of power and mind of passion in the great love that the proudest might adore.

It is a matter very much concerning our every-day comfort and evenness and peace of mind to have our moral and intellectual foot-rule about us that we may justify and satisfactorily judge and estimate men and things. A man in the company of convivants, as they talk learnedly and admiringly of dishes and wines that he knows nothing about, may feel exceedingly small, and wish that he were more familiar with cookery-books and vintners. Another, where muscle is made much of, may count himself a Lilliputian, and wish that he were a giant. Just so at a symposium of metaphysicians, or geologists, or historians, or higher critics, a man of excellent average of intelligence, general knowledge, practical usefulness, and good citizenship, may feel like a pitiful dwarf and ignoramus, while the magnates display their learning. And these very professors and sages, in the company of financiers and millionaires, may be made to feel that all their light is extinguished by the brilliancy of those glittering luminaries.

Every dog has his day.

It is a very unpleasant thing to be out of one's element; to be forced in a place where other idols than our household gods are worshipped. In common society, where the world, the flesh, and the devil are in power, it is pretty trying for an ordinary man to hold his own and be true to his standard. But it is fearful at great resorts, where wealth, and pride, and selfishness gather to display and spread themselves. There every natural grace and loveliness is in danger of being discredited. And bold-faced ugliness and pomp and selfishness impose their killing away; emulations, strifes, envies, and evil speakings make the air and darkness visible of the place. The overwhelming disgrace is to be poor, unlucky, and out of fashion. Truth, sincerity, and honest naturalness are altogether unconventional.

There is very little satisfaction in hating mammon worshippers. A man can help being disgusted. But it is of the supremest importance that man should have his foot-rule about him, by which to measure the worthiness and respectability of men and women, and that he take good care to be true to his standards. Otherwise, he may find himself bowing to idols equal to the Egyptians. More than once sensible men, coming to themselves, have exclaimed in the words of Caliban:

Why, what a thrice doubled ass was I,
To take this drunkard for a king,
And worship this dull fool!

Dewey Home Funds from Texas.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—United States Treasurer Roberts to-day received from the G. A. R. Post at Dallas, Tex., $25 for the Dewey home fund, which now amounts to $18,800.

Post-Office Soon to Be Advanced.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The fourth-class post-office at Toccoa, Ga., will be advanced to the presidential class October 1st.

BURK'S MATCHLESS

MONEY-SAVING VALUES ATTRACT THE MASSES.

Crowds of buyers came—the greatest after-season selling ever known in the history of the store. A WONDERFUL TRADE TRIUMPH! Goods went forth with a rush from every section of the building. The interest of the bargain-seeker was intensified by the UNPARALLELED UNDER-PRICE QUOTATIONS, the results of still deeper price-cutting on APPAREL OF STANDARD QUALITIES. The greatness of the numerous bargains, the matchless money-saving values, the worth and choiceness of the goods, the incontestible truth of every word advertised, the exactness of every representation--**all combine to make this MARVELLOUS STOCK RELIEF UNLOADING SALE the most wonderful trade-gathering event—the most advantageous BUYING POSSIBILITIES—** ever known to the people of this community and its tributary trade section.

Prices That Make Dull Trade Impossible.

The Bargain Snaps for Suit Buyers,

NO CATCHY PHRASES NECESSARY—no flowery language required to emphasize the worth and value of the line of MEN'S SUITS offered this week at Three Seventy-Five. They do their own talking—a close and critical examination into the cloth, trimmings, and workmanship will at once prove them matchless bargains—wonderful values—beyond the shadow of a doubt the best suits ever offered for their cost.

$3.75.

THE ONLY THING CHEAP ABOUT THE SUITS PLACED ON SALE THIS WEEK AT FOUR NINETY-FIVE IS THE PRICE—a glance at the materials, workmanship, and trimmings will readily bear out the truthfulness of enormous reduction claims. The materials are of pure wool fabrics—the patterns nobby—the trimmings substantial—the make faultless—and the cut as fashionable as the costliest. To sum it up, they are the brightest of bright bargains, and luckiest of buying opportunities for

$4.95.

THE GRAND VALUES EMBODIED IN THE LINE OF MEN'S SUITS bunched together at the average of Seven Twenty-Five constitute another great big saving chance, which must appeal to the judgment of any sensible buyer. First-class Cassimeres, Cheviots, and Worsteds in nobby and neat patterns—rough and smooth effects—made up into accurate fitting, swell-looking Sack Suits, with all the expressions of nobbiness and sightliness of suits of double their cost—here they are for your choice for this week.

$7.25.

THE TICKET SCRATCHER PUT IN ANOTHER PLEA FOR CULLINGS from the higher-grade lines, in order to equalize the scale of sizes from the wreck occasioned by the rush of business and constant inroads on the Nine Seventy-Five specials.—More reductions the results—the benefit yours—Suits, made up for much higher price lines and never intended for such severe cutting, find themselves this week on the Nine Seventy-Five tables. Throughout the progress of this great sale this line fairly teemed with the richest of bargain wonders, but all records are smashed in this week's showing. Take them as they run—choice,

$9.75.

The Bargain Snaps for Pants Buyers.

No department has suffered more severely at the hands of Price-Clippers than the Pants Department—but the Pants Stock must be reduced—no discrimination—the Finest and Costliest, as well as the Cheapest—all must go. Will these prices move them? We think so.

A LOT OF PIN-STRIPE AND PIN-CHECK MEN'S PANTS, of durable materials—neither cottonade nor shoddy—strongly made up, and excellently adapted for rough wear—to make them go rapidly,

Slashed to 89c.

A CULLING OF WORSTED AND CHEVIOT MEN'S PANTS, of wear-well fabrics—stylish patterns—correct fitting, and made up in dependable manner—as long as sizes hold out

Slashed to $1.47.

MEN'S PANTS, OF NEAT PIN-STRIPE WORSTED—Checked and Plaid, Cheviots, and Cassimeres, and other up-to-date patterns of nobby, seasonable trouserings. The show window displays a few samples selected at random—see the stock—examine the workmanship—test the materials—you will pronounce them marvels for their cost.

Slashed to $1.98.

MEN'S PANTS OF BETTER MATERIALS—a big variety of Costlier Grades of Woollens—Pants that equal in appearance much costlier sort, and will render the best of service—beautiful patterns and designs, and lots of them.

Slashed to $2.39.

The Bargain Snaps for Furnishing Buyers.

Underwear Bargains.

PLAIN AND FANCY STRIPED BALBRIGGAN UNDERGARMENTS—Shirt and Drawers to match—also, superior quality Pepperell Jeans Drawers, with ribbed ankle and patent buttons—

For This Week Cut to 17c.

VERY FINE BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, in Brown, Pink, Red, Blue, and Solid Black—also, handsome Striped—Mixed and Clouded effects—the season's choicest Underwear Novelties—

For This Week Cut to 39c.

FINE EMBOSSED, PURE LISLE-THREAD UNDERWEAR—beautifully made, and finished in dainty shades of Blue, Pink, Fawn, Brown, and White—very fine fibre and extremely cool—but strong and durable, nevertheless—

For This Week Cut to 62c.

The Bargain Snaps for Buyers of Children's Attire.

The Knee Pants.

9c.

FOR WHAT'S LEFT OF THE WASH CRASH AND PIN-STRIPE KNEE-PANTS. If interested, don't put off buying. The lot will not hold out forever.

17c.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE BROWN AND GRAY AND FANCY-STRIPED WASH KNEE-PANTS. They are grand values for the price. Tough as leather, and just the thing for everyday wear.

25c.

FOR BOYS' KNEE-PANTS, OF PLAID AND CHECKED PURE WOOL FABRICS, and an unlimited assortment of good quality WASH PANTS of various weaves and patterns—actually worth double the price now quoted.

48c.

FOR BETTER GRADE WOOLLEN KNEE-PANTS FOR BOYS—handsome patterns—for dress or everyday wear—elegantly made, with wide, reinforced seat, extending from seam to seam—double knees—patent waistbands—riveted buttons—taped seams, and hip-pockets—every strength-giving feature.

69c.

THE CUT PRICE OF PURE WOOL CASSIMERE, CHEVIOT, AND WORSTED KNEE-PANTS, handsome patterns of stripes, checks, plaids, and mixtures—made and finished in best possible manner—mostly remnants from costly combination suits—the greatest values ever offered.

The Woollen Suits.

68c.

BLACK CHEVIOT BOYS' SUITS, of dependable, sightly material—can be worn throughout the fall—sizes from 8 to 14 only—a big bargain.

$1.47

FOR WHAT'S LEFT OF SIZES OF AN ASSORTED LOT OF PURE WOOL CHECKED CHEVIOT KNEE-PANTS SUITS—strongly finished—Pants with double seat and knees—elegant values.

The Woollen Suits.

$1.98

FOR A CHOICE OF PURE WOOL FANCY PLAID BOYS' SUITS—sightly patterns—finished in best service-giving manner—a remarkable bargain creation.

$2.40

WILL NEVER AGAIN OWN BOYS' SUITS of the quality and worth as the line culled together at this price—many among them suitable for early fall wear—you'll pronounce them ASTONISHING VALUES for their cost.

Negligee Shirt Bargains,

A LOT OF SOFT-BOSOM SHIRTS, in pretty striped and plaid patterns—actually worth double—

For This Week Cut to 17c.

PERFECT FITTING NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, of good quality Madras and Percales—nobby patterns, and dependable for good wear—regular seventy-five-cent values—to close them out quickly—

For This Week Cut to 39c.

HANDSOME DOTTED EFFECTS, in Pale- and Dark-Blue and Maroon shades; also, nobby striped and checked patterns, of good Madras materials—with two collars (newest styles) and one pair of cuffs to match—perfect fitting, and finished in best possible manner—to unload the Negligee Shirt stock—

For This Week Cut to 48c.

AN ALL-ECLIPSING SHIRT OFFERING—COLUMBIA—FAULTLESS, AND BURK RENOWNED MAKES OF NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, in best quality Madras—nobbiest and newest designs—including silk fronts, in plain White, Striped, or Plaid effects—unsurpassed for perfect fitting—as finely made and cleanly finished as it is possible to produce them—to make quick work of Negligee Shirt closing—

For This Week Cut to 78c.

Hosiery Bargains.

BLACK AND TAN HALF-HOSE—astounding value—

For This Week Cut to 4c.

Other Bargain Items.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS—splendid webbing—good mountings—beautiful patterns of plaids, checks, stripes, or plain designs—excellent wearers—regular half dollar value—

For This Week Cut to 25c.

HANDSOME JAP. SILK STRING TIES—less than half their actual value—

For This Week Cut to 4c.

MERCERIZED SILK GARTERS—all colors—good clasps and cords—

For This Week Cut to 9c.

Makers of the Clothing They Sell.

BURK & CO., 1003 East Main St.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, MEN'S FURNISHERS.

LOST BY SMALL MARGINS.

Defeated Presidential Candidates Who Nearly Won.

A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says: Much is being heard at the present time from the friends of Mr. Bryan in regard to the campaign which he made in 1896 and as to the narrow margin by which Mr. McKinley carried several States. Prominence is given to the fact that a change of less than 19,000 votes, properly distributed in the States of California, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Oregon, and West Virginia would have given Bryan the election. It might be assumed, from the earnestness with which those immediately concerned in Mr. Bryan's success have been urging this fact as a reason why he should be renominated, that they hope, by devoting themselves particularly to the States mentioned, to secure the necessary 19,000 votes and thus elect him.

Regardless of the fact that the Republicans will exert themselves as much to retain these votes as the Democrats to secure them, the task of winning the six States carried by McKinley by such a small margin is greater than it appears, and the magnitude of the undertaking should be correctly estimated before even the most enthusiastic friends of Mr. Bryan make any calculations based on these States giving their vote to him in 1900. From almost the earliest period of our national history the same tendency has been noted on the part of the defeated party to solace itself with the thought that a change of a few votes in certain States would have given it the election, while the same fact is always pointed out by the successful party as a cause of apprehension concerning the result of the next election.

ALL STATES WOULD BE AFFECTED.

If the electoral returns for nearly all the presidential elections in the history of the United States are examined, it will be found that to affect the slightest change in the States carried by small margins it would have required causes powerful enough to have similarly affected the other States, and that the same reasons which would have caused the 19,000 men who voted for McKinley in 1896, and whose votes would have altered the result, would have been equally urgent and powerful with some 300,000 of their fellow-citizens.

McKinley was the first candidate since 1872 to receive a clear majority of the popular vote. Since the time of Polk, the first President to enter the White House without a majority of the popular vote, there have been but five elections where the successful candidate secured a majority of the popular vote. The five exceptions were Pierce, Lincoln (1860), Grant at both elections, and McKinley. Hayes and Benjamin Harrison were elected without even a plurality. With McKinley securing such a large popular majority, as well as an electoral majority, the defeat of Bryan in 1896 cannot be regarded but as overwhelming.

In calculating on the change of a few thousand votes in the State mentioned, it should not be overlooked that five of the six were wrested from the Democrats, who carried them in 1892. All elections resemble one another in this—that the majority of the winning party is increased in the States which it usually carries; the majority of the losing party is reduced in States which it claims as its own, and in the doubtful States the winning party secures its electoral votes over the efforts of the opposition. These changes are all in the same direction, the change of votes from the losers to the winners.

VOTES NEEDED IN INDIANA.

To have carried Indiana in 1896, the Democrats should have polled 8,772 of the votes which were cast for McKinley. This number is 2.7 per cent. of the total Republican vote of the State and 2.9 per cent. of the total Democratic vote. A similar change in every State would have reduced McKinley's plurality in the country to 300,000. Estimating on the basis of a sufficient change to have enabled Bryan to carry Delaware, if the percentage was maintained throughout the country, Bryan would have received a plurality of more than 600,000, to say nothing of an overwhelming vote in the electoral college. The fact that 19,000, votes or 150,000 votes, or any other number, might, if properly distributed, have turned the election from McKinley to Bryan has no significance when considered from the standpoint of practical politics, however interesting it may be as a basis for political speculation, and in the next campaign will have no value whatever.

HOW CLAY COULD HAVE WON.

Henry Clay, although defeated for the presidency in the electoral college by a vote of 170 for Polk to 105 for Clay, missed being President by a very narrow margin. A change of 2,554 votes in New York would have given him 141 electoral votes to 134 for Polk. Had 7,913 votes properly distributed been changed from Polk to Clay in the following States: New York, 2,554; Pennsylvania, 3,167; Indiana, 1,158; and Georgia, 1,039—Clay would have received a majority of 103 electoral votes over Polk, as he would have had 139 to 36 for Polk. The abolitionists, voting for Birney, polled just enough votes to defeat Clay. Taylor failed to receive a majority of the popular vote, although he received 163 electoral votes to 127 for Cass. Yet Cass would have been President if 2,169 Pennsylvania voters had voted for him instead of Taylor, as he would then have received 163 electoral votes to 127 for Taylor.

In 1852 Pierce received 254 electoral votes to 42 for Scott, and yet Pierce's plurality was but slightly over 200,000, and he received barely a majority of the popular vote. The vote was so distributed, however, that a change of 33,272 votes scattered through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Louisiana, Rhode Island, and Delaware, would have given General Scott 150 electoral votes, or one more than a majority. He needed but 13 votes in Delaware and 13,601 in New York.

THE TILDEN-HAYES CONTEST.

In the election of 1876 Tilden received 250,000 popular majority, according to the Republican, and 264,000 according to the Democratic count. In the final count by the Electoral Commission Hayes was given 185 electoral votes and Tilden 184. A change of 528 votes in Oregon or of 538 votes in Nevada would have given Tilden the presidency beyond dispute.

A change of 10,517 votes in New York, or 8,003 divided properly among Connecticut, Indiana, New Hampshire, and Colorado, would have elected Hancock in 1880, instead of Garfield. Garfield received considerably less than a majority of the popular vote, and only 10,000 plurality over Hancock, although he had 214 electoral votes to 155 for Hancock.

In 1884 if Blaine had secured 575 votes in New York which were cast for Cleveland he would have received 218 electoral votes to 183 for Cleveland, whereas the latter received 219 votes to 182 for Blaine. Cleveland received a plurality of 23,000, although he fell far short of a majority. In 1888 a change of 7,200 votes in New York would have elected Cleveland instead of Harrison, while in 1892 a change of 26,000 votes in California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, North Dakota, and Wisconsin would have given Harrison 226 votes and the election.

Harrison received 233 electoral votes in 1888 to 168 for Cleveland, while in 1892 Cleveland was given 277 to 145 for Harrison. In his first campaign Harrison received 100,000 less than a plurality and over 500,000 less than a majority of the votes. In the second campaign Cleveland received over 400,000 plurality, but fell 500,000 short of a majority. Weaver polled enough votes to defeat Harrison.

Sources of Well-Known Proverbs.

(Woman's Home Companion.)

Nine persons out of ten attribute the well-known expression, "Man proposes, but God disposes," to the Bible, but it was the good Thomas A. Kempis who said it in his "Imitation of Christ." Another often-used expression is "Comparisons are odious." This is properly, so far as English literature is concerned, attributed to John Fortescue, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century, but we find it in Cervantes, Marlowe, Burton, and Herbert, while Heywood has it among his proverbs. Shakespeare, in his "Much Ado About Nothing," paraphrased it into "Comparisons are odorous," and in this form the saying has almost as much currency as the original. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" is generally thought to be a text from the Bible. And in substance it is, for King Solomon said: "He that spareth the rod hateth his son," but it is formed in Butler's "Hudibras" in the neater form in which it is usually quoted.

Diet Rejects Canal Bill.

BERLIN, August 19.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day rejected the entire canal bill by a vote of 225 to 147—32 of the members abstaining from voting. The bill for the Dortmund-Rhine canal alone was rejected by a vote of 275 to 134, three of the members abstaining from voting.

Lightship All Right Friday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 19.—Captain Kemble, of the Clyde Line steamer Iroquois, just arrived here, reports that when he passed Frying-Pan Shoals on Friday, the lightship was apparently at its station and uninjured.

Love On! Love On!

(In reply to a poem published in the Dispatch of Sunday, August 13, 1899, entitled, "Love Not.")

Love not? Love not? And why forsooth should we
Neglect to grasp that richest boon on earth?
That prize, which, if it comes to you, to me,
Gives us the Pearl of priceless, precious worth?
Love on! Love on!

Love not? Love not? Because perchance you think
The flowers of earth too quickly fade away?
Then from the sparkling fount I must not drink,
Because the thirst might come another day?
Love on! Love on!

Love not? Love not? The thing I love may die?
Such thought I'd scorn to hold within my breast;
What once I've loved needs not the mourner's cry,
In life, in death, it stands to me the best.
Love on! Love on!

Love not? Love not? Because I may not find
In years to come those lips shall smile as fair?
Think you when once the ties of love did bind,
For love alone I would not all things dare?
Love on! Love on!

Love not? Love not? The warning is in vain.
E'en after death the halo still shall cling.
'Twould not be life if there were found no pain;
But in our ears blest memory's voice shall sing,
Love on! Love on! You have not loved in vain.

Love on. Love on. And thank God you have found.
An object worthy of the love you gave;
And know the love with which true hearts are bound.
Died not on earth, but lives beyond the grave.
Love on! Love on! Though life for love you give. N. S.

The Mother-in-Law Joke Again.

(Ohio State Journal.)

Bungdup: Wasn't that a joke on Pilkins?

Jumpup: What was it?

Bungdup: Well, they're all down at the seashore. The other day Pilkins saw a woman drowning, and, swimming heroically out in the surf, he saved her life.

Jumpup: But where's the joke?

Bungdup: Oh, yes—I forgot—the woman proved to be his mother-in-law.

Making Home Pleasant.

(Puck.)

"Cook is talking about leaving, Henry."

"Gracious! don't let that happen! Tell her I am going to buy her an automobile in a few days.