

The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

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The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended Saturday, May 1, 1897, was as follows: Sunday, April 25, 31,247; Monday, April 26, 37,086; Tuesday, April 27, 37,186; Wednesday, April 28, 38,821; Thursday, April 29, 37,580; Friday, April 30, 37,561; Saturday, May 1, 37,678.

Total, 257,409.

Daily average (Sunday, 31,247, except).

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, MAY 2.

Getting at Facts.

Being desirous of securing accurate and official knowledge of the state of affairs in Cuba, for some time the British foreign office has had on the island a confidential expert agent, who has visited the camps of both belligerents, traversed the entire country, and made a full report to his chief.

The embassy, a Mr. Gosling, one of the permanent attaches of her majesty's foreign office, reaches conclusions which should be interesting to our Government. He finds that the patriots have control of nearly the whole island that they are well armed and equipped, and fully able to carry on the war against Spain for years to come, if that should be necessary.

Mr. Gosling states that the reports of Spanish misrule, maladministration, immorality, dishonesty, and cruelty have not been exaggerated, and that general revolution, as the result of them, was something to be expected. He says, also, that the stories of frightful atrocities perpetrated by Weyler, his officers and troops, published in the press of the United States, are true and not overstated.

We venture to hope that the example of the British foreign office will be followed by our own. If previous times it is to be commended in ascertaining facts already perfectly well known and notorious, let the investigation be thorough and extended throughout Cuba. We do not learn that the government of Lord Salisbury asked permission for its agent to go beyond the Spanish lines. He certainly went, and where an Englishman can go an American ought to be able to.

Senatorial Degeneration.

In the April number of the Forum, Mr. Charles R. Miller, has a paper assuming to answer the solemn question, still more solemnly propounded, by Senator Hoar: "Has the Senate degenerated?" It is not worth while to review the article in length. Both the author and the journal upon the editorship of which he bases claim to public identification are harmoniously inconspicuous elements in the composition of national life and movement.

The essay itself is interesting only as it illustrates the warped, selfish and bilious view taken of all matters, whether governmental, economic, moral or ethical, by the native and foreign coterie of money lenders and tax grabbers represented in the proprietary of Mr. Miller's paper, a local publication, by the way, that is rarely seen and hardly ever referred to in the National Capital.

While he does not state it in terms, it is evident that Mr. Miller considers the Senate as in a state of alarming decadence. The great men of the past in that body have departed, leaving no successors. Of all the crowd now gathered in the historic chamber, not more than a score "are in any way distinguishable from the mute herd whose Senatorial activities are limited to the hunting of patronage and the care of private pension bills."

He does not accord even the damnation of faint praise to a number of really able and forceful men, who might, indeed, have been great if they had not disposed of the birthright of greatness to the sordid masters of Mr. Miller and the New York Times. Only twenty out of the whole Senate, in his estimation, could be called distinguished, "under the most liberal interpretation of the term," and in this list are included the names of some of the men who, in season and out of season, have promoted the work that the gold ring and the trusts have deemed necessary to their domination over the country. The Senatorial question are too well known to need description.

"What constitutional lawyer is there here to match Ed. O'Shea or Thurman? Platt may be the equal of Conkling in political leadership, and Quay may offset Oliver P. Morton as a lord of a State; but the moral weight of Bayard, Beck, Booth, David Davis, Windom and Lamar, or of Edmunds and Thurman, already mentioned, has no counterpoise; and the Senate of today must lack the beam."

The essayist does not recognize that great constitutional lawyer, patriot and champion of the oppressed, Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, as the peer of any of the preceding greatnesses he has cited; but the country does, which is better and more to the purpose. He does not regard the courtly and scholarly Senator Daniel, of Virginia, as worthy even of mention by name, and yet that statesman has made the Senate ring with his eloquence, and held his members in respectful amazement at the power of his logic, until recently, Senators who were strong friends of the British arbitration conspiracy at the beginning of the session, confess their conversion to Americanism in this respect, as a consequence of listening to "one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in the Congress" by Senator Daniel. These references merely by way of illustration.

The real reason why Mr. Miller views the Senate as in decadence and badly decayed, is that it has shown a dense and vicious spirit in resisting the things that it was ordered to do by the duties worshiped by the New York Times and its Wall street mortgages. Thus, and its repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act had to be forced down its throat after a hard and protracted struggle, whereas the more subservient House bolted it without winking. Again, that holy thing, the arbitration treaty, concocted by those simple minded philistines, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Cleveland, Sir Julian Pauley and Richard Olney, has been opposed by the Senate in the most villainous and barefaced manner. A noble purpose has been nearly or quite defeated. The Monroe doctrine, the Nicaragua Canal, our Alaskan boundary interests and a whole list of such things are in imminent danger of being kept alive as American issues with a chance for American interpretation and action, all owing to this flagitious, pro-American and anti-British Senate.

There is a lot more of it, but it will not repay discussion. The Senate may have deteriorated, but there are not many citizens of the United States who would be inclined to believe it on the evidence of either Senator Hoar or the editor of the New York Times.

The Affair of Velentino.

In the present aspect of affairs it would be folly to base hopes for a Greek success upon yesterday's report of an advantage gained by that side at Velentino. So far Edhem Pasha's plan of attack upon Pharsala has developed exactly upon the lines postulated by this journal. Gen. Smolenski, holding the Greek right at Velentino, appears to have sustained and repulsed the Turkish assault at that point; but the left of Prince Constantine's army, between Pharsala and Pharsalades, has been compelled to retire. We are afraid that the next news will tell us that the Greek left has been turned, and that the way for a Turkish assault on the rear has been opened.

It is but too probable that Velentino will repeat the history of Revent and Mati. Smolenski has been reinforced as heavily as possible against the inevitable renewed attack upon Velentino. The first assault is said to have been made by a force of 10,000 Turks. Unfortunately, Edhem Pasha doubtless can hurl twice or thrice that number against the position. No adequate force can be spared to meet such a movement without fatally weakening the remainder of the Greek line. We are convinced that the operations against Constantine's right, well as serious enough to contemplate the possibility of outflanking him there, are more directly conceived to engage and exhaust the Greek strength, divert as much force as possible from other points, and so strengthen the chances of victory over the left and center.

Then the rules laid down by all accepted authorities on international law, are worthless. If the military situation of the Cubans was not one-half as favorable to their success as notoriously it is, still the rights and duty of prompt recognition, or, alternatively, of armed intervention to stop the sickening atrocities being daily and hourly perpetrated in that suffering country, would be plain and mandatory. Then why delay about it?

The Republican national platform, upon which President McKinley was elected, speaks very distinctly on the subject of the Cuban War of Independence. It says: "We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty."

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Nothing would seem to be more evident than that, under the Cuban plank of the St. Louis platform, Mr. McKinley stands pledged to his party's hopes for the success of the patriot cause, and to its belief that this Government should promote the independence of Cuba. If he is pledged to help independence, which is an ultimate political result of the first magnitude, certainly it is not too much to say that he is firmly pledged to the lesser action of recognizing the struggle itself as a legitimate revolution, "giving its participants to the honorable treatment demanded by the code of civilized warfare. Why does not he redeem that small part of his pledge?

This is becoming an interesting, not to say a serious, question.

Revolutions of Prince Bismarck as to Russia's attitude toward Germany in the past have knocked the wind out of Russophile sentiment in France, and the latter at last is inclined to look to England for whatever friendship is possible between nations.

The benignity of Col. Vassos on the island of Crete having been recognized by the powers, that officer will be able to have it out with the Turks. But we are afraid that the situation will permit of the landing of a big Turkish expedition which might have it away out with Vassos.

The Tory side of the House of Commons is endeavoring to have the Queen's birthday commemorated by the singing of the national anthem in the House on that day. This is an entirely new thing for that august body to do, for, though there has been music of a lively nature on several occasions, it has not taken a form very agreeable to the ear. The spectacle of all the members, English and Irish, singing one tune would be as unique as the occasion which it is proposed to celebrate in this manner. The obstacle in the way of it seems to be the Irish contingent. They do not like the Queen, and have no reason to like her, and she does not like them any better. She has only been in Ireland twice in all the course of her long reign, and is said to have a superstitious dread that when a member of the royal family visits that island a stroke of ill-luck is the consequence. She does not love the Irish as a people, and she has been averse to doing anything for them politically, and they are more disaffected at the present time than they were at the beginning of her reign. Therefore their objection to this new idea. It is not as if the English national anthem were like its prototype, "America," which celebrates the glories of one's country as such, or like the French "Marseillaise," simply a war-song; it is a personal expression of loyalty to a person. It is like asking the members of the House of Representatives to chant a hymn of praise of President McKinley. They might possibly do it if Speaker Reed led them to, but they would not feel the least melodious during the performance.

Although Honduras is in the throes of a revolution, it is reported that foreigners are safe and that business goes on much the same as usual. How much better it would be if Weyler could be induced to submit to "pacification" in the same amiable way.

A consensus of news dispatches from Washington to the New York papers conveys the impression that our Government does not regard the Hawaiian situation with any apprehension, but will send several warships on account of the salubrity of the climate.

In case Russia or anybody else should acquire a taste for naval combat, England has quietly gathered eleven first-class battleships and twenty-three armored cruisers and gunboats in the Mediterranean, ready for action. Lord Salisbury realizes that there are times when action is preferable to arbitration.

"I thought you guaranteed a working knowledge of French in five weeks," said the puzzled and disgusted pupil. "So I did," said the professor, blandly. "You know enough French now to work out the rest by yourself."

"How is it that Dr. Shyhat always has such a lot of patients?" asked Dickerson. "I don't know," said Jimby, "unless they're all like my sister-in-law. She is so devoted to his soft voice and his good clothes and his generally persuasive ways that she'd rather be sick under him than have anybody else cure her."

"This is, indeed, hard lines," said the actor. He ought to know, for he had often memorized whole pages of the old-fashioned Bolle and Metamora dramatic composition. But other lines confronted him now. "They were the two straight lines of the B. & O. railroad track."

"Mercy on us, Euphemia," said her mother, "what in the world have you been doing to your face?" "Nothing," said the small girl, rubbing away the tears with very wet and grimy knuckles. "Only I saw Mrs. De Style's maid wash Blanche and comb him, and I tried to imitate her with our cat."

"The cat had done the rest."

CAPITOL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Democratic steering committee held its third session yesterday and about completed the task of assigning the Senators of the party to the various vacancies and filling the vacancies in the minor chairmanships always accorded to the minority party. These chairmanship vacancies are: Revolutionary Claims, held by Pugh of Alabama; Woman Suffrage, Call of Florida; Transportation and Sale of Meat Products, Blackburn of Kentucky. The new Democratic Senators who are now without committee assignments are McHenry of Louisiana, Rawlins of Utah, Clay of Oregon, and Earle of North Carolina. It is expected that Monday the committee will have its last ready to submit to the Republicans.

On Monday the Republican committee on committees will again meet and will propose its list for a caucus, that will be called to meet early in the week. This committee has had a task of no mean proportions to perform, owing to the number of Senators that have come into the body, and the assignments of Messrs. Platt, and of Byrnes, of whom we have previously served in the Senate, and contend, that by reason of this service, they are entitled to special consideration.

Just what to do with Mr. Platt, of New York, is a question the committee has not been able to answer to its own satisfaction. He wanted to go back to Finance, where he was when in the Senate as its colleague of Roscoe Conkling. It was not an easy matter to turn down a great name like New York, such an important committee, but this action was taken, and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, given the prize, and that, too, in the face of the most urgent pressure. It is said that Mr. Platt will finally land in Foreign Relations, where, as the representative of New York, he will be of good service to his people.

The publication of the fact that the subcommittee of the Finance Committee intends to put a duty on hides has had the effect of driving the Capital business men interested in the shoe trade from all parts of the United States. Several of the representatives of the several shoe manufacturing companies of Massachusetts were at the Capitol yesterday in conference with Senator Lodge and other New England members. The Arlington lobby was alive with them last night, and while they have been unable to get any satisfaction from the members of the subcommittee, these gentlemen are laboring with senators to induce them to show their indignation of the proposition, from their point of view. There is little doubt but that when the bill gets into the Senate there will be a mighty effort to have hides restored to their old place on the free list.

Senator Tillman is considering the advisability of offering an amendment to the tariff bill, which will provide for an export bounty on cotton and wool. He is of the opinion that this would be of great benefit to the farmers of the South and West, and would be a beneficial stimulus to the trade that immediately affects the communities in which these crops are raised. As a rule, the Southern statesman are opposed to bounties, in any shape, but the South Carolina statesman thinks that possibly this would not be a bad experiment.

"We shall not be inattentive in our demands upon the legislators," said Senator Harris, of Tennessee, speaking yesterday with respect to the tariff bill. "All we ask is that we be given sufficient time to go over the bill in committee and inform the Senate of our views. We do not believe are reasonable, and upon which we may desire to put the minority on record. How much time this would take cannot now be stated, but I do not think it would require a very long while. Of one thing, the Republicans and the country can rest assured, and that is this: There is not the least possible intention on the part of the Democrats to obstruct the passage of the tariff bill. We shall antagonize the measure in every way we can, but we do not believe it is just or that it will afford the relief claimed for it. But after we have stated our position on the floor of the Senate, we shall, so far as we are concerned, permit the bill to come to a vote."

Jason Donaldson, of Columbus, Ohio, the personal friend and lieutenant-in-chief of Secretary Sherman, who held a good place in the office of the secretary of the Senate of the Republicans, is slated for the office of scaler of weights and measures, in the District of Columbia. It is understood that the President has intimated to this appointment would be agreeable to him, and that he is ready to accept of the request, thus modestly made, will be respected. Col. Donaldson has been out of a Government job for some little time and is anxious to once more assume the harness which fits him so well.

A familiar figure on the House floor for the past week was that of W. C. Bond, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bond wants to be minister to Colombia. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a lawyer of ability. He was more than once the Congressional nominee of his district, and has served two terms in the State senate. Senator Boies Penrose has endorsed him for the position, and he has all of the Pennsylvania delegation of the lower house. Senator Quay has not yet given him his support, but it is believed that he will.

Judging by Others. (From the Chicago News.) "The horrors of war are already seen," cables a surprised correspondent from Greece. What the literary gentleman rather expected was the battle of the Tiber, a combination of a pink tea, a Stephen Grace drama, and a musical soiree.

Turkish Insomnia. (From the Philadelphia Times.) Far from the Turk, dreaming in his tent, on Marco Bozzaris' principles, he's not doing much sleeping himself nor giving the other fellows a great deal of rest, either.

Retrospect, Possibly. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) There is to be nothing retroactive about the Dingley bill, and as long as it remains in the Senate it will be no more active than it is retro.

Chew Not. (From the Detroit Free Press.) Senator Morgan declared that if the flag of the United States failed to strike America in Cuba, it was "Colored rag." Not to be chewed, though, Senator.

His Sort of Troubles. (From the Chicago Times-Herald.) The Prince of Wales does not drink to excess, but he has had hair-splitting troubles of his own.

Flip-Flop. (From the New York Press.) It is about time now for the celebrated European concert to perform its unrivaled act of turning the back flip-flop, while it issues an anastomus.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Society visited New York en masse during the past week. Of course the prime motive was to participate in or to view the Grant memorial services, but when these were over many remained for the week, and as a consequence there has been very little going on in the gay world at Washington for the past seven days. In addition to those who were officially invited were Count Galarza, Mrs. Brice, Haroun Hengstenberg, Mrs. Burrows, and quite a number of the ladies of the diplomatic corps.

Wednesday was, as usual, the day of weddings, and there were seven or more happy benedictions who departed with their fair young brides on journeys, North and South. The marriage of Miss Wendling to Mr. Over-W. Catchings was an unusually pretty event, and was witnessed by a large number of prominent people. Bishop Adams, who had christened young Mr. Catchings in his infancy, officiated at the marriage ceremony.

A New York wedding of interest was that of Miss Mary Isabel Nelson, daughter of Mr. Frederick Nelson, to Mr. Arthur Kemp, which occurred on Thursday last at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 100 and Fifth avenue. The ceremony was performed by the archbishop of New York, assisted by Vicar General Mooney. The bride wore a gown of white satin of severely simple design, and the point lace veil was one which had graced the brides of her family for several generations. Mrs. Henry May was among the Washington people who went over for the occasion. Miss Mariquita Serrano, daughter of the late Juan E. Serrano, of Colombia, South America, and Mrs. Harold B. Villed were also married in New York on Thursday, at All Souls' Church. Among the guests were the Spanish minister and Madame Dupuy de Lome. Mr. and Mrs. Villard sailed for Europe yesterday, and will spend the summer in foreign travel.

A large number of society people attended the two national song recitals which were given in the original languages by Miss Mason, at the Washington Club, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons. They proved to be extremely delightful, and the young ladies who accorded a flattering reception, Madame Albertini, who was present the second day, gave an impromptu rendition of two songs, and added to the enjoyment of the occasion very materially. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, new play at the Columbia has attracted large and fashionable audiences all the week, and the opening night was especially interesting, from the fact that the authoress herself was present, occupying a box, with a party of friends.

The performance of "Prince Nix," which was given at the Lafayette on Friday afternoon by the students of Trinity College, attracted all that is fashionable in Washington society. Mrs. McKinley was present, looking very sweet in a gown of blue velvet, and appearing graciously. Mrs. Borden, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is now a guest of the White House; Mrs. Saxon, Mrs. Porter, and Mr. Charles Dawes were with Mrs. McKinley. Miss Ashton, Miss Horstmann, Miss Jane Fuller, Miss Sowers, Miss Cassell, and Miss Frances Alger were noted in the boxes.

The piano recital by Mr. Victor Beigel at the Washington Club yesterday attracted quite a large and a most fashionable audience, who were amply repaid by the magnificent rendition of Handel, Wagner, Chopin, Schumann, and other classics by Mr. Beigel and his assistant, Mr. Leonard Langley. Mrs. Hearst and Madame Dupuy de Lome were among those who enjoyed the afternoon.

From all indications May is to be quite a gay month, and although May day was not particularly bright and joyous, externally, yet all the rain in the world was not enough to dampen the ardor of the little folks who danced about the Maypole at the fête given for the Home for Invalids. The pretty Maypole with its streamers of pale green and white, decked with flowers and with the little white-clad girls and many little lads wearing their fantastic figures about it, made one of the prettiest pictures imaginable. Judging from the way all sorts of dainty articles at the different booths were selling, and the number of young men gathered at the rose table to call the sweets with fragrance laden, the May day fête was an great success as if the skies had given only smiles instead of the dreary downpour.

The Portuguese minister and the Viscountess de Santo-Thyrsa are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a little daughter, who is to be called Maria Sophia, in honor of the "viscountess' mother. There is great rejoicing in the De Santo-Thyrsa household over the recent arrival, and the little girl is receiving enough attention to turn an older head. Fortunately she is perfectly conscious of it all, and smiles in placid indifference as to whether her admirers be kings or commoners.

Mme. Patenotre's Thursdays at Clifton will be much enjoyed, and as a number of people will open their country homes very soon, the season needs and deserves a route of delightful garden parties and a hop o'clock teas, which are to be a feature of suburban entertainments this season, as heretofore.

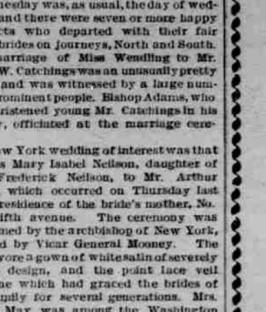
The finish of the Washington whist trophy match in Philadelphia yesterday was the most exciting event of the whist congress. The trophy was won by the Trist club, composed of Mrs. Eugene Ellinger, Mrs. Frank Samuel, Mrs. Bowman Wisner, and Mr. Louisa, who defeated the Washington by a half match. Mrs. Leech of this city, who was considered to be one of the most brilliant whist players, attracted much favorable comment by her fine play.

WASHINGTON'S SACRED TOMB. Why Mount Vernon Will Remain the Last Resting Place. The preposterous proposition to remove the remains of Gen. George Washington from their present resting place at Mount Vernon to New York, has received an interest in the action taken by Congress at the time of the illustrious hero's death. Gen. Washington died December 14, 1799, and on December 23 it was ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives that there should be erected a marble monument at the Capitol of the United States at Washington, and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. A copy of the resolution was transmitted through the President of the United States to Mrs. Washington, whose reply is dated from Mount Vernon, December 31, 1799. In acknowledging the receipt of the resolution, she writes: "Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public duty, I must consent to the request made by Congress which you have had the goodness to transmit to me, and in doing this, I need not say I cannot say that a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

By family of Gen. Washington, the action of Congress was left in abeyance, and no further step was taken in the matter. When Gen. Washington had been buried for thirty years in his original resting place, on the Mount Vernon plantation, the tomb was broken open, and an attempt made to carry off the illustrious dead. Another body was taken, however, by mistake, but was recovered, and a new vault was soon after erected on the spot designated by Washington, where the remains have since, and always will remain.

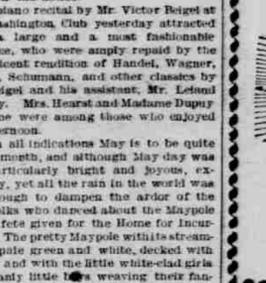
Things we hear every day:

"I find no clothes anywhere that fit like yours." "I've looked Washington over and can see no such stylish Suits outside of your store." "Yours are the best made Suits I've had shown me—and I've been the rounds." "I don't see how you can sell 'em at the price you do,"—referring to our \$15 Suits.



There's no mystery about it, gentlemen! It's no surprise to us to hear you say these things about our clothing. The truth will out. Superiority will tell. Every Suit in our stock is made for our stock—for our trade—by us—for you. We've been studying you and your likes for thirty years. For thirty years we have been perfecting the art of ready-to-wear clothes-making. The head of our house does nothing else but plan—design—improve—superintend. You get the benefit of the best taste—the best talent—the best materials—in our Suits. Goodness without taste is like a rose without fragrance. 'Tisn't advertising talk for us to claim the unbettable. 'Tisn't exaggeration for us to claim to sell the best cheaper than others. Our suits prove it. The unsolicited testimony of patrons proves it. Take the \$12.50 and \$15 grades for example. \$15 is the others' price for our \$12.50. \$20 is the price for our \$15. And even then it's value without the exclusive style—without the finish—without the effect—and not one-tenth of our variety. Paint, brush and pallet won't make a painting—it takes talent.

Investigate } Let us show you our \$12.50 suits tomorrow. } Let us show you our \$15 suits



"Saks' Corner."

ALICE IN HOODOOLAND. It was quite dark in the hole of the groundhog, and Alice said, as she hurried along, tripping occasionally over a thing like real tape, which trailed along the ground, that she thought it ought to be lightened.

"That's what they all say," exclaimed the groundhog crossly, "but how do I know where the lightning's going to strike? This is only a grapevine telegraph."

"What sort of grapes?" asked Alice, eagerly. "Sort," said the groundhog, "and they give you appendicitis."

"Humble pie," said the man. "Do you see me?" "Why, yes," said Alice. "I was hoping you'd raise me a dollar or so," said the man, sadly. "But never mind. I've been raised before—once by my dear parents, and several times on the top of a boot—and that ought to be enough."

"I don't believe I have heard your name," said Alice, wishing to change the conversation in some polite way. "Mer!" said the man. "Oh! oh! I'm a hoodoo. The President's."

"One of those who do, you mean?" said Alice. "No," said the man, "one of those who don't."

Plain Statement of Fact. (From the Omaha World-Herald.) Greece may expect American sympathy in her struggle with the Turk, but that is all she should expect. We are long on sympathy, but Wall street must be cared for, and that prevents us from doing anything more than extending sympathy.

One Thing Sublime There. (From the Chicago Record.) In attempting to put the blame for the present war upon Greece, the sublime portie gives an exhibition of sublime gain.

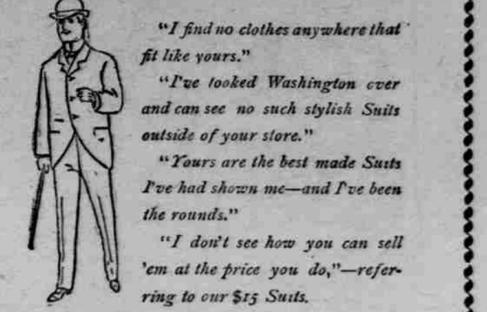
Known by Its Friends. (From the Chicago Record.) One of the most objectionable features of the Dingley bill is the character of the corporations, which are most interested in supporting it.

Good for the Home Stretch. (From the Detroit Journal.) If the Cuban insurrection is on its last legs they are good legs.

Ultimatum of Chandler. (From the Chicago Times-Herald.) To the Bethlehem steel works: I propose to move upon your works immediately. —Senator Chandler.

Things we hear every day:

"I find no clothes anywhere that fit like yours." "I've looked Washington over and can see no such stylish Suits outside of your store." "Yours are the best made Suits I've had shown me—and I've been the rounds." "I don't see how you can sell 'em at the price you do,"—referring to our \$15 Suits.



There's no mystery about it, gentlemen! It's no surprise to us to hear you say these things about our clothing. The truth will out. Superiority will tell. Every Suit in our stock is made for our stock—for our trade—by us—for you. We've been studying you and your likes for thirty years. For thirty years we have been perfecting the art of ready-to-wear clothes-making. The head of our house does nothing else but plan—design—improve—superintend. You get the benefit of the best taste—the best talent—the best materials—in our Suits. Goodness without taste is like a rose without fragrance. 'Tisn't advertising talk for us to claim the unbettable. 'Tisn't exaggeration for us to claim to sell the best cheaper than others. Our suits prove it. The unsolicited testimony of patrons proves it. Take the \$12.50 and \$15 grades for example. \$15 is the others' price for our \$12.50. \$20 is the price for our \$15. And even then it's value without the exclusive style—without the finish—without the effect—and not one-tenth of our variety. Paint, brush and pallet won't make a painting—it takes talent.

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"One of those who do, you mean?" said Alice. "No," said the man, "one of those who don't."

Plain Statement of Fact. (From the Omaha World-Herald.) Greece may expect American sympathy in her struggle with the Turk, but that is all she should expect. We are long on sympathy, but Wall street must be cared for, and that prevents us from doing anything more than extending sympathy.

One Thing Sublime There. (From the Chicago Record.) In attempting to put the blame for the present war upon Greece, the sublime portie gives an exhibition of sublime gain.

Known by Its Friends. (From the Chicago Record.) One of the most objectionable features of the Dingley bill is the character of the corporations, which are most interested in supporting it.

Good for the Home Stretch. (From the Detroit Journal.) If the Cuban insurrection is on its last legs they are good legs.

Ultimatum of Chandler. (From the Chicago Times-Herald.) To the Bethlehem steel works: I propose to move upon your works immediately. —Senator Chandler.

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