The Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of THE TIMES *for the week ended Saturday, October 23, 1897, was as follows:*

Sunday, October 17	23,400
Monday, October 18	40,035
Tuesday, October 19	40,008
Wednesday, October 20	39,634
Thursday, October 21	40,023
Friday, October 22	40,115
Saturday, October 23	40,267
Total	263,476
Daily average (Sunday, 27,390, excepted)	40,012

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1897.

Mr. McKinley.

With a degree of sorrow and dismay that we cannot longer conceal, we feel compelled to express the conviction that Mr. McKinley gradually, but persistently and unceasingly, has demonstrated the fact that he is a man without the will power needed in his position, and without the slightest control over his own Administration.

Although he has been in office less than eight months, during that short time he has been forced into four positions generally known to be abhorrent to his views and principles. He has been compelled to intrigue with the British government for the destruction of international bimetallism, and to defeat the mission of his own commission, which, but for the secret interposition of the Administration, would have secured a basis of agreement for a stable par of exchange for silver and gold with Great Britain, France and India, and probably with all the members of the old bimetallic Latin Union.

Against his own record as a man and a Christian, pledged to the holy cause of human liberty, he has been dragooned into supporting and pressing the hideous Spanish policy of his malodorous predecessor, Grover Cleveland, and coerced into shutting his eyes and ears to the cry of national duty, the shrieks of outraged, tortured and butchered innocence and the mandatory canons of international law, all that the terrors of rule by the Inquisition should be perpetuated in Cuba, and that the friends of Dictator Hanna, who own Spanish-Cuban securities, or are interested in the Sugar Trust, should have their pound of flesh, no matter at what cost of persecution and blood, or the dishonor and disgrace of our flag and nation.

He has been cudgeled into interference in the local election in New York, and into forming an alliance with the corrupt rapacities of Croker and Platt, for no other purpose than to punish the respectable elements of his party in the national metropolis for daring to protest against the dark and wicked methods used by his "business manager" last year to purchase his own election, and to extinguish the rising star of Seth Low, an honest Republican and an honored citizen, lest that man, perchance, should become an opposing Presidential quantity in 1900. For these purposes, he has allowed himself to use the whole power of his influence and patronage in a degrading crusade for the relegation of New York to the rascally rule of Tammany Hall—to Croker and Crokerism—for the next four years.

Finally, after a pitiable and ridiculous exhibition of squirming under the heel of popular and angry protest, he has been brought to do the dirty work originated by Grover Cleveland in sacrificing the interests of the Government in the Union Pacific sale. Why he has given this latest evidence of helpless subserviency to the corrupt influences that surround him we dislike to reduce to the formula of an opinion. The facts and circumstances of the transaction are too suggestive of things one does not like to speak or write about in connection with the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

But the deductions from them cannot be escaped. Mr. McKinley knows that the consummation of the Cleveland-Schiff-Morgan-Huntington deal would not be permitted if the sale were to be postponed until after the assembling of the Congress. He knows that by selling the Union Pacific main line to the syndicate and postponing the sale of the Kansas Pacific division he wrecks the Government claim of $13,000,000 against the latter. We will not here discuss his motives. We will not say that Mr. Hanna's situation in Ohio, on the eve of election, is so desperate that he thinks he must have a few millions to put into the campaign at any price. We do know and say that the scheme and his connection with it positively are mortifying to the country.

If the history of not quite eight months is to mark the character of the McKinley Administration for the full term of its tenure, then "God save America!"

Only One Issue.

All issues but the single one of "boss ism" have been dropped in New York. The decent elements of society, variously ranged under the banners of the Jeffersonian Democracy or the Citizens' Union, are doing what they can to elect their candidates, but even that has become secondary to the determination to destroy the machines and the political dictators who control them. In his speeches Henry George is telling the people that if they do not feel like voting for him they will be wrong in not supporting Seth Low.

The general revolt of the decent elements in both great parties in New York against Plattism and Crokerism has become a determined revolution since it became plain that the Federal Administration had entered into an alliance with the two bosses to turn the metropolis over to Croker. That strange deal probably has excited greater public resentment, not only in New York, but throughout the country, than any other corrupt political job for the last decade. It amounts to such a definite and complete exposure of the syndicated methods of the clique in control of the National Republican party and the Government that it has frightened the oldest and most uncompromising Republican partisans into fits and armed rebellion.

What may be the result next Tuesday it is impossible to predict with anything approximating certainty. As far as the situation can be analyzed from this point there does not seem to be much chance that George can be elected. The certainty exists that, if any important part of George's strength should go to Low, under the idea that the former could be elected and the latter not, then there is not a question but Low would be safe for a round plurality. On the other hand, if the full Democratic vote shall hold together, the outcome is very uncertain. Tracy is out of the race, and nobody any longer regards him as a positive quantity. But he represents a strong force, nevertheless. Personally, he is to be sacrificed, but the strength of the Platt machine, backed by all the Federal and State patronage, and an army of national and local office-holders, is being thrown into the scale for Richard Croker's man, Van Wyck. The combination of the Republican national and State machines with the effective organization of Tammany, and their combined ability to spend a king's ransom between now and election day, renders the danger great that Croker may win.

Of one thing the American people may rest assured, and it is a matter well worthy of reflection. But for the interference of the McKinley Administration Seth Low would have been the Republican candidate for mayor of New York, and, as matters stand, would be elected without much doubt. Again, but for the late deal between the Administration and Platt and Croker to throw the election to the latter, Seth Low would be elected next Tuesday. Even with all the present powers and influences against him he may be.

The Spanish Note.

Now that in substance we know the text of the Spanish note, it is greatly comforting to observe that, in various respects, it is shrewdly constructed to mean whatever Mr. McKinley wishes it to mean. In fact, we are compelled to pause, in order that we may express admiration for a manifestation of diplomacy which must be regarded as due as much to the finesse of our State Department as to that of the foreign office in Madrid. Both national agencies desire to preserve the status quo. Senor Sagasta ardently hopes to secure from the American Administration the naval, police and detective assistance which shall prevent aid from reaching the patriots in Cuba. On his side he knows, because he has been assured, that if he can provide Mr. McKinley with any tenable excuse for using the powers of the American Government in a vigorous way for this purpose, and without too much exciting American indignation, it will conserve the interests and purposes of the Spanish-Cuban bondholders and the Sugar Trust. They constitute the motive power behind the Administration policy, and that policy is everything that Spain needs to ask, if it can be maintained in the face of a nation's indignant shame and mortification.

In furtherance of this good understanding, it must be agreeable to friends of Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley to learn that the language of the Spanish communication is not couched in the terms of insult which, we are sure, Gen. Woodford's explanations to the prime minister have averted. In a placid sort of way, and without indulgence in violent language, Spain tells us that she does not intend to surrender Cuba. That is a position completely in harmony with the views of the Administration, which does not want her to do so, or the change would have been accomplished before this. But Spain cannot either "reform" Cuba or reconquer it. The Cuban people, with a victorious army of 60,000 men in the field, will not accept subjugation, even to please the American Government.

So the result of Spain's reply is nil, under any conditions that the American people for a moment would tolerate. It is not impossible to imagine that the cabinets of the two countries could reach a solution, if the Administration of Mr. McKinley felt that it had a free hand in the matter. It would be feasible to establish an American naval cordon around Cuba which effectually would prevent the landing of supplies for the armies of the republic. If that could be arranged, the ammunition of the patriots would give out and the military activity of Marshal Blanco, added to the efforts of Spain to bribe Cuban leaders, conjoinedly might be expected to produce results. But we do not believe that the Administration will dare to attempt the one, nor that the heroic commanders of the Cuban forces can be tempted with the other. What might be done with the Cuban influences in this country we are unable to say; but if any of them were susceptible of corruption they could be and would be discredited and changed.

Therefore the situation seems only to indicate a postponement of the inevitable. Alike, Mr. McKinley and Senor Sagasta hope that something may transpire to alter the aspect of affairs and produce some basis of hope for the restoration of Spanish rule and ruin in the island. Almost anything that would tend to show an improvement, from a humanitarian point of view, would be hailed as an argument for delaying our certain interference to stop the reign of Spanish atrocity, either by recognizing independence or belligerency. But the time must come, and shortly, when the national demand for recognition and interference will become irresistible.

Mr. McKinley thinks, talks and plans for a scheme that will enable him to "pacify the Congress" in Spain's behalf. December will not have resigned in favor of its successor, January, before he will appreciate the crass foolishness of any such idea. He has taken enormous liberties with the American people in connection with several subjects. Some day he will discover the halting point with discomfort and possibly amazement. Not always will national conscience and purpose suppress itself for the financial benefit of one or two of Mr. Hanna's contributory syndicates.

Yesterday's Event.

The bulwark of the American nation is the home, as President McKinley so feelingly remarked the other day, and perhaps that is the reason that in the very middle of the New York campaign and the Ohio campaign and the Maryland campaign, while four different parties are clawing each other for the mayoralty of Greater Gotham, while the only Hanna, the Warwick of Republican politics, is kicking his disconsolate heels against his barrel in Ohio, the attention of the whole nation is concentrated on New Jersey. Heretofore New Jersey has been known as the abode of mosquitoes, bayseeds and tigers, all dwelling peacefully together in a sort of marshy Eden. The world paid attention to the Princetonians when they sallied forth to win glory and fame on the gridiron, but it had nothing much to do with the other inhabitants of the State except through the comic papers which made a specialty of suburban correspondence.

It is unfortunate that the most sensational event thus far in the McKinley Administration should have had nothing whatever to do with the President, and it is still more unfortunate that it couldn't have happened earlier, when there would have been some chance of doing it justice in the newspapers. We have no royal family, but we might have made believe we had one for a little while if the long-awaited heir of Mr. Cleveland had only been born while his papa was still in the White House. As it is, there will be nothing to do but call the good burghers of Princeton to celebrate the event that has advertised their town so successfully. There is plenty of precedent for celebrating the birth of an heir to the throne, but none of the etiquette books say anything about the proper ceremonies with which to greet the heir to an ex-throne. The local dignitaries will have to evolve their own manual of arms.

But there is one thing which, let us hope, nobody will do. Every time the big and mighty ex-President has done anything for the last six months, some newspaper has shrieked that he was arranging for a third term. He could not sit on his front porch with his family; he could not get up and talk after dinner; he could not stick his nose outside his own door, without somebody accusing him of this crime. In despair, he took to fishing, because the fish were dumb. And now, let it be distinctly understood, this son and heir was not begotten with a view to politics. There is no evidence that Mr. Cleveland intends to boom his boy for President until the infant is grown up. Therefore, let these worried and excited newspapers go to sleep for a few hours. One small son is enough to engage the attention of any man.

In the old days, before Croker went to Europe, and when he was the undoubted boss of Tammany and New York, he used to have the equine sense to keep himself in the background when campaigns were in progress. He used to remain out of sight as much as possible, and, staying in his den, receive the "subscriptions" of the faithful, and of the corporations and "best business interests." Wealth and a pleasant life on the turf abroad resulted from these methods. This year Richard Croker has ventured to inject his personality into the fight. The signs are all spelled the wrong way, if the consequence has not been a most amazing bolt. Politically, morally, or physically, Richard Croker is not the kind of a man who ever should indulge in the vice of photography.

European dispatches suggest the possibility that Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, may take it upon himself to vacate the constitution of his realm, and return to absolute government. It may be regarded as certain that, if he should adopt such an extreme course, it would not be without some assurance of physical support, in case of necessity, from his brother emperors. There is an awful row in Austro-Hungary. The compact between Hungary and the crown expires this year. Under it Austria has to pay 70 and Hungary only 30 per cent of the empire's expenses. The Hungarians want to renew the arrangement on the old basis, which is very disproportionate to the relative population and wealth of the two kingdoms. The Austrian Reichsrath is in revolt against the proposition, and political, if not worse, trouble seems to be in the wind.

If the President is really interested in Platt's victory he ought to let Hanna alone and run over to New York and vote for Tracy. He has the same right to do this that he has to use the Federal power in the interest of Tammany and against Low.

The Nub of It.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

How any honest Republican can remain blind to the part which Gen. Tracy is playing in the canvass we are unable to comprehend. The single fact that if Tracy were to retire, all Tammany bets on Van Wyck would be "off" is sufficient evidence that Tracy alone is giving hope of Tammany success.

The New York Betting.

(From the New York Times.)

We judge that a man having some nerve, the ability to keep a straight face, and about $1,500 could go into any betting resort and scare all the Van Wyck money out of the market, just as Col. Swords and his Tracy money were scared out some days ago.

SEEN THROUGH THE TELESCOPE

Satellites of Mars and Various Comets Observed.

The following extracts from the report of the chief of naval equipment are of interest:

There was expended in the sail lofts of the several navy yards the sum of $66,309.76 for labor and $42,690.30 for material, and in the rigging lofts $33,782.43 for labor and $18,401.15 for material.

Hemp for the manufacture of cordage of all kinds, to the amount of $56,155.58, was purchased.

The sum of $397,158.77 was expended at the several navy yards for labor in equipping vessels.

There was expended abroad for equipment supplies the sum of $449,956.07. Of this amount $375,840.63 was expended for 56,268 tons of coal, an average of $6.68 per ton.

A total of 138,318 tons of coal, costing $655,921.72, was purchased during this year, as against 116,903 tons, costing $620,131.38, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; 56,268 tons were purchased abroad in 1897, as against 61,741 in 1896, at an average decreased cost per ton in 1897 of 17 cents.

The average cost of all coal purchased in 1897 was $4.75, against $5.30 in 1896.

There was purchased at home, 82,051 tons of coal, costing $280,091.09, an average of $3.41, of which quantity 71,787 tons was purchased on the Atlantic coast, at an average cost of $2.09 per ton, and 10,264 tons on the Pacific coast, at an average cost of $7.31, a decrease in average cost on the Atlantic coast in 1897 over that of 1896 of 90 cents, and an increase of 30 cents on the Pacific coast.

Of a total of 115,723 tons of coal used by the new ships of the Navy, 52,614 tons, or 45 per cent, was for steaming purposes, and 63,109 tons, or 55 per cent, was for auxiliary purposes, under which latter head are included electric lighting, distilling, heating, flushing water closets, cooking, ventilating, and steam cutter service. This percentage is the same as last year for both purposes.

The astronomical director reports as follows on the 26-inch equatorial telescope:

"As usual, this instrument has been employed almost exclusively on faint and difficult objects which could not well be reached by smaller telescopes. The work accomplished during the year ending June 30, 1897, was as follows:

Brook's periodic comet, 1889 V, equivalent to 1896 VI, was observed twenty-three times.

Giacobini's comet, 1896 V, was observed five times.

Perrine's comet, 1896 I, equivalent to 1897 I, was observed on November 6, 8, and 9. On the latter date it was visible in the 5-inch finder, and therefore the work of making further observations on it was transferred to the 12-inch equatorial.

Perrine's periodic comet, 1896 VII, was observed three times.

The observations of these four comets have all been completely reduced and published in the volumes of the Astronomical Journal.

During the months of May and June an attempt was made to find D'Arrest's comet, the ephemeris used having been carried forward from the last apparition, but the search proved unsuccessful, partly on account of unfavorable weather and partly because the motion of the comet kept it continually on the verge of the morning twilight.

The satellites of Mars were observed whenever possible from November 18 to December 28, 1896, and during that period twenty-four observations of Deimos and six observations of Phobos were made by the method of position angles and distances.

On March 25, 1897, observations were begun on what is intended to be a general revision of the more important double stars, such as well-known binaries, suspected binaries and new or difficult doubles. Although nearly every subsequent clear night, except Sunday, has been utilized for that purpose, only 98 observations have been secured, while an equal number of attempts proved futile. Out of thirty-nine nights of actual work fifteen proved fairly good, but on only three of them could so high a power as 888 be used. On the remaining twenty-four nights observations were either impossible or limited to objects which would have been easily within reach of a 12-inch telescope under favorable conditions of weather. As a part of this work, Sirius and Procyon were examined in the early twilight, but the condition of the sky was unfavorable, and nothing was seen of their companions.

The diameters of Mercury and Venus have been measured with the filar micrometer whenever sufficiently favorable conditions occurred. The diameter of Venus at distance nine gave, respectively, 17.69, 17.65 and 17.56 seconds.

In addition to the usual routine office work the observations of Titan and Iapetus for 1894, 1895 and 1896 have been completely reduced.

The report on the buildings and grounds of the Naval Observatory says:

"Satisfactory progress has been made in the improvements of the grounds and roads.

"The two new houses erected for residences of observers are now occupied.

"The buildings are generally in good condition.

"Leaks through walls on the north side of the superintendent's residence have developed during recent storms to a degree that will necessitate a careful inspection and such repairs as may prove to be necessary for its preservation."

The estimates for the next year are: One chief clerk, $1,800; one clerk of class 3, $1,600; one clerk of class 2, $1,400; one clerk of class 1, $1,200; one copyist, $900; one assistant messenger, $720; one laborer, $660.

The report includes a series of technical tables from the various departments of the bureau.

Tennessee's Governor.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

A discouraging sign of the times is the lack of respect for high public office by the man who fills it. The governorship of a State is a position which would seem of itself calculated to impress even a small man with a sense of its dignity, and render him anxious to sustain the honor of the commonwealth. Yet Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, cares so little for the place of chief executive that he treats it as an advertising card, and leaves the State to deliver lectures elsewhere, in order to put money into his own pockets which he draws from the curious by the novel spectacle of a governor on the platform in another State for hire.

Extravagantly Careful.

(From the Atchison Globe.)

Thirty years ago an Atchison bride bought a paper of pins. She has it to this day, and although she has been using from it daily, there are pins in the first row that never have been taken from the paper. She has the same carpets, too, which were put down in her house the day she went to housekeeping, and her husband never has crossed them with his boots on. She makes him take them off and put on slippers before he crosses the threshold.

The Simple Issue.

(From the New York Times.)

Since neither Tracy nor Low can be withdrawn, the only way to defeat Tammany is to elect Low, and that, we firmly believe, is what the people will do. In doing that they will crush Platt as well as Croker. That will be a triumph, not only for good government in New York, but for the right of self-government throughout the State.

You can save money if you will

take advantage of this two days' special sale. Today and tomorrow we give you the choice of 200

Men's Strictly All-wool Sack Suits

that are worth $12.50 for

$9.50

because we closed them out from the maker at a remarkably low price.

They're not our own make—but they're all right—perfect in fit—well tailored—new popular Plaids, Checks and Mixtures in six different patterns of Cheviot—and WE'LL STAND BEHIND THEM SAME AS IF WE HAD MADE THEM.

Our Men's $3 Shoes are shoe-shop $4 Shoes—only in better shapes and better lasted.

Saks & Company,

"Saks' Corner."

A PROMINENT MAN'S SUICIDE.

Dr. David R. Jennings, of Cleveland, Ends His Life.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Dr. David R. Jennings, one of Cleveland's most prominent professional men, shot and killed himself in his office, No. 412 the Arcade, at 8 o'clock this morning. He was the best known dentist in the city. Recently he has been residing in the Lennox, a fashionable family hotel. With his wife he walked to the office this morning. He had not been well for several days. His wife went to a floor higher up in the Arcade and was to return to her husband in a few minutes when they had planned to go home. Dr. William A. Jennings, a son, was in an adjoining room when the shot was fired.

Dr. Jennings' other son acquired notoriety by marrying Grace Vaughn, the actress, who later was imprisoned in a Cleveland insane asylum, after securing a divorce. Young Jennings afterward married Miss Mattie Holden, niece of L. E. Holden, the Cleveland millionaire, politician, editor and silver mine owner. The young couple are now in Europe.

The dead man was sixty-seven years old.

Substantial Air.

(From the Chicago Post.)

He drifted into the office, looked about him curiously, walked over to the desk in the far corner, put a package down on it and said to the man who was writing there:

"Lift it."

"Lift what?" returned the man at the desk.

"That," said the stranger, pointing to the package.

The man at the desk lifted it with an effort.

"Heavy, isn't it?" asked the stranger.

"I should say so," replied the man at the desk. "What is it?"

"That's what I came in to explain to you," said the stranger as he drew up a chair and carefully settled himself in it. "You see, winter's coming on."

"So I've heard," returned the man at the desk.

"Somebody must have been reading an almanac to you," retorted the stranger. "However, let that pass. With winter comes cold weather. I suppose you've heard that, too."

"I have."

"And in cold weather," persisted the stranger, "they shut every door and every window on every suburban train running out of Chicago, and before you fairly got out of the station during the rush hours when everything is crowded you have a sick headache; three minutes later your appetite for dinner is gone, and by the time the train has gone five miles you can feel typhoid fever coming on. Am I right?"

"You are right, but, but——"

"You instinctively recall all the articles you ever read about the value of ventilation—indeed, the absolute necessity of it to maintain health," interrupted the stranger, "and you wonder why no one else ever read any of those articles. Am I right again?"

"You are right again," answered the man at the desk, "but what has all this got to do with the weight of that package?"

"That's a sample of it," replied the stranger.

"A sample of what"?

"A sample of the air in a suburban car during the rush hour no a cold, nuggy day last week. I chipped it off to bring up to you just to illustrate my remarks. And, say"?

"Well?"

"I tried to bring you a piece from the smoking car, but after I had chipped it off I found it too heavy to carry."

Then he made a quick retreat, leaving his package, and as a result the health department had to be requested to fumigate the room.

Spain's New Policy.

To the Editor of The Times:

Spain is an adroit diplomatic fencer and knows well how to patch up a rotten cause. She has lost Cuba through her own tyranny and wickedness and weakness. Having failed to subdue the struggling aspirations of the Cubans by force of arms, she now changes her policy and seeks to recover her falling prestige through treachery and cunning. Every sensible man knows that Cuba will not walk into the home rule trap that Spain is ostensibly offering her through Sagasta and Blanco. Cuba has the situation well in hand and will accept nothing short of independence; and this country will be a great wrong to human independence and justice if it consents to aid and abet Spain in its hypocritical role of benevolence and generosity. AN AMERICAN.

QUAY AND MARTIN MAKE UP.

Philadelphia's Boss Makes Peace With the Boss of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—Local political events yesterday confirmed the prognostications made some months ago, that all signs in Pennsylvania pointed to a coalition between Senator Quay and his old adjutant, now secretary of the commonwealth, David Martin. Yesterday Quay paid his first visit to the headquarters of the Republican city committee in ten years, and mingled with the active element in local politics. The Senator left the committee rooms and strolled down the street with Martin.

It was stated six weeks ago that the gap between Quay and Martin in State and local politics had probably been closed. Quay is for the local organization, and for the Martin local ticket for city offices in February. Whether he is for Attorney General McCormick for governor is doubtful, but the State end of the problem will work itself out in time.

The Merit System.

To the Editor of The Times:

Your correspondent, "Economy," in a late issue of The Times seeks to decry and belittle the recent appointment of Mr. James K. Taylor, of Philadelphia, to the well-won position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury. While he quotes the handsome compliment to Mr. Taylor, by the Philadelphia Record, every word of which is weighty with sense and truth, he endeavors to destroy its good effect by raising the bete noire or black beast of economy. He thinks that while the general public feels gratified with the practical result of this demonstration of civil service reform, the taxpayer may possibly see it in a different light, inasmuch as the examination is reported to have cost the Government over $1,200—"a tremendous outlay of money wholly unnecessary." He says, in effect, that any leading political boss or exponent of the spoils system would willingly have saved all this amount, by securing the appointment of a man to this responsible and important position, through which tens of millions of dollars are sometimes expended during a single Administration, though the appointment, under these circumstances, of such an appointee would make of him a pliant tool of the appointing power.

That the "point" sought to be made by "Economy" against any real civil service reform is not only pointless, but altogether erroneous, is seen in the fact that, instead of this examination costing the Government, as he says, over $1,200, it actually cost less than $200. Thus the scarecrow raised by "Economy," like many other scarecrows, is but a falsity. The truth as to the cost of this examination can readily be ascertained on application to the Civil Service Commission, to which we refer our critic.

It should be remembered that, independent of this examination, several of the examiners were here from abroad, their expenses being paid by the Government, wholly apart from these examining duties. Again, from the same register of eligibles obtained by this examination, the Government can appoint supervising architects in other branches of the department without any cost whatever.

There is false, as well as true, economy. Tax-payers insist on having only the latter kind, although certain individuals may thereby have a nose put out of joint.

ST. ALBANS.

The Two Bosses.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Mr. George, as we pointed out yesterday, has been the first man in public life to recognize the fact that Croker and Platt are both criminals, and ought to be punished, but, to the great discredit of our criminal jurisprudence, they are not punishable. Our supposition that he puts Platt in the same category with Croker, he confirmed yesterday, with an oath on which we feel sure the Recording Angel as he writes it down, will drop a tear and blot it out forever.

The November Century is a sumptuous number. "The Last Days of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette," by Anna L. Bicknell, is perhaps the most interesting article historically. But Hon. A. W. Terrell contributes an interview with the Sultan, and the Swedish journalist, Jonas Starling, an eye witness, describes "Andree's Flight into the Unknown." Mrs. Burton Harrison begins a new serial, "Good Americans," and there are poems by Bret Harte and James Whitcomb Riley and a humorous sketch by Frank R. Stockton.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Friday's Our Remnant Day

Remnants accumulate very rapidly, and we cannot push them aside or pile them up. Our business policy demands their absolute and immediate clearance in order to keep the stock fresh, bright and up to date.

Hence Friday of each week is devoted to the selling of remnants—fragments—remainders—useful bits for personal and home use, etc.

Remnant day is of unusual importance, as for quick distribution we've made the prices in many cases half and less.

Bargain in Ostrich Feathers.

20 dozen Black Ostrich Feathers, 8, 9 and 10 inches long, and extra full and fluffy.

Special Price, 50c each.

Second floor.

Bargain in Chemisettes.

31 dozen Chemisettes, white and neat colored stripes. Strictly perfect, the larger part of them; a few are manufacturers' seconds, showing an oil spot or other slight defect.

Special Price, 5c each.

First floor.

Bargain in Muslin Underwear.

Choice of about 500 pieces of good, serviceable and neat muslin Undergarments, including Gowns, Skirts, Corset Covers and Drawers.

59c Each.

Many are worth $1.00.

These goods are perfect in every respect, but there are only a couple or so garments of a kind. Trimmings of laces, tucks and embroideries.

Second floor.

Suit Department.

6 All-wool Tailor-made Suits. Sizes 34 and 36. Reduced from $10.00 and $12.50 to $5.00 each.

4 Figured India Silk Waists. Sizes 32 and 36. Reduced from $3.50 to $1.95 each.

3 Colored Mohair Skirts. Reduced from $5.00 to $2.45 each.

2 Black Cheviot Tailor-made Suits, silk lined throughout. Sizes 40 and 42. Reduced from $18.50 to $9.75 each.

1 All-wool Novelty Cloth Suit. Size 36. Reduced from $28.50 to $12.50.

1 Navy Blue Cheviot Suit, black taffeta silk lined throughout. Size 38. Reduced from $20.00 to $12.50.

Third floor.

Cloak Department.

2 Tan Silk-lined Jackets. Size 38. Reduced from $7.50 to $3.90 each.

1 Black Broadcloth Cape. Reduced from $10.00 to $3.75.

1 Tan and 1 Green Cloth Jacket. Size 36. Reduced from $15.00 to $5.00.

3 Gray Mixed Wool Bicycle Suits. Sizes 34 and 36. Reduced from $8.50 to $3.90 each.

1 Black Velvet Silk-lined Jacket, trimmed with Marten fur. Size 34. Reduced from $30.00 to $15.00.

Third floor.

Misses' Department.

6 Navy and Black Jackets. Sizes 12 and 14 years. Reduced from $7.50 to $2.50 each.

4 Navy Cheviot Jackets, silk faced. Sizes 12, 16 and 18 years. Reduced from $10.00 to $3.50 each.

3 Navy Cheviot Jackets, silk lined. Sizes 16 and 18 years. Reduced from $18.50 to $5.00 each.

3 Misses' Two-piece Fine Wool Dresses. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Reduced from $18.50 to $7.50.

10 Children's All-wool Reefer Jackets. Sizes 4 to 12 years. Reduced from $4.50 and $5.00 to $1.95 each.

Third floor.

Boys' Department.

14 All-wool Double-Breasted Suits. Sizes 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15. Reduced from $3.00 to $1.95 each.

10 Astrakhan Cloth Reefers, black, brown, green and blue. Sizes 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8. Reduced from $3.75 to $2.48 each.

7 Colored Shirts. Sizes 12, 12 1-2 and 13. Reduced from 50c. and 75c. to 25c. each.

22 Fine Percale Unlaundered Waists. Nearly all sizes. Reduced from 50c. to 25c. each.

18 Faustleroy Blouses, ruffled, fancy colors. Sizes 3, 4, 6 and 7. Reduced from 35c. and 50c. to 12 1-2c. each.

15 pairs Fancy Cheviot Pants. Sizes 3, 4, 5, 14 and 15. Reduced from 50c. to 29c. pair.

4 Black Clay Worsted Suits, double breasted. Sizes 8, 9, 10 and 16. Reduced from $6.00 to $3.75.

Third floor.

Infants' Department.

1 Infant's Imported Novelty Cloth Long Cloak, deep cape, handsomely trimmed with lace and rows of baby ribbon; lined throughout. Reduced from $25.00 to $10.00.

2 White Bengaline Silk Caps, with satin bow, plaiting of ribbon around the face. Reduced from $2.00 to 50c. each.

2 Children's Imported French Broadcloth Coats, tan and blue, trimmed with fancy braid. Reduced from $25.00 to $10.00 each.

1 Children's Winterweight Red Reefer, double breasted, large pearl buttons. Reduced from $10.00 to $2.00.

Second floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.