

WEYLER IS DRIVEN TO THE WALL

Afraid to Go by Land, He Leaves Havana by Water.

TAKES A WARSHIP FOR MATANZAS.

There He Finds the Situation as Grave as at the Capital.

WAR IS WAGING FIERCELY ON EVERY HAND.

Desperate Battles Won by Cubans, but the Losses on Both Sides Are Heavy.

HAVANA, CUBA, Aug. 4.—Weyler left Havana yesterday evening for Matanzas on the warship Vasco Nunez. He did not intend to go by land, as the country around Havana and the railroad between Matanzas and the capital are controlled by insurgents. Weyler arrived at Matanzas this morning and immediately conferred with the military authorities about the situation which environs that city, which is as grave as in the neighborhood of the capital.

In other provinces, also, war is raging fiercely. At Matanzas, Santa Clara Province, General Segua had an engagement with the insurgents. Both sides fought to deprive that after several hours they found themselves without ammunition. Captain Fernando Alvarez and several other Spanish officers were killed. The losses were equal on both sides. General Segua retreated.

At Laurel plantation, near Sancti Spiritus, same province, the Spanish forces of Grenada met the insurgents under Colonel Jose Gomez, and a battle was fought in a heavy rain. Colonel Gomez captured a valuable convoy.

In Santiago de Cuba Province another convoy fell into the hands of the insurgents near Hermita. A Spanish battalion tried to defend it, but was dispersed by the explosion of dynamite bombs. The Cubans captured several prisoners. The Spanish lost thirty-five soldiers and four officers killed. Their wounded numbered sixty-seven, among them the well-known Spanish captain, Jose Guerrero and Jose Gonzales. The Cubans had fifty killed and wounded.

The track of the Havana Western Railway has been destroyed by insurgents near Gabriel, Pinar del Rio Province.

At Santiago de Cuba, silvestre Esuro, Pablo Herrezuelo and Ultimo Benhar have been shot for aiding the revolution. Spanish General Emiliano Lono has left Havana for Madrid, disabled by wounds.

PROSPERITY'S WAVE IS ROLLING. Cheerful Reports From All Sections of the Country—Good Heading for Calamity Howlers.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—President Edward Ford of the National Bank has nearly 100 letters from bankers in nearly every State of the Union in reply to a set of questions concerning business conditions in different States and Territories. No more complete proof could be had that a great wave of prosperity is sweeping over the country than is furnished by these letters. They come from bankers in cities and small towns, manufacturing and farming communities, from the gulf to the great lakes, from the Appalachians to the Pacific, and with very few exceptions their tone is hopeful.

Poor sent the inquiries to various correspondents of his bank, largely for personal information, but the results are so gratifying that he has decided to make them public. The questions poor put to the various bankers were:

What is the general sentiment in your vicinity regarding the future of business? Has this sentiment, in your opinion, a good bearing on it is an expression of the people's hopes? What are the crop prospects in your vicinity? Are your manufacturers profitably employed? What relation does the employed bear to the unemployed one year ago? Has the "silver question" gained or lost ground in your neighborhood? In reply to the first question, eighty-three letters indicated a greatly improved condition and confidence in its permanency. Seven reflected an opposite condition. To the second question seventy-nine letters replied that the sentiment was based on good crops, good prices for them and favorable local conditions. Seven letters based the sentiment on hopes alone and four could find no basis for such condition. In reply to question three, eighty-nine letters reported that the winter grain was harvested and the spring crop prospects generally good; in most places of better quality and greater quantity. From the South the report of the prospect for a fine cotton crop was unanimous. In answer to the fourth question, sixty-seven letters reported that manufacturers were more profitably employed, but the results were small; nine had only fair reports; nine came from non-manufacturing districts, and five reported things in a bad way. Sixty-three letters reported many more men at work than this time last year; twenty-five letters reported no change; two said conditions were worse than last year, but one of these said the condition was entirely local, being caused by a strike. In reference to silver, thirty-two letters reported that the cause had lost many adherents on account of the improved business conditions; twenty-one said the silver sentiment had gained because property did not follow on the heels of the action; twenty-three letters indicated no change, and seven from rural districts reported it very strong.

SILVER'S LOWEST RECORD. Practically No Demand in the World for the White Metal. NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Silver certificates sold today on the Stock Exchange at 57 and bar silver at 57, as against 57 1/2 the low record last week. The price of Mexican dollars also receded today to 44 1/2. These are new low-record prices. Bullion dealers assert that there are no

especially heavy offerings of silver in the world's market in the continued fall of prices, but there is practically no demand. The failure of the crops in India and the absence of exports from that country take away the demand for silver for Indian commodities. The demands for her tea crop made almost no impression on the silver market. Japan is absorbing gold at a premium to convert her currency, and is thus taken out of the ranks of silver consumers, though dealers believe that Japan will find a use in her currency for her present stocks of silver, and will not be in the world's market as a seller.

McENERY'S COURSE UPHELD.

Louisiana Democrats Applaud the Senator's Vote for Protection to Industries.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—Senator McEnery received a remarkable welcome to-night at the Grand Opera-house from the Democracy of New Orleans for his course in voting for the Dingley bill and thus assuring protection to sugar, rice and other products in which Louisiana is interested. The meeting was one of the largest and most influential held in New Orleans for years.

It was intended as a protest against those who would read McEnery out of the Democratic party because of his vote on the Dingley bill and who would make free trade an essential plank in the Democratic platform. Among the 400 vice-presidents of the meeting were Chief Justice Nichols, twice elected Governor by the Democrats, Justices Miller, Blanchard, Watkins and Breau; the entire Supreme Court, the entire Circuit and the District Judiciary, Congressmen Meyer and Devery, ex-Congressmen Wilkinson, Buck, Logan and all Democrats who have ever represented New Orleans in the House of Representatives; the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, the presidents of all the Democratic clubs, Mayor Flower, and with two exceptions, the entire Democratic delegation in the Legislature.

It was an almost unanimous protest against the attempt to declare McEnery's course in voting for the Dingley bill a betrayal of the Democratic platform. A lengthy speech McEnery defended his tariff vote, and contended that free trade was not an essential plank of Democracy. He cited history to show that the fathers of the country believed protection to American industries was a necessity.

WILL JUSTICE FIELD RETIRE?

Periodical Speculation as to the Aged Juror's Intentions Breaks Out Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The Field retirement rumor, which was several days overdue, floated in today so cleverly backed with circumstantial evidence as to relieve the monotony of the capital. Newspaper men rang the doorbell of nearly every man who was supposed to be in a position to shed a ray of light on the situation. As a result of all these calls nothing definite could be learned. Ever and anon the Associate Justice is reported to be in mood for retirement. The venerable jurist was led up to the White House by Senator Will of California about a year before Mr. Cleveland's term expired, and to all outward appearances acquiesced in a ready peace by which he was to retire and one of Senator White's friends (Judge Ross) be appointed. Two days later he announced that he had no intention of retiring. Mrs. Field is credited by many persons with the power to influence the jurist on the bench, in spite of his enfeebled health. Justice Field is not in the city. Should he decide to return before the administration closes, his successor, it is generally agreed, will be Attorney-General McKenna.

The Evening Star says: The report of Justice Field's retirement is periodical in its appearance. This is due to the fact that Justice Field has long cherished the ambition to roll up the maximum number of years ever put in by any man who sat upon the Supreme Bench. It is possible, therefore, that the approach of the date upon which this ambition is to be realized has caused the insistent rumor of his retirement to appear again with a fresh train of invented corroborative circumstances. Like the announcement of the "positively by appearance" of the prima donna, however, the revived rumor of the great jurist's retirement is received with caution, especially in his absence from the city. Attorney-General McKenna, who still in the city, although he expects to visit the President next week, professes to be unaware of either the intention of Justice Field to retire or of his own promotion in the event of the creation of a vacancy.

SAMOA ISLAND AFFAIRS.

The Present Administration Will Take Care of the South Pacific Group.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The efforts of the Cleveland administration to abandon the agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Germany for a joint protectorate over Samoa will not be entered into by the present administration, which will live up to all terms of the tripartite agreement. Secretary of State Olney, General at Apia, Osborne, will take instructions of a positive character concerning the enforcement of the laws. Reports have come from the Samoa police force of Apia that so many small law cases are being tried there since the arrival of Apia. Probably a United States warship will be sent with instructions to furnish a sufficient number of men to carry out the decrees of the courts. The fact of Samoa being of considerable importance in view of the coming annexation of Hawaii has not been lost sight of by the administration, and everything will be done to secure American influence there.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE CONDEMNED.

Ran the Battleship Maine Into a Pier.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The naval board which investigated the recent collision of the battleship Maine with the pier in East River, New York, finds that Captain Sigsbee, her commander, owing to the collision of ships about him and the ensuing confusion, was forced to choose either to run down a crowded excursion boat or steer the battleship into the pier. It approves of his cool judgment and exonerates him from all blame. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt accompanies the approval of the board's findings with a personal letter to the captain, praising his courage highly. Sigsbee has been greatly worried over the accident.

Increased Railroad Equipment.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—The Industrial World today says: Railroad companies are entering the market for large additions to equipment. A Southwestern system purchased 1000 cars last week at St. Louis, and there are inquiries at Chicago from the Illinois Central and other roads with prospects of some extensive purchases. Pig iron has been moderately active. Northern grades are unchanged in value, but Southern products are reduced 15 cents on account of the rail reduction, and No. 2 foundry is now quoted at \$9.85. The tone of finished iron product is strengthening, but prices are still low.

PEACEFUL NEWS FROM HONOLULU

The Belligerent Feeling in Japan Rapidly Dying Out.

Admiral Beardslee Shakes Up the Philadelphia and Marlon Crews.

Boston Marines Stand Off a Mob of Coolies—Shocking Double Murder.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, July 28.—There is nothing new in the Hawaiian-Japanese controversy. Minister Shimamura informed your correspondent this morning that he received nothing of importance from his Government by the steamer Belgic yesterday. Owing to the Rio Janeiro arriving two days late at Yokohama only twelve hours was left to answer her mails by the Belgic. This, Minister Shimamura explained, was not sufficient to allow of communication with Tokio and back. From information received by yesterday's mail, the Minister was certain that the excitement in Japan over the Hawaiian matter was rapidly dying out. Admiral Beardslee has been giving the two vessels under his immediate command a shaking up, and some of his officers hardly realize yet whether they are right-side up or not. The Philadelphia has been put in first-class trim, even to having her coal bunkers emptied and painted, and divers have been at work on her bottom until it is as clean as if she had just come off a drydock. Her engines have been thoroughly overhauled and new tubes put in her boilers wherever needed. It ordered to San Francisco on the arrival of the Oregon it is expected she will make a record run to the coast, as she was never in better condition than now. Frequent drills, preparing snip for action, fire and boat drills have been the order for the past week, and the poor officers have really had a hard time of it. On Friday last orders were given to abandon the ship as unseaworthy, and in a very few minutes every soul on board was in the boats, which were provisioned for a long cruise. For nearly an hour the flagship was actually abandoned, not a human being being left on board. On Monday morning early the admiral signified that he would come aboard for breakfast. A very nice meal was prepared, but no one tasted it. As soon as he set foot on the deck the order was issued, "Pipe all hands on deck and prepare ship for action." There was a scurrying of feet and bustle of preparation, while topmasts and yards came tumbling down in short order. The admiral's flag floated over the Marlon all that day, and at 7 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night every man was at his post executing a succession of orders which the admiral terms "inspecting ship." At 9 o'clock the admiral transferred his flag to the Philadelphia, but it has been many a day since the old Marlon and her crew got such a shaking up as they did on Monday.

The repairs to the Marlon were finished on Saturday night, an entirely new bed having been put in under her engines. The work was done by Sorenson & Lyle, the well-known shipwrights who have repaired the heads of many of the United States and the Honolulu Iron Works.

Reports came by the Belgic yesterday that on the night of the 12th last, serious trouble occurred between the baseball team of the United States steaming Boston and a mob of coolies in Kobe. In the afternoon there was a baseball game, after which some of the Boston men and the Japs got into a discussion over the Hawaiian annexation. The Japs contended that the United States had no right to annex the islands in the face of the claim for indemnity made by Japan, while the Americans contended that the men at the head of affairs in the United States knew what they were doing. Some very hot language resulted, and the coolies in a body made a break for the Boston men, who rallied and stood by to defend themselves. Backed by a mob of coolies with rattles and several of the coolies were badly injured. It is said that one was killed.

The steamer Konau brings news from Maui of a horrible double murder and attempted suicide at Waikapu a short distance from the Spreckleville plantation. The wife of a Japanese laborer at the plantation deserted her husband about two weeks ago, taking their small child with her, and fled to live with a man with two other Japanese. On Saturday last the husband made his appearance and watching his opportunity seized the child and made off for some bushes about 300 yards off. His wife happened to see him and went after her child. When she came near enough the Japanese dropped the child and seizing the woman by the hair plunged a big knife into her back in the different places. This not killing the woman quickly enough he drew her head over his knee and nearly severed it from the body. He then picked up the child and with a single blow of his faceted decapitated it. After this he attempted to cut his own throat, but before he had fully succeeded some natives arrived and disarmed him. He succeeded in nearly severing the windpipe however. At the time the steamer left the man was in the jail at Waikapu and was expected to recover.

THE MALDEN'S COMBINATION.

It Is Supposed to Be Backed by the Great Glucose Trust.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Representatives of large malting firms met at the Hotel Manhattan in this city today by invitation of Secretary Mountritt of Lyons, N. Y., and took the first steps to close a combination. The firms represented 80 per cent of the malt output of the United States, which averages 30,000,000 bushels. The glucose trust is supposed to be behind this proposed combination of malsters. Glucose enters largely into the manufacture of beer as a substitute for malt, and the idea, it is said, is to have the product under control. Nothing definite was done today except to propose in a general way the plan to form a combination. It is as yet a mere possibility. The temporary chairman decided to call a meeting at a later day.

Dispatches From Minister Sewall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—Dispatches dated July 21 were received at the State Department today from Minister Sewall. He said that everything was quiet at Hawaii. There was nothing in the dispatches to indicate that Sewall contemplated establishing a protectorate. He would not give any directions to do so, but he would not object to the issue of the formal instructions given him by the department were he to proclaim a protectorate in the event of trouble.

Dispatched in Lake George.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—News has been received of an accident at Lake George, N. Y., by which Mrs. A. H. Humphreys, mother of Willard Humphreys, professor of German in Princeton University, was drowned. Professor Humphreys narrowly escaped death. Mother and son were in a rowboat, which capsized.

REVENUE RAISER FROM THE START

New Tariff Law Works Well Under Adverse Conditions

Nearly a Million Dollars a Day Pouring Into the Treasury.

A Fine Showing Considering the Vast Importations Just Before Its Enactment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The embarrassing circumstances under which the Dingley law has started in upon its work does not thus far prevent its producing a larger revenue than had been anticipated. No tariff law which has been put upon the statute-books in the memory of the present generation had such especially adverse conditions in its first few months as this one will have. Every tariff law enacted since the war tariff, until this one, has been a reduction of the rates of duty. There were some exceptions to the general rule in the McKinley law, but as a whole that act, as well as others which preceded it, reduced rates. So did the Wilson law. The result is that in no case prior to this has there been an incentive for importers in general to rush foreign goods into the country in advance of the new tariff. Consequently, none of the tariffs which have preceded this one have found the storehouses of the country crammed as they now are with foreign goods and the demand for further immediate importations thus checked as is the case in this particular instance.

Up to the present time the total receipts under the new law, including internal revenue with customs, have averaged nearly \$1,000,000 a day, omitting the day on which the act went into effect, when the entries were enormous and the receipts abnormally heavy. The customs receipts alone have averaged, omitting the day on which the act went into effect, time of it. On \$700,000 per day, which is more than had been anticipated from the new law for the first few days or weeks, in view of the fact that it was supposed that a full supply of nearly everything affected by the new tariff rates had been laid in by the importers.

In the case of former tariffs which reduced the rates of duty the disposition on the part of importers was to hold back their importations arriving prior to the enactment of the new law until it should take effect, in order that they might get the benefit of the reduced rates of duty, while in this case the conditions have been exactly reversed, and the incentive has been to bring in prior to the enactment of the law all the goods they could possibly carry. When the Wilson law was about to go into effect vessels laden with foreign goods lingered outside the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia day after day awaiting the signal that the new law had actually gone into effect before they should come in with their loads of foreign productions, while the goods which had been laid in before every ship which reached port on extra steam in order to rush in before the act should absolutely take effect.

As a consequence each preceding tariff signified the first few days of its operation by the collections of enormous sums of money as customs duties upon the millions of dollars' worth of goods which were lying in vessels or bonded warehouses awaiting the new and reduced rates when it would apply, while in this case all that rush took place before the new act went into effect, and it was expected that the days following it would be marked by an unusually large volume of business, the collections large under the preceding acts. When the Wilson law went into effect, August 28, 1894, the collections of customs for several days thereafter totaled over \$1,000,000 a day, and amounted to a fact under other tariff acts. While the few days of the operations of the new law are not sufficient to form any accurate index of its prospective revenue-producing powers, they are sufficient to give encouragement to those who had feared that the amounts collected under it in the first few weeks would be extremely light. If its receipts continue during its first few months to run as they have done up to this time, it will total for its first month considerably in excess of the first month of the Wilson law, despite the enormous importations and collections made under that act during its first few days' operation.

The total receipts in the first month of the Wilson law were \$22,621,248, in the next month dropping to \$19,130,240, and in the month which followed that reaching \$19,411,403. It can scarcely be exaggerated to say that the receipts during the first month of the present law can run as much as those of the first month of the Wilson law, which found such enormous quantities of foreign goods waiting its enactment and ready to be shipped through Customs-houses the moment it should go into operation.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Under the Actual Provision of the Law a Revenue Cutter is a Naval Vessel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—An important decision, in which the Interior Department for the first time declares a revenue cutter to have been part of the United States navy, has been made by United States Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis in the case of W. F. Rogers, lieutenant on the United States revenue cutter Forward, a Mexican War claim. The decision overrules the action of the Pension Bureau under the last administration and affects a number of claims.

Rogers was pensioned in 1887 for service from June 30, 1846, to April 30, 1847, his vessel having been in active co-operation with the navy, by order of the President, in the Mexican War, but he was subsequently pensioned on the ground that he was not legally enlisted in the military or naval service.

In acting on the case Mr. Davis says it is beyond dispute that the cutter Forward, not in contemplation of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury Department over that vessel and the ship's company meantime was temporarily ousted. The officers and enlisted men thereby became subject to the order of the commander of the navy and amenable to the rules and articles of war in their war practice and operation. Rogers' name will be restored to the rolls and he will be paid the accrued pension.

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THOUSANDS OF FLYING WHEELS

Hosts of Riders at the Great Meeting at Philadelphia.

Scorchers From Peru, From the City of Mexico and the Far Transvaal.

Indianapolis is Already in the Fight for the Next Big League Gathering.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 4.—That the gathering of the League of American wheelmen in this city will surpass the expectations of the most sanguine is more apparent every hour. More wheelmen are registered at the Arena to-day than were registered at last year's National meet at Louisville all told. The exact number of the registrations has not been ascertained, for the officials have been kept too busy to try to count them, but it is roughly estimated that 10,000 wheelmen registered to-day. This, with the 2000 who came yesterday and the 50,000 local cyclists taking advantage of the continuous round of pleasure prepared for them, makes the streets at times well-nigh impassable.

At the Arena this evening a hundred wheelmen were waiting to register when the headquarters opened at 7 o'clock. The number never decreased until the doors closed, an hour after the appointed hour to-night. When the start was made of the two runs, which were the features of today's programme, there were 3000 wheels in line. Many runs are scheduled for tomorrow.

Among the arrivals to-day were two Mexican wheelmen, who are reported to be the fastest amateur riders in the City of Mexico. Two cyclists are from Peru, and one from the Transvaal. Besides these, almost every State in the Union is represented.

Ex-President Elliott, ex-Chairman Raymond of the racing board, and the present chairman, Albert Mott, arrived to-day. The racing men began to come in to-day, but the main body is still to appear. Cooper, Bald, Titus, Kiser, Sanger, Johnson, Starbuck, Butler, Gardner, Church, E. Stevens, A. C. Merden, Will Hamilton, W. A. Wells and Jay Easton will all be on the track.

In the fight for the next National meet the Indianapolis delegation have about captured every one and are decorating each with yards of ribbons. It looks as though they would get the meet in a walkover, though Omaha has not yet given up hopes.

IN THE VAN OF PROSPERITY.

How the Factories in Indiana Are Feeling the Boom.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 4.—The American Wire Nail Company to-day bought additional ground to its enlarged plant. The working force is to be increased from 400 to 1000. The Victor Window Glass Company is trebling its capacity and the working force of its plant.

The American Tinplate Company has begun enlarging its plant. It will increase its force from 1600 to 2000, making

NEW TO-DAY—CLOTHING

WATCH US CLOSELY!

WE ARE PRICE DICTATORS.

We have taken a strong lead and mean to retain it. Our competitors are furious at the rapid pace we have set. They can't compete with us. They may try to imitate our methods, but our goods and prices—NEVER.

A BOLD ASSERTION! We can sell goods 20 per cent cheaper than other houses buy them for.

SPECIAL--Friday and Saturday only!--SPECIAL

5000 pairs of Men's Blue and Black Worst Dress PANTS. They are neat and dressy. Worth three times as much—

\$1.15.

350 Youths' Strong CASIMERE AND TWEED SUITS, strictly all wool. They come in round corners, single and double breasted. Double the amount won't buy them in any other house—

\$2.95. \$5.95.

These goods are on display in our windows to-day, and will be sold FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

None Before—None After.

THE BALDWIN CLOTHIERS,

924 to 930 MARKET STREET

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

of the present Senatorial campaign. He defended the dispensary law and declared that the troubles it had never involved in virtue of the law itself, but to its unwise administration. He endorsed the tariff views of Senator McLaughlin, and said while he was not a Protectionist, if there was any stealing going on he wanted his State to have its share. He told his hearers he was the only farmer in the Senate, and therefore he represented 3,000,000 farmers in the United States. He declared his speeches were as popular in the Senate as at home, and told how when he arose to speak there the cloak-rooms always emptied and the galleries filled.

GOVERNOR DRAKE WILL DIE.

Iowa's Chief Executive Has Been Gleaned Up by His Physicians.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 4.—Private telegrams from Centerville say Governor Drake, taken there two weeks ago, has been practically given up by his physicians. The Governor was suffering from kidney disease, and his fall on the Capitol steps a month ago reopened the old wounds received in the army. After spending two weeks in his apartments at the Savery Hotel his physicians took him home.

TILLMAN ON THE STUMP.

The Erratic South Carolina Senator Seeks Re-Election.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 4.—Senator Tillman spoke to the Farmers' Institute here to-day, delivering the first speech he has made in the State since the opening

NO ABATEMENT.

Our Successful Efforts Have Made Us Ambitious to Far excel Any Other Sole Lver Held by Us. So the Good Work Goes Bravely On.

Our Great Men's Special \$1.50 Button Shoe has proved such a popular one that it will be sold at that price for this week.

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes Sizes 5 to 11, 95c; 1 1/2 to 2, \$1.20.

Little Gents' Solid Substantial Lace Shoes, heavy kangaroo calf, solid double soles, latest style toes and tips, low heels, sizes 11 to 2. The best wearing shoe made. Sold for \$1.50. Fine value at that price.

Laird, Ladies' Finest Quality Schuber, Tan Chrome Kid Oxford or Southern Ties, genuine & Co.'s hand-turned soles, French Louis XV heels and pointed toes, \$2.50 per pair, regularly \$6.

French Ladies' Cloth-top Buttons, Kid hand-turned soles, pointed toes, patent-leather tips and French Louis XV heels. Down to \$2.50 this week; regular price \$6.

Ladies' Fine Kid Button Cloth or Spring Kid Tops, marked down to \$1.50 per pair. Cheap at \$3.

Ladies' 50 pairs of Fine Paris Lace Kid Shoes, have flexible soles, latest coin toes and patent-leather tips. Sold for \$1.25 this week; worth \$2.50.

THE PHELAN BUILDING We Have No Branch Stores. NOLAN BROS. SHOE CO., 812-814 Market Street, S. F. Illustrated Catalogue. Prompt Mail Service. Long-Distance Telephone, Main 5527