PRINTERS' WIVES
—AND—
DAUGHTERS,

Aren't these prices lower than you've been paying elsewhere?

$1 UNTRIMMED HATS, 68c.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Milan and Lace Straw Hats, latest shapes, black, blue, browns, tans and grays. Regular value $1. Here only.....68c.
25c Children's straw sailors.....15c.
$3 Ladies' all-wool cloth Capes..$1.98.
$5 Ladies' all-wool cloth Capes..$2.98.

KING'S PALACE,
812-814 Seventh St.

Woman Has a Right To Look Her Best

"I am sure," says a writer in the Courier-Journal, "that it is much better to be interesting than to be handsome," remarked a woman of large experience and observation. She might have added, what she probably believed, that to be well dressed is of inestimable value toward making the most of one's little stock of good looks and accomplishments. There was a little sermon in the reply of the woman who, appealed to in behalf of some charity, refused to cut down her allowance for dress, because her husband and sons had always been proud and happy to see her well and becomingly dressed. She felt it to be her first duty to consider their pleasure. It is not encouraging extravagance to say that the value of looking well ought to be kept constantly in mind by every woman, whether she is sixteen or sixty. The young seldom fail to remember it, but the older ones too often come to think it a discouraging matter.

Love and respect are lessened by such material things as slipshod dressing and unmindfulness of how one compares with other women. Personal neatness, becoming and fashionably dressed hair, mending and brushing cost nothing but time, and make a grand beginning toward good dressing. Then, if she can form an idea whether she will have $5 or $50 to spend on clothes, a woman may so plan as to be always well dressed. She may be reduced to one cloth dress and two or three wash dresses, but brains will count here as anywhere else. This was illustrated once to the writer when making a call. She was received by a large, stately woman, wearing a perfectly fitted, slightly trained gown of black, with a hair line stripe of white. Her hair was tastefully dressed, and she wore a fichu of white lace. It was learned later that a 6-cent print and a 20-cent square of illusion were the component parts of this tasteful house gown. Lack of frivolous trimmings and the faultless fit made the 6-cent material fill the place of one five times as costly.

Then, again, I can recall a woman of gigantic proportions, with a back of such breadth as to suggest a rocking chair, make this fault all the more apparent by adding a lace bertha, not to mention a turned-down collar, so that she looked like she had tidies on her back. I have noticed the bean-pole varieties put on stripes and jet until I have felt often like asking them to refrain. Another evil indulged in by some women is the habit of packing up the pockets of their cloaks until they get all out of shape and give their wearers the appearance of having wens and tumors. If I were a man and had a wife addicted to this pocket evil, I would feel it my religious duty to leave her at once, as she is sure to be idle, a spendthrift, and if looked at more closely I am sure her dresses will all be pinned up instead of buttoned, and her shoes will all be downtrodden, so that she will cost a man double what a neat wife would, and, besides, would be a constant fly in his ointment.

Of Softening of the Brain.

"So old Flambeau is dead, is he?"

"Yes, poor fellow; he had softening of the brain."

"Is that so? I didn't think it possible."—Boston Courier.

Goats No Good.

"Goats aren't any good," said Wilbur. "'F I was a goat I wouldn't have two horns without learning how to play on 'em."—Harper's Young People.

Look Out!
We Are Loaded.

This is the way we will shoot them off, viz:

Ladies' $3 Patent Tip Button Shoes for $1.50.

Ladies' $3 High Russia Bluchers for $1.95.

Ladies' $2.50 Russia Blucher Oxfords for $1.50.

Ladies' $2 Oxfords for $1.35.

Ladies' $2.75 Oxfords for $1.85.

Ladies' $3.50 Oxfords for $2.50.

All fresh Spring Goods. All colors and styles to select from.

— THE —
Warren Shoe House
GEO. W. RICH,
919 F STREET.

WASHBURN ON RECIPROCITY

The Minnesota Senator Goes in Detail Into Our Trade Treaties.

HOW IT WILL AFFECT HIS STATE

Discussion of the Agreement for Modified Duties with the German Empire Under the Harrison Administration and Our Convention with Cuba and Other Countries.

Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, addressed the Senate yesterday on the tariff, devoting his entire time almost entirely to the proposition in the bill to repeal the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. In his opening remarks he said:

"Mr. President, in all the legislation that has come before Congress in the history of the government there has been none probably that has created so general an interest and so profoundly stirred the public mind of the country, carrying apprehension and alarm, as the measure now under consideration in the Senate, unless, perhaps, we except the legislation between 1850 and the breaking out of the war in 1861, including the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, and that soon followed it. The questions considered during that period, however, were more of sentiment and morals than such as relate to the material or economic interests of the country."

He then discussed some of the direct protective benefits which the northwesters states had secured under the tariff act of 1890, and pointed out the disadvantages in the present law, and then took up the reciprocity repeal:

"You can, therefore, Mr. President, well imagine that the people of Minnesota, as well as the other northwestern states, look with more alarm upon the repeal of this reciprocity legislation than any other of its provisions.

"I am not only opposed, Mr. President, to termination of the reciprocity arrangements already existing between the United States and other countries, but I am in favor of applying the same principle in all our foreign trade.

"You will find, Mr. President," he said, "that the abrogation of these arrangements will be the most unpopular piece of legislation that Congress has enacted or will enact, and that it will be resented by the citizens of the southern republics and colonies as well as by the people of the United States.

"I have received information, Mr. President, by means which I am not permitted to describe, that the governments of other American republics regard the proposed action of Congress on this subject as an unwarranted and inexcusable exhibition of selfish indifference to their friendship and their welfare, and the passage of this act will go very far to destroy all the good effects that have followed the endeavors of this government to promote closer social and commercial relations with them. They cannot resent this as an insult, but I warn this committee that they will enter a solemn protest against what they consider a breach of faith on the part of the United States."

He went on to discuss the necessity of obtaining foreign markets for the overproduction of our own country, to which was largely due the lower prices now prevailing. The Pan-American conference recommended these reciprocity treaties, and Mr. Blaine submitted the recommendations to Congress. To escape the delay and uncertainty of ordinary treaties Mr. Blaine proposed the amendment which afterward was incorporated in the act of 1890. Mr. Washburn related the history of the legislation, touched upon the negotiation of the treatries and enumerated the articles affected by them.

"Under these treaties," said Senator Washburn, "the United States stands in position to command and control the greater share of the trade of the tropical portion of the southern continents, and it is possible, by surrendering the duties upon wool, copper, lead ore, and other articles, to negotiate similar arrangements with Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, whose foreign trade annually exceeds the sum of $500,000,000, and whose imports annually surpass $250,000,000. All of the articles I name, except lead ore, are placed upon the free list by the pending bill, without asking anything in return or giving an opportunity by diplomatic negotiation to secure valuable concessions for the benefit of our farmers and mechanics.

"Not only does this bill repudiate and reject all the advantages that have been obtained for our producers in the southern nations, but it throws away forever the prospect of obtaining a market for at least $100,000,000 of the surplus products of our farms and factories which we cannot sell at home. Much money has already been invested and much time has been spent in the introduction of our merchandise in the southern markets, in the establishment of agencies, in the study of the taste and requirements of the people and the conditions of the trade, in opening banking connections and credits, and in making the acquaintance of the buyers and consumers in the Latin-American countries and colonies.

"This demonstrates that the advantages of the reciprocity arrangements have been recognized and are appreciated by those for whose benefits they were intended, but just now as they are beginning to see the results of their efforts the majority of this Congress proposes to deprive them of the advantages they enjoy."

He declared that the only increase in our trade during the past year of hard times was with the reciprocity countries, while there had been a falling off in other countries. Discussing the treaty with Brazil, he said that trade relations had been disturbed by the revolution, and this was not a time for a fair test. He also referred to the efforts Austria was making to secure trade relations with Brazil.

Senator Washburn gave a great deal of attention to the results of the treaty with Cuba, in the course of which he said:

"The most direct and profitable result that has come from the reciprocity policy of the last administration is found in the statistics of our trade with Cuba, for there, with the exception of a decreased value of silver and the natural increase in the rate of exchange, all conditions have been normal and favorable for a practical and fair test of its advantages to the agricultural and mechanical interests of the United States."

He sketched with some detail the results of reciprocity with South American countries, and then turned his attention to the German treaty, saying:

"In many respects the most important of the several commercial arrangements negotiated by the last administration under the authority of the reciprocity section of the McKinley act was that with the German empire. By this the embargo that had been placed upon American pork products in 1880 was removed, a number of agricultural products were admitted free, and many more at a greatly reduced rate of duty."

Reciprocity, said Mr. Washburn, was the popular policy of Europe, and Great Britain, Germany, and many other countries were endeavoring to extend their trade by this means. As to the proposed abrogation of the treaties, he said:

"The commercial arrangements which are entered into by the United States under the authority of section 3 of what is familiarly known as the McKinley law are seldom compacts between this and friendly nations which cannot be carelessly kicked aside like a memorial from a legislature or an appeal from some domestic industry whose prosperity is threatened. They have the sanctity of formal treaties, and if they are to be determined it should be done without national dishonor. There must be good reasons why this government desires to withdraw from such compacts and asks to be released from its obligations."

Senator Washburn, in proving the popularity of reciprocity, quoted extracts from many Democratic papers commending the proposition of Mr. Blaine, also a report made in the Fifty-second Congress "by a Democratic committee commending a policy which that party would now destroy." He turned his attention to the reason why there was no reciprocity with Mexico, and said that the exclusion of wool and lead ore from the articles of reciprocity prevented the negotiation of a treaty. The advantage of reciprocal relations with Mexico he discussed at considerable length. He also mentioned other countries with whom the commercial relations of the United States might be improved, and dwelt especially upon the trade which might be built up with Australia. He followed with an argument of some length in favor of complete reciprocity arrangements with Canada.

"No government," he said, in conclusion, "ever threw away a greater opportunity to promote its foreign trade and secure commercial advantages for its citizens than is being sacrificed by the pending bill. Not only are the reciprocity treaties that were made by the last administration to be absolutely and peremptorily revoked without consulting the rights and wishes of the other parties to the agreements, but the duties upon a long list of imported merchandise are to be removed and reduced without even giving the countries which will enjoy the benefits a chance to offer us some concessions in return."

COURT RECORD.

EQUITY, No. 1, Justice Cox—Daish vs. Hodge; reference to auditor ordered. Smithson vs. Prudential Insurance Company; demurrer sustained and amended bill dismissed. Heacock vs. Dravy; sale of notes by trustee authorized. Davenport vs. Gordon; release of purchase and return of part of deposit ordered.

EQUITY, No. 2, Justice Hagner—Ebbert vs. Ebbert; divorce "a vinculo matrimonii" granted.

CIRCUIT COURT, No. 1, Justice Bradley—E. and H. T. Anthony Company vs. J. B. Chamberlain; judgment by default. Scoville and Adams Company vs. J. B. Chamberlain; judgment by default. Bradisch and Pierce vs. J. B. Chamberlain; judgment by default. Lyon, Hall & Company vs. E. Flick; judgment by default. Emden, Gerstle & Company vs. J. Lansburgh; judgment by default. A. Lisner vs. F. R. Gordon; judgment on motion. Henry E. Marks vs. District of Columbia; judgment in certiorari. E. A. Keyser vs. District of Columbia; judgment in certiorari. M. E. Prall vs. District of Columbia; judgment in certiorari. J. C. Davidson vs. District of Columbia; judgment in certiorari. Crump vs. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company; death of plaintiff suggested and suit abated. W. H. Saunders & Co. vs. H. P. Hurst; motion for new trial. W. M. Redmond vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; judgment on verdict. G. W. Cissell & Co. vs. Johnston Bros. & Co.; order fixing amount of appeal bond at $100. Evening Star Newspaper Company vs. Johnston Bros. & Co.; order fixing amount of appeal bond at $100.

CIRCUIT COURT, No. 2, Chief Justice Bingham—Jury again respited.

CRIMINAL COURT, No. 2, Justice Cole—United States vs. Julia Smallwood, larceny; verdict, guilty; sentence three years and labor at Albany. United States vs. Eli Moore, petit larceny; second offense; plea not guilty. United States vs. Fred Hoff, housebreaking; defendant withdraws plea of not guilty and pleads guilty; order to return boots and shoes to Henry Adler. United States vs. Thomas Williams, housebreaking; attachment for David M. Reed issued.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

Naval Promotions and Several Post masters Out of Suspense.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

NAVY—Commodore Joseph S. Skerrett to be a rear admiral, Capt. Joseph N. Miller to be a commodore, Commodore Francis M. Ramsay to be a rear admiral, Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge to be a commodore, and Commander Philip H. Cooper to be a captain.

POSTMASTERS—Ohio, Oscar D. Pocock at Camden; Iowa, Thomas Loftus at West Union; New Hampshire, Edgar J. Knowlton at Manchester; Tennessee, H. H. Gouchenour at Greenville.

Building and Repair Permits.

R. Harris, to build three-story brick dwelling at 1532 Sixteenth street northwest, to cost $25,000; James Dague, to build three-story brick dwelling at 313 East Capitol street, to cost $6,500; John Daly, to build two-story brick dwelling at 1248 One-half street southeast, to cost $1,350; A. P. Fardon, to build two-story brick dwelling on Ontario avenue, Meridian Hill, to cost $1,250; Mrs. Annie E. Sinclair, to build two-story frame dwelling at 1230 Third street southeast, to cost $700; John G. Meinberg, to place brick oven in bakery at 711 Twelfth street southeast, to cost $900; W. B. Dodge, to build shed near 1252 Tenth street northwest, to cost $25; Michael Carley, to build shed near 1101 Twentieth street northwest, to cost $30; Charles Specht, to repair shed near 1822 Seventh street northwest, to cost $40.

Commissioners' Orders.

The Commissioners yesterday issued the following orders: That the purchase of 2,000 second-class granite paving blocks at a cost not exceeding $25 per thousand, on bids invited by circular letter to local dealers, is hereby approved. That Oscar F. Smith, Charles Everett, and C. H. Saffel are hereby appointed additional privates of the police force for three years for duty with the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Jerry Simpson Not So Well.

Representative Simpson, of Kansas, was reported worse yesterday. A recurrence of an old kidney trouble is retarding his improvement. His sister has been sent for.

FASHION FANCIES.

Duck and linen suits are to be popular again this year. They are made in the coat-and-skirt style and worn with vests and shirts.

The russet shoe is decidedly popular again this Spring, and is receiving more attention than heretofore. They are of a lighter color than last season, have either square or pointed toes, and are of a better quality for the same money.

The bow knot is the latest thing in hair dressing; it is set high on the top of the head and stuck through with a tortoise-shell dagger; the front hair is parted in a somewhat demure fashion and brought rather low down on the forehead.

The size and print of a new visiting card in Paris do not vary from the conventional pattern, but it is thin as letter paper. The reason given for this style of card is that fifty of them can be carried in a cardcase, where a dozen of the heavy kind would fill it.

A pretty new silk is the "chevron glace." Four colors—violet, reseda, black and rose—are woven into a changeable ground with a faint effect of large chevrons or points, over which pea dots of black or green are scattered irregularly. A relief trimming or panels of black satin moire or benguline is required on a gown of this fabric.

Even shot straws are shown. This is due, of course, to the craze for shot materials. The round hats are nearly all picturesque in effect. For dress occasions the toy bonnet remains in undisturbed reign. The sailor hat is worth over in "Lonnon" because a royal personage wore one, and now half the women are rendering themselves hideous by wearing the extreme style. The extreme style (the high crown and narrow brim) will not be so popular as the medium high box crown and broad brim sailors will be. American women can adopt extreme things, and they are nearly always becoming to most of them, but this new sailor is not. It takes a mighty stylish girl to wear it to advantage.

TO FORCE THE TARIFF BILL

Democratic Senators Decide to Support the Finance Committee.

MAY REVISE THE MEASURE

Dissatisfied Element of the Dominant Party to Put in Writing the Changes Which Will Make the Bill Satisfactory to Them. Income Tax Feature to Be Amended.

The conference of Democratic Senators on the tariff was continued in the room of the Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday, Senators Cockrell, Jones of Arkansas, Gorman, Vest, and Harris being among those present. They decided, among other things, to summon absentee Democratic Senators so as to have them here by Wednesday, when the bill is to be taken up by paragraphs, or as soon after as possible, to support the Finance Committee in any effort it may make to crowd the bill toward its passage.

They agreed to begin this work by trying to get an extension of the daily hours for debate, and authorized Senator Harris to ask on Wednesday for the continuation of debate until 6 o'clock each day, instead of 5, the hour of closing under the present agreement.

There is no room for doubt that the conference also considered the advisability of amending the bill so as to make it acceptable to Democratic Senators who now find the bill distasteful to them, but the Senators who were in the conference were very reticent on this point.

There was abundant confirmation, however, of the report heretofore sent out that the Democratic members of the Finance Committee are considering the advisability of revising the bill in various particulars and have called other Democratic Senators into consultation with them. They have asked the dissatisfied element of the party in the Senate to put in writing the changes which will make the bill satisfactory to them, and will use this proposition, when formulated, as a basis for an agreement, which they think can be effected.

It is understood that one of the demands which the malcontents will make will be the dropping of the income tax, but the friends of the bill say that while some changes may be made in this feature of the bill, it will not be dropped under any circumstances.

Senators Voorhees, Cockrell, and Jones agreed when spoken to upon this question that the income tax would go through if the bill itself should pass. Senator Voorhees declared it was the strongest feature of the bill. There is a strong probability, however, that this feature of the measure will be amended, and it certainly will be if amendments can be made which will secure the support of Senators Hill, Murphy, Smith, and Brice. A leading Democratic Senator, who is a supporter of the bill as it now stands, said yesterday that he would be willing to lower the limit on the incomes to be taxed to $1,200 or $2,000, and possibly to lower the taxation to 1 or 1½ per cent.

When Senator Smith was asked if he would accept a compromise on this basis, he said he was not talking compromise at all. He added that he was pleased to observe that the friends of the bill were beginning to see the propriety of consulting the wishes of those who did not entirely agree with them.

Senator Jones is very hopeful of getting the bill into such a shape as to command for it not only the party vote, but the solid and zealous support of the party in the Senate. He said yesterday that there was much better feeling in the party as a whole than there had been a few days ago.

When Senator Aldrich was asked what course the Republican Senators would pursue when the Democrats should make an effort to secure an extension of the present hours, he said that they would resist it, because the hours are now as long as the Senate usually sits, and because it was early in the debate to begin the physical test which it is expected on all hands will come later in the proceedings.

A SENSIBLE VIEW OF BRIDAL TRIPS

The custom which obtains so generally of taking a fatiguing journey as a part of the nuptuals, says the Troy Times, is regarded by high authority as one of the barbarisms of civilization. Let us illustrate the injurious physical tendencies by a typical case. During extremely cold weather there occurs a wedding, which, from the standing of the parties, attracts some attention. The happy couple, we are told, are off for their wedding trip to a still more frigid section of country. Though conscious of danger and discomfort to some extent, which is greatly increased by their inexperience in traveling, they cheerfully assume the risk and responsibility, as to all married couples a bridal tour seems to be considered as absolutely essential to give the marital union an importance without which it would, in their opinion, be unromantic and but a partial marriage.

The tour causes fatigue, exposure and excitement, making regularity of life impossible; in fact, the act involves the reverse of all that the rules of health and physiology require. Again, it constantly happens in the case of both sexes that a slight indisposition, which passed unnoticed in the hurry of preparation, is aggravated to a serious and even fatal extent by the excitement, exposure and neglect on a wedding tour. No man, for instance, would think of postponing his marriage on account of a slight cold. If he stayed at home afterward and took care of himself it would pass away like other slight colds, but often on the bridal tour the malady develops into a chronic disease. A prominent physician recently said:

"Many cases of brides and bridegrooms in my professional experience came under my observation dying of typhoid fever just after a wedding trip which had caused the early symptoms to be misunderstood and neglected. A few weeks since a healthy and vigorous young man, just returned from a bridal tour, died of typhoid fever in Troy, his sickness being superinduced presumably by the fatigue and exposure incident to the journey. It will thus be seen that the medical aspect of a bridal tour is sufficiently important and the risk incurred sufficiently great to cause the wedded pair, if they wish to be actuated by impulses of reason and prudence rather than by the dictates of custom, to pause before they undergo the trials of a wedding journey."

Money a Drug.

"They say that money is a drug in the market." "Yes, but the trouble is one has to have a prescription in order to get it."—Brooklyn Life.

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Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affliction, which renders life a burden and marriage impossible, is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. The most chaste must acknowledge that the passions are the great magnet by which the whole world is attracted. Destroy them and what have we? Man is no longer interested in the opposite sex; the interchange of that blissful repose which new attracts and interests the whole world exists no longer; man ceases to be what God made him; the world is no longer interesting to him, and remorse and disappointment are his constant companions. Consult us at once and you will find the sympathy and relief that you positively require.

MARRIAGE.

Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualifications, speedily relieved. He who places himself under our care may confide in our honor as gentlemen and confidently rely on our skill as physicians. We have had many years' experience in hospitals and private practice and are graduates of the most eminent medical colleges of the United States.

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Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

We address all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society, or marriage.

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REMARKABLE CURES

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Ladies' Straw Yacht Hats, $1.50 to $3.50.

Hats and Caps for Children, Boys, and Youths, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50.

Latest styles and colors Derby Hats, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, and $5.

Tourist Soft Hats, in all the leading colors, $2.50 to $4.

Dress Silk Hats, $6 and $8.

Plain Soft Hats and Pocket Hats, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, and $6.

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Prof. O. R. GLEASON,
King of Horse Tamers, will handle and train 5 Wild, Vicious, Wicked Horses. The most wonderful entertainment on earth. More exciting than a bull fight. Nothing like it ever seen before. Admission only 50c; reserved seats, 75c and $1. Doors open at 7.30, exhibition at 8.15. JOHN I. SHANNON, Proprietor and Manager. FRANK A. HARRIMAN, General Agent.

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4 NELSON SISTERS. 4
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LOCAL UNION 190, UNITED BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners, meets every Monday evening at 425 10th st. nw.

CARPENTERS, ATTENTION! THE members of L. A. No. 1748, are requested to attend the next meeting, MONDAY, 16th instant. Very important business is to be considered. 24 By order of the Assembly.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—MAY 1—FOUR ROOMS (1ST floor) for housekeeping; unfurnished or partly furnished. 40 K st. ne., after 5 p. m. 27

FOR RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas and water; on 2d floor. Call after 5 p. m. N. W. Cor. 9th and I sts. nw. 26

IN NEW BUILDING, 618 9th st. nw. For rent beautiful fur. or unfur. at reasonable prices; cafe first floor.

WANTED.

WANTED—THE GENTLEMEN WHO SAW A lady knocked down by a large boy on N. Cap. st., bet. H and I sts., yesterday about 8 a. m., to send names and addresses to K. R. SHIPP, 80 K st. ne. 26

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, that has some experience in sewing, a place out with a dressmaker; no cards. Call 1640 11th st. nw. 25

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS IMMEdiately, to do general housework. Call at 815 12th st. nw. 26

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING TO DO at home, or work by the day. Address or call at 420 N st. nw.

WANTED—SOLICITORS TO REPRESENT the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois. Persons of energy and intelligence can succeed without having had previous experience; liberal compensation; company in 18th year of its existence; insurance in force, $101,705,250; paid to beneficiaries, $8,000,000; $100,000 deposited with Illinois Insurance Department; nearly $1,000,000 in surplus; popular features; low rates; easy payments. For further particulars apply to B. F. CRAWSHAW, Manager for District of Columbia, rooms 42, 43 McGill building, 908-914 G st. n.w. 24

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

FOR SALE—BY AUGUST DONATH, 611 7TH ST. I have a 5-room cottage for sale on Rosedale st., just north of Hygienic Ice Company, that is a cosy home for any man. It has water, gas, and sewer, slate mantels, latrobe, etc.; lot 24 by 120; stable in rear; price for all this only $2,250; see me about it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HAVING HAD REpair work at our sewing machine office for more than 30 days are hereby notified to call and pay for same or they will be sold for charges. COON & CO., 1339 7th st. nw. 26

BLUE LABEL CIGARS, UNION MADE. J. M. HALL, Man'fact'er, rear 936 D st. sw. ap3-1m

FOR SALE—CHEAP; STYLISH FAMILY horse, carriage, harness, etc. Address BARGAIN, this office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON N ST. NEAR N. Y. AVE. n.w.; lots 42 and 43, sq. 617; lots 17x95 each to 10-ft. alley. Price per ft., $1.30. A. S. CATWOOD, 933 9th st. n.w. 24

JOHN SCHLOTTERBECK, Jr., Our Homestead, Beers, Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, also oysters in every style. S. E. Cor. 4th and K sts. n. w., Washington, D. C. ap18-1m

OF COURSE YOU WOULD NOT BELIEVE IT, but as a matter of fact we will paralyze you on low rates for desirable property. Come and see us. PEAKE & SMITH, 8th and Md. ave. n.e. apr17-2w

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. Buy your Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Shirts, Pants, etc., from JOHN N. GATES, 1233 Eleventh street southeast, And notice how much you save.

HELP FURNISHED FREE BY MRS. L. G. Moore, Employment Agency, 306 G St. nw., Washington, D. C. Send postal card.

TELL YOUR WIFE TO LOOK AT THOSE FINE Sewing Machines selling so rapidly at $10 at Auerbach's Capitol Hill branch. Domestic sewing machines. Pattern agency, corner Fourth and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Complete with attachments and warranted for five years. WILLIAM FUNK, Manager.

LEGAL BLANKS. LAW PRINTING. THE LAW REPORTER COMPANY, Printers and Stationers. Law Printing. 518 Fifth st. n.w. M. W. MOORE, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN.

HONEST PARTIES CAN GET SMALL LOANS at once. National Loan and Investment Company, 615 E st. n. w. A. C. GLANCY, Sec.

WHITEHAND'S OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. 804 D Street Northwest. Gold, Silver, and Nickel Plating. Soft Metal Repairing. Brass and Metal Signs a Specialty mr24,2mo

STORAGE.

STORAGE.
Separate rooms if desired. Goods hauled, packed, and shipped. Lowest rates. EAST END EXPRESS. D. C. SMITH & CO., General Forwarding Agents, 8th st. and Md. ave. n.e. apr20 3w

PIANOS
FOR SALE AND RENT. DEPOT FOR STEINWAY AND OTHER LEADING INSTRUMENTS
EDW. F. DROOP & SONS.
925 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Bonjard's Legs.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE MERCURY.]

His name was Eudore and he had found it a good one till it come to painting it in letters a foot long over the front of the grocery store, which was why the inhabitants of the Rue Bonaparte beheld the new sign abbreviated to "E. Bonjard, Successor to His Father."

Eudore, too, by all the bonnes of the neighborhood was considered personally a fine looking fellow. Why, it would be hard to say; women have odd tastes, and in the grocery business, as in others, there are reputations whose source is as mysterious as that of the Nile.

Eudore, as others saw him—with the aforesaid ladies of the sixth arrondissement of Paris—was merely a brawny, broad-shouldered bourgeois, with red eyelids, huge hands and an air overbearing and rough.

The Bonjard store, as stated, was situated in the Rue Bonaparte, immediately facing—a fact that has an important bearing upon this story—the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It was there that the Ecole des Beaux Arts students purchased their black soap to cleanse their brushes, the sardines and sandwiches of their frugal lunches—everything, indeed, that was not too dear in the grocery goods line.

But they were not always so prompt as they should have been in settling the bills, which, very naturally, created a lack of sympathy between Eudore and his artist clients. He treated them tartly, not to say disdainfully, when they came to his shop, not infrequently obliging them to repeat their demands twice before stopping to serve them. Sensible enough to recognize the barrier created between them by nature and art, the students, all the same, harbored malice for his rudeness, and Eudore, on his side, returned the hatred with interest.

"Those animals of artists," he called them, "living by the hand of established people!"

The cashier, clerks, porter and parcel boys, one and all, knew, for certainly they had heard them often enough, the grocer's sentiments in this regard and believed them unchangeable. Judge then of their surprise as time wore on to observe a sort of weakening or modifying of Eudore's harsh opinion of his young neighbors: "Animals they were still, yes, but some of them came of honorable families and had fathers in trade, too, or so he was told."

Intelligent, well to do, the creator of the "Bonjard Pickles and Sauces," bending his passion always to the yoke of his principles, who would have believed that vanity would open the road to compass the downfall of this man? But great events are often evolved from the simplest incidents.

One day Eudore, reclining with superb composure upon a keg of prunes, his arms crossed on his breast, his head thrown back, his left leg outstretched on a soap box on the floor, chatted idly with a student waiting at the moment while they tied up for him his purchase of a bottle of sour wine.

Suddenly the student began to regard Eudore attentively, to turn round and round him, squinting his eyes, wrinkling his brow, exhibiting, in short, every known symptom of amazed and respectful admiration. Recalled to himself at last by the voice of the master of the house demanding what ailed him, the artist cried out, with a deep breath of emotion:

"Zounds, M. Bonjard, but you should pride yourself upon your build! What a leg!"

And turning to go, walking sidewise, his eyes still glued to Eudore's extremities, he murmured once more: "What a leg!"

To say that this incident seriously or unduly impressed Bonjard fils would be unjust, though once he did say to the cashier, seeking to fix a date in his memory: "Dame! stupid, that day—that day—you know, when that painter was so taken with the shape of my leg!"

Another time Eudore found himself the object of a flattering scrutiny on the part of a young sculptor, also a student of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, a quiet, generous young fellow, of whom, as yet, the house of Bonjard had no reason to complain.

"Your pardon, monsieur," said he to the grocer, observing him watching him, "but really you possess the most marvelous leg that I ever saw in my life, and I know a masterpiece when I meet it. There isn't in the Academy of Antiques a statue with limbs of as pure and noble a mold as yours!"

"A fact, monsieur," Eudore responded affably, "that has been noticed before."

"Parbleu! I believe you. They are superb. Ah, M. Bonjard, if the School of Design would but give us models like you!"

And the sculptor withdrew, leaving Eudore more moved than he cared to appear. Daily, too, after this he rubbed and swelled out the muscles of his calves, had his trouser's legs altered to fit skin-tight, and went even to the length of discarding his protecting apron the better to display his form.

A month later the young sculptor came again, this time accompanied by a comrade. He had chosen an