

The Palais Royal Annual Clearing Sale.

Just before the "Opening" of a new season comes this clearing sale. Next week it will be the "Opening." This week it is the Clearing Sale, with prices nearly cut in half. The Palais Royal's three most popular departments are represented—Furniture and Drapery Department on the fourth floor, Table and Bed Linen Department on the second floor, Housefurnishing Department on Basement floor.

Lace Curtains, \$10 \$7.00 \$5.00 \$3.00 \$1.75 \$1.00 75c
Reduced Prices \$5.98 \$3.50 \$2.75 \$1.75 98c 69c 39c

Portieres, pair \$12 \$10 \$8.00 \$7.00 \$5.00 \$3.50 \$2.25
Reduced Prices \$6.98 \$5.50 \$4.98 \$3.98 \$2.48 \$1.98 \$1.39

THE most expensive are the rarest bargains. It's the once-a-year opportunity to secure genuine Irish Point Lace Curtains at nominal prices. And what a treat to find attractive Lace Curtains in Brussels effects at no more than usually asked for the cheap-looking kind. Of course, the lots are small; that's their weakness and the cause of the very great reductions in prices.

YOU'LL notice a saving of several dollars may be made in the purchase of a single pair of Portieres. And please learn that though only one or two pairs of a kind are here, the variety includes many styles. Those at \$1.39 pair, reduced from \$2.25, are fringed top and bottom. Those at \$2.48 pair, reduced from \$5, are reversible—figured on both sides.

\$5.00 Blankets,

\$3.50.

Genuine California Wool Blankets at only \$3.50 pair. \$6.50 quality for only \$4.50 pair. \$10.00 quality for \$7.50 pair.

\$1.50 Sturdy Scotch Blankets, \$2.25 pair.
\$1.50 Blankets, Scotch looking, 60c per pair. 98c

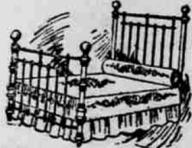


\$6.98 for Bed, Springs, and Mattress.

Choice of Any Size Bed.

10 per cent discount on all \$2.98 to \$10 Enamel and Brass Beds; \$1.98 to \$3.50 Springs; \$3 to \$6.98 Mattresses.

69c for 85c Bed Springs, 83c for \$1 Spreads.
\$1.25 for \$1.50 Comforts, full size and weight.



58c for usual 69c Lockwood Sheets, and 9c for usual 15c Pillow Cases. Hand torn, hemmed and ironed ready for use.

12c for usual 17c Huck Towels, 40 inches long.

11c for the 15c Towels, 36 inches long.

75c Linens,

47c.

Extra heavy and all Pure Linen Table Damask, satin finish and full 70 inches wide. Ever before buy 70-inch Linens for 47c yard?

5c All-linen Dollies 3c
5c Linen Bureau 15c



Rugs Cheap.

Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 feet, \$25 \$18.00
Smyrna Rugs, 7 1/2x10 1/2 \$14.00
Smyrna Rugs, 6x9 feet, \$15 \$9.00
Jute Rugs, 6x9 feet, \$9 value \$6.00
Jute Rugs, 9x12 feet, \$12 value \$8.00
Smyrna Rugs, 8x10 inches, \$2.00



Only 79c.

Three-fold Oak Screens, 5 feet high, filled with silkoline, at only 79c. Well worth \$1.50.

3-fold Screens, very artistic, \$1.75
2-fold from \$1.10
4-fold Screens, very superior, \$2.75
Reduced from \$4.10.



Pictures Cheap.

5 Genuine Pastels, 2 1/2x4-inch frames, \$2.98
3 Proof Etchings, 12x12 inch frames, \$1.25
15 Name Pictures, 12x8 inch frames, \$1.25
7c Platotype Pictures, 16-inch round frames, \$2.98
11 Oil Framing, 16-inch frames, \$2.98
16 Photo Frames, Cabinet size, opening, 9c

Basement Floor.

Marbled, brass, iron, and wooden Clocks, ticketed \$3.50 to \$12.98, at 25 per cent discount—one-quarter off marked prices.
Ansonia Alarm Clocks, Guaranteed for one year, \$6.98
"Midget" Alarm Clocks, Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00
"Repeater" Alarm Clocks, Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00

Basement Floor.

Crystal Table Tumblers, Half-price, 6 for \$1.00
Crystal Fruit Saucers, Half-price, 6 for \$1.00
Crystal Fruit Saucers, Reduced from 15c to 8c
Crystal Sugar Bowls, Reduced from 15c to 8c
Crystal Water Pitchers, Reduced from 25c to 21c
Jelly Tumblers, Reduced from 18c to 12c
Crystal Flower Vases, Reduced from 25c to 12c

Basement Floor.

6 Steel Table Knives and 6 Forks, \$2.50 value, \$1.44
6 Steel Table Knives and 6 Forks, \$1.50 value, \$1.00
6 Steel Table Knives and 6 Forks, \$1.50 value, \$1.00
3 Knives for bread, cake, &c., \$1.50
8-inch Blade Sheffield Steel Carver, \$2.50 value, \$1.25
8-inch blade Sheffield Steel Carver, \$2.50 value, \$1.50
Fruit Knives, with porcelain handles, \$1.00 value, 7c

Basement Floor.

Round Clothes Hampers, Reduced from \$1.25 to 65c
Oval Clothes Hampers, Reduced from 75c to 39c
Fancy Scrap Baskets, Reduced from 35c to 21c
Baskets on stand, Reduced from \$1.25 to 73c
Lined Work Baskets, Reduced from \$1.25 to 75c
Comb and Brush Baskets, Reduced from 35c to 21c

Basement.

5c Brooms, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Wash Brooms, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Fiber Pails, for \$1.00 value, 14c
15c Oil Cans, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Ash Cans, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Babbitt's Soap, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Floating Soap, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Cans Palat, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Toilet Paper, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Sink Brushes, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Metal Polish, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Ceiling Dusters, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Whisk Brooms, for \$1.00 value, 14c
15c Carpet Sweepers, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Oil Cloth, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Shelf Paper, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Bottles Ammonia, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Metal Polish, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Nail Brushes, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Stove Polish, for \$1.00 value, 14c
5c Scrubbing Brushes, for \$1.00 value, 14c

Fourth Floor.

Ladder Oak Writing Desk, \$6.98
China Closets, with con- vey glass sides, were \$25.00, \$18.00
Costumers, oak and mahogany, reduced from \$25.00 to \$14.98
Piano Stools, mahogany finish, reduced from \$14.00 to \$9.98
Willow Rockers, split seat, reduced from \$15.00 to \$9.98
Horn Wood Rockers, \$3.00
Flemish Oak Chair, reduced from \$10.00 to \$6.98

Basement Floor.

Oak and Mahogany finish \$1.89
Rockers, were \$2.38
Oak and Mahogany finish Tables, were \$1.75
Egyptian Seats, Reduced \$1.49
Tabourettes, reduced from 98c to 75c
Pipe Racks, for the den; \$1.98
Pipe Racks, artistic; were \$1.49
Pipe Racks, a bargain at \$1.69

Basement Floor.

Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, \$5.98
Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, \$7.98
Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, \$10.98
Carved Dinner and Tea Sets, \$11.98
Toilet Sets, 10 decorated, \$1.59
Toilet Sets, with soap, \$2.79
Toilet Sets, Imported, \$6.69

The Palais Royal, Grand 14th Street.

SORROW THE SOLE THEME.

Sermons in the Churches Will be Devoted to One Sad Topic.

From All the City's Pulpits the Same Sentiments Will Find Utterance—The Metropolitan Methodist Edifice Heavily Draped in Black.

From pulpits of all denominations in Washington the same sentiment will find utterance today. In the Christian world sorrow for the bereavement of a great nation will overshadow all else. By the harsh turn of fate many of the sermons which were prepared for the middle of the past week, tinged with thankfulness for what seemed the assured recovery of the Chief Magistrate, have been altered now to sadness for his tragic death.

The President's church, the Metropolitan Methodist, is draped in mourning cloths. Folds of black surround the main entrance. Within hangings of black drop from the pillars, from the organ pipes, the altar cloths and table covers are symbolical of the grief of the congregation. The pew marked with the simple silver plate, "President," is hung heavily in the sombre cloth.

The sermons at the Metropolitan today will be delivered by the Rev. W. H. Chapman, pastor of the church in this country; it would doubtless be he who would be chosen to deliver the address at the services in the Capitol on Wednesday. At present he is in London. At the conclusion of the services this morning the board of trustees will hold an informal meeting and decide upon what action will be taken when the remains of the President are brought to Washington. Some of the resolutions, too, looking toward an elaborate memorial service when the pastor, Dr. Frank Bristol, returns to this country about October 1. In the Catholic churches without exception the observance of the death of the President will be made to the death of the President.

When the Rev. J. G. Butler, pastor of the Luther Place Memorial Church, concludes his discourse this morning, he will have preached three sermons dealing with the assassination of Presidents. When Abraham Lincoln was stricken by the hand of John Wilkes Booth, Mr. Butler, then pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Eleventh and H Streets northwest, preached one of the most eloquent sermons delivered on that subject. Years later after he had established the Luther Place Memorial Church, he preached a memorable sermon on the Sunday after the hanging death had come to President Garfield at Elberon. At the Garfield funeral services in the Capitol, Dr. Butler, together with the Rev. J. E. Rankin, of this city, and the Rev. James Ewert, of Cincinnati, assisted Dr. F. D. Powers, "quietness before God in this calamity" will be the subject to-morrow, while the text will be Psalm xiv. "He still and knoweth things that I would be exalted among nations, I would be exalted in the earth."

At the funeral service conducted in the Capitol, where lay in state the remains of President Garfield, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. F. D. Powers, now pastor of the Garfield Memorial Church, on Vermont Avenue, of whose congregation the martyred President was a member. For his subject at the morning service today, Dr. Powers has chosen the theme, "The Nation's Sorrow." A large number of the prominent clergymen of Washington are absent from the city for their summer vacations, and many of the churches have not yet prepared for the fall. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. A. F. Anderson, president of the Baptist Church, this morning. He has chosen for his subject the death of the President. "The best words of the President, 'They will be done,' will form the theme of the discourse of Rev. Joseph Van Schick, at the Universalist Church of Our Father, this morning. Mr. Van Schick will deal with the subject as illustrative of the life and character of the President. The Rev. Donald McKim will preach at the morning service in the First Presbyterian Church, the former pastor of which, Dr. Byron Sunderland, was a close friend of

President Lincoln. "Our Martyred President" will be his subject. In the evening he will speak on "Anarchy, Its Only Cure." Rev. George N. Lucecock, of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, will preach on "Divine Derision of Anarchy." Dr. J. J. Muir will discuss "Loyalty to Government" this morning at the St. Street Baptist Church. The pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Rev. John C. Bowers, will preach from the subject "Reflections on the Life of the President."

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR DAY.

Rabbi Stern Urges Denial of Citizenship to Anarchists.

The Jewish New Year, Ezer, the feast of Rosh Hashonah, was celebrated at the synagogue on Eighth Street northwest yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock. On account of the universal sorrow caused by the death of the President the services were somewhat shortened, and several of the musical numbers of a joyous character were omitted from the programme altogether.

In his sermon, Rabbi Stern, prompted by the occasion, reviewed the life and character of Mr. McKinley. Comparisons were drawn between him and other men who had served the destinies of the nation and the traits which made him nationally beloved were eloquently extolled. He deplored the existence of those persons who would not respect the majesty of the law of the nation, and expressed the hope that the world hereafter would deny the rights of citizenship and the hospitality of the country which they had so unwisely invaded.

One of the prominent features of the service was the blowing of the shofar, or ram's horn, which is blown at the death of the faithful of Israel for the first time since the death of the prophet, the beginning of the day of atonement, when clouds with the feast of Yom Kippur.

STUDENTS PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Junior Congress of Columbian University Deplores Nation's Loss.

The Junior Congress of Columbian University, an association of students who have an organization patterned after the National Government, at a regular session of the Congress held September 14, passed resolutions expressing the sense of irreparable loss at the death of the President, and extending sympathy to Mrs. McKinley. The text of the resolutions is as follows:

"Whereas a most deplorable tragedy has occurred in the death of the President of the United States, William McKinley; and whereas by anarchistic methods our nation has been deprived of its tried and noble man, an earnest Christian, and a patriotic citizen;

"Resolved, That we deeply deplore the affliction which has visited this nation;

"Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathy to the stricken wife in this sad hour of adversity;

VETERANS TO TAKE PART.

Civil War Survivors Decide to Meet at Presidential Train.

The members of the Division of the Potomac, Union Veterans' Union, will take part in the reception of the body of President McKinley upon its arrival here from Buffalo. Orders have been issued by John F. Meacham, major general commanding the division, directing officers and members of the order to assemble in uniform at headquarters early Monday morning. The order is as follows:

"The members of the Division of the Potomac, U. V. U., will assemble at these headquarters, 669 F Street northwest, at 7 o'clock sharp, Monday, September 16, 1901, in uniform so far as possible, for the purpose of showing our respect to our deceased comrade, President William McKinley, upon the arrival of his body from Buffalo."

HIS LAST WORDS OF COUNSEL.

(Extracts from President McKinley's speech at Buffalo Thursday, September 5, 1901.)

'Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement; they stimulate the energy, enterprise, and intellect of the people and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student.

The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve, and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves or with other peoples, is ever a sharp struggle for success.

Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations.

No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other, the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

Trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes, and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty in the care and security of these deposits and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these people's earnings.

We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subvert it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more.

We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established.

TRAMP STEAMSHIPS' WOES.

Crowded Out of the Great Routes of Commerce.

Forced to Scurry for Cargoes in the Obscure Ports—Many of the Old Vessels Being Laid Up—New Ones Being Built.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—To the owners of tramp steamships the present situation as regards shipping is declared to be the most critical in years. Within the past few years the expansion of the service of the established lines, the establishment of new lines, and the building of enormous freight steamships of which the Cymric and Celtic are types, have practically driven the tramps from the main routes of commerce, compelling them to pick up trade elsewhere. Between this city and the great European ports, such as London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Calcutta, Bremen, Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Havre, the regular lines are now in a position to handle all the freight that is offered, and the smaller chartered steamships which the lines themselves or outside agents frequently dispatched a few years ago to supplement the established lines are never likely to be called upon again except in case of an extraordinary stimulation of trade.

At present the tramp steamships are still employed for a great deal of trade, but it is chiefly between the lesser ports, or between a great port on one side and a lesser port on the other. In the cotton season, for instance, a great many tramps leave the Southern ports in this country with cargoes of cotton for Havre, Liverpool, and Bremen. Coffee, lumber, and sugar are carried by them also.

The natural development of the shipping trade in the last fifty years has brought about the replacement of the sailing ship by the tramp steamer, and this in turn by the regular lines of freighters. Exactly the same order of individual ports with respect to any much more quickly nowadays. The trade with Australia, for instance, was carried on almost exclusively by sail up to three years ago. Now there are three regular lines of steamers, one American and two English. It should be noted that the establishment of a line of steamboats does not necessarily mean that the tramp boats have been superseded. In number it is really a combination of the owners of a certain number of tramps who have put their boats together under one management and given them the advantage of the ships now plying between this port and Australia were originally built for the Australian meat trade and intended to land at the English ports. So the distinction between a tramp and a liner is not always a hard and fast one.

It must not be supposed from the facts just cited that there is no longer a place in the world's commerce for the "little cargo boats" ready to be chartered anywhere at any time, and carrying any commodity. In point of fact, there are now many more tramp steamers in commission than there ever were before. New and large ones are being built in good numbers, as they are, by far, the most important routes, to find new routes and new trades. For the new boats, of course, there is no apprehension. If trade were not waiting for them, they would not have been built. But the older and smaller tramps are having a harder and harder time to gain a living, and men in the shipping business predict that in many years a few will withdraw this year than in any year for a long time. As one steamship agent expressed it:

"By rights, a tramp steamer ten years old is now most of the scrap heap. The South African and Philippine wars, however, withdrew a great many help from the regular line, and for the time

LONGEVITY OF PRESIDENTS.

Interesting Facts About Men Who Have Held the Office.

Of the twenty-three Presidents who preceded Mr. McKinley only four died during their terms of office. Of these two—Lincoln and Garfield—were removed by the bullets of assassins. William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, died in office just a month after he was inaugurated. He was sixty-eight years old, exactly the age at which his grandson laid down the burden of life. Zachary Taylor died after being in office fifteen months, at the age of sixty-six.

Only three Presidents have died during the Administration of their immediate successors, Washington, lived three years and a half years after he retired from the Presidency. James K. Polk died inside of four months, and Chester A. Arthur within less than two years from the date of leaving the White House.

Four Presidents—Lincoln, Garfield, Polk, and Arthur—were less than three-score years at their deaths. Seven Presidents—Washington, Taylor, Perry, Grant, Johnson, and the two Harrisons—were between 60 and 70 years of age when they left the White House. Benjamin Harrison, was 68 years old and had been out of the White House eight years—Baltimore Sun.

INVENTORS ARE NEGLECTED.

Complaints Made Against the British Government Officials.

Government officials have a way of their own with inventors. That way is to leave them and their inventions alone. It is a curious conservatism which at one time was thought to be exemplified in head and front by the War Office.

It is, however, the admiralty's turn. That office is coming into the blazing light of publicity which is being cast upon the very sacred attention of ministers by public interest. The latter quantity, surfeited by War Office mismanagement, is asking itself if the admiralty is any better placed. This is a question which the sea lords will answer when the great public bureau of inventors that go-ahead journal "Patents" finds cause for quarrel with them for stifling the efforts of British inventors. It is really the very nature of the thing, to get an invention looked at by the admiralty, because it is no one's business but their own.

A case of the most glaring foolhardiness, says "Patents," has come to their knowledge, in which a submarine inventor was humbugged and snubbed over a course of four months when, feeling tired, he laid his invention before the American Ambassador, with the result that in a short space of time his invention was taken up for serious consideration by the United States Navy.

We know of no other submarine inventor—Howard's, who, despite Admiral Pearson's favorable report, cannot get a trial in the War Office. It is the same. An inventor can get a test because it is no one's business to worry, say the Government, about the attention of the Admiralty, because it is no one's business but their own.

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Evil Comes When Least Expected

Therefore keep the blood free from rheumatism (use acid) poison by the use of Warner's Kidney Cure.