F St., Cor. 11th.

Storage Warehouse, 22d and M.

Furniture Factory, 14th and B. Mattress and Couch Factory, 1226 F st.

THE advance of the Carpet season hasn't helped the carpet situation much with the dealers who didn't anticipate the effects of the strike. but it emphasizes the convenience of being able to come here, and not only find your every want provided in the stock on hand, but a price scale attached that no dealer who has bought since the strike was settled can possibly quote.

DUNDEE TAPESTRY CAR-PETS, yard wide, in 10 pretty patterns. Regular 35c. grade. Special. All-wool Plain INGRAIN CAR-All-wool Plain INGRAIN CAR-PETS, in 5 to 10-yard lengths. Regular price, 75c. 42 2 c.

All-wool Flain INGRAIN TER-RY, suitable for parlor, dining room and halls, in 5 to 20-yard lengths. Regular 85c. and \$1 grades. 47 \( \frac{1}{2} \) C.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CAR-PETS, in several most desirable patterns for parior, hall and chamber. Regular value, 65c. Special 40c. Best All-wool INGRAIN CAR-

PETS, in 25 choice pat-terns. Regular 85c. val- 65C. ues. Special..... Extra quality BRUSSELS CAR-PETS, in 10 good patterns, suitable for parlor, dining room, hall and stairs. Regu-771/2C. cial price.....

BRUSSELINE CARPETS-Reversible Carpets, in pretty mo-resque effects, suitable for Halls

1/2 vd. wide..... 25c. yd. 5/8 yd. wide. . . . . 35c. yd. 34 yd. wide..... 40c. yd. 1 yd. wide..... 50c. yd. GRANITE INGRAIN CAR-PETS—Suitable carpets for bed rooms. Several patterns to select from. 35c. 10 patterns of VELVET CAR-PETS, suitable for parlor, hall, stairs and dining

room. Regular value, \$1.10 yard. Spe-SUPERIOR BRUSSELS CAR-PETS. of quality that we guar-antee not to fade or sprout—goods made to our special order. Ten choice patterns, suitable for parlor, dining room, chamber, halls and stair-many rich Oriental and designs. Regular price, per yard, \$1.25. Special 971/2C.

10 patterns of AXMINSTER CARPETS, Smith & Bigelow makes, suitable patterns for par-lor, dining room, library and chamber. Regular value, \$1.35 per 971/2c. 20 patterns of Best BODY BRUSSELS, suitable for parlor, dining room, hall and stairs and chambers. Regular value, \$1.35 and \$1.50 per \$1.12 \frac{1}{2}

ROYAL PLUSH WILTON CARPETS, suitable for parlor, dining room, hall and Regular \$1.25 MORESQUE DUNDEE CAR-PETS-1-yd. wide, very durable carpets, in those pretty mottled effects. 40c.

KENSINGTON INGRAIN CAR-PETS-Best quality; all-wool-25 pretty patterns to select from, in pleasing colors, suitable for any room. Special, 65C.

### Cork Linoleums Under Price.

Genuine Cork Linoleums, suitable for kitchen, bath, pantry and vestibule, 15 patterns to select from. Regular 60c. 42 2 c. Extra Quality English Cork I inoleums, in 10 different patterns. Regular 90c. 67 /2C. Cork Linoleums, in 10 patterns. The 80c. 57 2c. quality, at.....

500 yards Linoleum Remnants, in all grades—in lengths from I to 5 yards-from 361/2c.

1,500 Remnants of Cork Linoleums, in pieces from 1 to
10 yds. Regular price, 39c.

20 patterns Nair's Genuine Cork Irlaid Linoleums, colors through to back of cloth, suitable for bath rooms, toilet, kitchen, pantry, hall and vestibule. Regular \$1.50 grade qualities of 2 to 921/2c.

DUTCH INLAID LINOLEUMS -exact reproductions of the tile and parquetry floors—the highest grade linoleums. Imported in 10 pretty patterns.
Regular price, \$1.75 \$1.471/2
yard. Special.....\$1.471/2

quality. Special......\$1.25

1,000 yards remnants Japanese and Chinese Mattings at half price.

W. B. Moses & Sons, F St., Cor. 11th by the vast quantities of leaflets that are being showered on the country it is difficult to say. The Tariff Reform League, at any rate, have more hope in the literature of 

# こうにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつにつに M.PHILIPSBORN & CQ EXCLUSIVE CLOAK 610 Eleventh Si bet F&G



Just received new Corset Coat Walking Suits in tan covert, mannish mixtures and blue and black cheviot-\$25 instead of \$30. Same style in blue and black broadcloth-\$27.50 instead of

Also New Costumes and Opera Wraps, magnificent creations priced very moderately.

# Furs.

The exclusive furriers ask a fourth more than our prices for

We are direct importers-and you'll find perhaps the completest stock ever shown in Washington here to choose from. Neck Pieces and Muffs from \$6.50 up to \$150.

# Coats.

A whole floor full of Coats-a thousand garments-different from what others show, and pleasingly priced.
Prices begin at \$10—and this stock takes in everything from

Corset Coats and Rain Coats to the Novelty Long Garments. たっぱっぱつがつがつぶつぶつぶつがつがつだつだつだつがつがつだつだつだって

### The Bull Fighter's Grit.

The death of the famous Spanish toreador, Reverte, recalls one of the most thrilling incidents ever witnessed in the arena. It was at Bayonne. After disposing of two bulls, Reverte had twice plunged his sword into a third, of great strength and ferocity, and as the beast continued careering wild-ly, the spectators began to hiss Reverte for bungling. Wounded to the very quick of his pride, the Spaniard shouted: "The buil is slain!" and throwing aside his sword, sank on one knee with folded arms in the middle of the ring. He was right, but he had not allowed for the margin of accident. The wounded

The forty-five national banks of New York city hold from \$400,000,000 to \$500,-000,000 deposits of other banks.

beast charged full upon him, but the matador, splendid to the last, knelt motionless as a statue, while the spectators held their breath in horrified suspense. Reaching his victim, the bull literally bounded at him, and as he sprang he sank in death, with his last effort giving one fearful lunge of the head that drove a horn into the thigh of the kneeling man, and laid bare the bone from the knee to the joint. Still Reverte never flinched, but remained kneeling, ex-ultant in victory, but calmly contemptuous of applause, till he was carried away to heal him of his grievous wound.

Opponents of Chamberlain in England Are Elected.

HAVE BEST SPEAKERS ENGINEER QUESTION COMES UP

A New Way to Raise Money for Charity-London News and

Gossip.

IN BRITISH NAVY.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. LONDON, October 21, 1903. The members of the Unionist Free Food League, organized in opposition to the Chamberlain scheme, are elated at the consent of the Duke of Devonshire to join their ranks. The most ardent tariff reformers, too, must nowacknowledge that the free food section of the unionist party will be able to make a good show in either house of parliament. As to the house of lords the league considers that the great majority of the unionist peers are thoroughly with them. In the house of commons, somewhat strange to say, they do not regard their position as being so strong, but they will certainly be an important factor in debate. With such speakers as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Winston Churchill. Sir John Gorst. Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Charles Seely, Mr. Ivor Guest and Mr. T. Gibson Bowles-to name only nine of the parliamentary adherents of the league—any question would be strongly represented. The Free Food League is doubtless far stronger than it was a week ago, yet it is less than ever the menace to the government which the liberals hoped it might become. One of the duke's stipulations in particular—that the objects of the league should not involve "opposition to the policy of the government so far as it is limited to the intention of so far as it is limited to the intention of reserving the right of proposing to parliament tariff legislation for the purpose of the negotiation of commercial treaties and the mitigation of hostile tariffs"—gives great annoyance to the political opponents

### Applause From the Opposition.

One who was present at the adjourned meeting of the league held recently informs me that no body of unionists could possibly have evinced greater loyalty to the party and the prime minister than did these champions of untaxed food. The part which the league puts before

itself is that of a vigilance committee within the unionist party, and although some of its members—Sir John Gorst and Mr. Winston Churchill, for example—may wield the free lance, they will do so on neutral platforms or their own constituencies. So long as the government and the government's supporters oppose the proposal to restore the duty on corn, the league will stand on one side in the electoral strife and devote its energies and resources to the academic task of educating the people concerning the undesira-bility of abandoning the free trade pol-

### Free Traders Have the Lead.

The weight of speaking on the fiscal question has so far been immensely on the free trade side. The tariff reformers are beginning to complain that they are being left in the lurch. The prime minister ENGLISH AND SCOTCH Inlaid coincides and neither the new chancellor of the exchequer nor Mr. Gerald Balfour are likecause. Outside the government Mr. Chap-lain is the only man of past political eminence who is coming to the assistance of Mr. Chamberlain. It is, in fact, becoming clear that the brunt of the fight will rest with Mr. Chamberlain himself, but clear and powerful speaker as he is, he will be overmatched by the number and activity of the statesmen and politicians on the other side. How far public opinion is influenced

the leastet than in speeches. Novel Way to Raise Money for Charity A novel experiment is about to be tried in London in the way of raising money for the king's hospital fund. About twenty Saturdays a year boxes are pushed under one's nose at every corner by ardent collectors for the fund and the same number of Sundays are utilized in this way by churches and outside collectors. Now a shopping day will be inaugurated to get more money from the benevolent public. The day fixed is Tuesday, November 3, and the proposal is that every one who shops on that day should only patronize those es-tablishments who have joined the movement—that is to say, those shops that are to give a certain percentage of the profits on all sales to the hospital fund. It is expected that the purchases on that day will be unusually large.

Ladies are asked to, as far as possible,

postpone purchases until this occasion, and anticipate those that they would make during the rest of the week. The shops that are to conduct their sales on the day fixed on the principle of contributing a share of the profits to the hospital fund will have bills announcing the fact in their windows. It may fairly be assumed that on this occasion some addition will be made to the ordinary price of the article, and that, in fact, the sales will be conducted somewhat on the bazaar principle. The movement, how-ever, for a hospital shopping day has created some difference of opinion among tradesmen. Some of them object to it on the ground that it is imposing a special and unfair tax, and others resent altogether the idea that ordinary business should be mixed up with the collection of money for the hospital. What success will attend the movement it is impossible to say, but about 700 shopkeepers have already agreed to fall

## Engineers in British Navy.

The power and duties of the naval engineer on board ship in the British navy have been the subject of much discussion and consideration in this country, where an engineer in the service is not the equal of other officers on the ship. It was expected that at least the admiralty would be able to devise some means whereby the engineer would be responsible for all mechanism without involving dual control and the pos-sibility of friciton with the torpedo or gun-nery lieutenants. It would appear, however, from an order just issued to the ships in commission that this has not been attained, for the former conditions relative to the distribution of power are, if anything, intensified. It was thought, for instance that the electric generating machinery in the engine room might be placed under the charge of the engineer, along with all other machinery in the engine and boiler rooms, even although the electric motors for gun and torpedo work were left in charge of the officers using them. But the charge of the officers using them. But the torpedo lieutenant is to be responsible for everything electrical. The absurdity of the exon of the dynamo and its engine from the engineer's purview is the more evident when it is noted that even should the torpedo or gunnery lieutenant use a steam, oil or gas engine for his special operations the engine will be under the charge of the

ngineer.
The admiralty are now engaged in examining the plans of a new torpedo boat which promises to revolutionize the science of torpedo boat construction. The greatest secrecy surrounds the whole business, but there is no doubt that both Lord Selbarra and the board of admiraly attach the borne and the board of admiraly attach the greatest importance to the matter. "It is of as much importance," said an official of the admiralty the other day, "as the French departure in submarines."

Statue "Physical Energy."

The great statue, "Physical Energy," which Mr. G. F. Watts designed, has now been cast in bronze and will be set up over the lonely grave of Cecil Rhodes. It is, perhaps, the greatest equestrian statue that Britain has produc

pity that a more public exhibition of it could not be arranged. The subject is a young rider on a majetic forse, which has just brought him to be mountain top. The rider, shading his fact from the sun with one hand, looks out over the country before him, and checks the impatient movements of his steed before setting him away on the country before him, and checks the impatient movements of his steed before setting him away on the country before well as "Physical Energy". ments of his steed before setting him away on new achievements. "Physical Energy" embodies in a noble way the restless spirit of our day, and the wonderful control man has obtained over the mighty forces of nature, conquering them by knowledge and using them for his own purposes. The work of casting this huge group, which is being paid for by Lord Grey, has been enormous, lasting many months, but it has been a complete success. Mr. Watts is at present, I believe, engaged on a colossal statue of Lord Tennyson.

L. H. MOORE.

# DEVICES TO SAVE LIFE

EFFORTS TO FOUND A NEW MU-SEUM OF SAFETY CONTRIVANCES.

Amsterdam Has One Where Inventions to Prevent Accident Are Displayed in Operation.

From the New York Tribune. More lives are lost in the United States from accidents than in the countries of Europe. Some Americans have attempted an explanation by saying that their countrymen are more impetuous of disposition, and in the hurry and scurry of "getting there" they often take a false step, where the more phlegmatic European might look a second time. They say that the American mechanic oftentimes works his muscles be-

yond his brain, and as a consequence he

on a circular saw, or kills himself in an exlosion of "firedamp." Whether these are the fundamental reasons of the large loss of life among workmen in this country, it is, indeed, true that Americans have not taken as many safeamericans have not taken as many safe-guards against accidents as have the in-habitants of the old world. In Germany, for example, the Yankee traveler feels al-most insulted when confronted in a railroad station with signs commanding him not to board the train until it is at a standstill, nor to let go the hand of a child under twelve years old. He wonders at first if a man is supposed to have any brains of his own in Germany. And should he take a pedestrian tour and attempt a short cut by "walking the ties" he would find himself summarily expelled from the railroad track by the first guard he met. German tramps never have a chance to travel and kill themselves on the break beam of freight cars, as their brethren in the United States are wont

### Deaths of Miners.

A comparison of the number of deaths among miners in the chief industrial countries of the world shows that the United States is far in the lead. For every thousand miners employed in England, the average killed is 1.58. In Italy the average is 1.30; in Germany, 1.88; in France, .85; in Belgium, 1.62, and in the United States, 2.36. By comparing the total number of deaths from every accidental cause it is found that five men are killed in the United States where three meet their death in Europe. In the United States there are thousands of devices to prevent denth and accident among workmen, but they are the products of individual inventiveness and enterprise. In Europe, on the contrary, there is at present a united movement among manufacturers and other employers of labor to reduce death and accident in their various lines of industry to the minimum. This has lines of industry to the minimum. This has led to the establishment in certain cities, of museums of security. In Amsterdam and in Milan there are such museums, where a visitor may see in how many different and often simple ways the workman may be safeguarded from injury or death. The museum at Amsterdam has proved especially successful, chiefly because it is so accessible to the great manu-facturing countries of England, Germany and France. Though primarily a Dutch institution, its halls are open to the workers of all the world.

### Machinery Working.

On entering the Amsterdam museum one night think at first that it was a factory. There is the roar of machinery, and every ne who belongs to the place is at work. second glance, however, discovers that almost every machine is different in construction and represents a different line of There are grindstones and dynamos, con-rivances to filter air and to pump air. And here and there, in marked contrast to the activity around them, there are effigies, peculiar costumes and whose faces are of wax.

Another feature of the place which naturally strikes the eye of the stranger as extraordinary is the apparently indiscriminate use of red paint. He sees this color everywhere, in circles, in rhombolds, in squares and in almost every other design. If he looks carefully, however, he will see that the red parts are nearly all in motion, and that in each instance they indicate danger. Thus the flywheels of engines are in red, and the shafts and pistons are in red. Wherever there is the scarlet signal one also finds a contrivance which has been specially planned to safeguard the danger. Some of these devices are so elaborate that only an engineer is able to comprehend them. Others are so simple that they evoke

### the smile of the layman, Guard for Buzz Saw.

Around the whizzing disk of an ordinary 'buzz' saw, for example, such as are in operation by the thousand throughout the forests and planing mills of the United States, there is a circular sheath which prevents a hand or arm from approaching the teeth. Yet the machine is rendered in no way less practicable. Between the sheath and the table there is a space where the timber may slide. Another simple contrivance, to prevent truckmen from breaking their legs while loading and unloading the state of ing barrels, is a pair of skids with a kind of ratchet teeth, so arranged that the cask is caught as soon as it starts to roll back. A rapidly revolving emery wheel is surrounded by clamps, which do not hinder the revolution of the wheel in the least, but which would shield one from death should it fly to pleces, as emery wheel often de it fly to pieces, as emery wheels often do. The motionless effigies also perform a mission. One is to illustrate how a miner or a sewer digger may work surrounded by noxious and even asphyxiating gases, and yet breathe fresh, pure air. There is a helmet, which is airtight, and out of which leads which is airtight, and out of which leads a pipe to an air pump above. On the faces of other images are spectacles resembling the goggles of the automobilist. These are designed especially for motormen of street cars, or stonecutters or plasterers, whose eyes are in danger of being bilinded by dust or powdered stone. Some of the figures wear nose protectors, much like those of foot ball players, and these are to show how the chemist or the smertel may protect his lungs against corroding valors.

# Cotton Test in Liberia.

Cotton Test in Liberia.

From the New York Evening Post.

In the return of nine woebegone negroes from an unsuccessful attempt to grow cotton in Liberia we may see an event of international importance. The party consisted originally of attyrix persons, and was sent to Africa last year by a company of southern planters to test the cotton-growing possibilities of that region. The spot selected was supposed to be favorable to the staple, but the crip rotted or was washed out. Furthermore, the tropical fever made its appearance and in less than eight months half the tompany were dead. The survivors assert that they have demonstrated the impracticability of such projects in that region at least. This should deeply interest Mr. Chamberlain, who proposes to grow cotton for the Lancashire manufacturers in all parts of the world. In the last year or two considerable enthusiasm has sprung up in Great Britain, France, Germany, and even Russia, over the possibilities of cotton culture in Africa and Asia. With a more efficient backing of capital, brains and Caucasian fortitude, the existing and projected African colonization schemes of the European cotton users may, of course, turn out very differently from that undertaken last year by the American negroes. It should be borne in mind the Tuskegee experiments in German South Africa have had encouraging results. Still, the admitted unhealthiness of some of the regions to which European attention has been directed makes the Liberian failure a matter which cannot be lightly ignored.

General Ryan's Bravery Recalled by Old Friend.

WAS SOUL OF HONOR

MET HIS UNFORTUNATE END WITH ALL VALOR.

Last Will and Testament, Planned Just Before Death, is Now in Washington.

Written for The Evening Star. The saddest, the most pathetic document that, perhaps, I ever held in my hand I hold at this moment and decipher without difficulty its simple, eloquent, overpowering meaning, penned in extremis thirty years ago, in prison, in

Santiago de Cuba, by Gen. W. A. C. Ryan,

the leader of the filibustering expedition

of the ill-fated and now historical Vir-

This letter, last will and testament and postscript bear date November 3 and 4, 1873, and were conveyed to his faithful friend and comrade, Gen. Geo. W. Cook, Washington, D. C., whom he appointed his executor. The text of the last dying messages are their best presentation, so tears off his arm in a belt, or cuts his hand I proceed to quote from the documents

just delivered into my hands by Gen. Cook, and which are now lying before me on my desk—thirty years after the date of their and their writer's dispatch. Here are the memoranda:
"Point of departure, Washington, D. C.; destination, southern coast of Island of Cuba—say, Santiago. Cargo, ammunition and arms. Vessel, an old blockader of 800 tons' burden, chartered by the Cubans. Commander of Virginius, or, rather, nav-

Commander of Virginius, or, rather, nav-igating officer, Capt. Fry of Boston; 165 enlisted men under Ryan, captured by Spanish war steamer Tornado, in the Caribbean sea, eighteen miles off Ja-maica, and court-martialed by order of Capt. Gen. Barrios, said court being held on board of Tornado.
"All ordered for immediate execution-Ryan first, Fry next; thirty-five the first day, fifteen next, and at that rate to the very last one. The friend with whom we were to meet and advise was a native Cuban patriot in command, named Bar-betro. The chase lasted seven hours, and Fry of the Virginius insisted upon un-

from Cuba.' The precise latitude and longitude has not been designated. The crew had been watched for and intercepted. They were conveyed into the harbor of Santiago, to await the coming of the captain general of Cuba, and the execution of their sentence was not long deferred.

conditional surrender, having no means of resistance and no refuge whatever,

being off Jamaica and yet a long distance

### Efforts Were in Vain.

Every effort was made to defer or abrogate the sentence, but in vain. The youth, fine appearance and gallant bearing of the American commander of the unfortunate expedition commended him and his comrades to the sympathies of all hands, friends and foes alike.

The English vice consul, Fred W. Rams-den, was extremely kind and did all that was possible for the condemned, which was nothing to save them in the absence of all co-operation on the part of the consular representatives of the United States gov-Ryan's heroic conduct at his execution at

sunrise the next day, along with Capt.

Joseph Fry and thirty-five of their followers, provoked the admiration and discution took place on a narrow plaza ad-joining the barracks at Santiago. A trench was dug and there the bodies remain to this day. Ryan was laid in a nearby and

### Ryan's Personality.

While upon the subject of Ryan's personality I may as well complete it as far as possible. Ryan was sunbrowned, wiry as an Indian, was, of course, as his name indicates, of Irish parentage, but American born, in the city of New York, and wore his heavy, straight, brown hair long, almost upon his shoulders, similar to Gen. Custer. His fighting weight—and he never had any other, being prepared at all times for the combat—was 165 pounds.

He had an eagle eye, a nose an eagle's beak, a mouth, lips smiling, attractive. He was as sweet in his manners and as true in his heart and reverent and benevolent in his mind as he was pleasing

and charming in physique.

Capt. Joseph Fry of somewhere I saw once, once only. He came up to me the night before the departure from Washington of the Virginius. He struck me as rather a slabsided, mean and mercenary downeaster; loose-jointed and shambling, with a detestable voice and accent. That may have been prejudice; no doubt it was. But he left upon me the conviction of failure and disaster.

At the time of his death Ryan was about

behind him, his flancee, at Sunnyside, N. Y.
Besides, he left to truly mourn him a priests, officers and soldiers, I cannot colmother and sister in Chicago and a brother in Arkansas.

Ryan, on embarking for his adventur-ous, nay hazardous and fatal filibustering expedition, firmly and authoritatively sta tioned his friend and principal lieutenant, Gen. Geo. W. Cook, here in Washington, with orders not to quit his post or attempt to join or follow him on pain of the direst

## Hour of Departure.

The day came and the hour of departure approached. Ryan, Cook and the writer of this spent the afternoon and the evening up to midnight together in Ryan's quarters at the Metropolitan, then Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street, kept by Marshall and "Till" Brown. The sailing master of the Virginius came in and joined us for a short time during the

evening, but, somehow, though with us, he was not of us. That memorable and jolly meeting and parting none of us can eve

At midnight we parted, Cook going off with Ryan and seeing him on board the fillbuster craft. Not more than ten or fifteen days of ominous silence succeeded, when the appalling news of the capture and when the appairing news of the capture and fate of the Virginius, her passengers and crew, was flashed by wire over all the world. The effect was more terrible than could be caused by any cataclysm. All newspapers and all classes of persons clamored for and demanded immediate war with Spain. The European journals, almost without exception predicted its Particles. without exception, predicted it. But it appears the times were unpropitious, the European powers were undecided and some-thing else was needed.

About a month afterward there came About a month afterward there came a letter from Frederick W. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago de Cuba, addressed to Gen. Cook, Washington, containing a translation of the last will and testament of Gen. Ryan, and also conveying certain relics, valuables and souvenirs of the gallant dead and expression of his last wishes and adleus to loved ones, friends and this world.

These were brought to New York by Capt. Chick of the barque Evening Star, the original will having been supposed to the original will having been supposed to be lost when the Virginius went down at sea. The United States government demanded of Spain that the Virginius be delivered and returned to the American authorities in the port of New York.

"Manana" seems to be the watchword or byeword or motto of Spain. Everything and anything must be done "tomorrow." Nothing can be done today. After much delay Spain at last yielded an apparent consent, and the empty shell of the Virginius, its bright soul departed, was dispatched toward New York.

I copy what follows from the original

I copy what follows from the original last will of Gen. Ryan, which was recovered in Santiago and reached Cook's hands in

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, "November 3, 1874. "Know all men by these presents that I, W. A. C. Ryan, being in my right mind,

make this, my first and last will, giving

<del>Ğalı faladırla fala</del>f MONEY BACK IF YOU WISH.

T. B. Reinhardt & Sons.

Established 1876.

## THE BLACK TAFFETA SALE.

Everybody knows the Black Rustle Taffeta we have been selling for 59c. per yard, 20 in. wide, pure silk guaranteed. We 59c. silk 1,250 yards of his next better quality, which should retail at 65c. To close the entire lot have from the same manufacturer who made this in one day we will make the price, per yard .....

## YARD-WIDE BLACK TAFFETA.

We have two grades of Yard-wide Black Rustle Taffeta. The heaviest grade is made in Paterson, N. J., and the soft finish is made in Lyons, France. They are both full yard wide pure silk. Guaranteed, and are worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard. Choice for .....

### DOMESTIC SALE.

Amoskeag Ginghams are worth 8c. yard. Heavy Linen Crash is worth 10c. yard. Simpson's Black or Gray Calico is worth-7c. yard. Yard-wide Unbleached Cotton is worth 7c. yard. Twill Back Heavy Fleece Unbleached Canton Flannel is worth 7c. yard. Big quantities of each, per yard, Thursday only.....

### RAIN COATS.

Waterproof Suitings, made into dressy so-called Rain Coats, but they are really dressy and stylish enough for any day or occasion; a large line of styles and fabrics; worth \$15.00; for only.....

All regular sizes are here. If you want an extra size or special fabric we will make one to order.

## New Scotch Suitings, 52 in. wide.

They are the new effects for fall and winter Suits and Skirts; are all wool and 52 in. wide. You will find some of them elsewhere at \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard; others are exclusive with us, as we have imported many suitings direct. Not over one pattern to a purchaser, Thursday, per yard.....

brother, John George Ryan. All my rights, titles and interest in and to an extension or portion of land situated in the county of Montgomery, state of Maryland, and con-Montgomery, state of Maryland, and containing chrome and asbestos, and now appearing in the registers in the name of the Honorable William Loughridge and W. A. C. Ryan. Also all my interest in the copper mines in the copper deposit of Iurshdeshelle (?) in Montana; my claims against the government and my claim against W. G. Whitaker and James Thayer; all property described in the power of attorney given by me to Gen. G. W. Cook on October 3, 1873.

"I estimate my interest in the territory From Tit-Bits. of Montana at \$100,000 and the presence of

chrome and asbestos at \$50,000 (fifty thou sand dollars.) sand dollars.)
"Governor I. A. Gibbs has to receive at least \$600, and Gen. George W. Cook, \$2,000, if he has not received this amount already. My brother, John G. Ryan, will dispose of

the property as he thinks best.
"In witness whereof I have stamped my seal this 3d day of November, 1873. (Signed) "W. A. C. RYAN. (Seal) "Witness, (signed) IRMALL BERTARD.

## Ryan's Farewell.

"Prison St. Iago de Cuba, "November 3, 1873, 11:30 p.m. "My Dear George: Farewell, old friend, truest and best of all; for long ere this reaches you the earth will be covering this body. Yes, George, my lamp of life is nearly exhausted, and the grave opens to receive me. My race is run.

"At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning I will be shot. The Virginius was captured three days ago off the Island of Jamaica by the helpless at the time, having no means of defense and being a long distance from Cuba. The captain insisted upon us sur-rendering after a chase of seven hours. "I could have saved myself and several others, but did not do so on account of thirty-five years old. When he departed on this expedition he, of course, left a girl limited as to what I write I cannot go into lect my thoughts to give you a detailed ac-

ount of the capture. "All that I have to say is that Capt. Jo-seph Fry is wholly responsible for this great disaster. One hundred and sixtyfive passengers and crew are here, and the American and English consuls have made no effort, so I am informed, to protect their

countrymen. "Gen. B. Varena, McCospielis, Col. do Sol and I, myself, die tomorrow. God only knows what will become of the rest. only knows what will become of the rest. I presume that they will go clear.
"George, pay Gibbs and yourself, take your part of the property and turn the other over to my brother, John G. Ryan of

Pine Bluff, Ark.
"If Katy is in trouble, for my sake, old friend, protect her. Say I requested it. Tell Belle to forgive me, and give my love to Jessie. Belle is a true lady, do not neglect her. I have written to her.

'I did not expect this fate when I left
you, but God's will must be done. You
know I do not fear death; that word 'fear' I do not know. I will die as becomes a soldier, and the thousands who will see me die will admit it. My only regret is in dying before my object was accomplished. I hope to see you in heaven. I die, as I lived, loving my friends. Be kind to 'Mont,'

my dog, and the little bird.
"Tell Henry Wilson, Dan W. Voorhees. S. S. Cox, L. B. Corwin and others of this letter. I dare not write what I should like. "So farewell, old friend, farewell. Till death the same,

To Gen'l Geo. W. Cook, Washington, "To Gen'l Geo. W. Cook, Washington, D. C., U. S. of America.

"P. S.—I send you your watch. Goodbye. I send my medal, ring, bullet and the shirt I am shot in to my brother—farewell. Also my trunks and keys. Keep the field plasses yourself.

"WHACK. "Burn all letters in lady's handwritingdo not read any. "WHACK.
"Send Miss Gebhard a lock of my hair also send some to my brother. Give Belle some. "WHACK."

### The Latest and the Last.

To Gen'l Cook.

"P. S.-George, this is my last requestthe last words I pen-and I do it handcuffed, ready to be taken out. For my sake protect Birdy, if she is in trouble. Do this and God will bless you for it. The death

effects, there was a photograph of a beautiful infant, a boy, so closely resembling the filibuster chief that the original is no doubt one of the same heroic blood. The child was then apparently about a year or eighteen months old. So died Gen. W. A. Ryan on the Cuban plaza, near the Spanish barracks.

### STEAL SOUVENIRS.

In casual conversation the other day with the head waiter at one of our largest hotels the writer asked if many things were not lost through the visitors "annexing them." The much-tried man gave a short laugh and said he thought a few things did disappear occasionally, and

added that he only wished he had the value of six months' "disappearances" as his salary. "I'd take a place in the country," he added, and "spend the rest of my days

playing golf or ping-pong." "And what class of people," I asked "is it that takes the things?"
"Not the second-rate people." he replied.

"or the third, for then we wouldn't mind dropping one or two of them and making them pay for some of these mysterious 'disappearances.' No, it's the smart folk, many of them titled, who think there is nothing immoral in taking a spoon (even if it happens to be solld silver), a liqueur glass or a muffineer. They call them 'souvenirs,' and take them as a remembrance of the hotel. "The waiters used to be made answer-

able for all such losses, but so alarmingly

has this petty pilfering increased that it is now found imposible to enforce any such If the proprietors did otherwise, there would be a likelihood of some ag-grieved waiter, when he found a lady secreting a spoon or a fork, acusing her there and then and making a scene, which would do infinite injury to the hotel.
"It is a curious fact, and yet perhaps not curious, that this thieving is committed mostly by women. Many ladies have a complete record of their journeyings for years in pieces of silver, cut-glass,

table napkins and towels picked up on the quiet at hotels where they have registered for a few nights. These things, of course, are not taken because they are needed. It is considered a joke, and women find much amusement in comparing notes and exhibiting their trophies, even in the pres-ence of servants, and the bad effect this must have on a class who might, perhaps, be forgiven for occasionally helping them-"At this hotel I have known as many as 300 spoons and the same number of forks disappear in a single month. When break-

fast is sent up to a room, especially if it should happen to be a lady, the servicites seldom return. They have been kept as 'souvenirs,' and when the manager is told he simply shrugs his shoulders and puts the items down in his loss account. There is nothing else he can do. "Among our regular visitors here is one rich lady who comes twice a year, always engages a suite of rooms, is liberal in her

tips, in fact, a general favorite with every one. But she has the souvenir mania very badly, and each time she departs carries away with her many little things in silver, cut-glass and linen which she has 'annexed.' Her little failing is known to the manager, who cheerfully closes his eyes to such delinquencies, for he cannot afford to offend so valuable a visitor. The consequence is the lady pursues her 'hobby unrestricted, and other hotels suffer as

"It is the same in America as it is here perhaps worse. When Prince Henry visited the United States last year I had a friend who was engaged for one of the banquets which was given in the prince's honor. The caterer was all but ruined, not from any failure on the part of the guests to pay for their dinners, but simply from the fact that, besides making hearty meals, they grabbed and pocketed everything made of silver on which they could lay their hands. They were souvenir-collectors and desired some remembrance of the inand desired some remembrance of the in-teresting occasion, and never thought of the

loss such wholesale robbery would prove to the poor caterer. Then you will remem-ber what happened during the Prince of Wales' Canadian tour.

"At one port where the prince landed he informed the captain that visitors might be

and God will bless you for it. The death mass was a solemn and imposing one and I now fully realize my fate. I will die game and happy. One of my principal regrets is in parting from you, my true and truly friend. Good-bye, old boy.

"Truly your friend to the death,

"WHACK."

Cuban and Spanish papers of the day all attest how he met his fate. This extract from one is the tone of all:

"Ryan died like a man and a hero, unflinching to the last. There was a dash and chivalry about the man that peculiarly quamed him for the precarious mission in which he had embarked, while it commands the admiration, if not the sympathy, of the whole world."

Besides the medal, ring, bullet, etc., transmitted to Gen. Cook with the rest of his