From One of the Poorest to Fifth Place Among the Powers of the World.

AMERICANS BORN FIGHTERS ON THE SEA

Wonders of Our New Guns and Modern Powder-Speed of the Projectiles-Polltics in Naval Appointments-Chat with Secretary Herbert.

DWASHINGTON, Oct. 19 .- [Correspondence of THE BEE. |- In a big room on the second floor of the east side of the biggest granite building in the world, surrounded by the models of ships, at a big desk, sits a big man, boiling his big brain over some of the biggest questions of the United States. I refer to Secretary Hilary A. Herbert, the head of our great Navy department. Ten years ago we had one of the poorest navies of the world. Now we have one of the best and the Navy department is the most wide awake and progressive of our government establishments. It has vast foundries and manufactories under its control. It spends millions upon millions of dollars upon ships and armor every year. It is buying the best brain the United States can give and it has its agents in every part of the world inventing and studying how to make new guns and other nstruments of destruction. It is the most wonderful establishment in the United States government, and the matters it deals with reach to the ends of the earth. Already some of the biggest gunboats are on their way to China. Only a few months ago we were on the edge of a war with China. What we are to do with the Sandwich Islands is still a live question, and the excitement of the troubles in Rio Janeiro has scarcely died away. The importance of the American navy increases every day, and the personality and views of the man who presides over it are full of interest.

The Secretary's First Naval Studies. I spent an hour with him this week at the department, and continued my conversation during an evening which he fixed for me at his home. I know but little about wars and fighting, and at my request the secretary kindly avoided technical terms, and explained matters in such a way that I believe the talk will be of great interest to the average reader. He is a charming conversationalist. He has for years been making a study of naval matters, and when I asked him how it came that he, a man who had been brought up in the interior of the country, miles away from the sea coast, became

such a specialist in navai affairs, he re-

"I think my first interest in the navy was aroused by a book which I read when I was a boy. It was entitled "The Naval Battles of the Revolution and of 1812," and it made such an impression upon my mind that for a time I wanted to go to sea. From that time to this I have studied everything I could find a connection with the navy, and when I was first elected to congress, about seventeen years ago, I remember that I came here with the idea that the navy ought to be im-proved. Richard Thompson of Indiana was proved. Richard Thompson of Indiana was hen secretary, and it was with some trepidation that I, a green congressman, called upon him and told him that I wanted to know something as to the condition of the nays. I said that I thought our cities along the coast were in an unprotected state, and that we ought to have better the said and better the Secretary. tected state, and that we ought to have better ships and better guns. Secretary Thompson, who had probably been bothered by young congressmen before, listened to my statement. As I finished he rather pompously, but confidentially, told me that I might rest easy about the matter. And that our torpedoes had then reached such a state of perfection that if the ships of all the world could come at once within the the world could come at once within the range of those we had planted along the sea coast we could blow them out of the water. I remember that I went away from the de partment with my mind considerably re-lieved, I did not know as much about torpedoes then as I do now, or I should un doubtedly have had a different opinion." "I continued my interest in the navy, however, and I was connected with the committee on naval affairs during a large part of my congressional period. I was, you know, chairman of that committee during

three congresses, including the last one." America Against the World.

"How does our navy now compare with the other great navies of the world?" "or it will do so as soon as we have finished the ships we are now building. We now stand fifth or sixth among the great navies of the world. The greatest naval power on earth is Great Britain. She has nearly half as many naval officers as we have men, and her total naval service includes about 100,000. She has 275 ships in commission and she is making others, so that next year she will have about 425 effective ships affoat. Her colonies are such that the very exist ence of her government depends upon a great navy, and the new ships which she is now building will cost, it is said, more than \$100,000,000. Next to England as a than \$100,000,000. Next to England as a great naval power is France, who has some of the biggest gunboats and best armored ships of the world. Her naval service includes vast numbers of men, and the same is true of Italy and Russia. Next to these powers comes the United States or Germany. It is a question as to whether Germany or the United States stand fifth in rank among the navies of the world. In some respects we are superior to Germany me respects we are superior to Germany ad in some they are ahead of us. We are pidly advancing, however, and our navy as been the creation of practically only the

Americans Fitted for Naval Warfare. "What kind of paval officers do Americans

make! How do we rank among the nations as fighters on the sea!"
"I believe the American is naturally fitted "I believe the American is naturally fitted for naval warfare, and I believe we have all the elements of a great naval power. I do not think it a necessity that we should surpass the world in this regard at present. The development of our vast interior resources will consume our best energy for a generation or so to come. But when we go not of our war boundaries when we become out of our own boundaries, when we become a great sea-going people, our navy will in-crease as our interests demand protection, and we may eventually become the greatest naval power of the world.

"As to our natural ability in this respect,"
Secretary Herbert went on, "look at our history. At the beginning of the revolution England was mistress of the seas. During the first two years of that war our navy, made up of what we could buy, build or borrow, captured more than 267 English ships, and acquired for itself a reputation as one of the naval powers of the time. In the war of 1812 we started out with about a dozen and a half ships of war to fight England, who then had more than 800 ships, of which a large number were effective cruisers. There were all told fourteen duels between single ships in that war, and in ten of these the Americans were victorious. In two of the revainder the honors were nearly even, and in only two cut of the fourteen were the British the victors. At the beginning of the late civil war the government had only ninety vessels affeat. At its close its navy contained 770 ships, and it stood out as one of the greatest naval powers of the world. Its battles changed the navies of the world, and some of the greatest of naval inventions have sprung from American brains." Our Navy in History.

The Age of Steel in Naval Matters. That was so with the fight of the Monitor

"That was so with the fight of the Monitor and the Merrimac, was it not?"

"Yes," replied Secretary Herbert. "That battle struck the death blow to the ships of that day. With it the age of wooden war vessels nassed away, and that of iron and steel began. Every civilized nation at once put its ship yards to work to build new fleets, and human ingenuity busied itself to construct better guns. Guns then began to be made of hammered steel, and in order that they might carry still heavier charges they were made longer and longer, and slow-burning powder was invented. The p iwder we now use is nothing like that

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT NAVY used at the time of the last war. It is the color of chocolate, and it is moided into grains as big as a baby's fist. It burns from the time it is ignited until the charge leaves the gun, and it steadily pushes, as it were, on the charge from powder bed to muzzle." Our Wonderful Gans.

armament of the Indiana, the Oregon and

Europeans!" I asked.
"There is no doubt of it," was the reply.

"Experiments show that we are doing so.
The gun manufactory of the navy yard here
is one of the finest in the world, and a man

from one of the big establishments of Europe when he visited it the other day said he had never seen anything equal to it.

We can turn out guns very rapidly, and since its opening we have completed a large

number of fine guns, ranging from four to thirteen inches in size and weighing from 3,400 pounds to 135,000 pounds sach. We have now 108 guns affoat, 298 completed and have seventy-seven in hand. We will soon

be making armor piercing shells for our six and eight-inch guns, and will eventually make shells for our largest guns weighing 1,100 pounds. These big shells will go forth from the gun at a velocity of from 2,000 to

Our Gun Works and Torpedo Factorie .

now practically independent of any other country in the making and equipment of our

naval vessels.
"Yes," replied the secretary; "we can
make any kind of a gun that may be needed,

and with the great forging works which we now have at Bethlehem and at the Carnegie

works near Pittsburg we are in position to create as great a navy as the future may demand. What we now need is more battle

ships. We need plenty of good torpodo boats to defend our harbors, and my idea of the navy is that it should be large enough to command peace and protect American citizens in their rights the world over. We have

lately established a factory in this country for the making of torpedoes, and we are making some of the best armor of the world. The armor which binds the naval vessels today is of rolled or hammered steel, to which

we have added about 3 per cent of nickel, with such success that our plate is superior to any other armor plate of the world."
"Is the torpedo of much value in the naval warfare of today?" I asked.

A Word About Torpedoes.

"I think there is no doubt of that," replied the secretary. "All of the great nations are adding-torpedo boats to their naval forces. England has nearly 200 and is building twenty-five more. France has 180 and is building forty. Russia has 150 and is building more. Germany has 109, and the other powers are well equipped. At a test of torpedo boats last

equipped. At a test of torpedo boats last summer in England twenty-four topedo boats

summer in England twenty-four topedo boats attacked a squad of cruisers and gun boats. The result was that after seven days' trial these had destroyed one battle ship and six cruisers, and eighteen out of the twenty-four torpedo boats were destroyed. Of course, there was no actual destruction of these vessels, and the torpedoes were so fixed with collapsible heads that no real damage was done. It

heads that no real damage was done. It was, in fact, like the firing of a blank car-tridge, but the effect could be scientifically estimated from the torpedoes having struck

have stated, and the estimated value of the

battle ship and six cruisers destroyed amounted to about \$9,500,000, including 2.050

boats was only \$1,800,000, and the men de-stroyed would have been only 360. In other

words, the torpedoes did about five times as much damage in proportion to their cost as the battle ships and cruisers. The torpedo vessels which are now being built abroad are fast, and they range in size from 700 to

900 tons. They will go from nineteen to twenty knots per hour. The torpedo boats

are from 100 to 200 tons in size, and they will

go from twenty-three to twenty-nine knots per hour. Twenty-nine knots is more than thirty-two miles, and these boats fly through

the water at the speed of the average rail-road train. The torpedoes used are the

auto-mobile torpedoes, and they are about eleven feet long with a diameter of seven-

"They explode as soon as they touch the ship, and they are so made that they can be

sent as straight through the water as a ball from a gun. They are fired by powder or compressed air, and compressed air is the

compressed air, and compressed air is the motive power which runs the engines in the torpedo and propels it by means of the screws. They go forth from the torpedo boat at the rate of about thirty miles per hour, and they run by the air power contained within them a half a mile with accuracy.

"This is the Whitehead torpedo. The

Howell torpedo is propelled by the gyratory motion of a wheel within it which is set

"How about electricity in the use of tor-

"The Simms-Edison torpedo is worked by electricity. Some of these are stationed off from the shore and connected by electric wires. They are propelled, steared and ex-

have not found them as efficient as the Whitehead torpedo, and it is with the White-head and the Howell that our best experi-

ments have been made."

"How about the dynamite cruiser?"

"You refer to the Vesuvius. This is a boat of 930 tons. It was finished in 1890 and it is armed with three dynamite guns, each of which is fifty-five feet long. These guns throw shells of dynamite weighing as much as 500 rounds each and each gun can be dis-

as 500 pounds each, and each gun can be dis-

as 300 pounds each, and each gun can be dis-charged once every two minutes. The ship has two engines, each of which has nearly 4,000-horse power, and in addition to these dynamite guns it has a light battery con-sisting of three 3-pounders. It has a speed of twenty-two knots per hour and carries between sixty and seventy men."

Our Big Battle Ships.

"Can you give me some idea of our big bat-tle ships. Mr. Secretary?"
"We have three battle ships building of the

first class, each of which is 10,200 tons in size, and one ship building which is 11,300 tons. We have also the Texas and the Maine,

tons. We have also the Texas and the Maine, which range between 6,300 and 6,600 tons in displacement. The lowa is 11,300 tons and is one of the largest ships in the world. With its full coal supply it will have a displacement of over 12,000 tons, and it is to have a speed of sixteen knots per hour. In order to give you some idea of one of these battle ships, this vast vessel is plated with Harveyed nickel steel, fourteen inches thick, with a wood backing twelve inches thick. She nas turrets which are armored with 14-inch plates, and she will be equipped with four 12-inch guns, together with a number of 8-inch and twenty-eight rapid firing and machine guns. She will have 11,000-horse power, and she will have cost when she is completed in 1893 more than \$3,000,000. Russia has a new ship called the Ruriz which has 13,250-horse power, while the Indiana

has 13,250-horse power, while the Indiana and Massachusetts have each 9,000-horse power. The armor on these two last vessels is eighteen inches thick and they are to cost not more than \$4,000,000 apiece."

We Need Battle Ships and Torpedo Boats "Are we not spending a great deal on the

"Yes," replied Secretary Herbert, "but the amount we are spending now is considerably less in proportion to our population than that which we spent just before the war. I think expenditures ought to go on until we have a much better navy. We ought to have seven or eight more battle

ploded by electricity. The power of from a machine on shore or on a ship.

before the torpedo leaves the

The value of the eighteen torpedo

"Are our naval factories such that we are

2.600 feet per minute.

'Can, we make as good guns as the

have five of them, the Puritan Miantonomoh, Monadnock, Terror and the Amphirite. These ships are protected by armor ranging from nine to eleven and a half inches in thickness. They have revolving turrets and each of them has a speed of ever ten knots an hour. They are so armed that they will be of great value in time of war. They are developed on the basis of the old Monitor, and they are the most newarful ships of "Is it much more effective than the pow-"Is it much more effective than the powder of the past?" I asked.

"Yes," replied the secretary; "I can hardly describe its power. Some of the projectiles we now use weigh as high as 1,100 pounds, or half a ton, and the guns which shoot these great masses of steel and balls are forty feet long and weigh more than sixty tons each. It takes 550 pounds of this powder for a single charge of one of these guns, and through it this half ton of chilled steel flies from the muzzle of the gun at the rate of 2,100 feet per second and goes thirteen miles before itstops. Take your pencil and estimate what those figures mean. A ton is a good lead for a team of horses. Four charges of powder for one of those guns would be all that the horses would want to pull. Two of those projectiles would be a wagon load, and to carry off the gun itself, and they are the most powerful ships o their draught and displacement in the world They are peculiarly adapted for the pro-tection of our Atlantic coast because they can be navigated in water inaccessible to the wagon load, and to carry off the gun itself, were it loaded upon wheels, 130 horses would have to be hitched to it. Twenty-one hun-dred feet per second is at the rate of almost a mile in two and a half seconds. If that

deep draught ships of other powers and choose their own position." "How about our cruisers?"
"We are building some of the best in the world. Take the New York. It is one of the strongest and swiftest commerce destroyers ever made, and any nation with a large commerce affoat will thimk twice before it makes war with us if we have many such ships. It is the same with other cruisers, and we are fast bringing ourselves into such shape that we can hold our own against any of the a mile in two and a half seconds. If that velocity could continue the projectile would go on at the rate of about twenty-three miles a minute. It would cross the Atlantic in less than two hours and a half, and it would go around the world in less than a day. These guns are called the thirteen-inch guns. Four of them are to be placed on each of the battle ships, and thus will form a part of the armament of the Indiana, the Oregon and other great naval powers.

The Speed of Modern War Ships.

The Monitors.

"How about the monitors?"

"How about speed?"
"The modern war ship is rapidly increasing its speed," replied Secretary Herbert.
"We now go from seventeen to twenty-two miles per hour in naval vessels, and the time was when twelve knots per hour was con-sidered fast. In considering the speed of a ship you must remember that a number of things come in question. The amount of coal to be carried, the weight of the armor and guns, together with the amount of am-munition, form important items. If the ship is heavily freighted with armor it becomes so loaded that it cannot make the same speed on the same amount of coal if its armor were lighter. These things all have to be taken into consideration in the building up of these great battle ships, and the question of getting out of the way and of long marches at sea is quite as important as that of defense and attack."

Civil Service in the Navy. "How about politics in the navy? Do they enter into the consideration of appoint-

"Not so much as in other departments of the government," replied Secretary Her-bert. "Civil service rules govern very largely in the administration of the department and the navy yards, and it is no doubt true that in our navy yards more skillful and efficient work is done now than at any period in the past." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Dark Continent," which will be at the Boyd for four nights, commencing Thursday evening, is a comedy-drama of exceptional originality and strength. That distinguished novelist, Rider Haggard, surprised the literary world with his wonderful tales of the heart of Africa and it was left to Messrs, Morrell and Mouillot to follow in dramatic sequence with "The Dark Continent." If the fact that the piece has enjoyed a successful run and is still being played by several companies in the English provinces is any criterion by which to judge, they have done their work well. To the romance and adventure associated with diamond digging, the lifelike scenic pictures of daily toll in the mines of Kimberly, they have added scientific interest in a plot which portrays with vivid realism the pos-sibilities of the mysterious power of hypnotism. This is a comparatively unknown fac-tor in dramatic construction. Of recent years this has claimed the attention of the scientific world to an interesting extent, though to the common people it is still a supernatural rather than a material thing. There have been cases well authenticated in the United States scarcely less wonderful than those depicted by the imagination of the praywright. It is likely that for the two Sunday performances "The Plunger" will be played.

Old theater-goers, accustomed to the or-dinary excellence of plays which come highly recommended by the critics of the larger cities, will be pleasantly surprised at "The Old Homestead," to be presented at Boyd's this week. The most careful attention has been given by its author to the most minute detail of stage craft. Denman Thompson did not know how well he builded when he gave to the world this beautiful play. He aims to present a rural comedy, faithfully portraying a class fast becoming extinct—a honest-minded countryman. So nat ural did he make his creation that the the-ater-going people recognized the grandeur characterized in the Swanzey farmer, and paid it the tribute of greatness.

This (Sunday) evening the Seabrooke Opera company will present the effervescent opera, "The Isle of Champagne," for the last opera, "The Isle of Chan time at Boyd's theater.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Alexander Salvini was married recently to Mageline Dixon, a lady in his company. The name of the very newest play is the Muring title of "A Pretzel." Waldemar Malmene, composer and teacher, for a number of years resident in St. Louis,

has settled in Chicago.

Rubinstein's sacred opera, "Moses," will be projuced in Vienna December 3 by the Society of the Friends of Music. Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. James Brown Potter are now in Calcutta, India, giving eadings from Shakspeare.

Tomaso Salvini, the great actor, quietly arrived in this country some days since, and will visit Chicago. He has not made up his aind whether he will appear on the stage. Miss Agnes Herndon will appear in New York early next month in a play adapted from the work of Angiere. The scenes of he drama are laid in Virginia, Miss Herndon's native state.

On and after November 1 ladies will not be admitted to the orchestra stalls in the Paris opera unless they remove their hats. Tragedian Thomas W. Keene thinks there ought to be a national theater in this country. He proposes that one be instituted and endowed by the government and managed by a board of control composed of rep esentative actors and managers.

Joseph Jefferson, who is now said to be en-joying perfect health, will begin his short tournt the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia, October 23. He will act only in "Rip Van Winkle" this season. Henri Marteau is to play a violin concerto

by Dvorak upon the occasion of his reap-pearance before a New York audience. There is a possibility that Dvorak may conjust his work in person. Slivinski, the Polish planist, who makes his first appearance in Malison Square gar-den concert hall November 28 and 30, will

play at the first concert Beethoven's certos in G major and E flat, and at the and Rubinstein's D minor concerto and that Conductor Sousa has under way the forma-tion of a concert band of an international character. He is arranging with a Berlin syndicate to perfect the organization, and a representative of the syndicate is enroute

from Berlin to complete the details. The public has approved only one of the several attempts to impersonate Abraham Lincoln on the stage. This exception is in the play of "The Ensign." The great war president appears but for a moment and has only one line to speak, but the situation is such that his appearance is most dramatic and impressive.

Four remardable women are doing a very wonderful acrobatic performance in New York. They are called the Nelson sisters, and their names are Rosa, Lillie, Annie and Katie. Rosa weighs 158 pounds, Lillie 156, Annie 154, and Katie 152. Their aggregate weight, therefore, is 620 pounds.

The managers of the recent national sangerfest at Cieveland, O., find themselves \$10,000 on the wrong side of the ledger. They had hoped to dispose of the temporary auditorium, which cost over \$30,000, at a figure that would cover the deficit, but the financial stringency has made that impossible at cial stringency has made that impossible at the present time. The half is in excellent condition, and a project is on foot to secure it for an exposition. The German singing societies will attempt to raise the larger part of the debt by a grand concert, for which the prima donna, Rita Eiundi, has volunteered her services.

DeWitt's Witch Hazer Saive cure seburas.

ships and some torpede cruisers and some DOINGS IN THE MIMIC WORLD

They are especially valuable as far as the strength of our sea coast is concerned. We have five of them, the Puritan, Miantonomoh, Death of Charles Francois Gounod and an Estimate of His Great Ability.

MME. PATTI'S NEW ONE-ACT OPERA

Who Ornament the Stage of Today -Plays in Store for Theater-Goers During the Present Season.

The death of Charles Francois Gounod last week in Paris, at a ripe old age, having been born in 1818, removes from the musical world one of its three greatest masters. Probably Gounod was not a genius in the sense that the great masters have been, out now and then he flashed out with a brilliancy and force that showed he was possessed of

the "divine spark." He was one of the greatest of the writers of sacred music, his requiems, masses, sacred songs and oratorios showing a deep reverence for the sacred things of life. Of his oratorios, "The Redemption" and "Mors his oratorios, "The Redemption" and "Mors et Vita" are the most ambitious. Gounod wrote many graceful orchestral compositions, among them the "Funeral March of a Marionette," which Damrosch played so exquisitely when in Omaha last season; "Saltarello," and the "Meditation" on Bach's first prelude, which are great favorites with the public and deservedly so.

His songs alone would have stamped him as a great musician if he had written noth.

as a great musician if he had written nothing else, and two of these, "Nazareth" and "There is a Green Hill," certainly will ever remain as parts of the great legacy of pleasure he has left to the world.

"Faust," however, deservedly ranks as the greatest of his works, having its first presentation in 1859, since which time it has been in the repertoire of every legitimate opera organization and has been sung in all countries where opera is enjoyed. With the single exception of the "Soldiers March," single exception of the "Soldiers March." the composition bears the imprint of fare poetical genius, the kermesse and the garden scene hardly having been surpassed in modern operas—the one for its picturesque variety, the other for its poetical loveliness. But what is most to be admired in the master who has passed out from the stage is the fact that, amid many powerful influences, he preserved his individuality and his style absolutely as his own.

The death of Gound recalls the compliment he paid the greatest lyric artiste of our times, Mme. Adelina Patti, when the latter sang in Paris not so very long ago. After the concert Gounod spoke feelingly of the great pleasure it gave him to listen to the diva, and then, in his sweet, gentle manner, which was so marked a character-istic of the man, said he would write a song for Mme. Patti, which he hoped she would do him the honor to sing as often as possible. It was an artistic way in which to express the joy he felt over Patti's singing.

Mme. Patti, who returns to America next nonth, under the management of Marcus

Mayer, for a season in concert, will probably put on during her tour the new one-act opera written for the famous songatress by Emelio Pizzi and entitled "Gabriella." There are few characters in the opera, ac

There are few characters in the opera, according to a letter from Craig-y-Nos, the soprano heroine (Gabrielia de Merven) having for companions a contralto (Queen Anne of Austria), a bass, baritone and tenor. Two songs for Mme. Patti: Nicolini are exceedingly well spoken of by those who have visited the diva's castle this season, and the Welsh home of the songstress has been crowded with clover people all summer long.

Mme. Patti, it is understood, is in excellent health and voice and is looking forward with much interest to her approaching enlent health and voice and is looking forward with much interest to her approaching engagements in the provinces and states. According to arrangements Mme. Patti left Craig-y-Nos castle October 9 and appeared in Sheffield, Glasgow and Edinburgh on subsequent dates. Having fulfilled these engagements, she returns to the castle until October 24, when she will leave for Manchester to sing at a concept, there on the 98th ter to sing at a concert there on the 26th inst Liverpool on the 27th, sailing on Octo-

ber 28 for this side to commence a six months During the latter part of August Mme. Pattii-Nicolini was visited by the wealthy Russian prince, Mr. Kousnetzoff, who arrived in Swansea August 25, in his magnificent yacht, Foros, which cost between £60,000 and £70,000.

During the brief stay of Mr. Kousnetzoff, the Russian merchant prince, he entertained Mme. Patti-Nicolini, Sig. Nicolini, and a large and select party from Craig-y-Nos castle on board the yacht, and in the course of the afternoon's proceedings the prima donna was presented with the order and decoration of the Sebastopol Yacht club, under the flag of which institution the Foros sails. The order and decoration is described as of intrinsic value. It is in the shape of a ship's wheel, set with diamonds, sappaires and other valuable jewels. The order above bears the Russian cross (three flags). On the left of the order is the Sebastopol Yacht club flag, and on the right the flag of the Foros, worked in precious stones. The order and decoration nas only been presented on one other occasion-to an empress of a continental country -previous to Mme. Patti-Nicolini receiv-

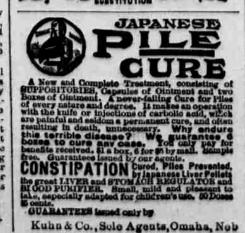
Of the 180 competitors for the opera prize at Gotha there were 48 Prussians, 12 Saxons, 10 Thuringians, 5 Bayarians, 4 Badeners, 32 Austrians, 4 Hungarians, 2 Wurtemburgers, 1 Dalmutian, 1 Mecklenburger, 1 Hessian, 1 Hanoverian, 1 Dutch, 1 English, 1 nationality unknown. Among them were 2 clergymen 1 doctor, 1 gymnasiaven, 2 band masters, school masters, 2 professors of music, 1 oper atic singer, 3 chamber musicians, 8 concert masters, 1 conservatory director, 12 directors of orchestra and 87 composers by pro-

The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson, with its perfected tenisons, upper and lower, is the only lock-stitch machine that makes an elastic seam. It is the dressmaker's favorite on that account. Sold by Geo. W Lancaster & Co., 514 South Sixteenth street

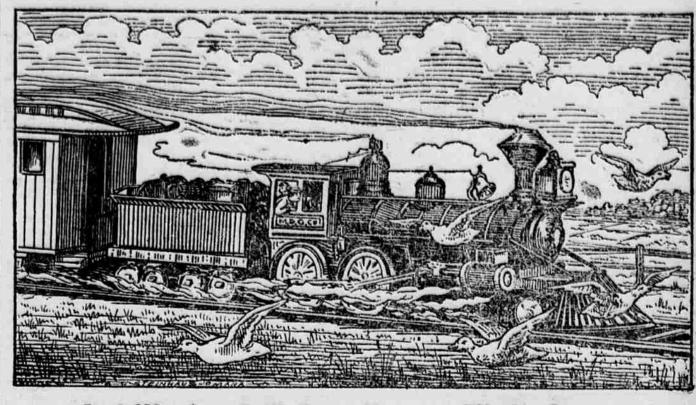
Word has been received in San Francisco from London in a private letter that Miss Isabelia Murphy of San Francisco, sister of ente Dominguez of the Argentine legation, is betrothed to Don Louis Dominguez, a brother of the other South American gran-dee. Miss Isabeiin was mixed up, like her sisters Helen and Lady Charles Wolseley, in the Murphy will contest.

One word describes it, "pertection," We re-fer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures piles





Valves of Our Commercial Engine Wide Open



And We Are Still Crowding on All the Steam.

Yes, It Was a Big Day Saturday.

In spite of the warm October sun we were crowded all day, everybody eager to secure some of the phenomenal bargains we had on sale. Monday we continue the sale with unabated zeal, and Tuesday night will end it.

Surplus Silks, Velvets, Brocades, are being closed out at a fraction of their real values. Just the goods for trimming fall dresses. Elegant dress goods will be sold at such prices that you can afford half a dozen new gowns this season.

READ A FEW PARTICULARS ABOUT THIS SALE

You can't begin to realize what a saving it means to you unless you see the goods.

Every piece of goods in the great department on special sale Monday and Tuesday. Saturday made great inroads into the stock. Monday will clear out still plarger quantities.

Beautiful velvets and high class silk. What stock remains at very low prices. Silk department was crow ded all day

25c 50c

Lot of silk faced velvets worth \$1.

Velvet brocades worth \$1.

75c

Brocaded and changeable velvets worth \$2.75.

At \$1.00

Changeable novelties made to sell at \$3.

Choice, elegant silk brocades, novelties, high class goods, never retailed under \$5.

Other bargains in silks too numerous to mention. This is the biggest silk sale of this or any other season.

Dress Goods.

Every piece of Dress Goods in our stock reduced for Monday and Tuesday. Buy now-don't wait. Best styles going and cannot be replaced. How much reduced? Here's a sample: A whole counter-nearly 100 pieces-

of 40, 45 and 50 unch imported goods. embracing every concievable fabric, all desirable goods, that we have been selling at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75—we'll ell every yard of them on Saturday a

Our \$1.75 printed cashmeres at 98c. Fine silk and wool novelties \$1.25, re duced from \$1.75. Illuminated hopsackings, 50 inch, \$1, reduced from \$1.50.

\$2.50 silk mixed novelties \$1.75. We can't quote all the different lots; every piece of dress goods reduced for Monday and Tuesday.

Linens.

Bale of 18 inch Irish crash, regular price 12½c, will sell at 6½c. 66 inch heavy cream damask 40c. 72 inch extra cream damask 69c. 250 marseilles bed spreads \$1.85. All \$1.00 damask towels 75c. 75c table scarfs 49c. 50c table scarfs 39c.

20c glass and silver towels 12tc. glass and silver towels 19c. Extra heavy linen towels 124c. All our large beautiful 50c damask

Trimmings, Braids. 50 per cent of for Monday and Tuesday on all fine irridescent goods, fancy pearl and beaded goods. See

25 per cent off on all bead and jet trimmings.
A line of fine silk braids and gimps, retailed from 15c to 25c a yard, at 3c Fancy weaves of worsted braids that are worth from 25c to 35c at 10c.

Fine silk gimps, all colors, 30c to 50c A line of fancy gimps, sold as high as That's the way we will do on trim-mings for Monday and Tuesday.

Knit Goods.

Crochet Tam O'Shanter hats, all colors, for misses and children, 25c, never Boys' and girls' knit Turkish hats, fancy colors, 5c grades, at 15c. Children's and infant's knit sacks. leggings, booties, crochet, fancy plush, surah silk hoods, at special prices.

Muslin Underwear.

Our entire stock reduced. We wish to close out certain lines. We can't enumerate everything-just come prepared to buy. We'll sell you cheap enough. Many surprises to be found. Children's and infants' outfits reduced.

Corsets.

Clearing out at 50c, a line of French woven, Warner's, Featherbone and T.B. celebrated goods, retailed as high as \$1.75, cut down to 50c each.

Worsted Yarns.

All colors of zephyrs 3c. They are Saxony yarn, different colors, 7c, worth 15c skein. Starlight knitting worsted 25c in onefourth pound skeins, worth 35c. Germantown zephyr 18c, regular 20c

Blankets.

goods.

Every pair of blankets reduced for 3 days-we'll cut the stock down, 85c blankets 55c; \$1.25 ones 98c \$1.50 ones \$1.15; \$1.75 ones \$1.39.

\$2.00 ones at \$1.49; \$2.50 ones at \$1.85 \$2.75 scarlet \$2.00; \$4.00 all wool \$3.00. \$5.00 all wool \$3.75; \$6.50 all wool \$5. All \$10, \$11 and \$12 California blankets cut to \$8.50.

Notions.

Pulling the throttle open on notions. Darning cotton le, regular price 3c. Horn bone dress stays 9c dozen, regular price 15c. Covered dress stays 7c, regular price

Watch spring stays 5c dozen, regular price 10c. Ventilated elastic web 5c, regular

Silk elastic web 10c, regular price 25c. Whalebone casing 3c, regular price 6c.

Stockinet dress shields 9c, regular

Kid curlers 10c, regular price 15c. Electric curlers 15c, regular price 25c. Curling irons 5c, regular price 10c. Whisk brooms 9c, regular price 15c. Coate's thread, per dozen, 45c. Hooks and eyes, 2 cards for 5c. English hair pins, 2 papers for 5c. Good quality pins, per paper, 5c. Pears' unscented soap, 10c. Cuticura sono, 17c. 3 cakes of Honey, Castile or Rose soap, worth 10c a cake, 3 for 10c.

Laces near the door. stock to select from. We pull the throttle open on them Monday. Every piece of lace reduced. Big reductions. Interesting selling here and some surprises. Come and see. Here's a sam-5-inch linen lace made to sell as high as 25c a yard for 5c.

Men's Furnishings

Large, fine department, but too many goods. We pull the throttle on them and off they must go. These are very desirable and cheap. \$1 and \$1.25 neckwear cut to 75c.

Linen collars cut to 3 for 25c. Linen cuffs cut to 15c. 50c neck wear cut to 25c. Windsor silk ties cut to 124c. 75c excellent uniaundered shirts 50c. \$1.50 camel's hair underwear cut to 90c. 25c tast black fine socks cut to 17c.

Carpets.

Think of this for Moneay and Tuesday any moquette carpet in our store \$1 a yard. Handsome new designs. Beautiful designs in brussels carpet-

20 per cent off on all rugs. Come and see our stock.

Upholstery.

We have a tremendous stock, and will pull the throttle open so wide that you will go out and borrow some money of your worst enemy if necessary to secure some of the goods.

Everything reduced for Monday and Tuesday in upholstery department. Note carefully these prices: \$12.00 Nottingham curtains \$5.00. \$10.00 chenille portieres \$6.00. \$5.00 chenille portieres \$2.50. Remnants of velour at you own price.

50c linen serim 30c. 7 pieces 50-inch velour, was \$3.00, for \$1.00. upholstery cord per plece 45c.

Drapers' plush, was \$12.00 yard, at \$5.00. \$10.00 China silk drapes now \$5.00. A few plush drapes with fringes, marked \$25.00, will go for \$10.00.

25 pieces of tapestry boarder, marked \$1.25, will be closed for 50c. 500 silk curtain loops, half price.

Our entire upholstery stock is price-clipped for this sale. We want to make a large hole in it. Come and supply yourself now.

TO OUR OUT OF TOWN PATRONS:

Mail orders for any of the above goods will be filled up to Tuesday night at these quotations. Send in your orders, as this is an opportunity, and like the silver question, will soon be a thing of the past. There is to be a great excursion to Omaha gotten up by the merchants of this city, including ourselves, with reduced fares, running via the Missouri Pacific railroad from Falls City and intermediate stations.

This great sale will come as a bananza for persons contemplating coming on the excursion, and we will return the rails road fare, as has been advertised throughout the country, and give you the benefit of the great cut in prices besides.

Do your trading with THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.