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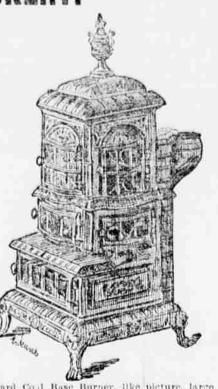
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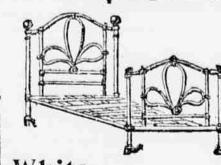


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CAREER OF THE JUNIOR OFFICER

Recollections of His Experience on the Cumberland When She Was Rammed by the Famous

Merrimac.

For the first time in the history of the American navy, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, a father and his con are both borne on its list with the rank of rear admiral, the highest now recognized by law. They are Thomas O. Selfridge, who heads the list of retired rear admirals, and Thomas Selfridge, jr., who has Just been promoted to the list of active rear admirals. Both were born and appointed from Massachusetts. The father was appointed a midshpman on the 1st of January, 1818, and is now 94 years old, yet he is hale and hearty, takes an interest in everything that is going on, especially in the navy; keeps up with all the new ships and all the improvements in

armor and armament, and plays as good a game of whist as he ever did. Like so many other retired navy officers, he lives at the capital city-Washington has been called the Rear Admirals' Rest-because he can see more of his old friends and mpanions in arms and keep in closer uch with the navy here than elsewhere. Naturally, he takes a peculiar interest in all namesake, the new rear admiral, and Lieutenant Commander J. R. Selfridge, who is now in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Philadelphia, both of them being a

THE VOUNGER ADMIRAL'S CARRER Rear Admiral Selfridge, jr., who sailed the other day to take command of the European equadron, was the first officer of the navy receive a diploma of graduation under the present organization of the Naval academy graduating in June, 1853, at the head of th first class graduated from Annapolis, since then he has "stood at the head of his class," always being foremost in every competition, and especially during the civil war, when he volunteered for more service of a dangerous character than perhaps any other

It is a striking fact, throwing light on the war premotions in the navy, that, although Selfridge was admitted by the secretary of the navy himself to have such a splendid war record, he got no promotion for his war service. It is true that he was three times recommended for promotion by Admiral Porter, and that he was one of half a dozen officers numbers by a board of five admirols, of which Farragut was chairman, which Secretary Welles ap-pointed at the close of the war to pick out

of his experiences during the war. Most pleasantly, most smillingly, he answered my questions, but told me as little as possi-ble in doing so. He was for dismissing each incident in a few words, as though it were of no great importance—something that just happened in the line of his duty and not be enlarged upon, so that it difficult to get at what I wanted

THE FIGHT WITH THE MERRIMAC. I know his record as it is set forth in the formal and semi-official book on "the living officers of the navy," and I wanted him to t flesh on the skeleton and spirit within Coming down to war time the record missioned Heutenant, Pebruary 1860; ordered to the frigate Cumberland, flagship of home squadron, in September, 1860; was present at the destruction of the Captain Marston, the senior officer present—Commodore Gelisborough having gone down 1860; was present at the destruction of the Commodore Goldsborough having gone down Norfolk navy yard in April, 1861, and at the to the North Carolina sounds—sent for me, signed to the command of the Vindicator and fire color.

FATHER AND SON ADMIR 1. bombardment and capture of the Hatteras and I went to him dressed just as I was, forts in September, 1861; volunteered for the in the clothes the Zouaves gave me. command of a cutting-out expedition of boats from the Cumberland at Newport News, February, 1862; was second licutement of the Cumberland and in command of the gun deck battery March 8, 1862, in the fight between the Merrimac and the Cumberland. in which the Cumberland went down with her flag flying"—just there I began my cross-examination of the smiling, but reluctant admiral. admiral.

KNEW SHE WAS COMING.

'Did you know the Merrimae was coming and what kild of a craft she was?"
"Oh, yes; we had been hearing about her right along all the time that they were altering her and putting the ram and armor or, and we had been expecting her out from with the other officers, so I went right down. Norfolk, and we could see her coming for some time. We thought she was not going to attack us, but was going after the ships further out, but she came for us and, of course, we did our best to fight her. If the Cumberland had been a steamer I believe we could have held our own with her, wood against iron, for we had ten guns on a side to her four, and we could have laid alongside of her, silenced her guns and taken to the form of the monitor a very short time, though, for Jeffers, a much older officer, had been sent for before Mr. Fox sent for me, and when alongside of her, silenced her guns and taken her. Even with the sails we might have accomplished something if there had been plained the situation to me, and I, of course, accomplished something it there had been plained the situation to me, and I, of course, any wind, but there was hardly a breeze that day, and she had all the advantage of cepted my next orders as flag lieutenant being able to fight us as she pleased, while we were hardly able to move. As it was, however, her ram, which was the death of tenant Selfridge "was present at the recap the Cumberland, came near being the death ture of Norfolk, and engaged in destroying the Cumberland, came near being the death ture of Norfolk, and engaged in destroying of the Merrimac as well, for it stuck in rebel defenses in the waters of Virginia until the Cumberland, and if anybody at the bow | June, 1862, when he was detached and volut of the Cumberland, where our two great teered for command of the submarine torped heavy anchors were bitted, had had ee of mind to throw them over the Merrimac, she might have gone down with us. But she struggled for two or three minutes to be free, until she broke off her ram and left it in the Cumberland, and back away, while we went down.

WAITED ORDERS TO QUIT.

"Where were you when the Cumberland went down?" "Oh, I was on the gun deck, where I'd been all through the fight, directing

"And you kept on firing while the Cumberland was sinking". "Of course, we kept right on until the order was given and passed tlong to us that everybody take care of him-with a crew of volunteers, and we self, which ends all discipline on board ship went to the bottom, because when the

"What did you do?"

CRAWLED OUT THROUGH A PORTHOLE. "Oh, I went to the hatchways and found hem so crowded with men that I saw that disciplined men and did as I tol here was little chance of my getting on the go saved their lives and mine. upper deck, and that the only thing for me to do was to get out through one of the portholes, so I took off my sword and belt and my coat and hat, and exerciting else except my shirt and trousers, and crawled out through a porthole just as the ship went through a porthole for the ship went long eight, and floated until we were taken to the ship went long eight, and floated until we were taken to the ship went long eight, and floated until we were taken to the ship went long eight. was chairman, which Secretary Weiles appointed at the close of the war to pick out the most meritorious officers for promotion; but nothing came of it, and Admiral Selfridge had to climb slowly up to his present rank by the regular rounds of the official ladder, a siep at a time.

I found cut just how modest he was when I tried to get him to tell the other day the story of his experiences during the war story of his experiences during the war.

I was standing in."
"Where were you the next day, when the Monitor and Merrimae had their fight?" "I was at Newport News and did not see much of the fight. It was slowly fought and was really a drawn battle, and it was not very interesting to look at from the shore. HIS COMMAND OF THE MONITOR.

"When were you put in command of the "It was the next day that Mr. Fox, the assistant secretary of the navy, who had come down from Washington when they got the alarming news of the sinking of the Cumberland and the rest of our disasters.

"He said to me, 'Mr. Selfridge, L'eutenant Worden was wounded and has had to be relieved from the command of the Monitor and you have been recommended to me to take his place. You are a very young offiand so I said to him, 'I will try to do best, sir,' and he said 'very well,' presently handed me my orders and I took

CUSTOMERS--PHOTOGRAPHS

x Heater-Will burn either hard or soft e al, one of the most powerful

them and went on board the Monitor. A NAVAL OFFICER IN ZOUAVE RIG. "When I got there I asked for Mr. Greens he was down at dinner in the wardroom

boat Alligator, destined for service against the Merrimac No. 2." THE WONDERFUL "ALLIGATOR."

The admiral laughed when I asked him bout the Alligator.
"Well," he said, "the Alligator was a cur us craft, designed by a Frenchman at Phila telphia and accepted by the government afte one trial on the Delaware under his direc cone trial on the behavare under his direc-tion. She was then brought around to Wash-ington, but when the Frenchman heard that she was going to be used to try to destroy the Merrimae No. 2, which was then said to be building at Richmond, but which never came to anything, he disappeared, taking with him the secret of how to keep the air the fire of the battery."

"What effect did your guns have on the Merrimae?"

"Well, it so happened that my battery had most of the work to do, and I believe the shots did tell on the Merrimae, and only on the smokestacks and whatever so that she was practically useless. Then she was so slow that nothing could be the was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was so slow that nothing could be the she was presented that make the she was presented that the she was presented that make the she was presented that was presented that the she was presented that the she was presented that the she was presented the she was presented the she was presented the she was presented that the she was presented t else was outside the armor, but on the armor too, she was so slow that nothing could be itself. It was very much shaken by our done with her. She was to be propelled with five, and in places a distinct impression was paddles arranged like the leaves of a book to be worked with machinery by fourted men, but it was impossible to make mor than two knots an hour with her at the best "I made one trip in her down the Potoma with a crew of volunteers, and we almo and leaves nothing to do but get out of it air was exhausted the men all made a rush at once for the manhole to get air, and tipped the boat up so that she almost sunk. I ordered them sharply back to their places, telling them that their lives depended upon their obedience, and they were experienced and disciplined men and did as I told them, and

off by a schooner and brought back to Washington. Mr. Fox had told me that he wanted me to blow up the Merrimac No. 2 with the Alligator, but after that experience I went and told him the story, and added that he eculd never blow up anything with that boat Attempts were made to improve her, be about that time we heard that the Merrima No. 2 was not coming out, and so we abin dened the Alligator."

FOUGHT THE GUERRILLAS

While in command of the Conestoga he was engaged in many skirmishes with guerrilas and smail batteries obstructing the navigation of the Mississippi river; was sunk March 8, 1563, in the Conestoga by collision with the rain General Price; was assigned to the com-mand of the ironclad Osage in the Red river expedition, and while bringing up the rear on its return, in company with the gunboat Lexington, and while aground, was attacked by a battery and a brigade of dismounted cavalry near Pleasant Hill crossing, and de-feated them, with the loss of their general, Green, and 400 killed and wounded.

the fifth division of the Mississippi fleet between Vicksburg and Natchez. AT FORT FISHER.

And after the Mississippi experience where out there, and Admiral Porter said to me, 'If you want some fighting, come east with me.' No officer could resist such an invitation as that, and so I went east, and he gave me command of the Huron, in which I took part command of the Huron, in which I took part in the attacks on Fort Fisher. I volunteered for the command of the Third division of the assaulting columns of sallors and marines from the fleet, and led my men right up under the fort. But they were only armed with cutlasses and revolvers, and it was not stranged that they could not stranged the

strange that they could not stand the fire from the guns of the fort. However, a few of us stayed there under the walls of the fort until nightfall. And you know the army has always admitted that without the aid of the pavy nothing could have been done there, al-though it was not really the navy's business o fight on land." fight on land."
"And after that?"
"Well," said the admiral, "the war was

ractically over then. I took part in the bombardment of Fort Anderson and the cap-ture of Wilmington, N. C., and I started to intercept Jefferson Davis, but, fortunately, he was captured on land—but, see here. I've spun you a long enough yarn, and I'm glad that there isn't anything more to say."

RELIGIOUS.

D. L. Moody will soon begin a noteworthy ries of revival services at Atlanta, Ga., in a tabernacle seating 7,000 people, which has just been built for him. Industrial training in mission schols has en taken up in earnest by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, grants for its schools having been made

Buffalo, has retired from the ministry and will devote himself to literary work in Cambridge, Mass. In Rome, Ga., a few Sundays ago, a rail-

Rev. Wolcott Calkins, D.D., formerly of

road man, a telegraph operator and a news-paper man were installed as deacons in the Saptist church. The will of the late Mrs. Heloise C. Smith of West Chester, Pa., bequesths her country seat, worth \$100,000, to the Protestant Episco-

pai City Mission of West Chester. An enwment accompanies the real estate. Congregational churches in his country, 2.347 gave absolutely nothing to oreign missions in 1894. This is not neces-urily a bad showing, as these churches may ave done more and spent more in their local

Mrs. Charles Green of Baltimore is having built at Old Orchard, Me., a "Seaside Rest" for missionaries of all churches when recruiting from their labors. They will be expecte to pay 75 cents a day for lodgings, with every comfort and luxury. Their meals will be free. The place is being beautifully fitted up and will probably be dedicated early in June next year.

Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers, the eminent English Congregationalist, in a recent address declared that the English people do not love the Augican priesthood. Whereupon an Angilean clergyman, who gave his Atglean clergyman, who gave his name, wrote him as follows: "Reverend Sir: If, as reported, you said that 'the English people did not love the Anglican priesthood,' you are a malignant liar. Reyal David said: 'Liars shall be turned into hell.' I wish you joy of your journey and its end. Yours in

Rev. Waiter C. Clapp of Milwaukee, who about a year ago seceded from the Episcopal and joined the Roman Catholic church, has, eccording to his own statement, become con vinced that he took a wrong step, and now he has left the Roman church and returned to the Episcopal or Anglican faith. He has written to Bishop Nicholson, saying that he made a mistake, acknowledging the wrong he has done and making his unconditional sub-mission. He is at present staying with the Fathers of the Holy Cross at Westminster. The berretta with which Cardinal Gibbons

QUAINT THINGS AT THE SHOW

"On," he said, "things were getting dull Oddities that Attract Attention at the Atlanta Exposition.

LOT'S WIFE HEWN OUT OF SALT

Story of a Race Illustrated by a Lighthouse-Miles of Fishing Net -Hanging Scene Every Day-Invention for Invalids.

Every exposition has distinctive features llustrating the industrial or geological characteristics of the country. The World's fair combined in a greater degree than any previous exposition the products and handiwork of the civilized world but it did not touch local characteristics to the extent of the Midwinter fair at San Francisco, or the Southern States exposition. A correspondent of the New York World describes the attractive oddities of the latter, many of them presenting in a striking manner the lesson of the progress of the people in all that contributes to their happiness and prosperity. Among these is a statue of Lot's was hewn from a massive piece of rock salt found in Louisiana, either on Joe Jefferson's farm, where salt mines have been opened up, or immediately adjoining it. She is still looking over her left shoulder, as if studying the outlines of a bonnet of a rival lady of the period. A Georgia mill shows a net two and a half miles long, which was made for use in the Columbia river salmon Isheries. This Georgia mill makes a specialty of deep-sea fishing tackle.

In the negro building a Montgomery in-dustrial school tells the story of race progress from the standpoint of the negro race in a big drawing representing a lighthouse, the beacon light of which is character. The lighthouse is built up from a base, the first stone of which represents housework; then comes cooking, sewing, nursery, writing reading, arithmetic, languages, g geology, physiology, hygiene, music and then, showing through the light, char-acter. The ingenuity of the negro seems to run to ships. There is a model of the United States steamer Raleigh, built by W. B. Smith, steerage steward of the revenue schooner Franklin. Right across from it is one of the most unique specimens of ship-building ever seen. This is a model of the three-masted schooner Universe. It has miniature sailors in the rigging. It was built by a negro boy living in the Virginia highlands at Lynchberg, who has never seen Seven hundred young chickens are pining

tway in the Georgia building, each anxious for its "ma," and with no "ma" in sight. They are a part of the exhibit of an incubator made at Marietta, Ga. The chickens run not wander away, for they seem possessed o machine which brought them into this world The two machines that attract the greates crowds in the machinery hall are the pli machine and the linetype machine. The only thing about either that is southern is the operator. The girl who runs the pin ma-chine is a Georgia cracker. The man who operates the linotype is one of the few na-tives of North Carolina who is willing to acknowledge that they came from that state. A man is being hanged every day at the exposition grounds. He is a dummy man, to be sure, and he belongs inside of the mode fall that is shown down near the negro build. Inside the jull is a contrivance of hang-which is presumed to save the expense

cotton section of Georgia, makes a specialty

Edmonia Lewie, who now lives in Italy and had forgotten all about her African extracsay that "anyway it was made when she was a negro." The other piece worthy of the name is a painting by H. O. Tanner, en-

titled "Learning to Play the Bagpipes," Tanner is in Paris, where he has been for several years, and he is said to be doing good the blood of the African runs through his veins or not, the attendant at this was unable to say. Piles of onions and po-tatoes and a lot of picture frames made from paper are the principal objects in the exhibit made by the Carrie Steel orphan home Carrie is an Atlanta woman who has done noble work for the poor little cast-off orphans of her race. The onlons and polatoes represent the efforts of the boys to contribute their own livelihood, while the paper to their own livelihood, while the paper frames show the first steps of the little girls in the development of feminine tastes. Italians made a big kick before the exposition board. They said the pyramid was inartistic. The real cause of the complaint A pyramid in the Georgia building represents "one month's feed for a milch cow."
There are 150 pounds of cottonseed meal and 600 pounds of cottonseed hulls—the proper proportion. The cost of this feed at the market prices is \$2.70. "If we were to lose all wife. She stands in her rock-salt state on of our pasturage in Georgia we could still a pedestal in the agricultural building. She said ex-Governor Northen, and he this pyramid as the practical flustration of thing is a large glass retainer filled with pure clive oil, which comes from the Georgia home of Mrs. Thomas Carnegie on Jekyll island. Next to it is a similar jar of cottonhome of Mrs. Thomas Carnegie on Jekyll island. Next to it is a similar jar of cotton-seed oil, and the two are wonderfully alike

in appearance. In one of the exhibits in the agricultural buildings there are 150 varieties of Irish potators. The coal resources of the south are shown several different places. In front of th southern railway building stands on obelisk-like pile of soft coal, which bears the announcement that it is "delivered in Atlanta at \$2 per ton." The central feature of the minerals and forestry building is an obelisk showing the product each minute of mineral resources of the south. The base of this is a cube 12x12x12, which represents the amoun of coal produced in the southern states each minute of the year. On top of this is a smaller cube showing the amount of iron ore produced in the same time. A big bar-rel labeled "305 gallons" shows the amount of petroleum produced, and then in cubes growing smaller, until the tiny top one reaches almost to the roof, are representareactes almost to the root, are representa-tions of a minute's production of limestone, rock granite, cement, sandstone, salt marble, pyrites, salt, mineral water, gypsum, soap-stone, beauxites, baryties, mineral paint, magnesium and, at the top, gold.

On the other side of the building is a similar obelisk the base of which is a case milar obelisk, the base of which is a cube about 8x8x8, showing the amount of wood of all kinds cut in each second, and bearing significant instructions, "multiply by 31

536,000 to get the amount cut each year." Above this is a block somewhat smaller representing the number of logs of all kinds out for lumber in the southern states for each second of time in the year. Near th is a cross section showing the growth of a mammoth pine in the south, whose rings date back to 1545. Around this is a historical chart taking up, year by year, "what the oldest pines have seen in the south," Three mammoth gourds, all growing on he same vine, which were raised in Georgia. from the north, to most of whom the gourd is a novelty. The three will hold in the

aggregate thirty-two gallons of water. A place of machinery which enables its operators to manufacture rope either with a right is to invest Delegate Satelli is a square cap
with three or four projecting corners rising
from its crown. There is usually a tassel
in the middle where the corners meet. It
is worn by ordinary ecclesiastics in black
color and by cardinals in red. Originally it
came from the word "birus" the hood or
came from the word "birus" the hood or
came from the word "birus" the hood or
cap of the red mantle, which was the common
outer garment of earlier times. The word
comes properly from the Greek and means
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from the gardinals in red. Originally it
came from the word birus. The word
comes properly from the Greek and means
from the common of the interpretation of the came the capened than twist or a left hand t

miniature engine and tender which look very of underwear, and uses nothing but Egyptian cotton, importing all of the material for its products. A bale of the Egyptian cotton, stalk furniture, all made with a pocketabout one-third as large as the Georgia bale, knife, is an interesting exhibit. The maker is shown, There are two pieces of art in the negro building that deserve the name. One of tiver for many years, is represented in an these is the bust of Chales Summer, by onla Lewie, who now lives in Italy and orgotten all about her African extraction. The negroes point to it proudly and hat "anyway it was made when and made by the Payne, who is described as the oldest graduate of the Hampton normal institute of Hampton, Va. In the display of the same school are clothes made by the contract of the same school are clothes. made by pupils of this institution. They are taught tailoring and make their own uniforms. Down in the basement of the Georgia building is a slab of marble said tothe largest ever taken out of any mine. It weighs twenty-four lons and comes from

In the New York building is a pyramid of phosphate rock, showing the various grades of that valuable material found in Florida. the Plant railroad system has put it there. Speaking of pyramids, there is in the liboil in bottles. The California State Board of Trade put it there. Right next to it is the Italian exhibit, and when it was found that the pyramid was to show olive oils the was that they themselves had a display of clive oils, and this one from California was a dangerous rival. Pyramids seem to be a decidedly popular form of interior decora-tion. The California building, down near machinery hall, has a great enterplece like a pyramid, or more properly like an obelisk, made up of fresh oranges and electric lights. The picture it represents at night is really one of the prettiest scenes on the ground. he means. A particularly attractive In the minerals and forestry buildings is a

ON VENICE WAVES. Weitten for The Box

What varied charm, fair city of the seas, Intones thy name with drowsy normur-ings! What buried claim, what psean of dead hells
O'er the imaginative heart still flings
A theme of glory brighter than hath been
Since royal pageants swept the ducal
halls;
Since, love-mad in a jound revelty.
King Carnival hath echoed through thy
walls.

In yonder bell tower rising to the skies, Whose turret caught the morning's early

A golden chalice offering the day.
And burnished now with evening's dying gleams—
Did Galileo woo the summer night.
And in ecstatic rapture often frod
Along the pathway of the silent stars
And rested on the bosom of his God.

Here flutter, still the veil of Jessica, And poor lago wends his craffy way: Romance is in each shadow thrown at eve, And history blended with each scane at day!
There still is shown above the placid waves,
The balcony where Desdemona leaned,
E're yet the morbid Moor had filled his With bitter thoughts his jealousy had

Tis Byron's Venice! On its lonely shore, His genius from its lethargy awake, And to a distant land, and distant king His burdened soul in broading murmure

even now, as when he praised her Walls. Mark's Byzantium splender still is St. Mark's that knelled the Doge to his

And proudly made the new successor keewn. And when the paler moon beams doth ene loggia wide, and graceful baluse trade, seds nor much to hear again the notes seds nor much to hear again the notes sed guitar and plantive serenade, its betraying there its sweet amage, at o'er the casement whispering sof