

OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE

H. Herpolsheimer Co.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

CLEARING OF MILLINERY

Large assortment of Hats, all shades—blue, brown, red, green and black, in lace straw, hair braid and rough fancy weave. Flowers, ribbon, fancy feathers, etc., for trimmings; your choice regardless of former price, each Hat **\$1.00**

All Flowers left, worth up to \$1.25, your choice, per bunch **25c**

All Pattern Hats, regardless of former price, worth up to \$10.00, excepting plume Hats, your choice, each **\$4.85**

White Embroidered Hats for Children up to 17 years of age, Hats worth up to \$1.50, your choice, **Each 65 Cts.**

FURNITURE

Dressers priced at \$13 to \$16.50, **Each \$10.00**

Dressers priced at \$10 to \$12.50, **Each \$8.00**

20 PERCENT DISCOUNT on your choice of 8 Side Boards, 18 Oak and Mahogany Rockers, 8 Dining Tables, 8 Kitchen Cabinets, 6 Couches, 15 Iron Beds, 2 Combination book cases, 4 Morris Chairs, 24 Odd Chairs and Rockers and 6 Center Tables.

Lace curtains up to \$5.00, portieres up to \$6.00, couch covers, rope portieres and yard goods in the drapery department, at a reduction from the regular price of **20 PERCENT DISCOUNT.**

Five dining tables, 10 odd chairs, 10 odd rockers and 2 Morris chairs, your choice at a reduction from regular prices of **25 PERCENT DISCOUNT.**

33 1/3 Percent Discount on 2 Folding Beds and 6 Iron Beds.

25 Percent Discount On All Portieres Over \$6.00

33 1/3 Percent Discount on all Lace Curtains over \$5.00

Bargains in Rugs

Three 9x12 Velvets, worth \$20.00, for \$17.50
 Two 9x12 Seamless, worth \$27.50, for 23.50
 Three 9x12 Axminsters, worth \$25.00, for 21.00
 One 9x12 Velvet, worth \$25.00 for \$21.00
 Three 9x12 Axminsters, worth \$25.00, for 19.50
 Three Axminsters, worth \$25.00, for 23.50
 Three 9x12 Axminsters, worth \$27.50, for \$23.50

Room Size Rugs Made From Remnants

Brussels Rugs
 Two 9x9 \$11.25 Rugs \$8.00
 Six 9x10-ft., 6-in. \$12.75 Rugs \$9.50
 Four 9x12 \$14.25 Rugs \$11.00

Velvet Rugs
 Two 9x9 \$14.25 Rugs \$11.00
 Four 9x10-ft., 6-in. \$16.25 Rugs \$13.00
 Four 9x12 \$18.25 Rugs \$15.00

Axminster Rugs
 Two 8-ft., 3-in. x 10-ft. \$21.00 Rugs \$15.00
 Two 9x12 \$25.00 Rugs \$17.50
 Two 10-ft., 6-in. x 12-ft. \$30.00 Rugs \$21.00
 Two 10-ft., 6-in. x 12-ft. \$30.00 Rugs \$19.75
 Three patterns Inlaid Linoleum, per square yard \$1.00
 12 patterns Ingrain Carpet, from 65c to 75c, now 50c
 Remnants Linoleum, from 5 to 15 yds., at per yd. 50c

Wool Dress Goods

Special Lots on Special Tables

LOT 1 AT 25 Percent Off	LOT 2 AT 33 1/3 Percent Off	LOT 3 AT 50 Percent Off
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DOMESTICS
 Sheetings, pillow cases, Tubing, yard wide; bleached and unbleached muslins, all ginghams, percales, cotton and wool flannels and outings and silkolines, your choice at a reduction from regular price of **20 Percent**

SILKS
 Foreign and Domestic Foulards, regular \$1.00

quality, 22 and 23 inches wide, sale price...50c
 Auto Raw Silks, 27-inch, \$1.25 and \$1.50 quality, sale price...60c
 India Pongee Silks, check and stripe louisine, stripe and check silk suitings, fancy printed Habutai silks and white pompadour Japs, your choice, at, per yard...35c

Premium Tickets Given With All Sale Goods

Rule of Cities

European and American Methods Compared

By JOSIAH QUINCY.

NOT all European cities are well governed, not all American cities are poorly governed, and some of our cities equal or surpass the best standards to be found abroad, in certain branches of municipal work; but on the whole we are considerably behind Europe in our municipal development and administration.

It would be strange if this were not so. Our great cities are largely the growth of one or two generations, three at the most, while many European cities, rapid as the development of some of them has been within our own time, have centuries of organized urban life behind them.

In some of its important fields municipal administration abroad has developed as a branch of the national government and has been grafted upon a highly developed and centralized administrative system; our municipal government has largely been created by independent local action, and has often been hindered more than helped by the exercise of the authority of the state, which has frequently been used for partisan political ends. Municipal government abroad, in short, has well established and important relations with the central governmental machinery and its highly developed bureaucracy; with us it is a new problem, and everything connected with it is more or less in a condition of unstable equilibrium.

In public education, certainly a most important branch of municipal government, our average results, notably in the amount and variety of education given, are ahead of those which most European cities can show, particularly in respect to the high school system. Our fire departments, largely on account of the greater dangers of inflammable construction, are more effective and well equipped organizations. Some of our park systems are equal to the best to be found anywhere, and are able to stand comparison with them from an administrative standpoint. We have shown our ability to maintain a police force equal to the best when its control can be wholly removed from the sphere of political influence. Some of our great engineering works connected with municipal government, for water supply, drainage and similar purposes, are planned and constructed with a skill equal to the best foreign examples.

But in the proper organization of municipal government, in the best distribution of its powers, in systematic and intelligent civic legislation, in the performance of what may be called the every day work of municipal housekeeping, in giving permanency of tenure to heads of departments, and in the recognition of expert advisers, we are behind the foreign standard.

In the field of municipal finances the comparison is equally against us. Not only is municipal administration carried on at much greater expense with us—due in part to the higher standard of wages and the greater cost of living in this country—but the whole subject of municipal taxation, loans and expenditures is with us almost in a chaotic condition, though we are gradually laying the basis of something better. Some foreign cities may, indeed, compete with us in the size of their municipal indebtedness, but there is much greater system in their municipal finance and larger return for expenditures.

The problem before our American cities is that of making democracy produce not only liberty for the citizen, but efficient administration—and efficiency properly includes economy. This far we have placed a disproportionate emphasis upon the former; the time has come when the claims of the latter must be more fully considered.

Love Solves All Problems
 By COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

It is equally necessary for the ruling rich and the oppressed poor to change their understanding of life; and it is easier for the poor than for the rich. Without altering their position the poor need only abstain from deeds contrary to love and not participate in such deeds, and all this organization opposed to love would collapse of itself. It is much more difficult for the rulers to accept and fulfill the teaching of love. To fulfill that teaching they would have to reject the snares that enthrall them; the snares of power and riches, and this is harder. The poor have only to refrain from engaging in new forms of violence, and especially from taking part in the old forms.

As man develops so does humanity develop. The consciousness of love has grown and still grows in it, and has so grown in our day that we cannot help seeing that it must save us and become the basis of our life. For what is now going on are but the last dying shudders of a life that was violent, evil, and loveless. Even now it cannot but be plain that all these struggles, all this hatred, is a meaningless deception, leading only to ever increasing calamities.

It cannot but be clear that the sole, the simplest and the easiest salvation from all this lies in admitting the basic source of the life of all men to be love; that source which inevitably, without any effort, replaces the greatest evil by the greatest blessedness.

There is a tradition that the Apostle John, having reached extreme old age, was completely absorbed in one feeling which he always expressed in the same word, saying: "Children, love one another." This was the expression of one man's old age—that is to say, it had the expression of life that had reached a certain stage. And just so, on reaching a certain stage, should the life of humanity express itself.

What is one to love? The only answer is: Love all; love the source of love, love, love, love God. Love not for the sake of the loved one, nor for one's self, but for love's sake. It is only necessary to understand this, and at once all the evil of human life disappears.

Love itself gives blessedness quite independently of how other people act, and, in general, of all that takes place in the outside world. Love gives blessedness in that man, when loving, unites with God and not only desires nothing for himself but wishes to give all he has and his life itself for others; and in surrender of himself to God, he finds his welfare.

The loving man does not perish among the non-loving. Or, if he perishes among men, as Christ perished on the cross, then his death is joyful to himself and important to others; not despairing and insignificant, as is the death of worldly people.

QUITS DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

John Sharp Williams Resigns as Minority Chief of House.

Eufaula, Ala.—In a letter to Congressman H. D. Clayton, who lives here, John Sharp Williams of Yazoo City, Miss., leader of the Democratic minority in the lower house of congress, resigns his position as leader, to take effect December 1 next, just before congress meets for the second session of the Sixtieth congress.

Williams says he resigns at this time to give his fellow Democrats in the house plenty of time to pick his successor. Also, if the Democrats carry the next house, their leader will



John Sharp Williams.

become speaker of the Sixty-first congress, and the experience he can gain as minority leader on the floor in the short session next winter will be valuable to him when he becomes speaker. Williams believes the Democrats can carry the next house if the campaign is fought out on the issues created in the last session.

John Sharp Williams has been Democratic leader in the house for six years and has ably conducted the minority through many legislative battles and filibusters. He has been chosen by the Mississippi legislature to succeed Senator Money in the upper house of congress when the latter's term expires, March 4, 1911. He will be in the house throughout the Sixty-first session himself, and in resigning his leadership now, abandons the certainty of becoming speaker of that congress if the Democrats have a majority in it.

David Alburgh De Armond of Missouri has been regarded for the past few years as the certain successor to Williams in the leadership of the house Democrats.

FIRST SOLDIER KILLED IN '61.

Fairfax, Va., Claims the Distinction for Capt. John Q. Marr.

Richmond, Va.—Within the courtyards of the county seat of Fairfax, in Virginia, deeply shaded with old oaks and cedars stands a small block of rough-hewn granite on which is this inscription:

This stone marks the scene of the opening conflict of the War of 1861, when John Q. Marr, Captain of the Warrenton Rifles, who was the first soldier killed in action, fell 500 feet south, 40 feet west of this spot, June 1, 1861. Erected by Marr Camp Confederate Veterans, June 1, 1904.

This simple monument sets forth a fact, name and date are given, and if



Monument in Memory of Capt. Marr.

a civil war soldier was killed in action earlier than June 1, 1861, let those who know tell of it. The founders of this monument believe that they are right in saying that Capt. Marr was the first soldier killed in action.

The monument stands in the north front of the courtyard facing the pike that leads from the heights of Arlington through Fairfax, Centerville, Bull Run, Groveton, Gainesville, Warrenton, Waterloo bridge over the Rappahannock and through the war-worn plain of northern Virginia—a road traveled by nearly all the soldiers of the Army of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia during the first three years of the civil war. The spot where Capt. Marr fell was at the south side of the courtyard.

