

AMERICANS SAVE THE DAY

England Would Be Drearier Without Their Presence.

KING SCOLD'S NATIVE HOSTESSES

Lord Curzon Will Soon Pay Visit to America with His Mother-in-Law, of Whom He is Very Fond.

LONDON, April 18.—(Special.)—There has been a flutter of excitement in Mayfair during the last week because of a persistent rumor that Mrs. Ogden Goetel would take Devonshire House in Piccadilly, the town house of the duke of Devonshire, during the coming season. As a matter of fact, the new duke and his wife would be very glad to let it, as they will not entertain very much for many months to come and can have no possible use for the great house. Moreover, the rent to be derived would be in very handy to keep the new peer in pocket money, for despite the fact that he succeeded to one of the largest estates in England, the enormous death duties he will be called upon to pay in the very near future will be a severe drain even on his well-lined purse. Also he will have to battle in the House of Commons with a very large sum. I hear that he is going to close indefinitely Chatworth, his beautiful place in Derbyshire, Bolton Abbey, and his seat at Eastbourne. But even then he will not want for a considerable number of residences.

Mrs. Goetel is Popular.

Society would welcome Mrs. Goetel as a London hostess with wide-open arms. We all remember with pleasure her entertainments when she was here last summer. Curzon's was the scene of most of those affairs. There is no doubt that with a house of her own she would blossom out as one of the largest and most popular hostesses of the season. We should all like her to put a little "ginger" into her daughter, the duchess of Devonshire, who has been a great disappointment to those of us who expected her to make a big splash when she took Stratford House, the town residence of Lord Colebrook, about a year ago. Everybody who has met the mother of the duchess says that when it comes to spending money freely to give other people a good time—which is supposed to be the chief function of the American women here—she is worth half a dozen of her daughter.

I don't know what English society is going to do this year unless you Americans come to our rescue. The old story of "no money" is heard on all sides and the big English hostesses of past years are going to be very little in evidence. The only hope is due to the political unrest which invariably acts as a depressant on the social world, but no less an authority than King Edward himself has put it down to downright meanness on the part of the native women. Not very long ago his majesty lectured very severely two of the leaders of English society and ended up by telling them that "it was their duty to make things hum" socially. Then he added: "Were it not for American women we should have practically no London season—a disgraceful state of affairs in a city which is as rich as ours."

Lord Curzon to Come Across.

Susceptible girls in the United States had better watch out, for I hear that in the very near future you are to have a visit from Lord Curzon. The distinguished viceroy of India appears to be wrapped up in the family of his late wife, and never comes content unless he has the company of Lady Suffolk or Mrs. Colin Campbell, his two American sisters-in-law. He is also devoted to Mrs. Leiter and it is to pay her a visit that he is shortly to cross the pond with his three little daughters and his two sisters-in-law. Mrs. Leiter is said to reciprocate the visits of her son-in-law and, I understand, is determined that he shall remain a widower. So the girl who contemplates falling in love with the handsome peer had better not communicate her plans to the widow of the late Chicago millionaire.

Lady Suffolk, Lord Curzon's chief adviser in all the changes that are being made at Hackwood park, the magnificent seat he recently purchased in Hampshire. He has spared neither money nor trouble and has already expended something like \$300,000 in improvements. The original name of this place was Blewington park, which it owed to the fact that it was a famous place for that sport in feudal days. Lady Suffolk is most anxious that her brother-in-law should revive it. You will probably remember that the duchess of Marlborough, another American woman, was also very keen upon reviving the sport of introducing hawking when she first arrived at Blenheim palace. One of the most effective pictures ever made of her shows her in the woods of Blenheim with the hawks about her.

The Queen's Souvenir.

Queen Alexandra and her sister, the empress dowager of Russia, who were the first of the crowned heads of Europe to receive the magnificent catalogues which J. Pierpont Morgan has had prepared of his collection of miniatures, books and bric-a-brac at his residence at Prince's Gate, London, are delighted with them. They were presented on the occasion of the visit of the two royal sisters to the London home of the American millionaire a few weeks ago. The queen was amused when it was handed to her.

"Do you really mean me to take this beautiful thing away with me?" she asked of her host.

"I had it specially designed and painted for you," answered Mr. Morgan, gallantly. The empress Marie was equally charmed with hers and by way of expressing her appreciation of the gift gave Mr. Morgan a very hearty invitation to visit her at St. Petersburg. The kaiser has also received a

copy from Mr. Morgan. His imperial majesty has forwarded an autograph letter acknowledging the gift, for the kaiser is extremely partial to rich Americans and lets no chance slip of getting on good terms with them.

The books, which are bound in vellum, are said to have cost Mr. Morgan a pile of money. They are profusely illustrated and give a short description of the history of the less list of treasures that make the Prince's Gate house one of the most wonderful homes of art in the whole world. Contrary to the general impression, each of the catalogues is unique in itself. The illustrations are different and each contains a water color sketch of the person for whom it is intended.

More Men Are Needed.

The "new man" is a modern product begotten out of the exigencies of social life and evolved by the society women of London. He is as totally different from the rest of his sex as the "new woman" is from the old. He is a creature of a decade or more ago from here. This person thinks it is the paramount duty of women to entertain him. He takes all and gives nothing in return save the glories of his presence which, he considers, pays very handsomely for all the hospitality he enjoys. At present the "new man" is rampant in London. He is ready to dine with each of his women friends a dozen times during the season, but he would not waste a shilling on flowers for any one of them.

Hostesses who mean to do a good deal of dinner giving feel they must have men. British women are bored to desperation by the "old man" and "new woman" to them the last word in stupidity. This really explains in a nutshell the supremacy of the "new man" who thinks he is conferring an honor by accepting an invitation.

A well known hostess said to me the other day in the drawing room at hand when we will have to pay unpeppercorn youths for their society. It will be another case of "Soldiers in the Park" when the British household forks out a recognized remuneration to the "red coat" who goes awalking with her on a Sunday in Hyde Park.

RECRUITING POST IS DOOMED

Famous Station Near National Gallery Will Be Torn Down at Early Date.

LONDON, April 18.—Another London landmark will soon disappear and one that probably is familiar to most traveling Americans. It is the recruiting place for the British army near Trafalgar square, probably the oddest post of its kind kept by any government, but one that has been maintained by England for more than twenty years. It is situated on the sidewalk of St. Martin's lane, close to the National Gallery corner, and appertains to St. George's barracks, just behind the St. James's square. These barracks are to be torn down and the room for the new wing of the gallery and when the work of demolition begins the sergeants who hang about the corner on the lookout for new material for the British army will seek recruits elsewhere.

On the iron fence which here intervenes between the gallery and the sidewalk hang billboards on which are depicted in brilliant colors the various types of the British army. Below these various figures are printed the requirements of the particular branch of the service represented, its peculiar advantages, the rates of pay, etc., concluding with "God Save the King" in big type as an appeal to patriotism. The recruiting force on duty varies according to the needs of the army. When any branch of the army falls so far below its complement as to make canvassing necessary, sergeants, selected for their stalwart physiques and persuasive powers, are sent to this corner with instructions to bring in all the "rookies" they can get hold of. As for every accepted candidate the War office divides a bonus of £2 between the sergeants engaged in recruiting for the arm in which he enlists, the wearers of the chevrons need no urging. No sooner does a likely looking youth stop to look at the pictures than the sergeants are upon him, and he is made to "persuade" for some cheap clothing store in America when a prospective customer appears in sight. He is beguiled with stories of the glorious opportunities which the army offers a poor man to see something of the world. He is told of Sir Hector Macdonald, another famous soldier, who has risen from his ranks. He is reminded that with £2 or £3 a week as a dead sure thing and food, clothing and shelter found, the soldier is really much better off than the average hard-fisted toiler in civil life with whom employment is of uncertain duration and the necessity of providing himself with board and lodging is ever present.

It is only when a youth looks as though he would be able to pass the doctor, however, that the sergeants really let them, strive out to capture him to expert have they become in sizing up raw material that they can tell at a glance whether a man possesses the necessary physical qualification to do the king's uniform. It is said to be a poor day when the staff does not bring in eight or ten who will pass muster. From this Trafalgar square station more recruits have been obtained than from any other post in the kingdom. But despite all the efforts made to make the army popular nearly every branch of it is at present below its full strength.

Linsvitch Seriously Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—Lieutenant General Linsvitch, aide de camp to Emperor Nicholas and former commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Manchuria, is ill with pneumonia. Serious apprehension is entertained as to his recovery owing to the general's advanced age.

Miss Melis Wins Honors.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Miss Grace Melis of Keokuk, Ia., has won the honor of being named as one of the best of the best of the hospital, Chicago. She named the establishment with flying colors, beating out every other contestant with her for the honor. Miss Melis is the daughter of Major Montagu Melis, engineering corps, U. S. A.

THAT WHITE SCARE IN HAYTI

Threat of a Massacre from the Aged President.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK FOR WHITES

Nord Alexis Might Be Able to Carry Out Such a Threat—Idea of Foreign Interference Irritated Him.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 18.—After a good deal of investigation and the sifting of scores of rumors the foreign residents here, including the diplomatic corps, seem to have come to the conclusion that President Nord Alexis made no threats against foreigners during the recent crisis until after the arrival of the British cruiser Indefatigable. That even alarmed old Alexis and, according to verified reports, he did get a bit violent.

The old man declared that he would not stand for foreign interference in the affairs of the country, and that if the Indefatigable landed bluejackets or marines they should be attacked. Then he said that if let alone by outsiders he would govern the country peacefully and that all would be well, but that just as soon as foreign forces were landed or there was any interference with the government of Hayti he would take steps to drive the tramp and the name of Alexis remembered by white people for all time to come. It would be a bloody page in history, according to the general understanding of what Alexis said, and no one seems to doubt that he meant it.

That he is perfectly capable of making history in this fashion is beyond question. Some of the people here in Port au Prince believe that the president is afflicted with a kind of homicidal mania. When he is displeased with an official, politician or citizen he files into an uncontrollable rage and in his fury declares that the offender must be shot instantly.

And that is what has happened to a good many. Sometimes his subordinates calm him, and as soon as the burst of temper has disappeared he is less bloodthirsty.

If Alexis should ever decide to take action against the whites he could find means to execute his purpose. A standing threat to the safety of the town is a regiment of soldiers around the palace.

These are the president's personal guards. They come from the north, from the cape. Alexis' own household troops are very faithful to him. He calls them his braves. He is very full of himself. He calls them his braves. He is very full of himself. He calls them his braves. He is very full of himself. He calls them his braves.

It is upon these men that Alexis depends, and they are quite ready to do anything for him. Their reputation is of the very worst, and Alexis is a trump card in having them around. At a word from him they would kill all the foreigners, burn the town or do anything else. But it is very unlikely that they will ever get the word.

Experience of Refugees.

The German cruiser Bremen sailed one day for Kingston with seventy-five refugees on board. When the massacre of March 15 took place these refugees fled to the French and German legations. They had been there ever since, fearing to step outside the legation grounds.

The government declared that there was no reason for their staying under foreign protection and that they should go to their homes. They asked permission to depart from the island.

At first this was refused, but later the government decided that they could either go to their homes within twenty-four hours or be exiled forever. All those exiles and were shipped to the German warship.

The derbies were packed with friends and relatives of the departing refugees. Many of them have been prominent in public life here. It is not likely that they will stay away from Hayti very long. When Alexis dies or is overthrown these exiles will feel themselves free to return.

As the fright over the expected slaughter of white people here it becomes clearer that there was a whole lot of hysteria in the affair. The French and the German diplomats seem to have been more excited and alarmed than any of the others, and some of the things which were reported to foreign offices on the continent were doubtless considerably exaggerated.

Warships Were Needed.

One American here whose position is such that his opinion is well worth noting says that he was never certain that it was really necessary to send the warships, and that while there was a possibility of trouble for foreigners, there was nothing really tangible in the rumors that flew around so thick and fast at the time of the scares.

Germany and France, if the ideas of those governments reflected here with accuracy, are not very enthusiastic over the position taken by the State department in Washington. The German minister, the French minister and the British consul general all made alarming reports to their governments. And the governments were greatly agitated, while the State department and the legation here remained calm and cool.

The minister of the United States did not make a demand on Washington for warships, but Washington sent them anyway, just because warships of other nations were on the spot. Just now the biggest reason for keeping the American warships here is the fact that Germany, Great Britain and France have men-of-war on hand and it wouldn't do for the American government to be unrepresented.

The diplomats here recently sent home suggestions about keeping warships around Hayti permanently. The idea was that there should be one ship of some national-ity in these waters to make sure of their hearts. Germany favored this plan and suggested that the Bremen take the first trip.

The plan will probably not meet with enthusiasm in Washington, where it is not likely that the idea of foreign warships doing police duty in the western hemisphere will be welcome. America, of course, is capable of patrolling these waters.

Position is Delicate.

The position of the United States is rather delicate. Like almost all the countries in South America, and Central America Hayti has a deep suspicion of the American government. There is an idea here that sooner or later Washington will want to absorb all of the West Indies and that Hayti will be the first to go. The officials here watched one program in Santo Domingo with great alarm. They know well enough that the United States may some day be forced to take the same course with Hayti.

Various persons here feel a certainty that some time, and possibly soon, the American government will take charge of the customs houses of the country and administer the finances just as it is now doing in Santo Domingo. The Haytian debt is very large and practically all of it is held by outsiders—Germans, French, Americans and English.

The value of the native money has depreciated greatly. A gourde, the unit, was once worth more than an American dollar. Today one may buy six or seven gourdes for a dollar gold. The rate of interest on the bonds has been cut in two and it is expected that this year the government will

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE. RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

FINE PIANOS AT COST

1513-15 HARNEY STREET

This sale is, without doubt, the most important piano event that has ever occurred in Omaha, unlike the customary Piano Sale where the dealer buys a job lot of low priced instruments for the purpose. This is a clean sale on genuine standard pianos that were bought for regular trade, neither do we advertise low prices and then show you old second hand goods or tell you, "Those have all been sold." On the contrary, we are selling every day, at cost, the famous WEBER, PIANOS, MEHLIN & SONS, HENRY & S. G. LINDEMAN, LUDWIG, FOSTER & CO., MARSHAL & WENDELL, HAINES BROS., SCHAFF BROS., ETC. piano names that stand for the highest quality, pianos that compel admiration from the most skeptical critic, it is the HIGH CLASS STOCK as well as the COST PRICES that makes a buyer of every looker who investigated this sale. Come tomorrow and come prepared to buy. You will surely want to. And why not take advantage of this saving.

As an extraordinary inducement we offer these SPECIALS FOR MONDAY. You should be here first. They will go quick

WEBER & POND BABY GRAND PIANO. Only slightly used, in absolutely perfect condition, looks new, fine shaded mahogany case and certainly one of the finest toned Grands in the state. Regular value \$750.00 Special for Monday \$472. On terms of \$25.00 down and \$10.00 monthly.

NEW YORK INTERIOR PLAYER PIANO. Can change instantly for hand playing, mahogany case, colonial model, stool, bench and 24 rolls of music, all brand new and fully warranted. Regular value \$575.00. Special for Monday \$368. On terms of \$20.00 down and \$12.00 monthly.

MARSHALL & WENDELL UPRIGHT PIANO. Rich dark mahogany case, splendid tone and action, parlor size. This piano is slightly shop worn, but is perfect musically and one of our best offers, at \$193. On terms of \$15.00 down and \$6.00 monthly.

SCHULTZ UPRIGHT PIANO. Only one left, their latest improved model, a piano that is worth every dollar of its regular price \$275.00. Will be on sale Monday for only \$122. On terms of \$10.00 down and \$5.00 monthly.

THESE ARE WONDERFUL OFFERS THAT ARE MADE POSSIBLE ONLY BY OUR DETERMINATION TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK BY MAY 1.

MATTHEWS PIANO CO. Quitting Business. One-half Block East of Bennett's. 1513-15 Harney St.

either fall in the payment of the interest or issue large quantities of paper money. The latter course will ward off for a time warfts from foreigners and international complications, but it will tend to make financial conditions very much worse.

DECADENCE OF THE TALL HAT

Passing of the Venerable "stovepipe" Noted with Regretting Sobs.

There isn't any further doubt about the decadence of the silk hat. For two hours I sat in the window of the Lotus club on Fifth avenue, Manhattan, and watched for silk hats.

Rarely was more than one in sight at a time, although the splendid thoroughfare was crowded with people!

Practically speaking, the derby has driven out the tall silk hat as thoroughly as English sparrows have banished the blue birds from our public parks.

In London, "dear old London," a man is expected to wear a tall hat in all weathers and with all sorts of garments. Nothing is more common than to see a Londoner with a suit of Scotch tweed and a silk hat upon his head.

Here the code proscribes otherwise. The only times in which a New Yorker may with propriety wear a "tux" is when he is attired in a frock coat (Prince Albert) or a fall dress (evening) suit. It is not properly worn with a so-called "tuxedo jacket," any more than it would be with a smoking jacket. Indeed, the "tuxedo" is a nondescript garment which a properly dressed gentleman never puts on outside his library.

Young men who are asked out to dinner should remember this fact. Not a few of the careless ones have wondered why they have been stricken from dinner lists of friends who knew the shabbiness of the "tuxedo." Far better to wear an afternoon walking coat than a "tuxedo!"

An appearance in the former may be susceptible of explanation. One may have been pressed with professional duties that he could not go home to redress. Any one of a dozen "white lies" might explain, although explanation, under any circumstances, never should be tendered. But when a guest appears at a dinner where there are ladies he might better have come with an unshaven face or wearing a red neckerchief. He convicts himself. He has been home, had time to redress, but didn't know enough to comprehend that he is offering a slight to his hostess.

It is wholly a matter of opinion as to the propriety of wearing a "tuxedo" jacket at a "stagn" dinner. A man's verdict is always open to argument or appeal. Harry Lehr, for a time, affected the habit of retiring the men callers at Newport in the forenoon arrayed in pink pyjamas. He did so until one of his guests peremptorily ordered him back to bed. Then he saw the folly of his eccentricity—which didn't have the merit of eccentricity, but was an unintentional affront to his caller.

The approved cause after the decadence of the "stovepipe" hat is the inability of the average American to keep his headgear in decent shape. London has the worst climate, taken all year round, known to this world; but, somehow, the Briton always appears in public with an unfurled "top hat." In this country the fur never goes back to its place after once encountering a rainstorm or mist.

POLITICIANS LIKE SARDINES

Members Crowded Into Benches in Hall at Westminster.

LACK OF ROOM KEENLY FELT

By No Process Could the House of Commons Accommodate More Than Two-Thirds of Members.

LONDON, April 18.—(Special.)—Considerable surprise has been expressed this side of the water at the recent proposal of Representative Boutelle of Illinois to remove the desks now provided for the members of the house of representatives and replace them with benches as in the English House of Commons. The general opinion here seems to be that, from the standpoint of the members themselves, the American arrangement is vastly superior to the British. The palatial freedom of the legislators of the United States has been long envied by the lawgivers of Great Britain, who have always complained of the staid method of packing politicians which obtain at Westminster.

But I understand that the American body is suffering from a lack of space and some change is absolutely necessary in the near future. As a matter of fact, the House of Commons is suffering from the very same complaint. It has been up against this problem for many, many years and perhaps it will cheer Mr. Boutelle and his associates who are troubled by the crowding numbers of the body to which they belong to know that despite this overcrowding the English body has managed to scrape along very well.

By no process of squeezing or condensing could the House of Commons hope to provide seating room for the 670 members who compose it. To be exact the limit of its seating capacity is just about two-thirds of its membership. Except, however, on very rare occasions, packing arrangements are seldom taxed to their utmost.

At the present time, however, the crowding of the house is worse than at any time previous because of the huge majority of the Liberal government. The house is divided into two equal parts—one for the government and the other for the opposition. It has for some years past been the rule of the Irish members, whether they supported opposition or government, to take their places on the benches of the former. This has balanced matters a little.

In the house of representatives each member has his particular desk and he alone has a right to sit at it, but in the House of Commons no member is entitled to a seat—with the exception of ministers or ex-ministers—unless he has been present at prayers. Prayers do not begin until 2 o'clock, however, and on days when there is apt to be a big crush many members are unwilling to wait until that advanced hour of the day to make sure of their seats. That is the case on the opening day of a session when there are sure to be many who are excluded because of a lack of room. At the opening of Parliament this year several members arrived at 1 o'clock a. m., although the ceremonies were not slated to begin until early afternoon.

Hat Holds the Heat.

Of course, in a case like that a member is not expected to remain all morning in the seat he has secured. The general practice is to leave one's hat behind and go one's way until about noon time. The hat is recognized in Parliamentary manners as giving a member a sufficient claim to a seat, as a postmaster does in a railway carriage or in a steamboat. Some of the members even go so far as to keep two

hats—one of them always in his locker in the house. Sometimes when a member is not able to get down early himself he can ask a friend to place his hat on a seat. That, however, is hardly sanctioned by Parliamentary etiquette, but it is frequently resorted to by elderly members who do not feel equal to getting up in the small hours of the morning.

A familiar sight to be seen in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament is a bare-headed member walking from the big pile of buildings that front the River Thames to his lodgings, having left his hat on the bench he desired to occupy that evening. Parrott, the famous Irishman, was one of those in the habit of doing this, and Labouchere, the editor of "Truth," was frequently to be seen walking to the apartments he occupied near the house, with a small smoking cap perched on the top of his head.

The seats of the House of Commons are not very satisfactory after one gets them. They are sadly in need of repairs and are very uncomfortable, especially after one has sat on them all night. In this respect, however, they are far superior to those of the House of Lords. The springs of the latter are said to be worn out, but with the House of Commons, which handles the purse strings of the nation, in its present humor there does not seem to be much chance of bettering the comfort of "Mi Lords."

Of course, one of the worst features of the English arrangement, as compared with the American, is that no member having a fixed seat there is no opportunity for admiring constituents to place floral tributes on them. The English lawmaker has no place to store his choice cigars and no chance to tip his chair and cross his feet at a level considerably higher than his head. What the loss of these privileges will mean to the American legislators, should the proposed change be made, is only a matter of conjecture, to be sure, but certainly should be a matter for consideration.

IS PRINCE HELIE MARRIED?

Parisian Newspaper Claims that the Ceremony Has Already Been Performed.

PARIS, April 18.—The Cri De Paris, which professes to chronicle the doings of the fashionable set of Paris, insists in its issue of today that the marriage of Mrs. Anna Gould, formerly the wife of Count Bond de Castellane, and Prince Helie de Sagan, his

cousin, already has taken place. The paper announced some time ago that this marriage had been celebrated secretly in Germany. Today it says:

"We are now in a position to complete our information. This marriage was celebrated secretly in a little town on our eastern frontier. When in New York Mrs. Gould informed her family that her wedding already was an accomplished fact, and this is why the members of her family so quickly consented. We would add that for certain legal reasons which delicacy prevents us from divulging this marriage can be broken.

"This possibility greatly consoles the families which have been so crushed by the marriage, but we hope that they will not by any rude process trouble the happiness of the young couple, who during their sojourn in New York were so much together."

Continuing, the paper adds that Mrs. Gould has resolved irrevocably to break with the past. She is selling out her celebrated wine cellar, a merchant of Bordeaux having already purchased \$10,000 worth of her stock.

ROUNDUP OF NIGHT RIDERS

Company of Kentucky Guard Ordered to Paducah to Restore Order.

OWENSBORO, Ky., April 18.—Company C of the Kentucky National Guard received orders from Adjutant General Johnson last night to leave today for Paducah. It is supposed that they will see duty in Trig and Calloway counties, where alleged night riders are being rounded up. The Owensboro company, in charge of Lieutenants Gane and Carlin, will leave with sixty-five picked men, some of whom have seen service in the Spanish-American war.

How to Succeed in Life.

"I'm making money hand over fist," said a young merchant who started in business for himself three years ago and met with indifferent success up to January 1. "How do you account for it?" several friends simultaneously inquired. His reply: "An old woman under Cape Cod way told my father fifty years ago that if he wanted to succeed in life he must always eat a herring one minute after the old year was buried and the new was born; that is, one minute after midnight. I found this advice in the old man's papers he had never mentioned it to me and followed it to the letter. I ate my herring at 12:59 a. m. January 1 and have been doing a big business right along ever since. What a pity my father didn't put me wise long ago. I'd be up among the millionaires by this time." —New York Press.

W. J. Bourke. Young Men's Clothes and Tie Shop, 319 South 16th Street. Such luxury and elegant finish has never been expressed in clothes except in the work of the highest priced tailors. You are sure to get just what you want here. Then, too, there is added convenience and readiness, besides a pronounced saving on the cost. We know our ground and strongly advise an inspection of our line at— \$25.00. Men's Shirts, in all the new patterns at \$1 and \$2.50. Half Hose, in great variety of colors, at... 25c. Traveling Bags for men and women, \$10 to \$30.

Menu of the Sunday. ILLER GRAND. Table D'Hote, Sunday, April 19, 12:30 to 3:30 p. m., \$1.00. Blue Points, Celery, Chicken a la Bourgeoise, Sweet Pickled Cabbage, Fried Frog Saddle, Remouade, Outlets of Turkey Financiers, Prime Ribs Beef au Jus, Mashed Potatoes, Washed Beans, Apple Pie, Vanilla Ice Cream, Tea. Concombre Savignas, Queen Olives, Potato Windoor, Bananas, Fritters glass au Cognac, Roast Easter Lamb Green Mint, New Potatoes in Cream, Lettuce and Tomato Salad, Stewed Tomatoes, Peach Pie, Bent's Crackers, Milk.