

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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NO. 19.

Wood's Commercial College,
311 EAST CAPITOL STREET,
Washington, D. C.

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SUMMER SESSION.

Now is a good time to commence. New classes formed every Monday.

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Complete Course in Shorthand Typewriting, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 2.

Complete Course in Book-keeping and English, \$50. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 3.

Complete Course in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, and any other subject the pupil may select, \$65. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient and position is secured.)

Proposition No. 4.

Complete Course of instruction in Typewriting, \$10. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until proficient.)

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Complete Course for Government Position, Civil Service or Census, \$10. (This will entitle a person to instruction, day or evening, until prepared to pass the examination.)

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Private and class instructions to coach public school pupils so they can enter next grade; three months, \$10; one month, \$4.

The rates given are for cash, but satisfactory arrangements may be made to pay in installments.

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Gentlemen:
I am indeed glad that I took the course in Stenography and Typewriting in your institution. After having attended five months, I could write one hundred words per minute.

I think all who conscientiously pursue their studies under your guidance will, in a short while, become thoroughly equipped stenographers.

I can certainly recommend Wood's Commercial College.

Very sincerely,
JANIE H. ETHERIDGE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1899.

PROF. WOOD:

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As a teacher of Book-keeping you cannot be excelled; under your instruction it becomes an intensely interesting study instead of a "dry bug-bear of accounts."

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Wishing you unbounded success, I am,
Yours truly,
CLARA HARRIETT JONES.

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To whom it may concern:

I advise all persons who have any idea of attending a business college to take a course at Wood's Commercial College, on account of its quick and easy systems in shorthand and type-writing and also its experienced teachers. I was a pupil of this College for five months in the Shorthand Department, when I was offered a situation as Court Reporter in West Virginia, and it was through this College that I was successful in my work. I think that any student ought to complete a course at this College in five or six months, and with a great deal of study and effort in much less time. The Professor is very successful in obtaining positions for his students and often gets the best places a stenographer can hold. I also consider it the best business college in Washington and one of the best in the United States, if not the best.

JOHN WALKER FRONTO.

June 1, 1899.

ECLIPSE WAS SUPERB.

Ideal Weather in Many Places For Seeing Sun Darkened.—Astronomers Made Happy.

Seldom has a total eclipse of the sun occurred under better conditions for observation than the one which was visible Monday in parts of North America, Europe and Africa.

Clear and beautiful weather prevailed throughout almost the entire belt of totality. This not only afforded the astronomers ideal conditions for making scientific observations, but heightened the effect of the wonderful spectacle on the millions of persons who gazed at it merely as a sublime phenomena of nature.

Astronomical parties were scattered thickly throughout the totality belt, which began in the Pacific Ocean just west of Mexico and extended through Mexico, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, thence crossing the ocean to Portugal, Spain, Algeria and traversing Northern Africa to the Red Sea, where it ended. The belt was 55 miles wide.

The United States Government had three stations for observing the eclipse in this country. These were at Pinehurst, N. C., where the station was in charge of Prof. Aaron N. Skinner; at Barnesville, Ga., in charge of Prof. Milton Upton; and at Griffin, Ga., in charge of Prof. Simon J. Brown. Captain C. H. Davis, superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, was in communication with these officials by telegraph.

Remarkably successful results were achieved. The conditions at Pinehurst were particularly favorable, though hoped-for observations of the periodicity of shadow bands could not be taken.

At Barnesville the corona flashed out in double fan-like form of great beauty. Several solar prominences were distinctly observed.

The United States Government also had a station in Tripoli, Northern Africa, where excellent results were obtained. At Algiers a weird effect was produced. The color of the sea was changed from deep blue to gray and the trees became purple. The corona and shadow bands were observed under rarely favorable conditions.

Crowds of sightseers went to Norfolk, Va., for the great spectacle. Among them was President McKinley, who made the trip from Washington on the dispatch boat Dolphin. The temperature fell, and at the period of totality there was a drop of 1 1/2 degrees. The corona, with the planets Mercury and Venus shining near, was seen to great advantage.

As the sun was darkened a weird effect was produced at many places. This led to some scenes of excitement, colored people in the South being especially affected.

MANY REBELS CAPTURED.

Successful Campaign of the American Troops in the Philippines.

Manila, (By Cable).—Scouting, small engagements and the capture of arms and prisoners continue daily in northern Luzon. Last week's operations by the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Regiments resulted in the killing of forty-six of the enemy, the taking of 180 prisoners and the capture of 300 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Edward E. Hardis, with three companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment and blue jackets from the gunboat Helena, landed at Palonog, Masbate Island, under the enemy's fire, routed the insurgents, and after an engagement lasting half an hour occupied the town, without casualties.

The insurgent commander, with twenty officers and 200 men, surrendered on May 10, giving up 100 rifles. An impressive scene occurred on the Plaza when the prisoners were disarmed and liberated. The islanders were found suffering from lack of food, owing to the blockade, and the American authorities are endeavoring to relieve them.

Peace reigns and no trouble is expected in Manila, although the city is crowded with people from the provinces, who are leaving the unprotected hamlets in order to avoid the conscription which the insurgent leaders are enforcing, as well as robbery and outrages at the hands of roving insurgents and bandits.

The investigation of the charge against Brigadier General Frederik Funston of having summarily executed two natives in the province of Zamboanga has resulted in a discontinuance of the proceedings. It developed the fact that General Funston caught the natives in the very act of murdering bound Macabebe scouts, his action, under the circumstances, being regarded as justifiable.

Paper Mill Burned.

Phillips, Wis., (Special).—The Flambean Paper Company's mill and warehouse at Parks Falls, in Price county, burned, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The property is well insured. The town was without adequate fire protection, and at one time was in danger of being wiped out. Assistance from Medford and Abbotsford prevented the spread of the flames. Included in the loss are two paper machines, valued at \$40,000 each.

To Prison for Life.

Welland, Ont., (Special).—The three convicted dynamite-bombers—Dullman, Nolin and Walsh—were taken to Kingston, there to serve their sentence of life imprisonment. The prisoners were handcuffed together and securely guarded. A great crowd saw their departure.

THE PASSION PLAY.

ANTON LANG, AS CHRIST, OVERCOME BY NERVOUSNESS.

GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS.

The New Impersonator Goes Through the Crucifixion Scene With Perfect Self-Possession—Johann Zivink, as Judas, a Great Improvement Over His Predecessor in the Role.

Oberammergau, (By Cable).—The initial performance of the Passion play, following the grand rehearsal of Sunday, took place Thursday. The attendance was enormous, despite the fact that the day was cold, cloudy and generally unfavorable. The representation as a whole, according to the opinion of competent judges, surpasses that of 1890. Herr Joseph Mayer, who recited the prologue, was, as on previous occasions, a majestic figure.

Herr Anton Lang, as Christ, was excellent, although nervous. His voice is clear and his face seems to fit the character, although not so refined as the face of Mayer, who was so long the Christ of these representations. Lang, however, showed improvement as the performance progressed, his gestures being particularly graceful. During the Bethany scene a weird effect was produced by the sun breaking suddenly from the clouds and casting a brilliant beam on Christ's robe.

Fraulein Anna Flunger, the Mary of the representation, has a fine, well-rounded face and is a good actress, but she lacks the pathos that Rosa Lang was wont to display.

The player now taking the part of Judas, Johann Zivink, is very fine—a vast improvement upon his predecessor in the role. On the other hand, Thomas Rendi, the Peter of the east, scarcely equals Het's portrayal. Fraulein Bortha Wolf, as Mary Magdalene, is striking in appearance, and made a profound impression. Sebastian Lang, as Calphurnia, realized the ideal impersonation of that relentless priest. Fraulein Mathilde Rutz, the soprano, was greatly admired and young Bold shows decided promise.

During the afternoon performance Herr Anton Lang was repeatedly overcome by nervousness, but he went through the crucifixion scene with perfect self-possession, and the memorable seven words of the Saviour could be distinctly heard by the vast concourse. During the taking down of the Christ from the cross the sharp whistling of a locomotive jarred unpleasantly upon the ear. The scenic effects throughout were beautiful.

CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

American Officials in Cuba Enter Protest—Unjustly Criticized.

Havana, (Special).—American officials here feel that they have been unjustly treated by certain newspapers in the United States, which have published the sweeping statement that they all live extravagantly. Army officers point out that if they have to live in cities their expenses are much greater than when at home. Moreover, very few care to risk the health of their families by keeping them in Cuba during the summer. Thus two establishments are necessary. As their duty compels them to remain in a tropical climate, they feel that the United States government, like other governments under similar conditions, should pay additional stipends.

So far as the officers of high rank are concerned, it should be pointed out that General Wood occupies only a small portion of the palace for residential purposes, the rest of the building being utilized not only for the divisional offices, but also for all the municipal offices. A number of employes have to be kept at General Wood's expense—cleaners and helpers generally—and he says that if he did not have some private resources to take out his pay and his allowance it would be next to impossible for him to live in the palace at all.

Collector Bliss lives quietly in a single room at the Hotel Telegrafo, going to and returning from his office in a hired vehicle of the most ordinary description. Major Ladd, chief quartermaster, lives at El Vedado, in a house which he shares with three other families. General Lee lives at headquarters at Quemados, where do all his staff officers, who are unmarried. General Wilson, governor of Mantanzas-Santa Clara lives in a house for which he pays a small rental. Colonel Whitfield, at Santiago, lives in a little wooden bungalow, formerly occupied by General Wood and leased from Mrs. Ramsden, wife of the former British consul. General Humphrey, Colonel Black, Major Scott, Captain Plicher and many other officers live in buildings used by the government either as offices or police barracks.

General Wood, when asked what he thought of such charges, replied that he considered charges of extravagance in departments, except the postal, unfounded, adding that he believed no other department had anything to fear on that score and that all could endure the closest investigation possible.

BIG BATTLE ON GOLD COAST.

Many are Killed on Both Sides at Kumasi.

Accra, (By Cable).—It is reported that three European officers were killed and Captain Apin and 100 Hausers were wounded in a recent effort by the Lagos Hausers to break the investing lines of tribesmen at Kumasi.

The Ashanti loss is reported to have been great.

THE NEWS.

The great solar eclipse was observed with unusual success in various parts of the South. The government had expeditions at Barnesville, Ga., and Pinehurst, N. C.; the Johns Hopkins University had observers at the latter place, and other universities had expeditions at various places, all of whom secured good photographs and valuable scientific data.

Judge Morrow, of the United States Court, San Francisco, granted an injunction to prevent health authorities from discriminating against the Chinese in precautions against the plague.

Bishop Moore, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was stricken while preaching a sermon in Allegheny, Pa.

A cargo of purple ore was brought to Philadelphia that had been dug from the site of the ancient city of Telesseus.

Fire broke out in the Hecla branch mine in Houghton, Mich. One of the men was overcome.

Henry K. List, president of the City Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., died at the age of seventy-nine.

Sheriff Tyler, of Grant county, Utah, and Jan Jenkins, a cattle owner, were killed by outlaws.

The mills of the York Haven Paper Company, at York Haven, Pa., were destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Frank Wilson, the largest woman in Pennsylvania, died at her home in Easton.

John C. Cass was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in Lynn, Mass., for robbery.

An elephant from Boston's circus fell from the train while en route to Newark, New Jersey.

Judge G. W. Jeffers, judge of the Municipal Court in Wheeling, W. Va., and formerly mayor, was found dead in his law office. He had been missed for more than a week, and a search revealed his decomposed remains in a room in the rear of his office.

At the anniversary meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston, a movement was started and a committee named for the organization of an international council of religion.

A large force of police raided and captured the fort set up by Captain Streeter, the Chicago squatter, on a strip of land washed up by Lake Michigan in front of Chicago.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterians adjourned after the appointment of a committee to raise a twentieth century million-dollar fund.

The Methodist General Conference adopted the minority report, which leaves the injunction of card-playing, dancing, etc., in the Book of Discipline.

William J. Gilmore, manager and owner of the Auditorium in Philadelphia, sold out his place and announced his retirement.

Louis Rieger, seventy-three years old, was arrested in Tuscarora township, Pa., while coining counterfeit money.

Brother Andrew, of St. Mary's College, at Belmont, N. C., was killed by a circular saw while sawing wood.

Timothy B. Blackstone, formerly president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, died in Chicago.

Chicago police state that one of two men arrested in Leipzig, Germany, charged with stealing gems valued at \$15,000, is Charles Woodward, with many aliases, known as the "diamond swallower," who, in his notorious career, has stolen half a million dollars' worth of diamonds.

It was reported that the Kentucky Democrats had planned to kidnap in Indiana and take to Kentucky a witness very important in the Goebel assassination case.

Three bank burglars dynamited the South Berwick (Me.) National Bank, but were frightened off by a whistle blown by a woman to attract the police.

Rev. C. W. McCully, acting pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Holyoke, Mass., was dismissed after having confessed indulging in dissipation.

James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullett, the Irish Invincibles who arrived in New York after being released from an Irish prison, were ordered to be deported.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution decorated the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers lying in Trinity Graveyard.

Elaborate arrangements have been made in Louisville for the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans.

The Probate Court in Milwaukee dissolved an injunction issued to prevent Mrs. Mina Olsen from marrying.

Eddie Teabot died in Bridgeport, Conn., from the effects of a blow received in the prize-ring.

Mr. Arthur Rebas, a brother of Miss Ada Rebas, died in Brooklyn.

Ernest Hecht admitted, in Syracuse, N. Y., that he chloroformed Mrs. Louise Foster with her consent and was to commit suicide but his nerve failed him.

Mrs. Henrietta Tucker, wife of ex-Congressman Harry St. George Tucker, died at Lexington, Va., after being operated on for appendicitis.

The Ingrain Carpet Loom Fixers and Weavers' Union decided not to insist upon their recently-made demand in Philadelphia for an increase.

Signor Giuseppe del Puente, the widely known baritone, died suddenly at his home in Philadelphia. Death was due to apoplexy.

Walter Lovett, a mulatto of eighteen, was arrested at Chambersburg on the charge of committing a number of burglaries.

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WAR MAY BE OVER.

FORTS AROUND THE TRANSVAAL CAPITAL ABANDONED.

PRETORIA IS EVACUATED.

British Nearing Transvaal Capital—Expected to March into Town Without Opposition—President Kruger is Said to Have Fled From Transvaal Territory to Lydenburg.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—Pretoria is to fall into British hands without the firing of a shot. It is believed in London that Johannesburg will also yield.

A dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says that Johannesburg has already surrendered, but this is not fully credited in London. The news from the Transvaal capital comes in a dispatch from that place. It says that "all the forces have been dismissed from the forts around Pretoria." British officers, according to the same dispatch, "are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender."

Further light on the situation is shed by the London Daily Mail, which publishes a dispatch from the Earl of Rosslyn, one of its correspondents who was a prisoner at Pretoria, but who, as a civilian, appears to have been released. The dispatch was dated at Pretoria, and said: "Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours, without resistance. Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church Square for the arrival of the British." Burgomaster de Souza, the Earl states, was authorized to receive the British.

The London War Office has made public no dispatch from Lord Roberts as to the present situation at Johannesburg or Pretoria. It is believed in the British capital, however, that there will be no further opposition to the occupation of either city, and that, in the language of one dispatch, "the war is over."

It is rumored in Berlin that Johannesburg has been blown up, but there is no confirmation of this.

Watervalhoven, to which place President Kruger has retired, is 140 miles northeast of Pretoria on the Delagoa Bay railroad. It is near the junction of the Delagoa line with the road to Lydenburg, from which it is 40 miles distant. The latest move of President Kruger therefore seems to indicate a decision to transfer his capital to Lydenburg, as it has been reported he would do. Lydenburg is described as in an almost inaccessible mountainous region and wonderfully well adapted to defense. For some time it has been rumored that the cannon and provisions at Pretoria have been in process of transfer there.

FILIPINOS RUSH TOWN.

Five Americans Killed, Officer and Two Men Missing.

Manila, (By Cable).—On Tuesday night the Filipinos rushed San Miguel, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry.

They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Capt. Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered.

San Miguel is a few miles from Manila. While a band under the escort of troops of the Forty-sixth Infantry was moving from Pang to Silang, within 25 miles of Manila, it was attacked by Ladrones, three of the party being killed.



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