

WANT FIVE MILLIONS

Board of Education Makes Up Its Estimates.

NEW SCHOOLS ARE PLANNED

Committee Would Increase Clerical Force, Pay \$3,000 for an Architect, and Construct a New Normal Institute on Columbia Heights—\$250,000 Asked for Similar Negro School.

After a harmonious session of the board of education lasting five hours, the estimates which will be submitted to Congress at the next session were yesterday approved, and will total between \$4,500,000 and \$4,900,000.

Most of the estimates drawn up by the estimate committee were enlarged, and although Mr. Cox stated at the commencement of the meeting that the former sum would suffice, it is thought by Capt. Oyster that at least a hundred thousand more will be necessary.

The estimates were drawn up by the committee under the impression which is said to have been gained from Building Inspector Ashford, that the cost of each room in a new school building would be \$6,000, but this was thought to be insufficient by Dr. Chandler and the board, which allowed \$8,000 for each room.

Clerical Force Small.

Mr. Cox, chairman of the estimate committee, in the preamble to his report said that the clerical force in the schools was insufficient, and he called particular attention to those suggestions which asked for an increase.

He also called attention to the fact that several new school buildings were necessary, and made recommendations to that effect, excepting industrial schools, for which he said a new plan was being formulated.

That the schools must have an architect, was also decided by the board, who also asked for an increase in the salaries, and the number of books.

Mrs. Terrell brought out the point that some of the text books in use now are un-usable in places in the hands of pupils, from a sanitary and moral standpoint, due to writing on them.

Capt. Oyster objected to having the police as attendants, asserting that that was already taxed to its limit, and a provision was made for attendance officers.

Among the largest appropriations asked are \$3,000 for an architect; \$1,400 for stenographer and clerk to the superintendent; \$1,200 for examiners in the white schools; for additional repairs to the schools, \$103,000; for plumbing, \$85,000; for furniture, \$23,000.

Various Other Provisions.

Provision for horses and carriages for the assistant superintendent of schools and for the head of the janitors was also made; for Teachers Institute, \$1,500; for playgrounds, \$4,500; for gardens, \$2,000; for text books, \$75,000; for compensation of counsel, \$1,200; for equipment of the McKinley Manual Training School, \$85,000; for construction of a new normal and model school on Columbia Heights, \$200,000; for a negro normal school, including grounds, \$200,000; for a twelve-room gymnasium in the fourth division, \$200,000; building and repairs to Central High School, \$80,000; extension and completion of the plans for the McKinley Manual Training School, \$100,000; for four-room addition to the Monroe School, \$24,000; for school in Cleveland Park, \$75,000; for retitting the Franklin School building, \$35,000; for twelve-room school in third-division, to take the place of the Garfield School, \$25,000.

It was remarked at the meeting that of the seven schools appropriated for last year, not one was under way, and that the plans for only two had been drawn up, and that only two buildings of those appropriated the year before had been erected.

Dr. Chancelor stated to the board that there were twenty-four more high-school classes this year than last. An addition clause to the Western High School is also recommended, to cost not more than \$72,000. Last year's estimates were \$3,722,000 asked for, and \$2,442,000 received.

GREATER HEAT, LESS FUEL.

Protector Rapidly Rises in Favor of Washington Citizens.

Officials of the Fuel Protector Company, of Detroit, are now conducting a vigorous sales campaign in Washington, and report that their product is being adopted by many proprietors of large establishments and apartment houses.

The device, which the company manufactures, is said to regulate the fire, increase the heat, and to save fuel. This claim is endorsed by its users in all sections of the world. It was invented in 1904 by Jeremiah Green, of Jackson, Mich., who, after having the apparatus tested by heat experts of the University of Michigan with successful results, decided to place the fuel protector on the market.

In a recent 24-hour test on a large hot water heater, it was found that 25 per cent of the fuel had been saved, and much better results secured.

Celtic Culture in History.

Next Wednesday evening, October 9, the Gaelic Society of Washington will inaugurate its winter season with an open meeting at Carroll Institute Hall. Rev. Dr. T. J. Shanahan, of the chair of church history at the Catholic University, will deliver a lecture on "The world's debt to the Celt," a subject upon which the doctor is particularly at home from his intimate study of early Irish and European Celtic culture.

As the lecturer is well known as a profound scholar and graceful writer, those who attend may be assured of an intellectual treat. There will also be a rendition of favorite old Gaelic melodies, both vocal and instrumental, by expert talent, and a short Gaelic address by one of the most fluent masters of the language. Admission will be free. The public is cordially invited, with the promise of a pleasurable evening.

Nurses Join Charity Ranks.

Five members of the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia have asked for tickets of admission to the training class for charity workers, conducted by the Associated Charities, at 811 G street.

In announcing the issuance of these tickets, Charles F. Weller, secretary, reports that there is room for a limited number of other persons who may be interested, and that tickets of admission may be had on application without charge. The second meeting of the class will be held next Tuesday, from 10 to 11 o'clock, when Miss Isabel L. Strong, the recently-appointed superintendent of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, will describe the work of that organization.

Assembly to Ratify Treaty.

A constitutional assembly has been called in San Domingo for October 20. The object is to incorporate into the constitution the recent treaty with the United States.

TO-DAY COOL AND FAIR.

Weather Bureau Promises a Clear, Crisp October Day.

To-day, according to the prognosis of the weather man, will be an ideal fall day, bright and exhilarating, with a genial October sun and a range of temperature from 60 to 70 degrees. No clouds will mar the brightness, or, at least, there will be just enough of them to lend beauty to the harvest skies. There will be a fresh breeze, that will make deep breathing involuntary.

Such a day will undoubtedly thrill the streets and parks, and the Zoo—that mosaic of the Sunday afternoon strollers—will undoubtedly be crowded. The fall influx is almost complete, and the vast increase in population of this city of transients is apparent.

This year's Indian summer will come later than usual, and, according to the Weather Bureau, will be of shorter duration than in other years. The kite flights at Mount Weather, Va., conducted by the Weather Bureau during the past few days, have shown the beginning of the stronger turbulent circulation of winter.

The temperature yesterday afternoon above the free air above the station was four degrees above freezing, with a strong west wind. On October 3, an altitude of slightly over 23,000 feet was reached, at which point a temperature of five degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, was recorded.

This promises a continuance of cool weather, although the forecast for Monday is fair and warmer.

ALLEGED UNJUST RATES.

Western Creameries Charge a Conspiracy Among Railroads.

Railroads of the Middle West are charged with conspiring to ruin creamery interests to seven States and Territories in a complaint filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. The action is alleged to have been taken in retaliation for a similar complaint charging unjust rates, which was filed by several of the creameries some time ago.

It is held that business aggregating \$14,000,000 annually, besides millions of dollars worth of equipment, will be ruined because of the conspiracy. The complaint also alleges that, in order that the railroads might complete, competitors are not included in the new tariff districts.

The chief complaints are the Fairmont Creamery Company, Beatrice Creamery Company, and other establishments of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and South Dakota, collectively producing more than 60,000,000 pounds of butter annually.

Complaint charges that the railroads agreed upon an increase of rates for transporting cream amounting to from 66 to 140 per cent. This increase was announced to go into effect on September 1. The creameries were granted an injunction in the United States Circuit Court north of October 3, restraining the roads from applying the new schedule.

Further hearing was set for this date on the question of continuing the restraining order until the commission investigates the charges.

BANK CLERKS HOLD SESSION.

Programme for Year Includes Lectures, Debates, and Smokers.

Combining business and pleasure, the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Banking held its initial meeting of the year in its club rooms, 1214 P street, last night.

The programme for the coming year, as announced by W. McK. Stowell, president, includes a course of lectures on "Practical Banking," by Prof. Henry Parker Willis, of George Washington University; a number of debates, one of which is to be held with the Baltimore Chapter; several smokers, and a banquet.

The following committees were appointed: Ways and means—L. M. Gillman, chairman; house committee—John Poole, chairman; debate committee—E. V. Haines, chairman, and programme committee—E. P. Wilson, chairman.

A report of the proceedings of the annual convention in Detroit, August 22, 23, and 24, was given. A. Waller Morton, of Baltimore, president of the American Institute of Banking, addressed the meeting on the work of the coming year.

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SEARCHES FOR LOST HUSBAND.

Charlotteville Woman Enlists Aid of Police to Find Spouse.

The police have been requested to locate Henry A. W. Hartnagle, forty-seven years old, formerly engaged as a wholesale liquor dealer at Charlottesville, Va., who is said to have started in this city several years ago, but has not been heard of since that time.

The request was made by the wife, a handsome young woman, some years his junior, who called at police headquarters last night to see Capt. Boardman. Mrs. Hartnagle stated that her husband had conducted a wholesale liquor business at Charlottesville for several years, but only recently had been forced to give it up because of the local option laws.

On September 23 he went to Orange, Va., where he bought a grocery store, with the intention of following that business, and several days afterward started on his city trip, but she has not seen him since. Mrs. Hartnagle told the police that when she last saw her husband he had in his possession several hundred dollars and two valuable diamond rings.

AMERICANS WANT STEAMER.

State Department Asks Argentina to Recover Ship.

Acting Secretary Ade, of the State Department, received advice yesterday from Mr. Wilson, the American minister at Buenos Ayres, that he had requested the government of Argentina to take the necessary steps to recover the steamer La Palma, belonging to an American citizen, which had been seized by the revolutionists in the province of Corrientes.

The revolutionists are making considerable headway, according to Minister Wilson, but their activity has thus far been confined to one province. Several battles have occurred between the government forces and the revolutionists, and the situation is declared by Minister Wilson to be rather serious. The revolutionary army has seized two boats belonging to Italian subjects.

Washington Boys as Composers.

Donald McLellan wrote the words and Charles B. Bartlett and William D. Lamborne the music for "Mark Twain," a catchy song that is being sung by Mr. Mayne in "The Follies of 1907" at Boston this week. The composers are all Washington boys.

Our New Fall Suitings

—were never more attractive than this season, and our prices are the lowest consistent with finest fabrics and quality tailoring.

Your invitation is invited.

E. H. Snyder & Co., Tailors,

4111 PENNA. AVENUE N. W.

SALOONS FEEL SAFE

Local Liquor Dealers Don't Fear Hostile Legislation.

EXPECT PROHIBITION BILL

Anticipate that While Congress Will Take the Subject Up, the Interest Shown Will Be Lukewarm—Temperance People Declare Usual Fight Will Be Waged on Licenses.

That there is little danger of the enactment of a law making the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia prohibitory is the attitude taken by the officials of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association here, according to Hugh Harvey, president of that organization, and an official of the National Liquor Dealers' League.

"It is almost certain," said Mr. Harvey yesterday, "that there will be introduced during the coming session a bill similar to the Webber bill, but I do not believe there is any chance of the survival of such a bill.

"In the first place, Congressmen are beginning to realize that their constituents, in places far remote from Washington, are not persons to pass upon the needs and wants of the District, and they are getting to the point that they are willing to give the local citizens more of a hearing than they have in the past.

"We anticipate that the bill will be introduced by either a representative from Alabama or Georgia, where prohibitionists have won a victory, but such a bill would be so distasteful to the majority of the citizens in Washington that it will stand little show.

"It is a fact that A. Perley Baker, superintendent of the Ohio branch of the Temperance League, is in Washington and that he is at the head of the temperance fight here, but I, for one, do not anticipate the fight will be at all strenuous, for the simple reason that it is an injustice to the people of Washington to believe that persons in the State of California should attempt, by intimidation of their Congressmen, to regulate the laws governing this District."

Dennis Mullaney, probably one of the best known men in the liquor traffic in the Capital, is of the opinion that the only way a law could be passed making prohibition possible in the District would be to have it attached as a rider to an appropriation bill.

"Lots of the members of Congress are moral reformed," said Mullaney. "They come here and vote against the dictates of their own conscience because of the agitation of disinterested persons, who know nothing about the situation in Columbia, and who have never been in retirement in case they do not."

Other persons interested in the question cite Georgia and other prohibition States as examples that prohibition does not prohibit.

It is declared that in Georgia, a \$500 license permits the sale of liquor in clubs and that the school funds suffer because of the curtailment of the revenues produced from the saloon business.

Mrs. Clifton Smith, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, does not know whether a plan of campaign has been mapped out for the prosecution of the fight against the sale of liquor in the District.

"I do know," said Mrs. Smith, "that there are three or four Representatives and a Senator or two who will introduce prohibition bills during the coming session."

"After these bills are introduced the temperance organizations will see to it that the members of Congress do not forget about them. Washington is the ideal place to win such a fight, for it would mean that within a few years the liquor business would be ended in practically every part of the country."

Suggests Local Option.

It is understood in some quarters that Mr. Baker will not seek this year a blanket prohibition law, but will attempt the passage of a law providing for elective local option, as is practiced in many of the "dry" districts in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.

According to the report of the Census Bureau, there were 22,900 arrests made during the year 1906, and of these 6,946 were for drunkenness.

Although there are twenty-three cities in the country that have more saloons than Washington, there were only two of them had more arrests for drunkenness.

HITCHCOCK DENIES REPORT.

Did Not Advise Alabama Republicans How to Vote.

Regarding a dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., that leading Republicans from that State have received letters from First Assistant Postmaster General F. H. Hitchcock, urging that the Alabama delegation to the Republican National Convention be instructed for President Roosevelt, Mr. Hitchcock made the following statement:

"I have never sent a letter to the Republicans of Alabama, or any other Southern State, making any suggestions as to their vote in regard to the Presidential nomination. The Republicans of Alabama and of the South generally are fully qualified to decide for themselves what course to pursue in this matter. There is no justification for the statement in the dispatch from Birmingham."

PANIC WHEN STAGE FALLS.

Fire Breaks Out in Debris and Lives of Five Hundred Endangered.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 5.—During a big Republican rally to-night, the main floor of the Auditorium collapsed with a crash, carrying down the crowd of nearly 500 men in a heap. The kerosene lamps fell into the wreckage, setting it on fire. A frantic struggle ensued, during which men fought each other in their panic.

The struggling mass of humanity was wedged into the collar in such a way that none could escape. The fire department and police were summoned, and a bucket brigade extinguished the fire, preventing a terrible holocaust. Firemen and police started the rescue work, but scarcely one man escaped without cuts, bruises, or burns. Two men were seriously, and probably fatally, hurt.

MARTIN CONVICTED OF FRAUD.

Found Guilty in Connection with Store Cotton Company Case.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—Frank C. Martin has been found guilty on the charge of fraud in connection with the Store Cotton Company case.

The maximum penalty for the offense of which the prisoner was convicted is a \$33,000 fine and six years' imprisonment.

Jamestown visitors are arriving daily and looking for furnished rooms. An ad in the Herald will get them. The Herald has the largest circulation at Norfolk and Jamestown of any Washington paper.

CONVICT CRIES FRAUD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

Inspectors Get Busy.

With this information at hand, the inspectors went to Louisville in an effort to locate "Henderson."

Being unable to do so they returned to Frankfort, where J. H. Henderson, the convict, finally admitted to them that he was the Henry Henderson who took the examination by which Hocker is alleged to have profited.

Again going to Louisville the inspectors put White and Hocker through an examination. Hocker denied the whole story absolutely, despite the indisputable evidence shown in the handwriting of the examination papers. White, on the other hand, stated that he had executed jurats on the applications of Henderson and Hocker. He recalled that once Henderson had brought an application to him for examination, White affixed his seal as a notary public and then noticed Henderson's name was in lead pencil. He requested Henderson to write it in ink, and during a brief absence from the room Henderson marked the signature and asked permission to be allowed to take the legally stamped paper with him in order that a correct copy might be made on another blank.

White consented, and now remembers that Henderson never returned the application, which was, of course, used. After further investigation the inspectors became convinced of White's entire innocence in the affair. It seems that White and Henderson were students together at the Howard University Law School in this city. After his graduation White went to Louisville and entered into the practice of law, meeting with much success. His standing in Louisville was found by the inspectors to be clearly established, prominent members of the bar and Collector of Customs Deering vouching for him. When Henderson was graduated he went to New York, and shortly afterward landed in Sing Sing for a seven-year term.

Goes to Louisville.

Upon its expiration he went to Louisville, and White, who knew nothing of his criminal record, remembering him only as a fellow-student, helped him in many ways. Henderson finally got in a difficulty in Louisville and White was called as a witness. White in the meantime had become suspicious. He wrote friends in Washington, and through them learned of Henderson's record. He declined to go on his bail, and gave the police all the information he had concerning Henderson, who was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary in an effort to revenge Henderson's method of prosecution of the manner in which he had secured an appointment for Hocker, bringing in White's name.

Hocker, who had been holding a position in the service, was removed by the Civil Service Commission. The statutes of limitation will prevent the prosecution of Henderson in the examination, but a case of perjury may be made out against him.

Even this may not be, as samples of his handwriting were procured by the investigation and the question of their admissibility as evidence arises. The case is in the hands of District Attorney Du Relle, of the Western Kentucky district, for prosecution.

GAY NIGHT FOR KNIGHTS.

Merry Revel of Members of Order of the Alhambra.

Knights of Columbus Temple Hall was last night the scene of a merry revel, the occasion being the gathering of the faithful nobles of Alcantara Caravan, No. 12, Order of the Alhambra, a side order of the Knights of Columbus.

There was a short business meeting, and two delegates were elected to attend the next meeting of the order, which will be held on Friday, October 10. Then every one adjourned to the banquet hall.

Members were penalized for looking serious of telling a story more than a week old. The festivities ended at midnight.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

MAJ. CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY, Coast Artillery Corps, to command Fort Barnabas, also of artillery district of Pensacola.

REVEREND WILIAM J. HANCOCK, infantry, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, transferred to Hospital Corps as private to general hospital, Washington, for duty with the 1st Cavalry, Fort Belknap, Montana.

REVEREND GEORGE GEORGE FLOCK, from Seattle to Fort E. A. Mendenhall, Alaska.

MASTER GUNNER HUGO A. VEBBERCK, Coast Artillery Corps, transferred to the 1st Cavalry, Fort Belknap, Montana, for duty with the 1st Cavalry, Fort Belknap, Montana.

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FOR "LIAR'S" BENEFIT

Tillman's Piano Intended to Soothe Ananias Club.

CHANDLER EXPOSES SECRET

Declares that South Carolina Senator Tillman Was Not Trying to Avoid Scandal, but, Being Invited to Greet Association's Members, He Was Asked to Bring Instrument Along.

That mahogany piano which Senator Tillman stored in the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, in H street, at the urgent request of ex-Senator William E. Chandler, was not placed there because warehouses in Washington were scarce, but to furnish music at the meetings of the Ananias Club, of which the distinguished statesmen are both charter members.

Senator Chandler, who threw up his chairmanship on the commission the day because the President appointed to its membership an attorney who had long practiced before it, yesterday brought the secret back to the Capital with him.

Senator Tillman was not trying to eke out his meager salary of \$7,500 as an United States Senator and his annual velvet of \$50,000 as a Chattanooga lightning-change artist by saving storage bills. Far from it.

He sent his piano to the dreary, cold-blooded business rooms of the H street temple of large salaries and little labor as Orpheus might have trundled his silver lyre to some Olympic mass meeting.

Lays Bare Secrets.

Mr. Chandler, who is an ex-member of everything except the Ananias Club, has laid bare the secrets of anti-administration musical circles by divulging the hitherto unexpected fact that at meetings of those distinguished men promoted to the front rank of public life by the publicity, as it is termed, of the White House route, they invariably amuse themselves by rapturous strains of lyrical delight from the soft-toned harpsichord of the mahogany piano of the pitchfork statesman from South Carolina.

Ex-Senator Chandler returned to Washington to find the riddle of how Senator Tillman's piano became a guest in the front drawing-rooms of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission one of the burning questions of Indian summer days.

Ex-Senator Smiles.

He smiled an inscrutable smile when the matter was broached to him yesterday. In fact, it was easy to see that the reporter's reminder came to him with the soothing influence of an unanticipated pleasure—like a man experiences when he bites into an unexpectedly hot potato.

"Now, the real reason why Senator Tillman's piano resided in the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission," said he, "is primarily to be found in the fact that Senator Tillman was invited to attend the meetings of the Ananias Club. Arrangements were made to have the sessions in the Claims Commission parlors, and Tillman was invited to bring his piano along to furnish the music and to play a waltz or a banjo, he would have brought the banjo. That is all. Tillman is a pianist of rare skill—and he brought the piano."

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1907—8 p. m.