

NEVER INSANE

Thaw's Wife Startles Court by Bold Assertion.

GUNNING FOR WHITE

Declares Husband Told Her His Mind Was Sound.

HE THREATENED HER LIFE

Girl Who Twice Laid Bare Her Fateful Story on the Witness Stand to Save the Wealthy Pittsburger from the Electric Chair Turns Against Him and Is Chief Witness for Authorities, Hoping to Keep Him in Confinement. Fears Her Revelations to Court Will Result Disastrously to Her.

White Plains, N. Y., July 15.—That Harry Thaw was not insane when he killed Stanford White on the roof garden at Madison Square was the startling piece of information volunteered to-day by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at the hearing at which her husband hopes to obtain his release from the Matteawan Asylum.

She told the court that Thaw had confided to her that he was "gunning for his man" for two days before the killing, and that once he missed him by only two minutes.

This belated evidence is said to have been in the hands of the New York State authorities since the first trial of Thaw, but, try as he did, District Attorney Jerome was unable to get it before the jury.

It was a "privileged" question between man and wife at the two murder trials, and Thaw's counsel prevented it from being asked. Now, however, that it has been spread upon the records, as in a civil proceeding, as the insanity hearing has been stamped, there are no "privileged" questions as to man and wife.

He Threatened Her Life. Mrs. Thaw, who twice bare her life story to save her husband from the electric chair, also told the court of his threat to kill her.

"When I got out of here I suppose I'll have to shoot you next," were the words she quoted Harry Thaw as having said on the occasion of one of her visits to him while he was a prisoner in the asylum.

Mrs. Thaw gave this testimony with all the appearances of reluctance, yet the reluctance was not prompted by a saving consideration of her husband's present interests.

When Justice Mills admonished her that under the law she must answer the questions put to her by counsel for the State she broke forth passionately, that she feared the consequences of an answer and declared that she would incur the undying hate and enmity of her husband if forced to tell what the lawyers had asked her.

Thaw and his counsel were not unprepared for this move. Immediately after Evelyn Thaw had voiced the quotation which might have appeared in her eyes damaging to the case of her husband, Mr. Morschauer, counsel for Thaw, had the witness identify four letters which Thaw pulled out of his pocket. They were written by her to him since his imprisonment after the shooting of Stanford White. These, marked for identification before the court, will tell the unfavorable presumption of Evelyn Thaw's testimony to tatters when they are submitted in evidence, said the counsel to the State.

Evelyn Thaw's appearance followed immediately upon the opening of the afternoon session of the court.

Court Room Jammed. The room was jammed with an eager audience, largely of women, in anticipation of her coming.

When her name was called she made her way to the witness stand. The young woman sat and fanned herself with a big palm leaf while Attorney Morschauer took exception to the justice's ruling admitting in evidence the wife's conversation with her husband, a conversation which Thaw's attorney had characterized as "privileged" and nonadmissible.

"At the time you saw Harry K. Thaw in the dining-room of the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, when Daniel O'Reilly, his counsel, was present, and shortly after Thaw's commitment to that institution, did you hear Harry Thaw say, 'When I get out of here I shall have to kill you?'" was the question that Deputy Attorney General Clarke put to her.

Mrs. Thaw turned to Justice Mills with her mouth puckered in seeming perplexity.

"Now, have I got to answer that question?" she asked him.

The presiding judge advised the witness that she would have to answer unless she cared to take the exemption allowed

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WEATHER FORECAST

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Partly cloudy; local showers to-day. To-morrow fair; light to moderate south and southwest winds.

HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC 1—Evelyn Nesbit Turns Against Thaw. 1—Eight Killed in Building Collapse. 1—Troops Fire on Rioting Strikers. 1—Gov. Fort Scores Tariff Makers. 1—3,000 Tin Finishers on Strike.

LOCAL. 1—Big Bond Issue for Panama. 1—Citizens Approve Open Park Plan. 1—Wild Man Is Arrested. 4—Taft May Win Dividend Tax Fight. 7—Citizens Score One-man Rule. 12—School Board Exonerates Bruce.

TAFT TRANSFERS CONTROL

Places Porto Rico Under Bureau of Insular Affairs.

President Taft signed an order yesterday transferring the administration of the island of Porto Rico from the Interior Department to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The transfer is the first step in the reorganization of the system of administering the insular government. It is Mr. Taft's idea to have all the insular possessions under the control of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

EIGHT LIVES LOST AS WALLS CRASH

Philadelphia Building Collapses at Noon Hour.

SCORES BADLY INJURED

Believed Several Victims in Hospitals Will Die.

All of the Dead Were Laborers Working on Repairs, but Many Persons Passing at the Time of the Accident Were Caught Under the Falling Brick and Splinters, or Struck by Flying Missiles.

Philadelphia, July 15.—While hundreds of persons were hurrying back to their work after the lunch hour to-day, the five-story building at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Market streets collapsed, killing eight persons and injuring twenty-eight others.

All the dead were men who had been working on the building, which was undergoing repairs. Among the injured, who were taken to hospitals, were a number who had been walking on the sidewalk and were caught beneath the bricks, mortar, and timber.

Three of them were women, whose first realization of danger came when the tons of weight fell clattering about and upon them. Perhaps a score of persons who were struck by pieces of debris were treated upon the spot and their names were not recorded.

Beam Broke Supports. There were various rumors as to the cause of the accident, but the one most generally accepted was that the collapse was caused by the swinging of a heavy iron beam against the wooden braces which supported the upper stories of the building.

For several weeks the building has been undergoing repairs to be put in preparation for the United Gas Improvement Company, which intended to use it for show purposes.

Three upper stories were supported by wooden timbers until the iron substructure should be put in place. It was in raising one of the iron beams that the wooden supports were knocked away.

For blocks around the crash was heard. Where the tall building had stood was a heap of debris from beneath which came cries and pleas for aid.

Heroic Rescues Made. There was a general rush toward the spot, and scores of men and boys climbed upon the heap and began tugging at boards and beams.

One by one the dead and injured were carried out to ambulances and hurried to the hospitals and the morgue.

Not all the heroes were among the rescuers. There were men beneath the rubble who showed remarkable fortitude and courage. One whose leg was caught under a heavy beam saw a fellow-victim unconscious and in a more serious condition. The man, whose leg was broken, called to the workmen, directing their efforts toward the other, who was more seriously injured. Then for half an hour he talked with those who were burrowing through the tangled mass of wood and iron until he was rescued.

The first body was removed about an hour after the crash. By 3 o'clock five bodies had been taken to the morgue. The others were caught on the lower part of the building and were not taken out until late.

Five men were discovered back of a brick wall near the rear of the building. They were stoned, but not seriously hurt.

One of the first ambulances from Jefferson Hospital brought a tank of oxygen. This was pumped into the dust-filled ruins where the injured lay to stimulate life until they could be dug out.

List of the Dead. The dead are: JOHN GREEN, a negro. ALFRED DAVIS, a negro laborer, eighteen years old. SIGMUND LANSBERG, a carpenter, twenty-six years old. CHRIS LARSEN, a carpenter, forty-three years old. PETER PRITZ, a carpenter, forty-three years old. PAUL HENNING, a cooper, forty-five years old. ALBIN ARBIST, a sign, twenty-six years old. One unidentified white man.

J. H. Small & Sons, Jewelers, 14th and G sts., Washington; Walcott, Astoria and 115 Broadway, New York.

BIG BOND ISSUE

Conferees Agree to Aid Panama Canal.

DEFICIT CAUSES STEP

Decision Is Reached by Taft, Payne, and Aldrich.

MAY REACH \$397,000,000

Urgent Measure Settled at White House Luncheon—Secretary MacVeagh There to Explain Treasury's Need of Money—Object Not to Meet Construction Demands, but to Effect Earlier Payments. Cardinal Gibbons Present at White House Luncheon, but Does Not Take Part in the Discussion.

As a result of a conference held at the White House yesterday, the tariff bill conferees will write into the tariff measure a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds for the construction of the Panama Canal to an amount equivalent to the total cost of canal construction.

Col. Goethalk, the chief engineer of the canal, has estimated that the limit of cost for the building of the great waterway will be \$397,000,000, and, under the authority to be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, bonds to that amount may be issued by the Secretary at his discretion.

The decision to provide for the bond issue was the outcome of a discussion of the subject at a luncheon at which President Taft was host. Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee; Representative Payne, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Norton were present.

Cardinal Gibbons Present. Cardinal Gibbons happened to be a luncheon guest, but did not participate in the conference. The question considered was made acute by the condition of the Treasury, of which Mr. MacVeagh was able to give full information.

The working balance of the Treasury is dwindling, and a deficit is threatened. It was with this state of affairs in mind that the Ways and Means Committee in drafting the tariff bill inserted a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, which amount was realized to be paid into the general fund of the Treasury to take the place of an equal amount paid for the property of the New Panama Canal Company, under the canal construction act of June 28, 1902.

The Senate Committee on Finance struck this provision out of the House bill, the committee members being impressed with the idea that it would be better policy to provide means for reimbursing the Treasury through legislation in the proposed general currency law, which is to be brought before Congress at its next session.

The whole subject was thrashed out at the White House yesterday on the basis of the necessity for furnishing some relief to the Treasury, and as a result Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne agreed to draw a substitute to the House bill provision so as to provide authority for the issue of bonds to the amount of the complete cost of Panama Canal construction.

The details of the bond issue plan have not been worked out. To-day estimates of the amount of money that will be needed to complete the construction of the canal will be presented to the President and the Cabinet at their regular meeting.

Working on Estimates. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Norton, who is working on the estimates, will go to New York soon to discuss the matter with financiers, and it is not likely that the program contemplated will be put into final shape until after his return. The amount of interest which the bonds will draw has not been fixed, and no decision has been reached as to the length of time the bonds are to run.

In order to prevent misunderstanding, it must be borne in mind that the provision to be inserted in the tariff bill by the conferees will be in the nature of a statute extending the limit of the amount of bonds that may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain money for the construction of the Panama Canal. Under the previous authority for a Panama Canal bond issue the Secretary of the Treasury was permitted to issue canal bonds up to the amount of \$10,000,000.

The new provision will make it plain that this authority to issue \$397,000,000

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54,498 MORE

lines of paid advertising were printed in THE WASHINGTON HERALD in June, 1909, than in June, 1908. The merchant, banker, and real estate operator know that THE WASHINGTON HERALD is growing with Washington; that it is young, virile, and the embodiment of the Washington spirit, and that its circulation is the greatest ever possessed by a morning paper in the District of Columbia. It is supreme in the morning field—absolutely supreme.

Week-end Excursions. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Deer Park, Oakland, Mountain Lake Park, and return. \$3.50 Berkeley Springs and return. Secure detailed information at Baltimore and Ohio ticket offices.

Popular Excursions Sunday, July 18, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 31 to Frederick, Keedysville (Antietam), Hagerstown, and return. Special train leaves Washington 8 a. m., returning same day.

SLEMP MAKES FORTUNE.

He and Brother Secure Nearly Half Million in Coal Deal. Representative Bascom Slemp, of the Ninth Virginia district, and his brother have cleaned up between \$300,000 and \$400,000 in a Kentucky coal land deal which has just been closed.

The Slemps have been acquiring coal and timber properties in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia for years. They are the owners of some valuable properties in those States. Recently a company was formed which took over their Kentucky holdings, the deal netting the Virginia Representative and his brother nearly \$500,000 profit. The Slemps are still large holders of Virginia mineral and timber properties.

WHEAT JUMPS AGAIN.

Patten Sells About 200,000 Bushels at the Top Price. Chicago, July 15.—Wheat traders on the board of trade were greatly excited to-day.

After the phenomenal rise of 7 cents in the price of July yesterday on the covering of perhaps 1,000,000 bushels by bearish short interests, first trades to-day showed July at \$1.28 and \$1.23. This figure was 2 cents over the extreme high point of yesterday and 9 cents over the closing of the day before.

James A. Patten sold about 200,000 bushels of July wheat around top prices to check the run. A few minutes later the July price worked back to \$1.27. Later the price was \$1.23.

TWO DIE AS LAUNCH BURNS.

Girl Leaps Overboard and Young Man Drowns Trying to Save Her. Urbana, Va., July 15.—Two deaths and many injuries in the result of the burning of a gasoline launch in the Rappahannock River early this morning.

The launch contained a pleasure party consisting of three young people, young men and Miss Jeannette of West Point, leaped overboard in flight and was drowned.

Clarence Gray, of Saluda, went to the rescue of the girl and lost his own life. The other members of the party were saved, although several were badly burned.

Exactly how the boat came to take fire is not known. Women and girls became hysterical and several of them leaped overboard, following the example of Miss Dudley, who lost her life.

Searching parties have been out all day in an effort to recover the bodies of Miss Dudley and Gray.

BRYAN SCOFFS REFORM PLAN.

Believes Democrats and Republicans Should Save Own Party First. Lincoln, Neb., July 15.—William J. Bryan takes no stock in the suggestion that the reformers in the two old parties should organize a new party.

"Stay in your own party and reform it," is the Bryan plan. Mr. Bryan discusses the question at length in this week's issue of his Commoner, saying in part: "The advocates of a new party suggest that the reform element of the Democratic party and the reform element of the Republican party join together in the formation of a new party.

"That is not practicable at the present time. The reformer, if he is a real reformer, wants to see his reforms carried out. He is so much interested in seeing them carried out that he will work in the party where he thinks he can work to the best advantage.

"Let the Democratic reformers fight for the control of the party, and let the Republican reformer fight for the control of the Republican party."

DIES FROM HEAT.

Mercury Goes to 98, and the Suffering Is Intense. Plainfield, N. J., July 15.—The terrific heat continues. The mercury reached 98 to-day.

Michael McGarry, of Abington, fell dead in the hay field from sunstroke. William La Chappelle and Frank Tadue, French Canadian wood choppers, fell while at work, and both are near death. In the large cotton mills at Danielson, Grosvonordale, and Moosup the floors had to be continually sprinkled with water to make life inside possible. Vegetation is suffering greatly.

COAL MINERS BACK AT WORK.

Returns to Jobs Pending Investigation of the Differences. Pittsburg, July 15.—Eighteen thousand coal miners employed by the Pittsburg Coal Company went on a strike here to-day, as per schedule, in spite of the request of National President Thomas M. Lewis.

The strike was short lived, however, as at 6 o'clock this evening the men were ordered back to work pending negotiations. It is a victory complete for National President Lewis over the officers of the Pittsburg district, for it is further announced that all negotiations will be conducted by Lewis, who will reach here to-morrow.

President Francis Peehan, of the Pittsburg district, the personal enemy of National President Lewis, has been ignored completely in the deal, and it is all employees to-night that Peehan may tender his resignation.

Father Tyrrell Dead.

London, July 15.—Father Tyrrell, the celebrated modernist, died to-day at Storrington.

Dreyfus Hatred Displayed. Nimes, France, July 15.—The mobment excited here to Bernard Lazare, first defender of Alfred Dreyfus, was demolished last night with a hammer.

Beautiful Clusters for Ferns, \$2. Fresh flowers. Blackstone, 14th and H.

Baltimore and Return, \$1.25. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Every Saturday and Sunday. All trains, both ways, both days, except Royal Limited. City offices, 1417 E st. and 619 Pa. ave.

TWO TO WALK PLANK.

Fowler and Cooper May Lose Committee Berths. While Speaker Cannon has made no formal announcement of the fact, it is known that it is his intention to name Representative Vreeland, of New York, as chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to succeed Representative Fowler, of New Jersey. This is one of two important changes that will be made in the chairmanship of House committees.

Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, will be succeeded as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs by Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania. Fowler and Cooper have been insurgents against the Cannon organization in the House for many years.

Cooper will be displaced from his chairmanship because of his activity in opposition to the adoption of the House rules at the beginning of the current session. Fowler was identified with the fight against the rules, but the Speaker's displeasure with him dates back farther.

BEST AEROPLANE FEAT.

French Novice Covers Thirty-six Miles in Hour and Seven Minutes. Paris, July 15.—M. Paulhan, a novice in aviation, to-day made a remarkable flight at Douai with a Voisin bi-plane. He circled twenty-six times around the Aerodrome, covering officially actually thirty-six miles in an hour, seven minutes, and nineteen seconds. He only stopped because his petrol was exhausted.

This is the French bi-plane record. Paulhan never made a flight until three weeks ago.

FIRE ON STRIKERS TO CHECK RIOTING

Hundreds Injured in Many Clashes Around Pittsburg.

Arrival of Constabulary Signal for Renewed Trouble, and Outbreaks Come Rapidly—Many of the Injured Carried Away by Friends, and the Number of Victims Is Not Known.

Pittsburg, July 15.—This was a day of bloodshed and rioting at the plants of the Pressed Steel Car Company around Pittsburg, where 5,000 men are on a strike.

The foreign element, which comprises the main body of the strikers, saw only red when confronted this morning with the uniforms of the mounted State constables, and they attacked the officers.

The battle was long and bloody. Backed by 300 deputy sheriffs armed with riot guns and by about 500 special officers, the State constabulary of Pennsylvania at noon to-day began the hardest fight. Back and forth across the town they fought, riding down strikers everywhere.

The mounted State constabulary had a bitter fight to-night with a mob of several thousand people. Trooper Selmer Jutsen is in the Ohio Valley Hospital and it is estimated that fifty of the mob were badly injured by the troops. Jutsen was knocked from his horse by a thrown rock and his horse, stumbling, fell and rolled on him.

Troops Fired on Mob. The strikers gathered near the troopers' barracks, began stoning them, and when the horsemen, fifty strong, began to ride them down, the strikers, safe behind piles of ties and other refuse, pelted them unmercifully with stones. The troopers fired several times with blank cartridges, then finally loaded with ball cartridges and fired one volley, and some men in the mob fell.

Like yesterday, it was impossible to give an estimate of the injured, but it was run into hundreds. For more than an hour there was a free-for-all riot all over the town of McKees Rocks. At one time Trooper Fred Frash, of the constabulary, was knocked from his horse by a rock thrown by a striker, and as he climbed back on his horse he pulled his gun and fired over the head of the mob.

This brought but a derisive shout, and more rocks. Frash, reeling in his saddle, now shot into the crowd at close range, and his six fellow-constables did the same thing. There was an answering volley in which the constabulary was shot off, and another was shot through the fleshy part of the arm. The mob, however, began to break ground at this display of real shooting. At least eight of the mob were seen as they were assisted away by the women who had come down out by the keg and barrel on the rear of the mob during the fray.

Greatest Trouble at Noon. It was a few minutes after the noon hour that the big riot occurred. Frash and his gang had their riot with seven hundred strikers at O'Donovan's Bridge, and in the meantime Sheriff Gumbert's men and the rest of the State constabulary were having much trouble in other parts of the town. There was much shooting, and not a few heads broken, but as in all previous cases, the injured strikers were hurried away.

Sheriff Gumbert obtained permission to close all saloons within three miles of the center of the distressed village. This angered the strikers, and about 500 attacked the McKees Rocks brewery, drove off all employees, and, taking possession, began to roll beer out by the keg and barrel. It took fifteen State troopers and fifty deputy sheriffs about forty minutes to oust the rioters.

Thirty mounted constables started to evict the families of the strikers from the company's homes at Preston, just outside the works. A mob of perhaps 1,000 women, many of them bearing torches, gathered in front of their homes and threatened to set the town on fire if they were molested. When the constables phoned to headquarters of the stand taken by the women they were called off.

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MOVEMENT TO OPEN ROCK CREEK PARK IS GIVEN APPROVAL

Plan Given Inspiration by Editorial in The Washington Herald Gets the Indorsement of Capital's Leading Citizens.

PROMINENT MEN COMMEND PROJECT

Commissioners Give Impetus to Proposition and Favor Idea to Make Magnificent Reservation Accessible to Entire Population—Optimism Expressed.

Meeting with the spontaneous approval of the leading citizens of Washington, the editorial printed in THE WASHINGTON HERALD yesterday fired the enthusiasm of those who desire that Rock Creek Park should be the joy of the Nation's Capital.

That this city needs more parks, and that the broad expanse of rolling hills and meadows adjoining the Zoo should be made the people's recreation ground, seems to be the unanimous opinion of Washingtonians.

Men prominent in the commercial, social, official, and religious life of the city acknowledged with appreciation the sentiments advocated by THE WASHINGTON HERALD, and frankly urged the popularization of Rock Creek Park.

Proper steps to make this magnificent reservation accessible to the entire population of Washington are to be taken at once.

Appreciating the trend of opinion, the Commissioners voluntarily gave impetus to the movement, and in separate statements intimated that suitable recommendations would be made to Congress next winter.

The statement that more than half of the population know nothing about Rock Creek Park—considered by many the most beautiful in the world—created comment unfavorable to the so-called pride of Washington.

SENTIMENTS APPLAUDED.

That a street car line should skirt the park, thus bringing the people in close contact with those beauties that may now be appreciated only by owners of automobiles and carriages, seems a point in the editorial that was echoed and magnified by those who were interviewed.

Following a general canvass it was noticed that the predominant sentiment expressed by THE WASHINGTON HERALD and accentuated by citizens, apparently sounds the approach of the realization, "Popularize Rock Creek Park."

Among the indorsements given the sentiments expressed by THE WASHINGTON HERALD's editorial were the following: "I heartily indorse the idea to popularize Rock Creek Park," said Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court of the District. "It is only too true that half of the population of this city, and perhaps more, know of Rock Creek Park only by hearsay. It is one of the most beautiful parks I know of, and should be made accessible to the public by every means."

Bishop Harding, in an interview, declared that Rock Creek Park, if made more accessible to the people, would not only be appreciated, but that the realization of this project would be an advantage that would increase with time for the moral uplift of the poorer classes who cannot afford a summer vacation.

"This movement should be advanced by the entire community." "The governor continued: "For four months the people have been witnessing an exhibition at Washington of a party trying to enact a tariff bill in flat violation of its pledges to the people. If the final result will be a law of that kind, the next election will see the tariff chief issue."

"The action of ten of the great Senators of the Middle West, the very foremost Senators in Congress, in breaking away from the party and refusing to stand for the Senate bill of their party is unique in the political history of the country. It evidences the spirit of independence that is abroad, and foretells the doom of caucus action and dictatorship in matters of politics."

DRIVER SAVES ENGINE CREW.

Fire Apparatus Falls Over Embankment in Georgetown. Responding to an alarm of fire at 207 Wisconsin avenue shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, members of Engine Company No. 1 had a narrow escape from death when the engine was dashed over a twenty-foot embankment at Thirty-fifth and F streets northwest.

Only the heroism of Driver Jake Oliver saved the lives of the engine crew. When in turning the corner his horse whirled and went head long over the mound of earth. Oliver stuck to his post, clinging to the lines with a deathlike grip. As the horses leaped into space he called to the other men to jump.

"They escaped injury. As the rear wheels of the heavy engine left the street Oliver leaped fifteen feet to the ground. He escaped with several bruises and cuts.

NATIONALISTS VICTORS.

Teheran, July 15—9 p. m.—The Nationalists have captured the South Gate and two big guns. The Cossacks have not yet surrendered. They still occupy Gun Square, but Sipahdar has undertaken that if the Cossacks withhold their fire the Nationalists will do the same.

Through Parlor Car to Wheeling, W. Va. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Commencing Saturday, July 17, and continuing until further notice, through parlor car to Wheeling will leave Washington, train No. 35, 9:30 a. m.; returning on train No. 14, arriving at Washington 10:30 p. m.

Summer Tourist Rates via Baltimore & Ohio. On sale daily to Jersey seashore resorts, Adirondack Mountains, Northern New York, New England, Canadian provinces, Nova Scotia, Allegheny Mountain resorts, also to many Western points. If contemplating a rail or water tour for pleasure or recreation, consult agents at 1417 G st., or 619 Penna. ave. They will be helpful to you.