# RANKED THIRD IN POINT OF SERVICE

## Fuller Presided Over Court Twenty-two Years.

### APPOINTED BY CLEVELAND

**Born in Maine in 1833, He Was Educated at Bowdoin College and Harvard Law School—Won Fame and Riches in the Practice of His Profession in Chicago.**

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller will go down in the history of the nation with Marshall and Taney as one of the men who served longest in the great office to which he was called.

Chief Justice Fuller ranked as third in length of service among the illustrious men who have directed the deliberations of the Supreme Court. He served twenty-two years, while Chief Justice Taney served twenty-eight years, and Chief Justice Marshall thirty-four years.

Among the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, Justice Fuller was the eighth, and it is left to the scholars and critics of the future to determine his rank and measure of ability as presiding officer of the tribunal from 1888 to 1910.

When President Cleveland sent his name to the Senate on April 30, 1888, for confirmation as Chief Justice, Mr. Fuller was practically unknown except in the State of his adoption and to members of the legal profession. In Maine, where he was born on February 11, 1833, he had been known as a well-behaved, scholarly lad. He had gone to Bowdoin College, and there won most of the prizes for elocution. He had gone to Harvard Law School for one year.

**Begins Law Practice.**

Finally he blossomed forth as a lawyer and politician of a high-minded sort in his native city of Augusta. He became associate editor on a Democratic paper called the Age, and about the same time was elected president of the city council, and then city solicitor. Soon thereafter he left Maine for the greater opportunities of life in Chicago.

From 1856 to 1888 he lived in Chicago, but attracted little attention outside his immediate circle of friends and associates at the bar until he undertook the defense of Bishop Cheney, on a charge of heresy. His knowledge of ecclesiastical history and procedure astonished those who conducted the case, and his argument of the cause of the bishop before the Supreme Court of Illinois is referred to still as a forensic effort seldom, if ever, surpassed in that court.

He was a delegate to the national conventions of the Democratic party in 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880, and served in the Illinois legislature from 1863 to 1865.

**Quiet but Energetic.**

The Maine boy who had "gone West" accomplished much, notwithstanding his quiet life. He had laid the foundations for a deep understanding of the commercial laws of the country, and along this line he had performed services for clients that were estimated to have netted him an annual income of $30,000. These accomplishments led the Republican Senators from Illinois to urge upon the Democratic President the appointment of Mr. Fuller as the successor of Chief Justice Waite.

The nomination of Mr. Fuller, then fifty-five years of age, was followed by a memorable contest in the Senate. The Judiciary Committee, with its Republican majority, to which the nomination was sent April 30, held up the appointment until July 20. Then the committee reported it to the Senate "without recommendation." For three hours that body debated in executive session whether to confirm or reject the nomination.

The attack on Mr. Fuller was led by Senators Edmunds, Evarts, and Stewart. Senators Cullom and Farwell defended him. The reports that he had been a "Copperhead" during the civil war and that he did not possess the requisite ability as a lawyer were gone over. Finally, by a vote of 41 to 20, his nomination was confirmed.

**Harlan Only Remains.**

Since that date the entire court as it then existed has passed away, with the single exception of Justice Harlan. Of those prominent in the fight over his confirmation, only Senator Cullom remains, and President Cleveland, who thus honored the Illinois lawyer, has likewise gone to his grave.

Throughout his service Chief Justice Fuller was noted for the dignity with which he filled the position. He preserved that manner, whether on the bench or off of it. Although small of stature, not more than five feet seven inches, his wealth of silvery hair and classic features made him a commanding figure wherever he appeared.

Probably Mark Twain resembled the Chief Justice in physical appearance more than any other man of prominence in recent years. Frequently the humorist was mistaken for the jurist. One day a young lady accosted Mark Twain on the street, and, with an apology that she had never seen the Chief Justice before, asked for his autograph. The author wrote:

It is delicious to be full,
But it is heavenly to be Fuller.
I am cordially yours,
MELVILLE W. FULLER.

The late Chief Justice, as far as known, never expressed his opinion of what he thought of Twain for playing this little joke on him.

**Had Scholarly Tastes.**

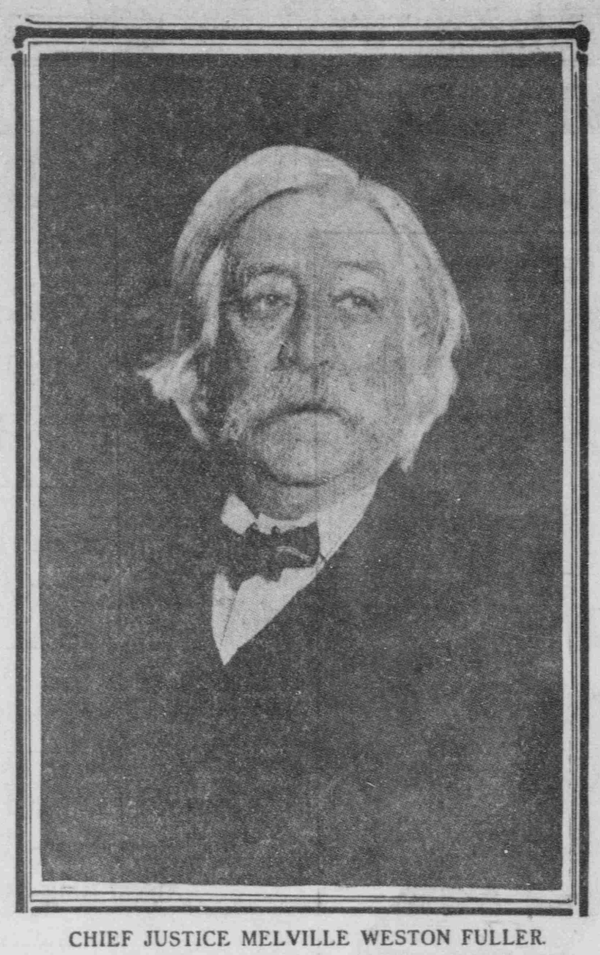
Chief Justice Fuller reflected to a great extent his research into literature by the style of his opinions and addresses. In the earlier days after going on the bench he wrote some poetry, and now and then lapsed into poetical touches in his opinions from the bench. One of the best illustrations of this was the opinion he handed down in the case of Hammond versus Hopkins.

He concluded his opinion by saying: "In all cases where actual fraud is not made out, but the imputation rests upon conjecture, where the seal of death has closed the lips of those whose character is involved and lapse of time has impaired the recollection of transactions and obscured their details, the welfare of society demands the rigid enforcement of the rule of diligence. The hour-glass must supply the ravages of the scythe, and those who have slept upon their rights must be remitted to the repose from which they should not have been aroused."

His death to-day recalls his own words on such events expressed at the centenary of the court twenty years ago.

"Judges will be appointed," said he, "and will pass. One generation rapidly succeeds another. But, whoever comes and whoever goes, the court remains, keeping alive, through many centuries we shall not see, the light that burns with a constant radiance upon the high altar of American constitutional justice."

# DEATH REMOVES DOMINANT JUDICIAL FIGURE.



CHIEF JUSTICE MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

# JUSTICE FULLER CALLED BY DEATH

Continued from Page One.

thoroughly repaired and modernized. With the beautifying of the spacious grounds, this property at 1801 F street, the last home of the Chief Justice, was one notably consistent with the quiet, aristocratic dignity of its illustrious owner.

## BIGGEST LABOR DECISION RENDERED BY FULLER

One of the most recent of Chief Justice Fuller's important decisions was that labor unions were amenable to the anti-trust law.

With Justice Harlan, he protested to President Roosevelt when the foreign diplomats were given precedence over the justices of the Supreme Court at a Presidential reception.

He had several times been mentioned as a likely candidate for President, and was seriously considered as such in 1880, but declined to consider it.

His death at this time, when two of the most important cases before the court in recent years, the Standard Oil dissolution case and the American Tobacco Company case, are pending, will have a most pronounced effect, as it is assumed that a Republican will succeed him as Chief Justice.

Mr. Fuller had twice been married and had eight children.

## PROVES SMALLPOX.

**Negro Boy's Illness Causes Stir Among Police.**

Clarence Johnson, a negro boy, was picked up on the street last night by a stranger and turned over to the police at headquarters.

He was found to be suffering from smallpox, and a stir followed, with many patrolmen in retreat. He was sent to Freedmen's Hospital.

## REFUSES TO AID SON.

**Earl Cadogan Assumes Role of a Spartan Father.**

London, July 4.—Earl Cadogan is edifying society by assuming the role of the Spartan father. The aged Earl owns a vast amount of property in the West End of London. His income from rents is certainly $1,000,000 a year, and it is conservatively estimated the rentals will double in value in the next fifteen years.

His heir, Capt. Gerald Oakley Cadogan, late of the First Life Guards, has been "going the pace," and he went into bankruptcy recently for $50,000, but the Earl positively refused to go to his financial rescue and will allow Capt. Gerald an income of only $5,000 a year.

Earl Cadogan is seventy years old. The writer of his life has him marked not only by the deaths of first son and grandson, but by the marriage of his daughter-in-law, mother of the late Viscount Chelsea. She was Miss Mildred Stuart, a famous society beauty. Only a fortnight or so before her son's death she took as her second husband Vice Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, the Earl of Durham's brother, who was an old sweetheart, who had been devoted to her.

# EARLY START IN LIFE

## Chief Justice Fuller Was Successful as a Boy.

### SENATE SLOW TO APPROVE

**When President Cleveland Submitted Nomination of Prominent Yankee Democrat, Republican Senators Showed Reluctance to Confirm, but Illinois Colleagues Used Influence.**

Melville Weston Fuller was the seventh Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and held office for twenty-two years out of the 120 since the organization of the court in 1790.

The list of his predecessors is as follows: John Jay, New York; Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut; John Marshall, Virginia; Roger B. Taney, Maryland; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; Morrison R. Waite, Ohio. Thus when Chief Justice Fuller was appointed from the State of Illinois, he hailed from farther West than had any of his predecessors.

**Down East Yankee.**

He was, however, a Down East Yankee by birth and inheritance, having been born in Augusta, Me., on February 11, 1833. His education was received in Bowdoin College, and following the example of a long line of legal ancestry, he studied law and set up in the practice thereof in Augusta in 1855. There he was city attorney and the editor of a Democratic newspaper, but in 1856, at the age of twenty-three, he removed to Chicago, where his chief work as a practicing lawyer was accomplished.

**Bright Young Barrister.**

His reputation was quickly gained and as a court lawyer he argued many important cases, both before the bench of Illinois and before the United States Supreme Court. By a peculiar coincidence the first case heard by Chief Justice Waite upon his appointment in 1874 was argued by Mr. Fuller. One of the most conspicuous cases in which he took part was before an ecclesiastical court, in proceedings brought against Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

**Appointment Is Approved.**

The appointment of Chief Justice Fuller by President Cleveland on April 30, 1888, aroused considerable partisan feeling. Chief Justice Fuller was a life-long Democrat and had taken an active interest in the councils of his party.

An intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas, he had remained a Democrat throughout the civil war, though not identifying himself with the Copperhead section of the party. His political career comprised service in a constitutional convention of his State, a service for one term in the Illinois legislature, and representation in the Democratic national conventions in 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1888.

**Nominated Hendricks.**

In the convention of 1876 he placed T. A. Hendricks in nomination. Thus, while by no means a politician, he had been active in his party, and in the high state of party feeling existing in 1888 the presentation of his name by a Democratic President to a Republican Senate was the occasion of much Republican rancor.

**Name Before Senate.**

The nomination was duly referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which held it back for nearly three months and then reported it "without recommendation." The Senate, however, on July 20 confirmed the nomination, largely through the influence of the Republican Senators from Illinois, Senators Cullom and Farwell, who cordially indorsed Chief Justice Fuller's ability and learning and fitness for the post.

# CHIEF JUSTICESHIP MAY GO TO HUGHES

## Fuller's Death Necessitates Two Appointments.

### MAY DELAY PENDING CASES

**Hearing of the Standard Oil, Tobacco Trust, and Corporation Tax Suits Expected to Get Set Back Until Supreme Bench Has Been Rehabilitated—Death Causes Gloom.**

The death of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller probably means that Gov. Charles E. Hughes, of New York State, will be named to preside over the highest court in the land.

Gov. Hughes has, of course, already accepted a place as associate justice to fill the chair left vacant by the death of Justice Brewer. It is regarded here, however, as very likely that President Taft will designate Mr. Hughes to the Chief Justiceship.

There was talk at the time of Gov. Hughes' appointment as associate justice that an intimation had been conveyed to him that he would be advanced to the presiding chair in the event of a vacancy in Mr. Taft's administration.

Next to the President of the United States, the Chief Justiceship is regarded as the highest official honor to be attained. There is reason to believe that Mr. Taft, had he followed his own inclinations, would have preferred to occupy the chair of Chief Justice rather than the White House.

As it turns out now, that is where Mr. Taft undoubtedly would have landed if he had followed his own desires and accepted an appointment to the Supreme Court bench from Theodore Roosevelt instead of running for the Presidency.

**Two Appointments Necessary.**

The death of Chief Justice Fuller means that the President will probably be called upon to appoint two members of the Supreme Court bench soon after Congress reconvenes next December. A bill was passed by Congress in the last session authorizing Associate Justice Moody, of Massachusetts, to retire with pay. This bill was passed with the understanding that Mr. Moody intended to retire on account of ill health. Under the terms of the bill, however, Justice Moody has five months in which to avail himself of the retirement privilege. It is expected he will announce his retirement before the fall.

With Justice Moody out and the Chief Justiceship vacant, President Taft will be called upon to increase the number of his appointees of the Supreme bench to four. Mr. Taft has been in the White House only a little more than a year, but he has already named two justices of the highest court, Lurton, of Tennessee, to take the place made vacant by the death of Justice Peckham, and Gov. Hughes to fill the Brewer vacancy.

When the Moody and Fuller successors are chosen the President will have named almost a majority of the Supreme Court. One more appointment and he will have named a majority of the court.

President Taft appreciated when he was running for the Presidency that he might be called upon to name a majority of the Supreme bench before his term was over, and he regarded that contingency then, and he does now, as one of the most serious duties he may be called upon to perform.

**Pending Cases to Be Delayed.**

The death of Chief Justice Fuller means that the rehearing of the Standard Oil and tobacco trust and the corporation tax cases will be delayed for a few months longer. The rehearings were set for October, but Mr. Taft will not name the new Chief Justice and possibly Justice Moody's successor in time for the dates set in October. The President could make recess appointments, but he has declared that he would not do this in appointments to the Supreme bench. It will, therefore, be early in December before the successor to the Chief Justice and to Justice Moody, if the latter retires, can be confirmed.

It never has been the custom to advance an associate justice to the Chief Justiceship, and a good many more think that may interfere with Gov. Hughes being named to the presiding chair. In the case of Gov. Hughes, however, he never has qualified for the associate justiceship, and would practically be free from the handicap of custom.

The death of Chief Justice Fuller adds further to the difficulty that President Taft is facing of getting a full bench to pass on the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases. Lloyd W. Bowers, the present Solicitor General, has been favorably regarded by Mr. Taft for a place on the bench, but there is some doubt whether he would be eligible to sit in the corporation tax and other big corporation cases pending.

**Others that Are Mentioned.**

The same is true of Attorney General Wickersham, whose name has frequently been mentioned. There has been a good deal of talk that Secretary of War Dickinson might be named to take Mr. Moody's place in the event of his retirement. Several of the circuit court judges who are considered good Supreme Court material also are ineligible because of their having handed down decisions in the Standard Oil cases now up on appeal. The great importance of the cases pending demands, in the opinion of Mr. Taft's friends, that the court shall be free of even a suspicion of bias.

The news of Chief Justice Fuller's death reached here at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. All the members of the Chief Justice's family were away, and his house was closed for the summer. The news of his death created a stir in the Capital, and universal sorrow was expressed, especially by the employes of the Supreme Court, who had learned to love him.

**Panama Election Quiet.**

Panama, July 4.—Elections for members of the national assembly were held to-day throughout the republic. The polls in this city closed at 5 o'clock. Everything passed quietly and in an orderly manner. The saloons remained closed until the voting was over.

# FOURTH ENJOYED AT McELROY HOME

## New Occoquan Prison Is Also Dedicated.

### CONVICTS HELP TO ENTERTAIN

**Day of Music, Speechmaking, and Patriotic Exercises, Including Flag Raising, Proves One of Interest and Joy for a Large Crowd from Washington and Vicinity.**

Independence Day was celebrated at the hospitable home, "Bally McElroy," of Col. John McElroy, on the Occoquan River. From the arrival of the guests at 8:30 a. m. until their departure at 7:30 in the evening there was a continual round of pleasure.

An excellent programme was given, which consisted of patriotic songs, speech-making, and a dedication of the Occoquan Workhouse, which is now being worked on by the convicts of the District.

An impressive part was that taken by the thirty-five negro convicts who are stationed near-by. They furnished songs and other amusement. Just before the raising of the flag, the convicts marched out in double file, and arrayed themselves in front of the flag pole, receiving an address from the post chaplain, Maj. Henry C. McArthur. They applauded, and some of them were so touched by the address they shed tears.

**Taken on Inspection.**

The flag was raised while a salute of forty-eight guns was fired by the convict guards. After this, Supt. Whitaker took the visitors on a tour of inspection through the convict camp. Upon arrival in the apartments of the convicts, the prisoners had arranged an informal programme of songs. After singing several rag time songs, they rendered the "Star Spangled Banner." As a finale they sang "Nearer, My God, To Thee.' Mrs. Isabel Worrel Ball thanked the convicts for their entertainment. Supt Whitaker was congratulated on the excellent condition of the prisoners.

At 1 o'clock the Stars and Stripes were raised at the home of Col. McElroy with a salute. The flag was hoisted by Mrs. McElroy. It was then lowered and two new stars were added to it by the Misses Ida May Lang and Evelyn Prescott, the former representing New Mexico and the other Arizona. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss Emojane Newland.

After a delightful lunch, addresses were made by Gen. John G. Black, Col. Charles Lyman, and Senior Vice Commander George C. Ross.

# SCORES IN RIOTS HURT OR ARRESTED

Continued from Page One.

later a bunch of negroes started a fight among themselves at Thirteenth and D streets, and four of them were taken in. One boy, Salvador Dennma, fifteen years old, was severely cut upon the leg in the fight at Eighth street, and was taken to Emergency Hospital. His conditon is not serious.

The Casualty and Emergency wagons were not given a moment of rest, while the patrol wagons hardly stopped at the stations for orders. J. W. Carter, in a big touring car, acted as both a first aid to the injured and police officer. He was at Seventh street and the Avenue when he noticed a negro apparently in danger of bleeding to death from a bad wound in the shoulder. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital. In the work that followed, Mr. Carter took care of two more hospital cases, took four prisoners to the Eighth precinct station and two to No. 1.

There was a lighter side to the evening, as was evidenced when four boys were brought to the First precinct station on a charge of shooting off firecrackers in the street. When Capt. Hollinberger asked the officer who had brought them in to show the evidence, the patrolman produced a half bundle of squib crackers, each about a quarter of an inch long. The boys were released after depositing $2 each collateral.

**Several Children Lost.**

At headquarters the detectives had several visitors in the shape of small boys lost from their parents. Two were found wandering about the White Lot after the fireworks, looking for mothers and fathers who did not appear. Aged six and eight, they both manfully boasted that they could find their way home safely, but Sergt. Carter persuaded them to wait until their parents put in an appearance.

At 2 o'clock this morning there were still several small riots and fights about the Avenue. At the First precinct station reserve men were kept on duty four hours over their time. Lieut. Sprinkle stated that in the twenty years he had been a member of the force he could not remember a night of disorder that resembled the one just passed.

## THOUSANDS BEATEN AND MANY DEAD IN RACE RIOTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION

New York, July 4.—The victory of Jack Johnson over Jim Jeffries to-day was the cause of race riots in nearly every city of size in the United States. Thousands of negroes were beaten and five are dead or dying, one of these in New York.

The mob spirit seemed to rise wherever a negro cheered for Johnson after the fighter permitted his exultation over the victory to grow to an extent that made it offensive.

Negroes were chased through the streets of the cities of the South and North.

In Uvalda, Ga., three negroes were killed.

One was reported as killed in Cincinnati and in New York one had his head fractured by a piece of lead pipe and will die. Only the bravery of a white man prevented him from being beaten to death a few doors from Central Park West.

**Police Busy Everywhere.**

In every city the police were on the jump all night quelling disturbances. In New York reserves were called time and again to put down mobs that had gathered. Negroes were pulled from street cars and beaten. Some were found in the street unconscious and were able to tell only that they had been set upon and beaten.

In several instances white men were beaten in negro sections of the city.

At midnight, a gang of white men armed with a rope was running about on the West Side. The gang found Nelson Turner, a negro, at Thirty-ninth street and Ninth avenue. Turner was punched in the mouth a couple of times and drew a revolver.

Some one caught it away from him and the gang rushed him to a lamp post. They were apparently about to string him up with the rope when Policemen Thorpe and Shanley came up and got a gun on the crowd. Two policemen were then able to get Turner to the West Thirty-seventh street station.

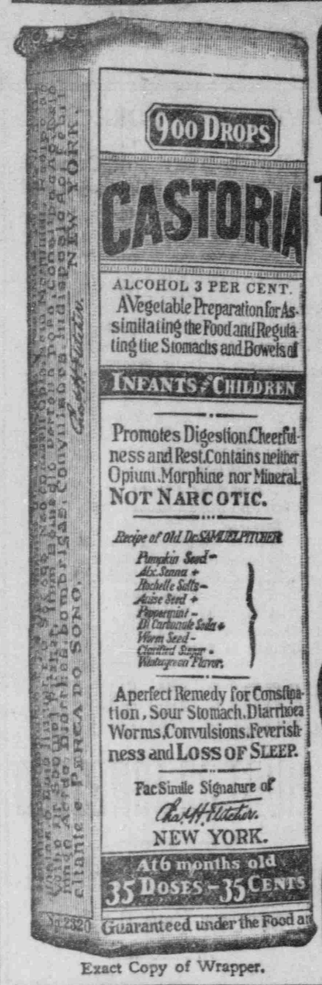
The gang with the rope found William Bradley a block away at Eighth avenue. They chased him around the block, but he was rescued by the same two policemen.

**Crowd Finds Another.**

T. B. Duncanson, colored, has been here a week from the West Indies. The crowd with a rope found him at Ninth avenue and Fourth street. Before the policemen could get to the West Indian he had a fractured jaw and cuts upon the head. The crowd had forced him into a doorway and simply hammered him. Several shots were fired, but the police could not find anyone who had been wounded.

Edwin Cilley, a negro, was coming through Sixty-fifth street when he was attacked at Amsterdam avenue by a gang of white men. He was chased to the elevator station and ran up the steps. He ran down the other side, the crowd after him.

Dr. Brown found Cilley to have sustained a fractured skull and had him taken to the Flower Hospital. He is not expected to live.


Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Through Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Mo., on the "St. Louis Limited"

Beginning July 5, 1910.

| | Daily. |
|---|---|
| Leave Washington | 11:55 A. M. |
| Leave Baltimore | 1:05 P. M. |
| Arrive St. Louis | 1:25 P. M. |

Returning, leave St. Louis 1:02 P. M., daily, arrive Baltimore 3:20 P. M.; Washington, 4:40 P. M.

The "St. Louis Limited" is a solid Pullman train between Harrisburg and St. Louis, with Drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, Parlor, Smoking Car, and Observation Car. It is electric lighted, and its features include a Stenographer, a Ladies' Maid, and Manicurist, a Barber, Bathroom, Libraries, Daily Newspapers, and Current Periodicals.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

McCRAY Refrigerators

Are in use in all the Pure Food Laboratories of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This fact is of interest to thoughtful people who are considering the purchase of a refrigerator.

The officials who determined the choice after close study of all makes decided on the McCray on account of the exclusive sanitary features of the McCray System.

Come in and let us show you.

Nelson Refrigerator Co., 620 F St. N. W.

HOT WEATHER CONSTIPATION

People should be very careful at this time of the year not to become constipated, and if they do become constipated to attend to it promptly. Many people have a special tendency to consipation in hot weather, owing to the sudden change in food and to the fact that the natural moisture of the body that in winter remains within and helps to digest the food, leaves the system in the summer in the form of perspiration. Constipation should be immediately relieved. The best way to do this is not, as some suppose, by eating themselves sick with fruit and making the matter worse, nor by taking salts and laxative waters, which, as all who have tried them know, give but temporary relief; but, on the contrary, you should use a tried-and-true remedy like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts quickly but mildly and which relieves permanently, so that a steady and lasting cure results. A bottle can be bought of any druggist, in sizes of 50 cents and $1.00. Those who have not yet tried Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, and would like to make a test of it, can do so FREE OF CHARGE by sending their address for a SAMPLE BOTTLE to

USE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN

DR. W. B. CALDWELL, 400 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill.

Christian Xander's OLD DIXIE RYE

12 years old. $1.25 full quart. One of the 18 standard Whiskies in stock. Absolutely peerless. Only at the

Family Quality House 909 7th St. 'Phone Main 274. No branch houses. Out-of-town orders carefully filled.

Capital and Profits Over $1,700,000.

You Can Rent a Safe Deposit Box

in this company's fire and burglar proof vaults for little as

$5 per year.

For those possessing valuable papers and jewels there is no better investment.

National Savings and Trust Company, Cor. 15th and N. Y. Ave. FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

'Phone for Our Prices on Freezing Salt and Flavorings.

Confectioners and Druggists find it most advantageous to have us supply the above needs. Dependable quality guaranteed. No consumers supplied.

B. B. Earnshaw & Bro., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 11th and M sts, se.

J. & D.'s Big Print Shop

—is at your service to get out that job of printing just as you want it and in a hurry. First-class equipments.

Judd & Detweiler, Inc., THE BIG PRINT SHOP, 420-22 11TH.

"I NEVER DISAPPOINT."

Our Typewriter Letters through the mails will bring you larger returns than any other medium. Call and see samples.

We use them. BYRON S. ADAMS, Printer, 512 11th street.


DIED.

CORNWELL—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 3, 1910, at 9 p. m., SAMUEL GEORGE CORNWELL.

Funeral from his late residence, 1359 Girard street, Wednesday, July 6, at 2 p. m. Interment at New Lebanon, N. Y.

GOSLING—Suddenly, on Sunday night, July 3, 1910, at 8:20 o'clock, at St. Davids, Pa., ADOLPH GOSLING.

Services at St. Davids, Pa., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment (private) at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

PERRY—On Sunday, July 3, 1910, at 12 o'clock, M. HAYS PERRY.

Funeral from his late residence, 2540 Fourteenth street northwest, on Tuesday, July 5, at 3 p. m. (New Jersey papers please copy.)


FUNERAL DESIGNS.

GEO. C. SHAFFER

Beautiful floral designs very reasonable in price. 'Phone 2416 Main. 14th & Eye sts. nw.

FUNERAL FLOWERS,

Of Every Description—Moderately Priced.

GUDE.

Funeral Designs. Funeral Designs.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

GEORGE P. ZURHORST, 301 East Capitol Street.

J. WILLIAM LEE, Funeral Director and Embalmer. Livery in connection. Commodious Chapel and Modern Crematorium. Modest prices. 335 Pennsylvania ave. nw. Telephone Main 1388.