

NEWS OF ALEXANDRIA

Negro Woman Arrested on Charge of Theft.

HELD TO HAVE STOLEN \$60

Considerable speculation as to Successor of Lieut. James Smith, of the Police Force - Ferguson Says He Will Not Accept Place - Civil Service Tests Announced.

F. Clinton Knight, 65 King street, Alexandria, Va., is authorized agent and carrier for The Washington Herald. The Herald will be delivered daily and Sunday to any address in Alexandria for 40 cents a month.

WASHINGTON HERALD BUREAU

Alexandria, Va., July 23.—Susie Jones, a negro domestic, about thirty years old, is locked up at police headquarters on suspicion of stealing \$60 from Mrs. Virginia Smoot, of 221 South St. Asaph street. The woman was arrested late this afternoon by Policemen Sampson and Ferguson.

The alleged theft occurred more than a week ago, and it is said by the police that Susie stole \$20 from another person at the house.

Chief Goods said to-night that the money stolen from Mrs. Smoot was in \$20 gold pieces. He traced the money from the bank to places where Susie had made purchases, and in this manner located the woman. He afterward swore out a warrant for her arrest. The chief said to-night that the woman admitted the theft.

It is claimed that Susie bought clothing valued at \$13, much of which has been recovered. The woman halls from Culpeper, Va. She will be arraigned in the Police Court Monday morning.

A negro driver employed by J. H. Crilly risked his own life in order to save a runaway team belonging to his employer this afternoon. The team, which was attached to a big delivery wagon, ran from in front of Mr. Crilly's store, in North Lee street. The driver, standing on the sidewalk, jumped into the wagon and made his way to the shafts of the wagon and grabbed the reins, bringing the frantic animals to a sudden stop.

Speculation is rife as to who will be the successor to Lieut. James Smith, who recently died. The commissioners will meet Wednesday night next to fill the vacancy. It is reported that Second Lieut. J. Frank Beattie will be promoted to first lieutenant. The second lieutenant will be selected from the privates on the force. William Schoen, it is said, will be elected a private. Policeman Ferguson, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the position of lieutenant, said to-night that he would not accept the position.

The local board of civil service examiners announce the following examinations to be held in this city: August 17, plaster and paper-mache work, National Museum, salary \$100 a month; August 21, historian, office Indian Affairs, salary \$1,000 and \$1,300 a year; August 24, farm superintendent, male, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, salary \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, and tariff clerk, male, Interstate Commerce Commission, salary \$1,200 a year.

Mrs. Mary M. Davis, widow of Capt. Carey Davis, a former resident of this city, died this afternoon in the Washington hospital following an operation. She is survived by three sons, John, Carey, and Enoch Davis. The body will be brought here for burial.

The funeral of Joseph Carr took place at 9:30 o'clock this morning from St. Mary's Catholic Church. The services were conducted by Rev. L. F. Kelly. Interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery. The pallbearers were William Bell, Theodore Diehrich, Oliver Simpson, Samuel Sorrell, Thomas Warnock, and Roy Nevitt.

Hereafter junk dealers buying broken up cast iron will be compelled to report the same, according to a ruling of Justice Catron in the Police Court this morning. The matter was brought about when the representative of a dealer was cited to explain in court about the purchase of iron believed to have resembled a stove stolen from a barge belonging to William Sisson several days ago.

Fred Baker, a negro, was arrested in Alexandria County to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Joseph F. Glover on a charge of flourishing a knife on an electric train while on a government reservation. He will be given a hearing Monday morning before United States Commissioner R. P. W. Garnett.

J. D. Normoy, real estate dealer, has sold for Mrs. Thomas Elliott, the three-story brick store and dwelling, located at King and Payne streets. This property was sold recently at public auction and purchased by Mrs. Elliott for \$6,000. It is said that the last sale brought a considerable increase in price over the first named. Mr. Entwistle will hold the property for investment purposes.

In the Circuit Court to-day E. L. Payne was appointed administrator of the estate of Luther Carter, deceased.

Robert N. Crook, employed at the Southern Railway shops, had his right hand painfully injured this morning by a flying rivet. His injuries were dressed by Dr. W. M. Smith.

George Young, a farmer, living near Gambrell, Fairfax County, reports that he has entered his hennery and stole ninety-five chickens a few nights ago.

AUTO DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Back-fire of Car's Engine Touches Off Gasoline Tank.

Through the back fire of the engine igniting the gasoline tank, an automobile, owned by Dr. Buckley, of 527 N. street northwest, was damaged to the extent of \$100. The machine was standing in the rear of 310 Pennsylvania avenue.

In responding to the fire, the wagon of the assistant chief of the department collided with a carriage at Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, throwing the driver, James W. Selby, of 1529 Galea street northeast, to the pavement and demolishing the vehicle. Selby was not seriously injured.

Worsted Mills Plan Merger.

Utica, N. Y., July 23.—Telegraphic reports from Providence, R. I., tell of a \$5,000,000 combination of worsted mills in Utica, Syracuse, and various New England cities. It is stated that twenty-five mills will be included in the organization, with a central selling department in New York City, and that the deal will probably be completed within thirty days.

MRS. MORSE LOSES BROOCH.

Atlanta Police Find No Trace of Her Husband's Gift.

Atlanta, Ga., July 23.—Mrs. Charles W. Morse lost a costly brooch while in Atlanta recently on a visit to her husband, who is confined in the Federal prison. Mrs. Morse reported her loss to the police department, but so far no trace has been found of the brooch. It is in the shape of a turtle, having a large pearl in the center, surrounded by valuable diamonds. The back of the turtle is studded with emeralds.

The jewel was given to Mrs. Morse by her husband soon after her marriage, and is one of her few pieces of jewelry left, and she valued it greatly for sentimental reasons. Mrs. Morse thinks it likely that the gem was stolen from her dress when she was caught in a crush at the Atlanta union depot.

She had disposed of practically all of her jewels except this brooch in order to raise money to carry on the fight for her husband's freedom.

GOVERNMENT WILL CONDEMN THE LAND

Starts Suit to Obtain Site for Reformatory.

Richmond, Va., July 23.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day condemnation proceedings were instituted by the United States of America against 1,500 acres of land in Fairfax County, Va., which the government wishes to acquire for the purpose of establishing a reformatory for the District of Columbia.

The property is known as "Belvoir," or the "White House tract." Efforts to purchase the property have been going on for some time. The suit involves fifty-seven descendants of Phillip Otterback, who was the original owner of the property. None of those resides in Virginia, though most of them live in Washington. Unable to reach satisfactory arrangements with the owners, Attorney General Wickham directed United States District Attorney L. L. Lewis to begin condemnation proceedings. Voluminous papers in the case have been filed.

The petition asks that the value of the property be appraised. Judge Edmund Woodliff, Jr., will hear the case in Alexandria, Va., on September 2. A fee simple title is asked.

WED IN JERSEY CITY.

Miss Maude and Raymond Rogers, of This City, Elope.

Special to The Washington Herald, Jersey City, N. J., July 23.—William V. O'Driscoll, justice of the peace in the Jersey City Heights section, is the ready assistant of cherubic Dan Cupid.

He has performed many marriage ceremonies since taking office, but for speed his latest achievement is a wonder. He was sitting in front of his office, when a big automobile came panting up to the door. Out hopped a prosperous looking young fellow and said he was after one O'Driscoll, who tied wedding knots. O'Driscoll smilingly acknowledged he was the man. The young chap then said he was without a license. The justice said he could fix up the license part of the matter, and, jumping into the car, he directed the chauffeur to the home of Joseph Carlin, the Jersey City registrar of vital statistics. It was but a few minutes before Carlin had arranged the necessary paper and the ceremony was then quickly performed.

The bride was Miss Maude Eugenie Brown, said to be the daughter of a prominent Washington, D. C., family, and the groom was Raymond P. Rogers, also of Washington.

STATE'S COTTON IN BAD WAY.

Crop of South Carolina Will Be One-third Short.

Columbia, S. C., July 23.—Reports made to A. G. Smith, the United States crop expert stationed here, show that cotton is in a bad way in South Carolina. The average conditions as compared with the general average for a number of years past is between 67 and 75 per cent. Most of the reports placed the average at about 75 per cent, but some fell below that mark.

It is the general opinion of cotton men that the crop of the State will be at least one-third short, even if seasons are favorable from now on. If the season continues bad, the shortage will be even greater.

The excessive rains are largely responsible for the falling off.

AMES TESTS CONTINUE.

Aerocycle Experiments Are Actually Under Navy Department Auspices.

Special to The Washington Herald, Annapolis, Md., July 23.—It develops that the Navy Department is not only lending every assistance necessary to Representative Butler Ames, of Massachusetts, for the series of tests of his aerocycle to be made at Annapolis, but that the experiments are actually under the auspices of the department.

Nothing is given out as to the result of the tests now going on, but the board of officers selected from the complement of duty at the Naval Academy will make a formal report to the department when all the experiments are completed.

To-day's manipulations of the machine were a repetition of the tests made yesterday, in the course of which its lifting powers were demonstrated. Mr. Ames is now working out the size of the propeller to be attached to his invention and other details of the mechanism for the more formal tests that will probably be made later.

DICKINSON REACHES MANILA.

He and Gen. Edwards Escorted to Palace by Mattaloon.

Manila, July 23.—Secretary of War Dickinson arrived here to-day. After he and Gen. Edwards had landed they were escorted to the palace by a battalion of cavalry, where they are the guests of the governor-general.

Gunboat Hist May Go.

The Navy Department has directed that a survey be made of the gunboat Hist, to determine whether or not she is still useful for naval purposes. If she is condemned, she will be sold to the highest bidder. She is a gunboat of about 400 tons. She has been on duty lately as a survey vessel in the West Indies.

CAROLINA LEAGUE.

At Spartanburg-Spartanburg, 4; Winston-Salem, 2; At Charlotte-Charlotte, 8; Greenville, 6.

GARFIELD IS IN LINE

His Nomination Likely by Ohio State Convention.

TAFT LEADERS MUCH ALARMED

Men Who Control Party Machinery Thrown All in Heap by Positive Announcement that Judge Kinkade Will Not Be Candidate, and Give No Reason for Action.

Columbus, Ohio, July 23.—There is a strong trend to-night toward the nomination of James R. Garfield by the Republican State convention, which meets here Tuesday and Wednesday. Taft leaders in the State have all they could do to stem the tide, but to-night, it is said, they are much alarmed lest they be unable to prevent Garfield's nomination, without a humiliating compromise, possibly with George B. Cox, the Cincinnati leader.

Cox has been boasting the candidacy of Judge O. B. Brown, of Dayton, and has offered to bet \$1,500 on his nomination. Because of the bad odor attaching Cox's prolonged activities in Ohio, and the recent Cox-Burton coalition to bring about Brown's nomination, it has been understood that the Taft leaders in the State had been made to feel, after conferring with the President's Secretary, that Brown's nomination would be highly distasteful.

Party Workers Set Back. The Taft workers, who control the party machinery, were thrown all in a heap to-day by the positive announcement by Judge R. B. Kinkade, of Toledo, that he would not be a candidate. Kinkade has visited both Taft and Roosevelt within the last week, and it was thought that his nomination was probable. He gave no reason to-day for his action in stepping out.

Senator Burton, who has been making desperate efforts to keep the Cuyahoga strength under control so that Garfield would not get it, arrived late to-night. Garfield comes Monday. He said to-day at Cleveland that the question of platform was uppermost with him; that after a progressive platform was assured it would be time enough to talk of candidates.

RATTLESNAKE YEAR, OLD SAGE PREDICTS

Prophecy Coming True in Pennsylvania Valley.

Williamsport, Pa., July 23.—Early last spring Adam Claybarger, an aged resident of the Bobst Mountain district, prophesied that there would be more rattlesnakes this summer than ever in the history of the Lycoming Creek Valley. The season thus far has proven the truth of the old man's deductions. Mr. Claybarger says that rattlesnakes are like locusts, that every seventh year they become a veritable plague in the land, an observation which he has made during his long life among the hills.

The old man has been bitten three times, and each time the biting reappears a seventh year, when the snakes are unusually plentiful and extraordinarily pungent.

In corroboration of the old sage prophet's declaration, farmer Leonard Shuler's testimony is of interest. Shuler has lost sixty-seven chicks and half as many young ducks this spring, and since the first of May he and other members of his household have killed fourteen rattlesnakes. Five of the reptiles were found and dispatched in the barnyard, and two of them had young chicks between their jaws when overtaken.

One morning when Mr. Shuler went to the hen house to open the door when a rattle lay on the little gangplank leading down from the floor of the coop sunning himself, while not ten feet away on the outside of the fence surrounding the coop was another snake coiled in a large. It was found later that the snakes, together with two others, had a place underneath the chicken-house so as to be within easy reach of their prey.

One afternoon Mrs. Shuler heard a young duck squawk, and hurried to the barnyard just in time to see a rattle-snake making off with the fluffy little thing. The unnatural size of the snake's body indicated that either a chick or another ducklet had also gone the way into the reptile's capacious maw.

A little cemetery near Bodines is so overrun with rattlesnakes that the people are afraid to go into the inclosure to clean off the graves of their friends. The cemetery is full of grave markers, and the snakes have taken refuge beneath this in numbers that indicate a colony. A party of grave diggers, who dug a grave in that cemetery last week, killed five snakes in the section of the cemetery where they were at work. Next day when the sexton arrived to make ready for the arrival of the funeral he found a rattlesnake lying on the boards that were to be used at the edge of the grave, and during the encounter which followed, and in the snake's efforts to get away, the pesky thing slipped down into the open grave, where it was dispatched by dropping a bar upon it.

In this cemetery two girls, the day before Memorial Day, went to place flowers on their father's grave. They began cutting the surplus myrtle vines from about the headstone when a rattler sprang at one of the young ladies and came within an inch of reaching her bare arm. The girls ran, and before they had reached the gate they saw two other rattlers.

A shepherd dog and a cow, belonging to William Thompson, of the Lycoming Creek Valley, have both died from rattlesnake bites this summer. Old man Claybarger says that during the snake year the rattler is much more venomous than in the ordinary year, and that he is less liable to give an alarm with his rattles, as his natural tendency to be left alone is replaced with a desire to fight everything in sight.

A man named Nelson, living over toward Cascade, found a rattler in his springhouse the other day, and when he approached it the rattler put up such a battle that the man grew frightened and procured a gun, with which he dispatched it.

All advertising contracts made by The Washington Herald are based upon its bona fide circulation—a circulation in Washington larger by thousands than was ever before attained by any morning newspaper at the Capital. Its books are open, and its circulation is the largest in the city.

WHERE BRITONS TRAIN

Eton College Plays Important Part in the History of John Bull's Life.

By RUDOLPH DE ZAPP.

Eton College, having a royal foundation opposite Windsor, became inevitably the most fashionable school in England. To royal patronage and environment were due its prestige and success in attracting generation after generation of the privileged class, from which statesmen, colonial governors, and generals were recruited. Yet when it was founded in the fifteenth century by Henry VI it was a close copy of the college which William of Wykeham had established sixty years before at Winchester. It was a secularized rather than a monastic institution; it had a dual system of government, with a provost and a headmaster. There were seventy King's scholars on the foundation, and provision was made for the education of commoners, afterward known as oppidians; and there was a connection with King's College, Cambridge, as there was between Winchester and New College, Oxford.

The original buildings at Eton were like those at Winchester, the chapel being much grander in architectural lines and the cloisters smaller and less picturesque, while the gateways, schoolrooms, and chambers for collegers in the two institutions closely corresponded one with another. The first headmaster was a Wykehamist, and he carried the discipline and methods of work with him to the royal college. Eton, like Winchester, was richly endowed; and while the royal foundation was a source of danger during the periods of intestine and warfare between the Roses, the storm and stress of Protestantism and reaction and the crises of the commonwealth, the governing body was always flexible in adapting itself to new conditions and succeeded in retaining the bulk of its property. One loss during the Tudor period was never made good—the provost's London residence, the Leper's Hospital, which was the site of St. James' Palace, with 128 acres on either side of Piccadilly; but the income, after alternately rising and falling with accessions to the throne, ultimately increased by leaps and bounds as Eton became the training school for young noblemen of the kingdom and sons of rich men.

With over 1100 students and between sixty and seventy instructors, it is now the largest and most prosperous English public school. The development of the medieval college in the modernized school has been more complete at Eton than at old fashioned Winchester. The seventy collegers still wear gowns in school and surplices in chapel and have dinner and supper in the quiet hall, with its study screens and huge fireplaces; but they live more comfortably and have more privacy than in the old days, the Long Chamber of the schoolyard having been subdivided into cubicals and additional accommodation having been provided for them in the newer buildings in Weston's Yard.

The thousand or more oppidians, in characteristic Eton costume, live in twenty-seven large boarding-houses in Keates Lane and other streets adjacent to the college. Some of these gabled houses are picturesque, and all are comfortable residences, with a separate room for every student. The collegers pay about \$100 a year, their scholarships being roughly estimated as worth about \$200 annually; but few oppidians get off with less than \$1,000 when they enter college, and school fees, their house payments, their private tuition charges, their athletic and club subscriptions and their miscellaneous expenses are footed up.

In return for the increased cost there is a varied and comprehensive course of instruction in classics, mathematics, science, modern languages, music, and art; and men are trained not only for the universities, but also for the army, the navy, and the civil service. With the enlargement of the courses the original accommodations of the upper and lower schools have been supplemented by many groups of nineteenth century buildings, including the new schools, library, observatory, laboratory, science schools, Queen's schools, lower chapel, Jubilee schools, and scores of classrooms and lecture rooms.

The famous playing fields have also been enlarged by the purchase of the big field known as Agars Plough, and there are courts for rackets and five, cricket grounds and athletic courses, bathhouses, and shooting fields. With all these facilities for work and recreation, Eton is the most modern, if not the most progressive, English school. It even has a magazine and newspapers.

In comparison with the compact organization and close administration of Winchester, Eton is loosely governed. The students are left to themselves. In place of the Winchester prefects, armed with full responsibility for the maintenance of discipline, there are prepositors in the divisions, each in turn serving for a week and acting as a monitor in marking attendance and reporting absences. Each house has its headboy, usually in the sixth form, who keeps order. The sixth form collegers have disciplinary power for minor offenses; but only the lower master and the headmaster use the birch. The block on which the unbreeched offender kneels when corporal punishment is administered in the presence of two prepositors is a conspicuous object in the headmaster's room; but it is seldom used.

The old time theory was that boys won't work unless they were constantly flogged, and it brought about a general revolt against Dr. Foster about the time of the Boston Tea Party. Dr. Keats flogged everybody on principle in his time; but the birch fell into disfavor under the rule of practical reformers Dr. Hawtrely, Dr. Hornby, and Dr. Warr.

When a boy enters Eton as an oppidian a tutor is appointed for his entire course of study. This tutor, who is usually his house master, supervises his work from day to day in the pupilroom and keeps in touch with him as he passes from one division or form to another. The practical value of an education in this huge school depends mainly upon the good sense and sympathy of the tutor. If he is a genuine educator, he will stimulate the boy's ardor for work by judicious praise, encourage a taste for reading and exercise a refining influence in the development of character. Many of the housemasters are most helpful and conscientious tutors. They are convinced followers of the greatest headmaster at Eton, Dr. Hawtrely, who substituted personal interest and appreciation for the birch law.

With less systematized government by the older boys than there is at Winchester there is more fagging at Eton.

It is not accompanied by bullying, as in the old rough times, nor is it severe and humiliating, as it was when fags made beds, brushed clothes, swept rooms, drew water, fetched coal, kept up fires, and waited upon their fag masters from morning till night; yet a practice based upon the irresponsible authority of the older and stronger boys has survived the reforming influence of recent years.

The fag, in house or in college, is still the body servant and errand boy. He calls his fag-master in the morning, prepares the bath and toasts the bread for his breakfast; and during the day he is expected to look after the fires, to make tea, and to run errands. All lower boys are fags and nearly all sixth-form men, and a portion of the fifth-form men, as well as fag masters. The fag can be called for neglect of duty, or for disobedience, but there is seldom any revolt against the system, since the younger boy knows that his turn as fag-master will come in due time.

Bullying of fags is considered an unpardonable offense and is severely punished by the fag-masters themselves. Fags are under the protection of those whom they serve, and when ill-treated by bullies with no right to impose upon them they can call upon their fag-masters to redress their grievances. The smartest young nobleman or the wealthiest upstart among the oppidians has to serve his term as a fag, and the experience is supposed to be as wholesome as ragging among the guards.

There is the familiar legend of the small boy, who proclaimed himself a vicount and a future marquis, and who was promptly kicked twice by his fag-master. Certainly boys who boast of their wealth, lineage, and social position are improved by irregular yet unlicensed discipline, and there is an approach to democratic feeling when spendthrifts, lordlings, and snobs are taught that one Eton jacket is as good as another, and that anything like ostentatious display of dress or luxurious living is vulgar and unmanly.

The animal spirits of more than a thousand boys are worked off in athletics, which have been systematically encouraged by the college authorities since Dr. Hawtrely abolished the licensed highway robbery of the Montem masquerade and suppressed other abuses. With a fine reach of the Thames curving around the playing fields, Etonians are naturally the best watermen in English schools. No boy is allowed to enter a boat until he has passed in a public swimming trial, conducted by masters at either Cuckoo Weir or Athens, the bathing places of the college, and with coaching and practice in trial crews the best oarsmen work their way up into positions in the ten boats, parading on the Fourth of June and taking part in "house fours" or other contests on the river, and in the race at Henley for the Ladies' Cup.

The races with Westminster school were abandoned years ago, and the Radley eight is invariably beaten by Eton at Henley. As Dr. Warr, a great Oxford oarsman, was an enthusiastic patron of rowing, his successor, Canon Lyttonell, as the representative of a famous family of cricketers, revived cricket, which has declined in recent years, notwithstanding constant field practice and the annual matches with Winchester and Harrow.

Football is also a favorite recreation, especially in the winter, and one form of it, known as "wall," because it is played on a narrow field bounded on one side by a narrow wall, is a local invention. The school athletic sports are well supported, and there is constant practice at rackets and tennis. There is also a corps of volunteers with regular drills and rifle practice; and in winter there is a college hunt with a pack of beagles. With its large body of students to draw upon, Eton holds its ground against other public schools in all sports, except rackets, in which Harrow is unrivaled.

Literary diversions are less numerous than athletic contests, yet there are dramatic societies, competitions in music and art, and debating clubs in the broad, "Pop," which is reading out a century of continuous life, is less of a debating club than a social club, made up of the brightest and most representative men in college.

Eton is less quaint and picturesque than Winchester. It is less isolated in its storied antiquity, and seems to court modern innovations instead of shrinking from them in dignified seclusion. Even the splendid chapel, which has survived the ravages of restorations more wanton than disfiguring reforms, when altars were stripped and frescoes whitewashed, can hardly be considered a medieval monument, so often has it been remodeled and adapted to the changing conditions of royal favor and religious opinion.

Eton takes a master's time and leaves little leisure for teaching. Others again little resent the well-worn strictures on Eton as a refuge for rich men's sons, who want to scrape acquaintance with young noblemen and to gossip about their snobbishly during the remainder of their lives. The stranger who strolls about the cloisters and mounts the stairways to the hall or the upper school is not disposed to be critical when he reads the names carved by boyish hands, and is silenced by the glorious traditions of this nursery of greatness. When Etonians have played so large a part in every field of national effort, statesmanship, diplomacy, war, empire building, art, literature, and religion their successors in jackets may well ask for deliverance from stale quotations, like the winning of Waterloo in the playing fields, and their masters may wisely content themselves with the reflection that the old college, like other similar institutions, has the defects and limitations of its own situation. Certainly it is true that the history of England during the last four centuries would be mutilated beyond recognition and abridged until it was unintelligible if the work and achievements of Eton men were left out of the record.

Petroleum Company Faces Fine. Austin, Tex., July 23.—Because of the action of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company in refusing to pay to the State any fees for the inspection or disinfection of its oil tank steamers that enter Port Arthur, the State health department to-day served notice on the company that all vessels that enter the port without having been first inspected and the fee for same paid in cash, will be fined \$1,000.

Largest Morning Circulation.

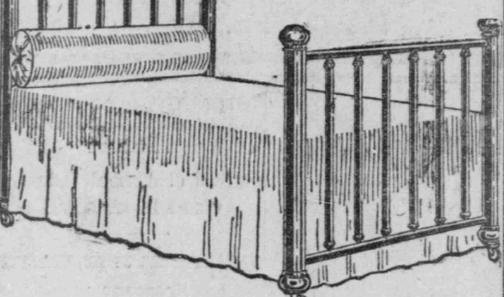
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TRIBUTES TO SHAKESPEARE.

Not long ago Henry Arthur Jones, in a speech before the corporation library committee at the Guildhall, London, warned the profession not to follow after false gods. He cited Shakespearean dramas, "shaped in the spirit of the broad, profound, universal humanity, the broad, profound, universal morality, the broad, sunny, universal common sense," as the antithesis of modern plays that are narrow in their rebellious attitude, limited in their appeal to humanity, and so circumscribed in veracity as to approach falsity.

Another tribute to Shakespeare's memory was the sale at Sotheby's of a rare first folio of Mr. William Shakespeare's "Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies" for the equivalent of \$10,000. The book had been remargined and otherwise repaired, but the text was intact. It was printed in 1623.

At an earlier Sotheby sale a fourth folio Shakespeare, 1685, brought \$51. The manuscript for "The School for Scandal" sold for \$75.

A pleasant event recently was the celebration of Sir Charles and Lady Wyndham's fiftieth wedding anniversary. "Henry VIII" has attracted the best histrionic talent since the days when it was written. The part of Wolsey has been essayed by Kemble (1822), Edmund Kean (1822), Macready (1833), Phelps (1865), and Charles Kean (1886), not to mention more modern actors on both sides of the Atlantic. Now, Sir Herbert Tree is to produce the drama compressed into three acts. Costumes and pageants will be supervised by Percy Macquoid, R. I., and Louis N. Parker. The production occurs in His Majesty's in the autumn.

The last notable production of "Henry VIII" was by Sir Henry Irving at the Lyceum, in 1892. He played it in five acts. Costumes were designed by Seymour Lucas and Mrs. Comyns Carr. Will Terry played the title role, which falls to Arthur Bourchier in Sir Herbert Tree's revival. Violet Vanburgh is in both casts—Anne Boleyn in the earlier production, and now Queen Katherine. Forbes-Robertson played Buckingham in 1892; Henry Ainley assumes that part this fall. To lend verity to the stage picture, Percy Macquoid has made diligent research through galleries and museums for data of sixteenth century costumes and scenes. Holbein's portrait of the King, which once decorated the walls of Whitehall, has been destroyed. A copy, however, that fortunately exists in Belvoir Castle, will be used as a model for the monarch. The last act, representing Westminster, will be an impressive scene, both on account of the background and on account of the number of actors collected.

Forbes-Robertson played the Duke of Buckingham's farewell scene from "Henry VIII" at a special matinee held at the Playhouse, London, on June 27. The programme, in aid of the Charterhouse Mission, in Southwark, was contributed mostly by old Cartusians. Others who appeared are Cyril Maude, Margery Maude, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Charles Allan, and Mr. Hewitt. This is Forbes-Robertson's last appearance before his return to America.

VALUABLE HORSE INJURED.

Lieut. H. N. Jenson's Steed Crashes Into Annapolis Jail. Annapolis, Md., July 23.—A valuable horse belonging to Lieut. Commander Henry N. Jenson, a member of the local hunt club, became frightened in Clay street this afternoon, ran away, and, dashing into the door of the county jail, sustained a severe injury to its spine. It is feared its back is broken and that it will have to be killed.

The animal is valued at \$500, and is one of the best saddle horses in town. It was attached to a runabout at the time of the accident, and was in charge of a negro groom, who, it is said, went into an uptown saloon, leaving the horse in charge of two negro lads. The negroes were seated in the runabout when the horse ran off, and when it dashed into the jail door, they were thrown hard against the brick wall and sustained injuries to their heads and bodies.