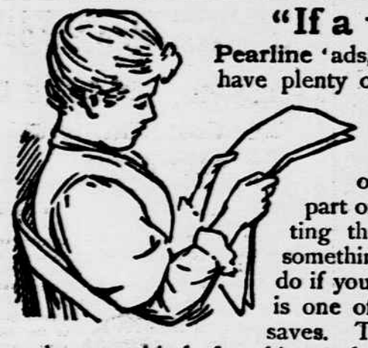

"If a woman reads Pearline 'ads,' and acts upon them, she'll have plenty of time to read everything else in the paper." That is what a woman writes to us, and she's a woman who ought to know. How large a part of your time is spent in getting things clean? Haven't you something better that you'd like to do if you had the time for it? Time is one of the things that Pearline saves. To hurry up housework and make every kind of washing and cleaning quick and easy, use Pearline. 561

Millions NOW USE Pearline

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N.

THE LEADING BREWERY IN THE WORLD.

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The Michelob
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Served on all Pullman Dining and Buffet Cars.
Served on all Wagner Dining and Buffet Cars.
Served on all Ocean and Lake Steamers.
Served in all First Class Hotels.
Served in the Best Families.
Served in all Fine Clubs.

Carried on nearly every Man-of-War and Cruiser. Served at most of the United States Army Posts and Soldiers' Homes.

The Greatest Tonic, "Malt-Nutrine" the Food-drink, is prepared by this Association.

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SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

Progress Shown in Manual Training by Public School Pupils.

The annual exhibition of English composition and manual training of the public schools of the District was begun this morning at 9:30 o'clock at 1218 F street northwest, and will continue through Saturday, the 19th instant, the doors being open from 9:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day during the present week.

Superintendent W. B. Powell, in charge of the exhibition, introduced Commissioner Wight at the opening this morning, who made a short introductory address, and he was followed by Mr. J. W. Whelpley, president of the board of school trustees. The trustees were nearly all present.

This combined exhibition is practically an impromptu affair, as fifteen days ago it was not thought of, the custom heretofore being to exhibit the work done separately at the different school buildings.

Several committees have had the exhibition in charge, and are divided up as follows: Committee on decoration, Supervising Principals J. F. Freeman and B. T. Janney; committee on invitation, Charles S. Clark, N. P. Gage and J. R. Keene; committee on reception and management, A. T. Stuart, I. Fairbrother and W. B. Patterson.

The large room in which the articles are exhibited is handsomely decorated with American flags, loaned for the purpose by the schools.

The articles made by the pupils of the schools are arranged on long benches, beginning from the first grade work in the primary schools to that of the last year in the high school.

The manual training in the schools, as evidenced by the work, shows a marked degree of progress, as it is now done in every public school in the District of Columbia up to and including the eighth grade, both white and colored, and it is compulsory that every scholar take a course in manual training, whereas when the project was started it was but optional with the students.

Several very intricate pieces of work are on exhibition, especially among them being milling machine cutters, an engine lathe head stock, with a sixteen-inch swing, made by pupils taking the technical course at the High School, and a quartered-oak desk, made by H. G. Montgomery, a scholar in a primary grade.

A Soloist.

From Truth.

Jones-Brown—"Does your wife perform on any musical instrument?"

Brown-Smythe (wearily)—"Yes; she plays on the ear drum."

"Want" ads. in The Star pay because they bring answers.

CARPENTERS' ORGANIZATIONS.

Representatives of the Association to Consider Harmony.

Representatives of the four carpenters' organizations of the city will have a final conference this evening at the labor bureau, No. 600 C street northwest, for the purpose of discussing a plan by which all the bodies can be brought together into one body.

It is expected that there will be no serious opposition to the plan of consolidation agreed upon, still it is not impossible that the plan may be defeated and the breach which has existed in the ranks of that craft here for some years thereby made wider than ever.

As at present arranged the members will pledge themselves to honorably support each other in the cause of organized labor as having one cause in any grievance; that a member of one labor body shall not be allowed by the body to which he belongs to take the place of any union man who quits a job for cause; that the union rate of wages and hours be strictly enforced by each union upon its members; that a set of working rules be adopted for the guidance of the combined unions, the same to be strictly enforced; that a general card system be adopted by the combined unions; in case of dispute between the unions it shall be investigated by the joint committee, and if it cannot be settled by them shall be a subject for arbitration; that no union can withdraw without giving at least three months' notice, and that a joint standing court shall be formed, consisting of five delegates from each union, whose duty it shall be to look after the interests of the combined unions generally.

High School Graduates Honored.

At the annual commencement of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Md., the Washington High School graduates received degrees—Herbert H. Adams, class of '93; Harry M. Kaufman, class of '93, and Neil Duncan Graham, class of '92. The High School may be proud of these men, as all three stood high in their class. Mr. Adams will pursue his studies at Boston, while Messrs. Kaufman and Graham will locate at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The Iowa Goes Into Commission.

The battle ship Iowa was put into commission at the League Island navy yard today for the first time. She will be attached to the North Atlantic station. The Yantic has left Norfolk for Boston. The Minneapolis has arrived at Gibraltar. The Oregon has arrived at Port Townsend. The San Francisco is at Meteline. The Raleigh left Smyrna today for Piraeus.

FARM PRODUCTS

The Senate Reaches the Agricultural Schedule in the Tariff.

MR. VEST MAKES A STAND FOR CIDER

Amendments Favoring Reduction Repeatedly Defeated.

THE ATTENDANCE SMALL

The Senate met at 11 o'clock today, and will continue meeting at that hour until the tariff bill has passed. The attendance was meager, and it was noticeable that there were more democrats than republicans present.

The tariff bill was taken up at 11:10 a.m. At the suggestion of Mr. Jones (Ark.) an arrangement was made by which the Senate after agreeing to several amendments might return and secure a vote on six or more at a time.

The consideration of the agricultural schedule was continued. The first contest was over condensed milk.

Mr. Jones moved to make the rate 20 per cent ad valorem, which was lost.

Mr. Vest moved to put cabbages on the free list. Lost.

When cider was reached Mr. Vest said he "drew the line at cider." After three weeks of arduous labor the democrats had succeeded in only one instance in securing a slight reduction, and he appealed to New England to come to the rescue of cider, "the liquor of our boyhood, the beverage which cheers, but not inebriates, which sparkles in every New England festival and in the west and south, wherever the apple is raised and used." If there was a temperance man on the republican side of the chamber, to him Mr. Vest appealed. He had been in Europe and had seen there that the use of light wines, beer and cider was the right road to temperance, and he was sorry he was not there now instead of struggling hopelessly with the tariff.

"Give up the struggle," suggested Mr. Frye amid laughter.

"We cannot always give things up," replied Mr. Vest. "Every public man has sometimes to take hold of a 'live wire' and cannot let go. My friend from Maine, with a strong disposition to piscatorial exercises, is compelled to stay here to wrestle with financial and economical questions."

Mr. Vest spoke of the drink of our childhood, and said Noah had never joined the Sons of Temperance.

"It would have been better if he had," Mr. Platt (Conn.) suggested.

"But he did not join them," insisted Mr. Vest.

The amendment of Mr. Vest was disagreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 28.

In the paragraph on eggs, not otherwise provided for, Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from 5 cents to 3 cents per dozen; rejected.

The next paragraph was changed, on motion of Mr. Allison, to read: "Eggs, yolk of, 25 per cent ad valorem; albumen, egg or dried blood, 3 cents per pound; dried blood, when soluble, 1½ cents per pound."

In the paragraph on hay Mr. Allison withdrew the committee amendment, leaving the House rate of $4 per ton.

Mr. Jones moved to reduce the rate to $2 per ton; disagreed to; yeas, 23; nays, 28.

On honey Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from 20 cents per gallon to 10 cents; disagreed to.

Secretary Mutsu Appears.

About noon Secretary Mutsu of the Japanese legation entered the diplomatic gallery, in evident anticipation that the Hawaiian treaty of annexation would be sent to the Senate.

On hops Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the committee rate from 12 cents to 8 cents per pound. Mr. Jones said the import of hops was infinitesimal, so little revenue could be derived from the duty. American hops were exported in large quantities, and controlled the world's market.

Mr. Vest submitted a memorial from New York and St. Louis brewers urging that the rates be placed at 8 cents. The memorial urged that foreign hops were essential to produce certain flavors to beer.

Mr. Jones' amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 28.

The committee rate of 12 cents per pound was then agreed to.

Mr. Allison offered an additional clause to the hop paragraph, as follows: "Hop extract and lupulin, 50 per cent ad valorem." Mr. Allison explained that hop extract was a medicinal preparation. The new clause was agreed to.

On onions Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from 40 to 20 cents per bushel. He said the Bermuda onions came here in the winter months, and did not come into competition with our crop of onions. The effect, therefore, was to raise the price of this vegetable, one of the most wholesome grown, without affording any protection. The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Allison the House provision on garlic was restored and the rate changed to ¾ cents per pound.

On pease Mr. Allison proposed a committee modification, making the rates on pease, green, in bulk, etc., 30 cents per bushel; dried pease, 30 cents; split pease, 40 cents—agreed to.

Mr. Vest moved to place green pease on the free list; rejected.

Mr. Allison offered a new paragraph, covering flowers, as follows: "Orchids, drosinas, chrotons, azaleas, 30 per cent ad valorem; tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, jonquils, lilies, lilies of the valley and all bulbs and bulbous roots used for growing flowers, 30 per cent ad valorem; natural flowers, preserved or fresh, for decorative purposes, 30 per cent ad valorem."

This caused a lively contest.

"I am bound to say this is an outrage," declared Mr. Vest. "That we should place a tax on the flowers brought into our homes and to adorn our dead, is an outrage. It is simply designed to allow these nurserymen to raise their prices." He went on to state in humorous vein the high prices of roses, from 25 cents to $1 each. He had recently escaped from a flower store before being charged 25 cents for smelling a rose.

"What will our republican friends tax next?" asked Mr. Vest. "Will it be the air we breathe? Will they be taking the atmosphere and taxing the oxygen and hydrogen and nitrogen, because they are raw materials?" (Laughter).

Mr. Allison briefly answered that orchids were hardly a flower to be found in the poor man's home. He pointed out that the law of 1894 included a number of these flowers and this was merely a broadening of the law.

"How about the daisy?" asked Mr. Gray (Del.)

"We have not included that," answered Mr. Allison.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) protested against making it a crime for our people to beautify and decorate their homes and bring a little brightness into them. He moved to strike out the clause beginning "Tulips, hyacinths, etc.;" rejected 25—33.

Mr. Allison's new paragraph was then agreed to.

On stocks, seedlings, etc., Mr. Allison, for the committee, proposed several changes, making the rate on stocks, cuttings, etc., of myrobolan, plum, or mohaleb or mazzard cherry, 50 cents and 15 per cent ad valorem per 1,000 plants; stocks, etc., of pear, apple, quince or St. Julien plum, $1 and 15 per cent ad valorem per 1,000 plants; rose plants, 2½ cents each.

Aimed at Sugar Trust.

At this point Mr. Pettus (Ala.) gave notice of an amendment to the sugar schedule, making unlawful the importation of sugar by any trust or combination formed in restraint of trade, or to increase the price of sugar. The amendment provides that such sugar when imported shall be forfeited to the government, and that the Attorney General shall take steps to enforce this forfeiture.

The debate then proceeded on the paragraph as to nursery stock. Mr. Vest declared that the nurserymen were now proposing to say what kind of cherries and small fruits the people were to grow. It was, he asserted, protection run to a madness never seen outside of an insane asylum.

A particular cherry tree was picked out and an enormous duty put on it. If Eve had found cherries, instead of apples, in the garden of Eden, Mr. Vest said, he would not have blamed her for taking a bite. He came from a fruit country, and this proposition worked exceptional hardship.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the entire paragraph; disagreed to. The paragraph, with the proposed changes, was then agreed to.

On potatoes (250) Mr. Allison withdrew the committee amendment of 20 cents per bushel, leaving the House rate of 25 cents per bushel.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the rate to 15 cents per bushel.

Mr. Vest said this vegetable did not come into competition with our crop of potatoes.

Mr. Jones' amendment was rejected, and the paragraph as changed by Mr. Allison was agreed to.

On seeds (251) Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said he would address a few affectionate remarks to the finance committee against the committee change reducing the House rate on seeds, not specially provided for, from 40 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Lindsay (Ky.) pointed out that "blue grass seed" was on the free list, so that New England ought to be satisfied with 25 per cent on their seeds.

The seed paragraph finally went over.

Straw (252) $1.50 per ton was agreed to; also teasles (253), vegetables (254).

BLOOD WAS SPILLED.

Two Hucksters Cause Trouble on a Capital Traction Car.

There was a "hold-up" on the Capital Traction cable road this morning, a few minutes after 11 o'clock, on B street, near the new library building, but only the price of the car fare was involved. Two hucksters, Arthur W. Fowler and John Harmon, both young men, were passengers on one of the cable trains. They had been drinking, and the police and Conductor William Gibson made an effort to eject them from the car. But the hucksters were not so willing to get off, and a fight resulted, during which considerable blood was spilled and two railroad men were injured.

Conductor Gibson was wounded in the face in a frightful manner, while William R. Chick, a gripman, had a piece of flesh bitten from his hand. James Beaver, another gripman, came to the rescue of his fellows, and he, too, was roughly handled.

The affair caused considerable excitement and attracted a large crowd. A policeman appeared on the scene after the damage had been done, and the two hucksters were arrested on charges of assault and disorderly conduct. They were soon in a police cell, sound asleep, and may be surprised when they are aroused and told of what happened.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

J. N. Gentle, a Pekin, Ill., Bank Official, Under Arrest.

PEORIA, Ill., June 16.—J. N. Gentle, former proprietor of the Deer Creek Bank, has been arrested at Pekin on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that Gentle received a deposit of $300, knowing that the bank was insolvent and about to close its doors. Gentle was taken before 'Squire Cutler, and gave bail for his appearance Friday, with G. T. Page of Peoria and T. S. Gentle of Knox as sureties.

SWEPT BY HEAVY GALES.

North of England and Scotland Visited by Storms.

LONDON, June 16.—The north of England and Scotland have been swept by heavy gales. The suburbs of Glasgow and the country around that city are flooded, and the railroads are submerged.

A terrible storm has swept over Liverpool. Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which is now touring the coast as a show ship, has been driven ashore and is expected to be lost.

SUBMIT DELIMITATION PLANS.

Ambassadors of the Powers Define Turkey's Holdings in Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The ambassadors of the powers submitted to the Turkish government yesterday the scheme for the delimitation of the frontiers of Greece and Turkey, as drawn up by the military attaches of the different embassies during their recent visit to Thessaly.

It gives to Turkey the mountain crests on the frontiers of Thessaly, but the Turks are not allowed to retain any of the villages of Thessaly. Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, said he would submit the plan to the sultan and to the cabinet.

DENIES MRS. BLACKMAN'S CLAIM.

Secretary Honey Says Barnato Was Married Only Once.

LONDON, June 16.—Secretary Honey of Barney Barnato's companies says that the claim of Mrs. Blackman of Cleveland, Ohio, to be a daughter of the late South African speculator is preposterous, as Barnato was only once married.

Servia Passed Icebergs.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The Cunard line steamer Servia, Capt. Watt, from New York, June 8, for Liverpool, upon her arrival here early this morning, reported passing, on June 11, two icebergs, one in latitude 41.35, longitude 49.40, and the other in latitude 40.39, longitude 48.52.

He Took Varnish.

Sylvester Russell, a colored laborer, lives at No. 519 New Jersey avenue, although last night he expected that there would be a wake held over him. He wanted to die, so he told his wife in a note that he wrote to her, but it developed that he had only swallowed a dose of varnish. Sylvester may have "painted the town" on former occasions, but yesterday was his first attempt at giving his stomach a coating of varnish. The man's wife became alarmed and ran for Dr. Paul Pearson, who found that the would-be suicide was in no danger. He was given a dose of medicine, and his wife remained with him and endeavored to persuade him to change his mind.

If you want anything, try an ad. in The Star. If anybody has what you wish, you will get an answer.

DIVISION FAVORED

Meeting of the Convocation of the Diocese of Maryland.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS TODAY

Three Convocations May Take the Place of the Present One.

DR. ELLIOT'S RESOLUTION

The convocation of the Episcopal diocese of Washington, which is being held at St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, corner of 3d and A streets southeast, today, is an important gathering, and the probabilities are that the members of the clergy and the laity present will decide to meet many of the exigencies which have arisen from having a single convocation for the entire diocese, and will make a division which will relieve many annoyances that exist at present.

The diocese of Washington is composed of the District of Columbia and the Maryland counties of Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's. In the missionary work of the diocese the extent of the territory embraced and the means ministers have of traveling from one portion of it to another have presented vexatious conditions. The committee on canons at the general convention recommended the abolishment of the convocation immediately. As is well known, a convocation is a gathering of members of the clergy and representatives of the laity of a diocese where they discuss with the bishop or his representative the plans and ideas to be followed in mission work.

In the absence of Bishop Satterlee, who is in Europe, the convocation today was presided over by Archdeacon T. S. Childs, with Rev. Arthur S. Johns, secretary of the diocese of Washington, as secretary. The business session of the convocation, which began at 11 o'clock, was preceded by religious services. There were morning prayers at 9:30 a.m., followed by the litany and communion services at 10 a.m., which were conducted by Archdeacon Childs, assisted by Rev. W. L. Devries, rector of St. Mark's, and Rev. Charles H. Hayes, the latter's assistant. All of the ministers present and many of the laity partook of communion.

The Members Present.

The members of the clergy in attendance were Revs. John A. Aspinwall, David Barr, Obre R. Bourne, Charles E. Buck, James A. Buck, D.D.; Thomas S. Childs, D.D.; James W. Clark, James B. Craighill, William L. Devries, Ph.D.; John H. Elliot, S.T.D.; Frank M. Gibson, Ph.D.; H. Allen Griffith, Alfred Harding, Arthur S. Johns, Geo. H. Johnston, D.D.; Thos. A. Johnstone, Randolph W. Lowrie, D.D.; Chas. J. S. Mayo, John M. E. McKee, Walter A. Mitchell, Edward M. Mott, Josiah B. Perry, H. F. Saumenig, John E. C. Smedes, William T. Snyder, Albert R. Stuart, D.D.; John M. Todd, William R. Turner, William G. Ware and Robert S. W. Wood.

The lay delegates present were Gen. Duncan S. Walker, George W. Minnick, Joseph Gibbons, Judge O. B. Hallam, I. H. Chew, R. B. B. Chew, J. W. Sebastian, Charles R. Gibson, Charles Abert, Barnabas Bryan, Wm. A. Meloy, Gen. I. G. Parke, W. D. Baldwin and Charles Birney.

Archdeacon Childs made his report, which recited that during the year he had visited all the four countries in the diocese, outside of the District, and held services in thirty different churches. He suggested a change in the present system, which imposes the necessity of personal visits to outlying parishes.

An Interesting Statement.

The archdeacon was followed by Rev. Thomas A. Johnstone, who read a very interesting paper on the subject of the proposed abolition of the convocation, which was recommended by the committee on canons to the last general convention of the diocese held several weeks ago.

It was felt, he said, by a large majority of the members of the convocation that as no alleviative scheme had been presented, the acceptance of the report of the committee on canons would be an act of hasty legislation, not in harmony with the traditions inherited from a diocese always distinguished by a conservatism always jealous of innovation, either of a distinctive or constructive character. The suggestion to divide the convocation, said Mr. Johnstone, should not be discussed until it was fully understood whether there would be anything to divide. He asked if it was worth while trying to continue the convocational system in the diocese of Washington; if it had been successful in the past in the attainment of its purposes; if it had been a missionary force in the diocese or accomplished anything of substantial value in bringing clergy and parishes, urban, suburban and rural, into closer and more cordial relations? Mr. Johnstone said it was true that in the past few years it had been moribund, but this was not due to any inherent defect in the system.

A Division Recommended.

There should be more hearty support of the convocation, and he suggested a division of the diocese into two convocations, one embracing the District of Columbia, Montgomery county, Md., and the three parishes in Prince George's county, leaving the remaining part of Prince George's county, with Charles and St. Mary's counties, for the other. He suggested that deans should be elected according to the procedure in the case of the archdeacon in the present convocation, these deans as well as the archdeacon of Washington to be members ex-officio of the committee of missions of the diocese.

Each convocation should frame its own by-laws, elect its officers, decide as to the frequency of meetings, and their time and place. In concluding his address Mr. Johnstone said his guiding thought in outlining his plan had been that Washington did not need or desire a convocation, but that the rural part of the diocese did. Under his plan, however, the clergy of the District would not be deprived of missionary work in the four counties.

Dr. Elliot's Resolution.

A resolution was adopted in favor of continuing the convocational system, and then, in harmony with Mr. Johnstone's address, Rev. Dr. John H. Elliot, rector of Ascension Church, offered the following resolution:

"That this convocation recommends the division of the diocese into three convocations, one to be conterminous with the District of Columbia, the second or northern to be composed of Montgomery county and the parishes in Prince George's county along the B. and O. railroad; the third or southern to be composed of the remaining parishes in Prince George's county and of St. Mary's and Charles counties."

Rev. Charles E. Buck offered a substitute for this providing that the convocation be divided into three, four or five deaneries, as the convocation should see fit to select.

A Discussion Followed.

A long discussion followed on the general subject of convocational work and the necessity of dividing the convocation, which was participated in by Dr. Elliot, Dr. Buck, Rev. Mr. Williams of Trinity, Rev. James B. Craighill, Mr. W. A. Meloy, Rev. Charles J. S. Mayo and others. At 1 o'clock luncheon was announced by Archdeacon Childs, but Mr. Meloy asked to be allowed to proceed and went into a lengthy dissertation upon the relations existing between the dioceses of Baltimore and Washington. He then argued in favor of continuing the single convocation and having Washington as the meeting place. At 1:25, not having concluded, Mr. Meloy was interrupted by Archdeacon Childs with another announcement of lunch, and a recess was taken until 2:15 p.m. The clergy and laity present retired to the parish hall, where the ladies of St. Mark had prepared a delightful repast. The hall was very tastefully decorated. The probabilities are that Dr. Elliot's resolution will be adopted with no material changes.

Scientists Reach Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 16.—A party of Columbia College scientists, including Professors Calkins, Harrington and Griffin, have arrived here to prosecute researches into the marine life of Puget sound, begun last year.

HEAR MANY REPORTS

Lutheran Synod at Mansfield Rushing Through Its Business.

Dr. Parson Reports That the Washington Aged People's Home Has Been a Success.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 16.—The committee of the Lutheran synod to which was referred the offer of Dr. H. W. Kuhns, Omaha, to donate thirteen lots, comprising a square, in Omaha, for the establishment of an orphans' home, reported this morning that Senator Charles Bogardus, Paxton, Ill., had telegraphed an offer to locate the proposed home in Paxton, and another telegram with a similar offer had been received from Sedalia, Mo. Dr. Kuhns secured the floor, and said he had twenty acres of land lying eight miles out of Omaha, which he would donate for the founding of the home if the synod preferred a country site.

The synod instructed President Hamma to appoint a standing committee to consider all offers, form plans for the character of the institution and report at the next general synod, two years hence. The committee appointed was: Rev. M. F. Troxell, Springfield, Ill.; W. H. Dunbar, Baltimore; C. B. King, Allegheny, Pa.; L. P. Sudden, Lincoln, Neb.; Layman H. J. Benfold, Omaha.

A resolution was passed instructing the deaconess board to look for a permanent location for the mother house, and report at the next biennium. Rev. H. C. Haitlicox, Abilene, Kan., submitted the report of the board of education. The receipts of the board for the biennium ending in 1895, on apportionment, $11,950, and from other sources, $4,589, a total of $16,539, and for the biennium just closed: On apportionment, $17,227, and from other sources, $3,409; total, $20,630. These have been used to aid in the support of Midland College, Carthage College, the Western Theological Seminary and Hartwick Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Parson reported on behalf of the National Lutheran Home for the Aged, at Washington, D. C., that one building had been erected, and others were in contemplation, and that the indications were that within a few years a very considerable development would be made. The indebtedness had been reduced $2,200. The apportionment asked for the next two years was 5 cents per capita.

Dr. Parson, as chairman of the committee on literary and theological institutions, submitted a report, from which it appears that all the institutions under the care of the general synod were in a flourishing condition, some of them having received large bequests of money and real estate. The attendance had been steadily increasing, notably in the case of Wittenburg, which now had the largest number of students. The young ladies' seminaries were doing successful work for the church.

SIOUX WANT A MONUMENT.

Shaft in Honor of the Braves Who Fell at Wounded Knee.

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 16.—The remaining braves of the Sioux tribes have petitioned the government for permission to erect a monument over the graves of the dead warriors slain at the battle of Wounded Knee, seven years ago. About eighteen miles west of Pine Ridge agency, extending along the ridge of a plateau, are the trenches where lie 130 Indian warriors.

The government has marked the place where many of the soldiers are buried with a fitting monument, and now the remaining Sioux braves have asked that they may erect a shaft fifteen high, six feet at the base and tapering to an apex of six inches at the top, in commemoration of their dead. The stone is to be made of Sioux Falls granite, and the cost will be borne entirely by the Indians.

It is desired to have appropriate epitaphs engraved on it in their own language, and as an evidence of good faith to the government it is further desired to imprint thereon words that shall proclaim Wounded Knee to be the last battlefield on which the Indians shall show hostility to their white brother.

ALBERT S. EDWARDS APPOINTED.

Nephew of Mrs. Lincoln Made Custodian of the Homestead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 16.—The board of trustees of the Lincoln homestead, composed of the governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction, met here and appointed Albert S. Edwards of this city custodian of the Lincoln home, to take effect July 1, 1897, vice Herman Hefferkamp, removed.

Mr. Edwards is the nephew of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. It was at the home of his father, the late Ninian Edwards, where Abraham Lincoln was married. It is well understood that it was the desire and wish of Robert T. Lincoln that his cousin, Mr. Edwards, should receive the appointment and remove the position from politics.

Japan Will Subsidize Sealers.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 16.—A. R. Milne, collector of customs, is in receipt of a letter from Hakodite, in which it is stated that the Japanese diet has passed a bill to subsidize sealers. This is expected to cause the transfer of many British sealers to the Japanese flag.

"Want" ads. in The Star pay because they bring answers.

Passengers Released From Quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The passengers of the Panama railroad steamer Advance, who have been detained at Hoffman Island since last Friday, owing to the presence of yellow fever on that steamer, were discharged today and transferred to the city by the quarantine boat Governor Flower.

Insist on the Genuine GOLD DUST

The best Washing Powder made. Best for all cleaning, does the work quickly, cheaply and thoroughly.

Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

DR. McCOY GIVES FOR THE SUMMER

The Uniform $3 Rate Original in His Practice, Though Imitated By Others,

And Extends It So That It Applies to All Patients and All Diseases.

The period during which Doctor McCoy treated Catarrh free in emphasis of the series of lessons instructing the people regarding this disease is herewith closed. At no season could the publication of these articles be more appropriate than at the beginning of the summer, which is the best time for the treatment of this disease, and following his custom Doctor McCoy announces that during the entire summer season—that is, until the 1st of September—all patients will be treated at the uniform rate of $3 a month, medicines included. The $3 rate, which was given last summer by Doctor McCoy, has been given by him many times for the special purpose of enabling patients to be treated during the favorable time of the year.

This announcement of the $3 rate for the summer applies not only to Catarrh, but to all diseases. Its especial appropriateness for diseases of a Catarrhal nature lies in these facts: All those diseases that attack the nose, blocking its passages; that attack the throat, causing irritation; that attack the ear tubes, producing head noises and Deafness; that attack the Bronchial Tubes and Lung Tubes, are aggravated by the weather of fall, winter and spring. They improve in the warm weather months, because at such times there is little change in the temperature; the damp spells

Mrs. Margaret A. Seward, 814 L st. s.e. Cured of deafness.

that produce colds are absent, and the high winds loaded with dust that irritate the breathing tracts are absent. In winter even the Doctor's skill is often taxed to cure Catarrh. Nature offers obstacle after obstacle, and in one day undoes all the good he has been able to perform in a week. In summer nature helps the Doctor. One month of summer treatment for Catarrh is worth two months of the most careful winter treatment. If all who suffer from Catarrh were wise enough to devote a little of the summer to treatment there would soon be few cases of Catarrh to treat, cases of Deafness would become rare, head noises a curiosity and chronic coughs and consumption would be reduced to a minimum.

Doctor McCoy departs from his usual custom in this instance only by making the $3 rate cover all diseases. It applies not only to Summer Treatment for Catarrh, but it applies to every disease. No matter what your trouble may be, if you need the services of a physician you are welcome to the Famous Physician's skill, his medicines and his services at this uniform rate during the summer season—that is, until September 1.

Mrs. Seward Was Almost Totally Deaf.

Mrs. Margaret A. Seward, 814 L st. s.e.—"I had been deaf for five years. Both ears were equally deaf.

"I could not hear the ordinary noises of the streets—the clatter of the horses' hoofs, or the rumble of the wagons and cars. I could never tell when a car was approaching me unless I saw it. I was troubled constantly with roaring noises in my head, like the rumble of machinery that disturbed me so I could not sleep.

"My hearing returned suddenly. While sitting in the kitchen one day, suddenly the sound of the clock ticking came to my ears. From that time on the improvement was steady, until my hearing was fully restored. The disagreeable noises that troubled me so have ceased, and I hear everything plainly and distinctly."

Mrs. Emma D. Duvall, 907 E st. s.e., the daughter of Mrs. Seward, in speaking of her mother's case, said: "Mother was very, very deaf, indeed! Not only was she deaf, but her general health was bad. Her hearing has been restored, and her health greatly improved."

Almost Totally Deaf—Can Now Hear a Pin Drop.

A. Vogelsberger, 2018 7th st. n.w., employed at William Hahn & Co.'s shoe house, 630 Seventh st. n.w.—"I was so deaf when I went to Doctors McCoy and Cowden that I could not hear people speaking across the table. Now I can stand in the front room and have my wife speak to me from the kitchen and hear every word she says distinctly.

"I had been deaf in the left ear for ten years. My hearing grew gradually worse, until at last my left ear became absolutely stone deaf, and to add to my discomfort, I was troubled constantly with buzzing noises in my head.

"My right ear became affected later, and it was rapidly becoming as deaf as the left.

"Now I can hear distinctly with either ear. I can hear my watch ticking and the clocks at home strike even when standing in the yard, and I can hear a pin drop."

Had Been Deaf for Twenty Years.

F. E. Sherwood, Howard House, cor. 6th and Pa. ave. n.w.:

"My left ear was so deaf that I could not hear a clock tick with it. My right ear was becoming quite deaf, also. My hearing returned to me suddenly. Now I hear perfectly with either ear."

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