Hecht & Company—the credit givers—515 7th St.

2,700 pairs child's hose, 6½c. pair.

Whatever the hosiery department has done in the past in value offering none will compare with that which we shall make tomorrow. We have secured 2,700 pairs children's fast black double-foot hose, such as sell usually for 12½c. a pair and sometimes more, at a price which will enable us to offer them for 6½c.

This offering and the announcement that we put on sale another lot of those ladies' fast black and tan plain and drop-stitch hose at 9c. a pair, which never sell for less than 19c., will crowd the hosiery department the next three days—as long as the two lots hold out.

Another lot of 69c. corsets, 29c.

If you are one of those who failed to take advantage of that offering of 69c. Corsets for 29c. pair, which we made a few days ago, you will have another chance tomorrow, for we've received another lot—almost as large. Such a thing as saving 40c. on a single transaction is rare, indeed. All sizes—not a conglomerated lot.

These offerings in millinery

—will be made tomorrow, and you must certainly agree that they are extraordinary. Extraordinary doings have made Hecht's what they are today. If they had pursued the same course as others are pursuing they would have met with only the success which others have met.

An immense lot of 3-inch moire ribbons, in all the desirable shades—a quality which never sells for less than 15c.—has been secured at a price which enables us to offer them for..... 7½c.

As long as this immense lot of 4 and 4½-inch plain all-silk taffeta ribbons, with plain and corded edge, lasts you may have them—instead of the regular price, 29c.—for..... 19c.

All of those ladies' short-back Panama straw sailors which you see on that center table in the millinery department, and they sold this season for as high as $1.50—you may choose from at..... 29c.

A lot of ladies' rough straw sailors, in all colors, which sold not long ago for 49c. each, will be offered, beginning tomorrow, for..... 9c.

Greatest shirt waist values yet.

Pay no attention to what the other stores say of their unmatchable shirt waist values. You know by this time that no other store brings you values to equal Hecht's. Here are climaxing offerings:

Lot 1, consisting of figured lawns, French lawns, French madras and batiste shirt waists, which sold but a short while ago up to as high as $1.50. They have detachable collars and are in the prettiest of patterns; have pointed yoke backs, &c. You get the choice of them for.. **39c.**

Lot 2, consisting of the very finest lawns, batistes, lappet lawns, silk and satin-striped grass linens, linen-colored lawns, lace-grenadine lawns—the very highest novelties which the makers have put out this season—which have sold up to as high as $4 and $4.50. They have white linen collars—and some have collars same as the waist, but they're all detachable and they're all the season's best styles. You get the choice of them for..... **69c.**

Drawers and corset covers, 14c.

Tomorrow morning Hecht's will put on a separate table a lot of ladies' fine muslin drawers and corset covers, at 14c., such as will surprise the natives. The muslin is very, very fine, and the corset covers are in several styles of neck, and trimmed with lace and embroidery; the drawers have clusters of small tucks, and both are made exceedingly well. 20c. buys their equals elsewhere.

Another 43c. wrapper sale.

The wrapper sales Hecht's are holding are making them famous. Another will be ready for tomorrow—of several hundred Merrimac percale wrappers, which were never made to sell for less than a dollar. And just to think, you get them for 43c.

Wash suits and skirts ridiculously cut.

There are stores that claim the earth. To read what they print and believe it, you'd come to the conclusion that there were none others in town. The season of washable skirts and suits is about over with us, and we've cut the very life out of the prices to clear out the balance quickly.

Lot of ladies' linen crash skirts—with deep hems—will go for 79c. each.

Lot of ladies' crash, duck and pink, white and blue-striped pure grass linen skirts—with the deepest hems, and made generously full, which cannot be matched elsewhere under $1.50—will go for 99c. each.

Lot of ladies' striped duck suits—made blazer style—in such patterns as white with blue stripes and blue with white stripes and dots, &c.—to go for a day at 99c. each.

Lot of ladies' novelty crash skirts—trimmed with white and colored duck, in Eton and blazer and bolero style, trimmed also with covered buttons—and worth no less than $4—for $2.98 each.

Look, mothers, at these 69c. wash suits.

We've sold thousands at a dollar and a dollar and a quarter, and you've counted them wonderful value at that. See how nicely trimmed—how well made—how thoroughly finished—they are. The quality of the Galatea cloth is finest. The large, generous collars and wide braiding make them worth twice as much.

Here are four very special values.

"Mother's Friend" laundered shirt waists for boys—made of the very best Sea Island percale and in the very desirable patterns—have patent button band, from which the buttons cannot be torn and which can be removed when the waist is washed. A dollar is the usual price for them. You get them for 49 cents.

Lot of boys' Galatea cloth washable pants—all sizes—such as are usually sold for 25c. pair—go on sale—you'll find them on a center table marked 12½c. pair.

Lot of boys' fine cassimere knee pants—sizes to fit ages 4 to 14—splendidly made pants and good patterns—such as are sold for 50c. usually—to go for 29c. pair.

Lot of men's blue balbriggan shirts—the sort for which the other men's stores are getting 29c.—are here at 19c. each.

You know how easy it is to buy at Hecht's. We make the terms of payment very easy if you want credit. No other store in the world are so liberal as we are.

Hecht & Company 515 Seventh Street.

BEDOUINS WHO KNIT.

Wild Chiefs Interested in Making Stockings.

From the New York Tribune.

The traveler in the east who sees for the first time a man in the prime of life knitting a stocking as he walks the street or sits at his house door is apt to wonder if the wearing of women's clothes hasn't something to do with the adoption of work usually thought feminine. But nobody can watch a long-skirted Arab jump nimbly aboard a trolley car or make a flying leap for a ferry boat with a dirty streak of Nile water between it and the shore and not demand another explanation. The Arab is not womanish, whatever his failings. In Egypt fancy work is distinctively and logically masculine.

"For what you do that?" asked a Bedouin guide, as he squatted beside an American woman who was sewing. "I make sew; my wife work for me."

The Bedouin meant that a woman's natural occupation is field work, and that it was the American woman's husband who, freed by his wife's labor from heavier cares, should be enabled to spend in needlework his elegant leisure. A Bedouin is lazy, but he is not idle, like an American Indian. He will not do heavy work if there is a woman to do it for him, but an easy task like knitting he doesn't at all mind.

The telegraph operator at Helouan, Egypt, turns a pretty penny by his cleverness this way. Helouan is a health resort in lower Egypt much favored by invalids who are unable to bear the voyage up the Nile. It is a smallish village in an artificial oasis, and the telegraph office has little or no business except that furnished by tourists. The operator, a tall, turbaned Arab, sits on the mastaba beside the door and knits on a brown-and-white striped stocking. He never gets more than half way down the leg, for an annoyed patient is sure to come along and, bored by the deadly dullness of the place, examine and buy Mustapha's fancy work. Then Mustapha turns the stocking over to some member of his family to finish and starts another pair.

Arabs knit as they ride through the desert swaying to and fro on camels. They knit in the green pastures of the Nile tending sheep. They knit sometimes in the cafes while smoking narghilehs. They shuffle through the narrow lanes of the bazaars knitting. They use very long needles and a coarse wool. The product of their industry is a serviceable stocking, yellowish-white, blue and white or brown and white. It is strictly utilitarian, never ornamental. They knit slowly, for "does not the sun rise every morning?" They knit on the tails of carts, and, in view of their persistence, it is surprising that such a majority of them go barefooted.

Diet of Grass.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Horses and cows eat grass, and so do sheep and many other animals, but it is not generally presumed that people do. However, William Gardner, a Mississippi colored man, has been living on grass and hogs' fat for several days, so he says.

Friday afternoon Gardner was seen picking handfuls of grass and jamming it into his mouth, after which he calmly chewed it in a very contented and self-satisfied manner. Several persons saw him, and he ran down the street as fast as the dilapidated condition of his shoes would permit. A crowd of two hundred persons were soon following him, and he finally ran into the arms of Policeman Britton. He said that he had no place to go and was locked up on the charge of vagrancy.

He told the officers he had lived on grass for several days and was beginning to like the diet, as it was cheap and agreed with him. The only objection he had to it was that no one would pick it for him or place it in his mouth. He said he had been chased out of several cities and came to Cleveland, as he thought it a good place.

In the police court he said he wanted to go home, as he had "all kinds" of friends in the south. Judge Feddler gave him twenty-four hours to leave the city, and if the speed with which William left the station is any criterion he is even now very near home.

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

WORK BEGINS TODAY

Opening Program of Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco.

DELEGATES VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Michigan and Ohio Rivals for Next Year's Great Meeting.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—It may now be said that the Christian Endeavor hosts have completed their conquest of this city. They have arrived in such numbers during the last twenty-four hours as to permeate every quarter of the city. All through the late hours of the night and early hours of this morning trains have arrived from the east, north and south, bearing thousands of delegates and visitors. Special boats have carried the crowds across the bay, and at the ferry they were met by scores of white-capped guides, whose sole duty it is to make the delegates welcome and to pilot them to headquarters at the great pavilion, where every delegate is registered and directed to comfortable quarters in some part of the city.

Women Largely in Evidence.

The scenes at the pavilion resemble a national political convention, except that more women remain in evidence on this occasion than usually attend great gatherings. In fact, fully two-thirds of the delegates are of the gentler sex. But their presence tends to make the scene more striking in color and more animated in spirit. All the streets in the business district of the city and in the neighborhood of the different headquarters are congested with the thousands of visitors. Every one seems to be on the move, as if to get the benefit of the cooling breezes from the Pacific, after a journey through the burning alkali plains.

Men and women alike are decked with ribbons of purple and gold, Endeavor colors, on which are words announcing their state and town. Streams of delegates poured into the pavilion throughout the night and this forenoon, and the young women engaged in the registration booths were kept busy. They came singly, in small squads and they came in rushes, but the registration department was prepared for anything, and not even the big mass delegations could rattle them.

Most of the state delegations are supplied with literature, and it is not confined to Christian Endeavor publications. There are pamphlets proclaiming the fruitfulness of the soil, beauty of scenery, vastness of the industries and the fields of labor.

Scene at California Headquarters.

The busiest scene this morning is about the California headquarters. There are 30,000 Endeavorers in California, and it seems as if most of them intend putting in an appearance at some time during the convention. Not the least attractive part of this pavilion is the score of pretty California girls who are engaged in distributing badges and imparting information to all those who call.

The work of decorating the different state booths is about completed, and the installation of the coat-of-arms of each state on the different booths has given life and color to every nook in the big building.

One of the largest and handsomest booths is that of Oregon, decorated in purple and gold, the state name appearing in gold letters. The other northern state—Washington—has handsome quarters, where violet and white are the predominating colors.

The total number of arrivals, including those of this forenoon, is about 16,000. The last of the big eastern delegations are expected to reach San Francisco some time tonight, though a few stragglers are expected to continue dropping in throughout the remainder of the week. The two sections of the big Pennsylvania delegations arrived in the early hours this morning, and were closely followed by two trainloads from New Jersey. They were met at the Oakland Mole by committees from the San Francisco headquarters and escorted to headquarters, amid cheering and the singing of "America."

Contest for Convention of 1899.

Michigan's delegation, nearly 500 strong, is preparing to do battle with Ohio for the honor of the convention of 1899, hoping to secure the prize for Detroit, with some prospects of success. The Michiganders are feared by the Ohioans as their most formidable rivals.

Rev. Francis E. Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor Association, made his first public appearance in California at the First Presbyterian Church in Oakland. Owing to the blockade in the railway yards Mr. Clark could not cross the bay as soon as he expected and yielded to the requests of the Oakland people to hold a meeting in that city while waiting to cross. The Endeavorers of Oakland turned out in thousands and gave the distinguished visitor a rousing reception.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees will be held at the Palace Hotel Tuesday, July 16. It became necessary to postpone this meeting, which was originally scheduled for July 7, until the arrival of a number of trustees who are delayed en route.

This meeting will be an important one, as it is to decide where the convention of 1899 is to be held.

Every Mail Brings Greetings.

With every mail comes a batch of greetings to the big convention. The eyes of the Endeavorers in the remotest sections of the world are turned upon the great gathering that was called to order this morning by Chairman Rolla V. Watt. Those of the societies that have found it impossible to send delegates have forwarded greetings that will be read at the great gatherings. They are coming from India, France, Japan, Germany and other foreign lands.

Today's Convention Program.

Following is the program for today:

Early morning prayer meetings, 6.30 to 7:15 in the churches; convention in Mechanics' Pavilion, 9:30 a.m.; welcome by the choir; 9:40 a.m., devotional exercises; 9:45 a.m., welcome to the committee of '97; 10:05 a.m., welcome to the state of California; 10:15 a.m., singing; 10:20 a.m., responses in behalf of visiting delegates; 10:35 a.m., President Clark's address; 11:05 a.m., singing; 11:10 a.m., Secretary Baer's address; 11:40 a.m., presentation of badge banners; 12 o'clock, adjournment.

Convention in Woodward's Pavilion—9:30 a.m., welcome by the choir; 9:40, devotional exercises; 9:45, welcome of the committee of '97; 9:55 a.m., welcome of the golden gate pastors; 10:05 a.m., welcome of the city of San Francisco; 10:15 a.m., response in behalf of visiting delegates; 10:25 a.m., Secretary Baer's report; 10:50, presentation of badge banners; 11:10, singing; 11:15, poems; 11:35, President Clark's address; 12 o'clock, adjournment.

Evangelistic services in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, chamber of commerce and Emporium at noon; denominational rallies, 2:30 to 5 p.m., in the churches.

Quiet hour, 4:30 to 5:30 p.m., at Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Mechanics' Pavilion—7:30 p.m., praise service; 7:50 p.m., anthem by choir; 8 o'clock, devotional exercises; 8:05 p.m., address; 8:35, singing; 8:40, banner presentation; 8:55, singing; 9 o'clock, address; 9:30 p.m., adjournment.

President Clark's Address.

The subject of the annual message of the president, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., was "A World-Encircling Religious Movement; How Shall It Fulfill God's Design?" He said in part:

"I have attended conventions since last I met you in the Metropolitan Tabernacle of London and in the Beols of Bengal, in St. Andrew's Hall of Glasgow and in the ancient capital of the Punjab, among our Irish Endeavorers in Belfast and on the sunburnt plains of southern India, in crowded Berlin and on the lonely table lands of the Transvaal, among the Alps of Switzerland and on the vast veldt of the Orange Free State, in seagirt Stockholm and in the karoo of South Africa, in lordly Paris and in quiet Wellington, in the Cape of Good Hope, and, everywhere, amid all these diversities of customs and costume, of manner and methods, of language and laws, I have found that the Christian Endeavor ideals are substantially the same.

Met With Diverse Creeds.

"Moreover, the people whom I have seen have been of diverse creeds and views of religious truth; all, to be sure, have acknowledged the supremacy of Jesus Christ as the very son of God and the only Savior of lost sinners; all have accepted the Bible as the word of God, and the Holy Spirit as the sanctifier, comforter and guide. In such soil only can Christian Endeavor flourish. But in minor particulars the creeds and forms of church government of these hospitable hosts of our society differ as widely as their complexions. The shade of tan of a man's cheek does not make or unmake his manhood; the shade of his creed does not make or unmake his Christianity. By Methodists and Baptists, by Presbyterians and Congregationalists, by Friends and Disciples of Christ, by Episcopalians and Lutherans, by adherents of the state churches of Germany and Sweden and Holland and Scotland and England, as well as by representatives of every free church, have I been kindly received in the name of Christian Endeavor, and by every missionary society at work in India or Africa. Why? Because of the eloquent indorsement which a common and universal method of Christian service renders to its advocates.

One Denomination Holds Aloof.

"Only one denomination still seeks to prevent the increase of Christian Endeavor societies, and that has introduced Christian Endeavor principle, and, though we regret the absence of full fellowship, we are glad of the extension of the ideas for which we stand—in that we rejoice, yea, and will rejoice.

"Our society, then, has these signs of a universal movement. It was born in obscurity and weakness. It has not owed its extension to human advocacy or ecclesiastical authority. It has spread to every land. It has been found adapted to every evangelical creed, to every form of church government and to every race and class and language and condition of people. It has failed only where the principles involved in our covenant pledge have been ignored or where it has been crushed out by denominational authority."

Answers the Text's Query.

In answering the question of the text, he said the movement must be true to its fundamental idea, must necessarily be unifying, must be a pervasive force, must be sacrificial, and must listen to God's voice and continually obey it. Continuing, he said:

"This is a world movement, thank God; a way from materialism, formalism and a barren ecclesiasticism, back to God Himself. Endeavorers, let this be the motto, the purpose, the prayer of this our coming seventeenth year—to abide in Christ, to surrender ourselves to Him, to let Him use us, to think less of our efforts and more of His fullness; to seek a larger infilling from above, deeper draughts of His life, more emptiness of self, more fullness of Christ. Thus only will Christian Endeavor and all for which it has come to stand—Christian citizenship, Christian missions and a thousand forms of benevolence—receive ever afresh life and vigor."

Secretary Baer's Report.

The report of John Willis Baer, general secretary, contained the following:

In 1881 there was one society and 57 members; in 1897 there are 50,780 societies and a total membership of 3,000,000. Of the states having more than one thousand local societies, Pennsylvania leads with 3,443; New York has 3,049; Ohio, 2,383; Illinois, 2,013; Ontario, 1,883; Indiana, 1,387; Iowa, 1,336, and Michigan, 1,071. These figures do not include the junior, intermediate, the senior and mothers' societies. Pennsylvania leads the junior societies with 1,397; New York has 1,288; Illinois, 993; Ohio, 970; California, 551; Indiana, 549; Iowa, 518, and Massachusetts, 517. The banner given to the state that has made the largest gains goes this year to Ohio. The second junior banner goes from Mexico to Spain. There are 366 intermediate societies, California leading with 51, Illinois having 44, Ohio 32 and Pennsylvania 27. The mothers' societies number 70, Illinois leading with 30, Pennsylvania having 29 and Kansas 11. Twenty-seven senior societies have been organized, California, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania each having 3 and Connecticut 2. England has 3,925 societies, Australia, 2,124; Scotland, 435; Wales, 311; India, 250; Ireland, 169; Madagascar, 93; France, 68; Mexico, 100; Japan, 66; West Indies, 63; Turkey, 41; China, 53; Africa, 52; Germany, 32—in all 7,919 societies in other countries. In addition Canada has 3,390 societies.

Badge Banner Goes to Ireland.

The badge banner for the greatest proportionate increase in the number of societies, now held in Scotland, will go to the Endeavorers on the emerald isle.

In the United States the Presbyterians have 5,531 young people's and 2,934 junior societies; the Congregationalists being next with 4,156 young people's and 2,407 junior, the other denominations following in this order: Disciples of Christ, 3,208 young people's and 1,322 junior; Baptists, 2,640 young people's and 1,080 junior; Cumberland Presbyterian, 867 young people's and 361 junior; Methodist Protestants, 971 young people's and 251 juniors; Lutherans, 869 young people's and 324 juniors, nearly forty denominations being represented in the column.

A missionary roll of honor contains the names of 10,468 societies that have given nearly $200,000 to missions through their own denominational missionary boards.

Stands for Christian Citizenship.

Christian Endeavor always stands for Christian citizenship. It is forever opposed to the saloon, the gambling den, the brothel and every like iniquity. It stands for temperance, for law, for order, for Sabbath keeping, for a pure political atmosphere; in a word, for righteousness. And this it does, not by organizing a new political party, but by attempting through the quick conscience of its individual members to permeate and influence all parties and all communities.

During the last eleven months 25,264 of the juniors have joined the church, and from the young people's societies 187,125; in all 213,389.

Wills Filed.

The will of the late Harriet I. Pickett, widow of John A. Pickett, was filed today. It is dated June 22, 1897, and names her nephew, Beverly S. Randolph, as executor. The following bequests are made: Beverly S. Randolph and Lingan S. Randolph, nephews, their notes for $500 each; F. Seymore Randolph, a nephew, $100; Edmond R. Codwise, grand nephew, $100; Emma Stark Dailey and Mary Meade Johnson, nieces, and Jennie Randolph Vollmar, Ella Moray and Mary B. Watson, great nieces, $100 each. Part of lots 20 and 21, square 105, being 1816 I street, is given to Elizabeth G. Calvert, a sister, and the residue of the estate is equally divided between her and Cornelia P. Randolph and Mary M. Turner, also sisters of the testatrix.

Ordered to Pay Alimony.

Judge Cole, in the divorce case of Amelia T. Measer against Emanuel H. J. Measer, has ordered the defendant to pay his wife $10 a month as alimony and $10 a month as examiner's fees until the further order of the court.

Dying Oath Unavailing.

John Marshall, colored, who wears his hair in most remarkable style, and who has served time in the penitentiary for housebreaking, and twice in jail for larceny, was today again in the Police Court, and denied the theft of an umbrella in this wise:

"'Fore Gawd in heaven, jedge, I'll take a dying oath I didn't stole it."

The "dying oath" failed to help John. He went down for forty-five days.

Government Receipts.

Government receipts from customs, $701,783; internal revenue, $473,056; miscellaneous, $182,233. National bank notes received today for redemption, $202,454.

A Service Pension Bill.

Representative Lentz of Ohio today introduced in the House a service pension bill—a pension of one cent for each day's service.

FOR DYSPEPSIA

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. H. Andrews, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

No More Consuls Until Congress Adjourns.

COMING LIBRARY APPOINTMENTS

John Russell Young Confers With the President.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY

An official and positive statement was made today that the batch of consular appointments to be sent to the Senate is the last to leave the White House until Congress ends this session. Consular applicants who have been expecting early action will be disappointed. It is stated that not even a batch of two or three will go in any day between now and then.

Senator Quay was at the White House today. He was asked about an apparently authentic story that he is getting heartily sick of political life and intends to retire as soon as possible. The senator said he "expected" there was some truth in the story, and asked if it could be wondered at that a man should get "tired of that sweat box" on the hill.

The senator, speaking of a rumor connecting his name with the republican gubernatorial of Pennsylvania, told a friend that nothing could induce him to take the nomination. The senator, it is said, will go to Europe this summer for his health.

New Register of the Treasury.

The President will appoint a colored man register of the treasury. He has announced this, but has given no intimation who the nominee will be. The leading candidates were announced in yesterday's Star. It is said by friends of W. A. Gaines, the Kentucky applicant, that he is in the best position at this time.

Library Appointments.

John Russell Young, librarian of Congress, saw the President about some appointments he intends to make. Mr. Young was accompanied by Thomas G. Alvord, formerly in charge of the Washington bureau of the New York World. Mr. Young has decided to appoint Mr. Alvord to a responsible confidential position in the library, and so informed the President. It has not been definitely decided what this position will be.

Senator Platt of New York, accompanied by J. S. Tichenor and Harry Tichenor of New York, saw and talked with the President. J. S. Tichenor is a member of the board of tariff appraisers, stationed in New York, and will soon retire. He is anxious that his son, Harry Tichenor, shall succeed him. Senator Platt is willing that the change shall be made.

G. F. Mayers of Stephen City, Va., was a White House visitor. He claims to have received assurance that he will be appointed consul at Valparaiso.

Mr. Canada, the present consul at Vera Cruz, will be reappointed to his position, it is claimed by friends.

Senator Mason and Representative White of Illinois called upon the President to urge him to appoint Dr. Zeigfeldt of Chicago to a German consulate.

Assistant Secretary Ryan of the Department of Interior had a conference with the President.

Action on Pardon Applications.

The President considered a big batch of applications for pardon yesterday afternoon, and today affixed his signature to thirteen documents carrying freedom with them. In nine other cases the President denied the applications for pardon. Among the thirteen men pardoned were the following: James Cooley, convicted in Ohio in 1894 of making false papers in a pension claim and sentenced to five years; A. R. Campbell, convicted in West Virginia of neglecting to deposit postal revenues, and sentenced to one year and one day in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

The President denied the application of W. C. Cox of the District of Columbia, convicted of obtaining goods under false pretenses and sentenced to one year and one day in Albany penitentiary. The application was made to restore the citizenship of Cox.

Pardon was denied to two Virginia men—Bert Atkins and Lloyd Echols. Atkins was convicted of breaking into a post office, and last December was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Lloyd Echols was convicted of breaking into a post office and sentenced in December to two years in the Albany penitentiary.

The pardon of John Washington and Simmons Wolfe of Kansas was also refused. In September, 1896, they were convicted of rape, and were sentenced to hang. Their sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment.

PENSION CASES AFFECTED.

Recent Rulings by Assistant Secretary Davis.

Many pension cases are affected by the following rulings, which have just been made by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis:

In the claim of Francis Frank of Company H, 16th Michigan Infantry, the department holds that a claimant who has attained the age of sixty-five years shall be deemed entitled to at least the minimum rate of pension, $6, unless the evidence discloses unusual vigor and ability for the performance of manual labor in one of that age. Previously it was necessary to show special infirmity before a pension could be granted at the age of sixty-five years.

In the case of Edward Moore of the 14th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, this policy is laid down:

"When it shall be shown that the pensioner's right to have the pension inure wholly to his benefit is being abridged or forfeited by the malfeasance of the guardian, and that the appointing court will not administer relief, then the commissioner of pensions would be legally authorized to refuse payment to the guardian, and if need be to pay the pensioner himself."

Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Commander Charles H. Davis has been detailed to duty as superintendent of the naval observatory on the retirement of Commodore R. L. Phythian on the 21st instant. Commander Davis was special aid to the Princess Eulalie of Spain on the occasion of her visit to this country during the world's Columbian exposition. At present he is a member of the naval inspection board, temporarily engaged in making a special investigation of the New York navy yard.

Appointments to West Point.

Cadet appointments to the United States Military Academy were announced today, as follows: Nathan C. Napier, Lafayette, Ga., with Carl Boyd, Adairsville, Ga., as alternate; Harold L. Leupp, New Rochelle, N. Y., alternate; Robert R. Ralston, Wilkinsburg, Pa., with Donald B. McKay, Pittsburg, Pa., as alternate; John E. Rutherford, Magnet, Ark., with R. D. Valliant, Pine Bluffs, Ark., as alternate; Louis T. Kuntzch, Syracuse, N. Y., alternate; Andrew W. Smith, Waverly, Pa., with Eugene Fellows, Scranton, Pa., as alternate.

Naval Orders.

Surgeon D. N. Bertolette has been ordered to duty at marine headquarters, Washington, D. C.; Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and wait orders; Lieut. Commander J. M. Miller, to the New York navy yard. Herbert J. Longley has been appointed pay clerk on the Helena.

Goods for the Peruvian Exposition.

The State Department has been advised that the Peruvian government will admit free of duty foreign machinery intended for the permanent industrial exposition, which opens at Lima, July 28.

Friday's Surprises At the Palais Royal.

NOW that we close at 1 p.m. on Saturday it is essential that Friday be a doubly busy day. It shall be made so. For tomorrow the following "special prices:"

39c for Men's 68c Underwear.

The 75c Summer Balbriggan Garments of the men's clothing stores. Shirts are here in sizes 34 to 46; Drawers, 30 to 44. Another "special"—21c pair for 25c Socks, in all styles.

11c pound for 17c Writing Paper.

"Perfection," of superior linen; smooth and rough finish. 80 to 100 Sheets for 11 cents. Envelopes, 3c instead of 5c.

$2.98 for $4.98 Linen Crash Suits.

Other specials—$6.98 for the $8.98 Crispene Suits, with braided jacket and skirt. $4.98 for the $10.50 Cloth Traveling Suits. $1.48 for the $2.48 Linen Crispene Skirts. $4.19 for the $5 Brocaded Silk Skirts.

29c for the 50c Underwear.

29c for the Palais Royal's Famous 50c Summer Night Gowns, made of French Cambric. Another special—17c for those 25c Richelieu Ribbed Lisle Vests. And only 16c for the 25c Black Hose, bearing the signature of Louis Hernsdorf.

58c for $1 Wash Dress Patterns.

58c for 10 yards of the 10c Lawns, in lace effects, stripes and figures, on light and dark grounds.

10 per cent discount in Silk Department.

21c yard for any 25c Lace.

In the lot are White and Butter Point Lierre and Oriental Laces, 4 to 7 inches wide.

19c yard for those 25c Ribbons.

Sold here regularly at 25c yard, but many of these Fancy and Louisine Ribbons were made to retail at 35c, 50c and 60c yard.

22c for the 39c Dress Fronts.

Lawn Fronts, in black, white and colors, plaiting and lace give the Bolero effect and form the standing collar. Special No. 2—79c for $1 Fronts of grass linen over colors, ribbon trimming.

19c ounce for Woodworth's Perfumes.

35c the ounce is the regular price; 19 cents is the lowest price ever quoted for C. B. Woodworth & Sons' Perfumes. You must bring bottle or be charged for one.

7c for 10c Stamped Art Goods.

7c for Linen Duster Bags, Whisk Broom Holders, Linen Mouse Serviettes, Duck Cravat Cases, etc. These are on second floor. First floor for 10c Balls Crochet Silk at 2½c. Thirty yards Best Silk on each ball. Not more than six allowed each purchaser.

$1.98 for $3.50 Family Refrigerators.

The family size Cooper & McKee Refrigerators, lined with charcoal sheeting. Other basement floor "specials"—12c for those 24c Ham Boilers, with cover. 25c for those 48c Berry Sets, looking like cut glass. 1c each for those Flint Glass Table Tumblers, in three patterns.

24c for 35c Ready to Use Sheets.

2,000 Hemmed Sheets, 54x90 inches. Other second floor "specials"—8c for those 12½c Hemmed Huck Towels, 20x36 inches.

66c for 75c Wire Screen Doors.

All sizes of Doors—don't fail to bring measurements. Other fourth floor specials—4c for 7c Japanese Stoop Seats. 39c for the 48c Woven Hammocks. Baby Carriages at 20 per cent discount.

Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G St.

DEERFOOT BEATEN.

A Record Held by an American Indian for a Quarter Century.

From the London Telegraph.

Fully 25,000 spectators attended the Rochdale Athletic grounds on Saturday to witness F. E. Bacon's attack upon Deerfoot's long-standing record of 11 miles 970 yards in the hour, made in 1863. The proprietors of the Sporting Chronicle offered the amateur ex-champion £250 and half the gate receipts should he be successful, and in case of failure he was to receive £100 and half the gate receipts for having made the attempt. Bacon trained at Blackpool, and he felt very sanguine of achieving the feat. Friday brought a rainy day, and this certainly did not favor Bacon, who, under the circumstances, had an immense task before him. Betting ruled at 5 to 4 and 6 to 4 on Bacon. It was nearly 5:45 o'clock when he set out on his journey, paced by Mullen and McFern, the latter on his bicycle. The first mile occupied 4 minutes 42 2-5 seconds; two miles were reeled off in 9 minutes 52 seconds, equaling Deerfoot's time. Just before this Ansted joined in, and Mullen retired. Three miles were covered in 14 minutes 58 seconds, four miles in 20 minutes 4 3-5 seconds, and at four and a half miles Mullen gave way to Watkins as pacer. Five miles were done in 25 minutes 14 seconds, six miles in 30 minutes 28 2-5 seconds, and at seven miles Bacon just got inside W. G. George's time, doing it in 35 minutes 36 2-5 seconds. From this point the champion began to improve, covering eight miles in 40 minutes 45 seconds; nine, 45 minutes 56 seconds; ten, 51 minutes 11 seconds (only five seconds outside Cumming's world's record). Eleven miles were recorded in 5 minutes 28 seconds, and, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, Bacon finished the hour with 11 miles 1,243 yards to his credit, breaking the record by 273 yards. Watkins ran from four and a half miles to the finish, all the pacemakers being on the track in the last 300 yards. Bacon was naturally done up at the finish, and fell on the track, but he was soon up again. The timekeepers were J. Catton, J. H. Hardwick, G. Sugden, J. Gorton and J. Haggerty.

The record of 11 miles 970 yards in the hour, which Deerfoot set up, and which Bacon shattered on Saturday, was made by the Seneca Indian at the old West London grounds, in 1863. Many attempts have since been made to pass those figures, but until Bacon's, none of them had been successful. W. G. George, when he was an amateur, had a great ambition to break it, and in 1884 made a grand attempt. He was then considered to be the fastest ten-miler living, and a special twelve-mile handicap was framed, to give him a chance of lowering Deerfoot's record. The race took place on the London Athletic Club grounds, and George, who ran exceedingly well, just failed, his distance being 11 miles 832 yards 9 inches. Bacon, who holds the amateur mile record of 4 minutes 17 seconds, has long been a runner of note. In 1894 he won the one-mile and four-mile championships, the only two in which he competed, and he also secured thirty-six first and eleven second prizes. In 1895 the mile championship at Stamford bridge fell to his lot, and previously he tied George's four-mile record of 19 minutes 39 seconds. Among others, he has defeated Sid Thomas, Watkins, Pearce and Crossland. Last year, with other prominent runners, he joined the ranks of the professionals, and his performances since then have further enhanced his reputation.

ELEPHANTS AS A LIEN.

Serious Predicament of an American Citizen in Siam.

From the New York Press.

Seventy-six big, dirty elephants are eating up what is left of a once valuable estate of an American in Siam. The herd can't be sold, leased or pawned. Nothing can be done with them but let them eat. And while they eat the State Department at Washington is trying to see what it can do to the Siamese government.

Dr. Marion A. Cheek, "the teak king," defaulted in the interest on the loan he had obtained from Siam. The government seized his property and at once set to work to make it valueless. Five hundred thousand dollars' worth of logs were left to rot in the streams and when it came to a settlement the proceeds from the sale were not enough to meet the claims of the government. Then Siam seized the herd of elephants which were used in getting the logs to the water ways. In the meantime Dr. Cheek died in Siam and his widow returned to California.

The Siam government will not allow the herd to be sold, rented, mortgaged or any use made of them. Their feed and care are charged up against the estate. So successful has been the course of the King of Siam that there is not enough money in the estate to pay for counsel when the case is submitted to the arbitrator, Sir Richard J. Hannen, chief justice and consul general of England at Hong Kong.

It is proposed now to get the United States to hire expert counsel and take a lien on any judgment to cover the expense.

Paper Boats.

From the New York Sun.

Cornell won in a paper boat against two cedar boats.

Cornell won last year in a paper boat and established the record.

Cornell has won upward of forty victories in paper boats.

Cornell began rowing in 1875, winning with two paper boats in a field of seventeen six-oared shells, all the others being cedar.

Yale has rowed a paper boat in all of her victories over Harvard.

Yale's record at New London was won and made in a paper boat.

Harvard has rowed a paper boat in each of her victories over Yale (with one exception, easily explainable).

Every intercollegiate race between Yale and Harvard for the past twenty years, with one exception, has been won in paper boats.

Columbia has never won an eight-oared race except when rowing paper boats.

All of Columbia's victories in fours since '76 have been won in paper boats.

Every eight-oared race of the national regattas has been won in paper boats.

Every four-oared race won at the national regattas for the past twenty years has been won in paper boats.

Every international race won by American crews in the past twenty years has been won by paper boats, including the Beaverwyck victory in '76 and Columbia's victory at Henley.

Glossary for Anglomaniacs.

From the London Mail.

The words of the Daily Mail Jubilee Dictionary, which we published some time ago, have already passed into the language. Every day one hears in use many of the terms we published, such as:

Jubilant—One who jubes or celebrates; being merry.

Jubilarity—Hilarity occasioned by the jubilee; jubilee gayety.

Jubilate—To celebrate; to make merry.

Jubilated—Elated; flushed with loyalty; a police court charge supplanting "drunk and disorderly."

Jubilater—Ditto.

Jubilation—Celebration; enjoyment of jubilee festivities.

Jubilatious—Ditto.

Jubiletti—A kind of jubilee confetti.

Jubillarity—Seasonable merriment.

Jubilious—Suffering from too much celebration.

Jubilite—Ditto.

Jubilated—Weakened or enfeebled by jubilee excitement.

Jubilitis—An acute form of the disease.

Jubility—A state of nervous weakness brought about by jubilee gayety.

Jubilicant—One who asks for jubilee alms; a jubilee supplicant.

Jubilicate—To request jubilee alms.

To-jube—To celebrate; to cheat; to defraud.

Struck It Rich.

From the New York Tribune.

"I've just struck it rich," said a tramp to his pal the other day. "See dat nice, rich-lookin' old lady over there on de lawn, wid de gold specs? Well, I goes up in front of her, an' I gits down on de groun' an' begins to eat de short grass. 'Man, man, wot are yer doin'?' she says, jist like that. 'Madam,' says I, in a weak an' trembling voice, 'I've got ter do it; I ain't had ennythin' ter eat fer four days.' 'Pore feller, come wid me,' she says, jumpin' up an' leadin' me aroun' to de back of de house. An' then she says, as I wos gittin' ready fer a big, square meal, wid fixin's: 'Git down an' try it here; de grass is longer.'"