McKnew's.

"Strictly Reliable Qualities."

Xmas hints for men.

Xmas buyers can do some very profitable shopping here right now for men. All the choice things are to be had now, and cannot be duplicated before Xmas. Save rush and worry by buying now—and have your gifts laid aside for Xmas delivery.

50c. NECKWEAR.

Before it is too late—choose some of these rich new Fleur de Lis, Laza, Lenox and Astor effects, in variegated stripes, plaids and set designs, in puffs, imperial ties, Windsor, 4-in-hands, imperial and graduated 4-in-hands and batwing ties, at 50c.

Grand line of rare colorings in English Squares at $1.

50c. qualities of Silks, in band bows and ties, at 25c.

FANCY COLORED SHIRTS.

We are making a specialty of Dollar Fancy Shirts—Have all the elegant, new effects.

PROPER GLOVES.

The right colors are gray and tan—and we have a good quality at $1.

LOUNGING ROBES.

Had sold out all our Lounging Robes 15 days before Xmas last year. It's a case of first come, first served—pick out the choice colorings now.

Rich effects in Wool Blanket Robes at $5, $5.50, $7, $8.50 and $10.

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General D. C. Agents for Dr. Jaeger Sanatory Underwear.

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Or Wheeling, Jersey Cloth, Wool-lined Gloves, with leather facing. Men's and Boys'. Selling at 50c. everywhere. Second shipment today.. 29c.

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Upon the quality of our Gloves our reputation has depended for these 20 years.

We could not afford to sell any but the thoroughly reliable kinds—imported by us—from specially selected skins—and fitted and warranted at our counters.

Kid Gloves.

Our own special importation of Real French Kid Gloves on sale tomorrow, Wednesday.

"The Lotos" at $1.50 a pr

They are made with the latest three-row and imperial embroideries, have two mother-of-pearl snap fasteners, and we consider them superior to any $1.75 kid glove sold elsewhere. The colors are brown, red, oxblood, dark and medium tan, beaver, mode, gray, pearl, white and black.

Every pair warranted and kept in repair free of charge.

Louvre Glove Co.,
NEW STORE,
931 F St. N.W.

11

☞ Finest Chocolates and Bonbons, made fresh every day, 47c. lb.

Reeves' Delicious Home-made Pies, 20c.

Pumpkin, Mince, Apple, Rhubarb, Blackberry, Peach, Lemon Meringue, Custard, Cocoanut, etc. Toothsome, inviting. Always fresh. Only 20c. each.

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14

J. Jay Gould, 421 9th st.—Euchre Tallies, Paper Napkins, Scrap Pictures, Toys, Favors, Masks, Fancy Paper. oc28-1m*-4

They cure the cause as well as the ache.

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Cure every form of HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SLEEPLESSNESS, BRAIN FAG, etc. Made after a Johns Hopkins Hospital formula.

4 doses, 10 cents. At all druggists.

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Raisins, Currants, Citron, Figs, Spices.

It's none too early to begin preparations for Thanksgiving dinner. Fruit Cakes, Plum Puddings and Mince Meat ought to be made now. We're all ready to fill orders for Raisins, Currants, Citron, Figs, Pure Spices, etc.

☞ New, choice goods. Lowest prices, too.

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no7-tu,th,s,28

Great Reduction in Hair Goods.

Switches .....$2.50—formerly $5.00.
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Gray Switches...$3.00—formerly $5.00.
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First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampooing, etc. Hair Dyeing and Bleaching a specialty. Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair. Natural color $1.25.

S. HELLER'S,
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ja27-20d

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

The Events Leading to Location in Washington.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY PERIOD

Discussion of Subject Before the Columbia Historical Society.

PAPER BY DR. S. C. BUSEY

The various events in the year 1800 connected with the removal of the seat of government of the United States to the District of Columbia were discussed in an interesting fashion at a meeting of the Columbia Historical Society, which was held last evening in the banquet hall of the Shoreham. As it is proposed to commemorate during the coming year the centennial anniversary of this period in the history of the District, the facts brought out, both in the paper read and in the discussion which followed, had to the large audience more than a mere historic interest.

It was the first meeting of the society since the summer vacation, and there was present not only a large number of members, but also representatives of the citizens' committee on the proposed celebration and of the public generally. Mr. John A. Kasson presided, and before announcing the program of the evening stated that the bibliography of the District, a work which it is believed will prove to be of great interest and value, had been completed under the auspices of the society and would shortly be published. He also stated that the third volume of the proceedings and records of the society would soon be issued.

He then announced the paper of the evening to be by Dr. Samuel C. Busey, on "The Centennial of the Permanent Seat of the Government of the United States." Dr. Busey was present, but at his request the paper was read by the secretary of the society, Mrs. Mary Stevens Beall. It proved to be a valuable and interesting narration of the events which lead to the location here of the seat of government. At the outset Dr. Busey said:

Review of Events.

"In view of the contemplated commemoration in 1900 of the removal of the seat of the government from the city of Philadelphia to the city of Washington, a collation and review of the events which lead up to and completed the establishment of 'the permanent seat of the government' on the river Potomac may add interest to that occasion and invite attention to some historical incidents and facts which seem to have been forgotten. The title of this paper suggests the inquiry: Should the celebration to take place in 1900 commemorate the mechanical removal of the business affairs, books, papers and chattels of the government from Philadelphia to the city of Washington in 1800, or the establishment and occupancy of the permanent seat of the government of the United States? And also the further inquiry, Did the Constitution, or Congress by the act of July 16, 1790, either by direction or implication, intend to found a capital city or to acquire, locate and define a district not exceeding ten miles square for the 'permanent seat of the government.'"

The author then cited the various acts of Congress, of the President of the United States, of the commissioners of the city, etc., in selecting the territory of the District of Columbia, and in preparing it for use as the seat of government of the United States. Continuing, he said:

"Such is the story of the selection of the location for the permanent seat of the government and the foundation of a city within the limits of the federal territory. The word city, or any reference to such a foundation, does not appear either in the provision of the Constitution or in the acts of cession by the states of Maryland or Virginia, the act of Congress of July 16, 1790, the amendatory act of March 3, 1791; the letters patent, the proclamation of January 24, 1791, prescribing the method of fixing the beginning of the survey of the ten miles square, at which point the corner stone was laid by Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, April 15 1791, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens; nor in any of the preliminary official acts relating to the location of the permanent seat of government, except in the letter of Jefferson to the commissioners of January 15, 1791, in which occurs the reference to the sketch of the outline of the city. The designation 'capital city' appears first in the preliminary report of L'Enfant, bearing date March 26, 1791, but not in any other of the early official documents relating thereto. It may be that the authority granted to the commissioners by the act of July 16, 1790, 'to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress and of the President and for the public officers of the government of the United States,' and the provision in the amendatory act of March 3, 1791, 'that nothing herein contained shall authorize the erection of the public buildings otherwise than on the Maryland side of the river Potomac, as required by the aforesaid act,' may have, at least by implication, justified and impelled the acquisition and laying out of an area around and about the public buildings sufficient in extent to accommodate with residences the officers and employes of the government, and such a community of citizens and visitors as it was reasonable to suppose would seek a city in which were located the public buildings, and at which the high officials and dignitaries of the government should reside. Its foundation is perhaps another and striking exemplification of the broad and astute wisdom and sagacity of Washington, but it was without authority of law, except by implication."

Initial Form of Government.

Continuing, the author stated that the initial form of government in this District was a commission of three appointed by the President, and that it was to all intents and purposes a government by the President. This form of government, he added, continued until May 1, 1801, when it was abolished and the office of superintendent was created. Congress did not make the city of Washington a body politic until May 3, 1802, when an act was passed to "incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington." Dr. Busey added that this date is perhaps logically and legally the inaugural date and year of the city of Washington, certainly as a body corporate.

The paper quoted the act of July 16, 1790, which provides, among other things, that the first Monday in December, 1800, the seat of government of the United States shall, by virtue of the act, be transferred to the District, and that all offices attached to the seat of government shall be removed thereto, and after the said date shall cease to be exercised elsewhere. The President, by the act of April 24, 1800, Dr. Busey stated, was authorized to anticipate the removal of the various offices belonging to the several executive departments to the city of Washington, and by the act of May 13, 1800, Congress directed, as was stated in the paper, that "an adjourned session should be held at the city of Washington, to commence on the third Monday of November next ensuing." In neither of these acts is the city of Washington designated or referred to as the capital city, nor is section 6 of the act of July 16, 1790, repealed or altered, except so far as may be implied by the authority granted to the President to anticipate at his pleasure the removal of the various offices "before the time heretofore appointed by law for such removal." The Supreme Court of the United States "adjourned its last session at Philadelphia to reassemble at Washington February 4, 1801."

In conclusion, Dr. Busey referred to the public building outside of the original limits of the city of Washington, and the appropriation by Congress of money for improvements and the purchase of property beyond the same limits, and said these facts are significant of the intention of Congress to maintain a permanent seat of the government as defined by the Constitution and the initial act of Congress of July 16, 1790. He said also: "The transfer of the government was not complete until the departments were in actual and entire operation at the permanent seat, which could not be accomplished before the assembling of Congress on the first Monday in December, 1800, the date fixed by the initial act of July 16, 1790, at which date all the offices attached to the seat of government should cease to be exercised elsewhere."

Justice Morris' Address.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the paper President Kasson invited discussion. Mr. Justice Martin F. Morris of the District Court of Appeals responded, and spoke as follows:

"There seems to be grave reason for doubt as to the true date of the removal of the seat of government of the United States to the District of Columbia; and therefore doubt as to the day to be selected for the centennial celebration of the event. And this doubt is natural enough, since it takes time to remove all the machinery of government from one place to another, and the work cannot be done in a single day, or in a week or a month; and, in fact, in this instance the work of removal was spread over several months. When, therefore, it is desired to select a day, a special day, as the anniversary of the event, it is not entirely easy to determine the proper day for the purpose; and, after all, for the purpose of expediency, it may be found convenient to take a date that might not technically be the correct one, or a date that might be wholly arbitrary. It seems to me, however, that it may not be impossible to establish the true date with reasonable accuracy and certitude.

"If we followed European, or even English ideas, the day on which President John Adams took up his residence in the city of Washington would be accepted as the date of the establishment here of the seat of government. In England, at all events, before the present century, the place of residence of the monarch, who was the chief executive of the realm, was always regarded as the seat of government; and in former ages that seat of government was very frequently changed. It may be remarked, in passing, that the common impression that the city of London has been for several centuries the capital or seat of government of England is wholly erroneous. The city of London is not now, and never has been, except at rare intervals and for very brief periods, the seat of government of England. For upward of four centuries the English seat of government has been located at Westminster, which down even to about the middle of the present century was a distinct and separate municipality from the city of London, although it is now contained within what is known as the metropolitan district of London, which is greatly larger than the city of London, properly so called. In the palace of St. James at Westminster the Tudors, Stuarts and Hanoverians established their principal place of residence. In Westminster Hall they summoned their parliaments to assemble. In Westminster they had long established their judicial tribunals. Indeed, the courts of law were permanently established at Westminster long before the royal residence was officially located there, or the meetings of parliament assigned to take place at Westminster Hall. And it was the location of the courts of law that ultimately determined the location there of the seat of all the governmental machinery of England.

"But our President has no such function in our governmental system as has, or rather once had, the English monarch. The place of residence of our President would not determine the seat of government. Let me suppose that the President's residence was in Georgetown, when Georgetown was a separate municipality from Washington, and that Congress met in Washington; then undoubtedly Washington, and not Georgetown, would have the best right to be regarded as the seat of government. Let me suppose the conditions reversed, and that Congress met in Georgetown, while the President's residence was in Washington, then Georgetown, and not Washington, would be entitled to be regarded as the capital city of the nation.

District the Seat of Government.

"And, by the way, again, the city of Washington is not under the Constitution the seat of government of the United States. That instrument provides that Congress shall 'exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may, by cession of particular states, become the seat of government of the United States.' The District of Columbia, therefore, and not merely the city of Washington, is the seat of government of this Union. And this provision of the Constitution would seem to have a very important bearing on the question of date of establishment of the federal government in this District. For it contemplates that the exercise of exclusive legislation here by Congress and the establishment of the seat of government in this District shall be simultaneous. Now, the first act of exclusive legislation here by Congress was on February 27, 1801, when Congress organized the District of Columbia, established courts here and enacted what laws should be in force. In a technical and strictly legal sense I presume we should have to accept this date, the 27th day of February, 1801, as the true legal date of the establishment of the seat of government in this District.

"But, while in a legal sense this would probably be regarded as the true date, it would seem that in the popular sense we are justified in the acceptance of an earlier day. It is somewhat like the case of war, which we know frequently commences before there is any formal proclamation to that effect, and frequently comes to an end before there is official recognition of the fact. Can we determine the proper date in the popular sense?

"Our government is three-fold—divided into three great co-ordinate, independent, although interdependent, branches—legislative, executive and judicial. We have been most interestingly told this evening how the machinery of these different branches was transferred here at different times during the years 1800 and 1801. The executive departments came first, Congress followed, and then came the judiciary. Shall we regard the seat of government as having been established when the removal began, or when it was consummated? Was it when the President came here to reside, or when Congress first assembled here? Or was it, perhaps, on the day when the Supreme Court first met in Washington? If establishment means not the beginning, but the consummation, as most plausibly it might be argued to mean, then with correctness it could be said that the date of the location here of the seat of government was the day on which not one, not two, but all the branches of government were first here together, co-operating in the functions of government. And yet this argument will not commend itself to popular approval; and very properly it will fail of general acceptance.

Fountain Head of Power.

"After all, the legislative branch of government is with us the fountain head of ordinary power. The legislature it is which sets all the others in motion. There is no President until Congress declares him to have been elected. There are no courts until Congress and the President co-operate in the appointment of the judges who are to conduct them. In other words, government begins with the legislative branch: the legislature is the first branch for which provision is made in the Constitution; and the operations of government begin only when the legislative branch enters upon the performance of its functions.

"The logical conclusion from all this is that the seat of government of the United States was established in this District when Congress met here for the first time, on the 22d day of November, 1800; and the 22d day of November, 1900, will be the true centennial anniversary of such establishment."

History of Occupation.

Mr. Hugh T. Taggart made an important contribution to the discussion in the course of some remarks, in which he traced the occupation of the District as the seat of government by the various branches of the government. He pointed out that by authority of law in April, 1800, the President was directed to remove the executive departments of the government to the new location, and that by the 14th of June, 1800, the executive departments were located in this city and transacting business. Congress by a law passed May 13, 1800, directed that the second session of the Sixth Congress should convene in the city of Washington the third Monday in September, 1800. The House, he stated, met the 17th of November, which was the third Monday, but did not have a quorum until the next day, while a quorum of the Senate was not present until the 21st of November. The next day they received the message of President Adams, and the speaker pointed out that the President in his message, as well as both houses in their replies, referred to the assembling of Congress at the seat of government.

The Actual Date.

He said he had no doubt that November 21, 1800, might properly be considered as the date when the District became the seat of government. He referred to the fact that the United States Supreme Court met in Philadelphia in August, 1800, and in the entry of that meeting on the minutes of the court it was recorded that the court had assembled at the seat of government. The opinion of such an authoritative body, Mr. Taggart dryly remarked, was the only consideration that caused him to hesitate in pronouncing in favor of the November date.

Remarks by Mr. Wight.

The president invited Commissioner Wight, who is ex-officio the chairman of the committee of citizens on the proposed celebration of this anniversary, to say something on this subject. Mr. Wight responded, and after expressing his gratification that the society had made such a valuable contribution to the information relating to this important period of the District, he gave a brief account of the committee and the work. He said that in October of last year a public meeting of citizens was held to consider what should be done to prepare for the proposed celebration. He was chosen chairman of that meeting, and was authorized by a resolution to appoint a committee of nine. He performed this duty and selected those who had been previously in charge of large ceremonies, such as inaugurations, etc. It was decided by the committee that the celebration should be national in character, and a conference was had with the President, with the result that a reference was made to the proposed celebration by the President in his message to the last session of Congress.

A public meeting was then called, said Mr. Wight, which was held at Willard Hall February last, and a report was made of the appointment of the committee and what action it had already taken. The report was approved and the committee was authorized to proceed. He then referred to the law passed by the last Congress providing for the appointment of a committee by the House and Senate, and of a committee at large by the President to act in conjunction with the citizens of the District of Columbia to prepare plans for the proposed celebration. This plan is to be submitted to the President and Congress. He stated that a meeting of the entire committee would be held the 21st of December, it being supposed that by that time the House would appoint its committee. He said the local committee had no power to make plans, but in order to facilitate matters, it has been considering the subject, and also a date for holding a celebration. It was thought there ought to be something permanent to commemorate the occasion, but exactly what that was to be had not of course been decided. A suggestion was made that the corner stone of the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac should be laid at that time, and the structure be made memorial. A memorial arch has been suggested, and also a building for municipal purposes. He said that as soon as the full committee could meet and decide upon some definite plan it would be necessary to have the co-operation of all citizens in perfecting the arrangements so as to make the celebration worthy of the occasion.

Brief remarks were made by Messrs. Simon Wolf, J. M. Cutts, A. R. Spofford and W. B. Bryan in regard to the question of the date when this District became the seat of government. It was thought by some of the speakers, as well as by President Kasson, who closed the discussion, that there was historically quite a wide option for the choice of a date, and that local and general conditions and the season of the year might well have weight in determining the question.

Upon the motion of Mr. Spofford, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare a statement of the historic facts connected with the removal of the seat of government to this District, and to report at the next meeting. The chair stated that he would announce the names of the committee later. The society then adjourned.

USING CANCELED STAMPS.

Commissioner Wilson Believes That the Government is Being Cheated.

Commissioner Wilson of the internal revenue bureau has for some time been seriously considering the matter of requiring persons who use internal revenue stamps to perforate them with machines instead of by the present process of cancellation. The commissioner, however, is in hope that he may not have to resort to this, as the machines would cost considerable money and the people who use few stamps would be put to the cost of purchasing the machines at a heavy price.

The whole subject of requiring machines has come about because of the sale and use of second-hand stamps in New York and other cities. The frauds are being practiced upon the government to a considerable extent, and the whole detective force of the government is engaged to a more or less extent in trying to run down the violators. The greatest amount of the fraud is in New York, where the violators secure stamps which have been used, wash them, thereby restoring them to their original appearance, and then use them again.

One of the agents of the internal revenue has made several arrests in New York. He believes that the government is defrauded of at least $5,000 a day by the use of restores canceled revenue stamps. This estimate is considered too high by Commissioner Wilson. He admits that the evil exists, but thinks it has been magnified. If he thought that the amount named was lost daily he would issue an order requiring the use of machines, but as he thinks the loss is small he believes that preferable to requiring the users of small quantities of stamps to buy costly perforating machines.

Criminals have begun the use of washed beer stamps, on which the government receives an immense revenue. The beer dealers have suggested perforating machines, and the matter has been under consideration.

Frank G. Thompson, the chief of the internal revenue bureau in New York, says that messenger boys are engaged to a large extent by the stamp swindlers in carrying on their work. He recently sent for a New York messenger boy and found ten $50 bills on his person.

"I will venture to assert," Mr. Thompson said, "that I can go through New or Broad street and take into custody the first fifty messenger boys indiscriminately, and by searching these fifty boys find at least twenty-five with washed or restored revenue stamps. Some houses allow messenger boys and clerks to affix and cancel stamps, and even if the boys receive good stamps they often substitute washed stamps and sell the good ones at a discount.

"Whenever any one offers stamps for sale at a greater discount than one per cent for $100 worth the person offering them and the stamps themselves should be looked upon with suspicion. The greatest discount any one can get is one per cent on $100 worth, which is the most the government allows."

Chief Thompson said that although the denominations of revenue stamps varies from ⅛ cent to $1,000, he has never discovered any greater than $50 being discounted. He said that stamps of the denominations of $1, $2, $5 and $10 were most offered, and that the $1 stamps were used with greatest frequency by swindlers.

For this crime the penalty provided in the federal statues is five years in prison and a fine of $1,000. Chief Thompson, as an indication of the extent to which this swindle was being carried on, said he had $25,000 in canceled stamps in his safe.

DEVELOPING RUSSIAN RESOURCES.

In the Process American Machinery and Tools Will Be Needed.

United States Consul Monoghan, at Chemnitz, has made the following synopsis, for the benefit of the State Department, of a recent article in the Chemnitz Tageblatt, in regard to the enormous wealth and resources of Russia:

"Its 8,644,100 square miles of territory extend over one-seventh of the earth's surface—only 3,000,000 less than the entire British empire. Its waters cover 263,018 square miles. It has fifteen souls to every square mile, or 130,000,000 inhabitants. One-twelfth of the world's population pays tribute to the czar. It has 11,000,000 men able to fight. It can send 1,255,300 men into the field in a few days and 1,000,000 a few days later. Its total prepared fighting force is 2,500,000 men and 497,415 horses. The government owns 16,651 miles of railroad; private parties, 8,000 miles. It has a fleet consisting of 23 battle ships, 14 coast defenders, 16 cruisers, 28 cannon boats and 96 torpedo boats. The marine forces are made up of 1,249 officers, 326 engineers, 38,000 men. Its commercial marine consists of 522 steamers and 2,135 sailing vessels. The river shipping has a fleet of 20,000 ships, manned by 90,350 men.

"Russia can be practically independent of the outside world for food, since the opening up of Siberia's grain fields. The export of grain last year was 300,000,000 quarters. Famine, once almost unavoidable, is now limited to one or two districts. Once the railroads reach the interior of these the danger will disappear. Over the empire's boundless meadows, steppes and prairies roam, in European Russia alone, 24,000,260 head of cattle, 44,465,450 sheep, 9,243,000 hogs. It cultivates 1,098,507,780 acres of land.

"The country is opening mines, draining marshes, clearing forests, putting land hitherto held to be of no value under cultivation. Foreign cotton and corn, tea and tobacco are being tried. In its efforts to emancipate itself from foreign imports, Russia will want machinery, tools, seeds, etc. No nation is better situated to provide these than the United States."

Barber & Ross - - - - 11th and G Sts. N. W.

Quick Hot Heat

—is best obtained from good gas and oil heaters. With coal at its present high figure you can save money this moderately cold weather by using gas and oil heaters instead of the latrobes. We handle only the reliable makes and as we buy them of first hands can sell them at lowest possible prices.

The Best Heaters.

The Celebrated Puritan Oil Heaters—elegant in appearance—no trouble to rewick—requires only 2 quarts of oil in 8 hours—will heat a large room—only $3.50

A complete line of Open-front Reflector Gas Stoves, in all finishes copper and silver, only $3.25 up

The famous Calovit Gas furnaces—most economical stove on the market and one of the best heaters—only $2 up

A splendid little Gas Heater, suitable for bath rooms, at $1.25

Then here are the finest and handsomest Gas Stoves made—the Estate Registers and Duplex Registers—very swell in appearance $6 up

Reliable 4-tube Gas Radiators, only $3.25

Puritan Star Burner Down-draft Double-drum Heaters at $2.75 up

Paints and Floor Wax.

Best Enamel Paint in white and tints, for bath tubs, per pint 50c.

Floor Stains, in oak, cherry and walnut, per can 15c.

Best Floor Wax, per lb 40c.

Weather Strips, 1½ c. ft.

Wise housekeepers will buy only the Felt Weather Strips, which last three times as long as the rubber, and yet are only 1½c. per foot. If you want us to weather-strip your house—simply drop us a postal and we'll send a man up free of expense to give you an estimate.

Thanksgiving Carvers, $1

We are selling this season the best Carver and Fork at $1 ever placed on the market. We have so much confidence in it that we guarantee it.

Furnace Scoops, 60c.

Japanned Coal Hods, 15c.

Remodel the Bath Room.

If you want your house to look modern and up-to-date, put nickel-plated trimmings in the bath room—you have no idea what an improvement it will make. The expense is very slight.

BARBER & ROSS, 11th and G Sts.

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CREDIT

Will buy all the Furniture and Carpets.

There's no need of paying out all your available cash for Furniture and Carpets when you can buy these things just as economically on easy weekly or monthly payments. Every article that you can possibly need for housekeeping is here—ready for your selection. We make, lay and line every yard of Carpet entirely free of extra cost; no charge for the two or three yards that are wasted in matching figures. Our prices are marked in plain figures—and are as low as the lowest cash prices elsewhere. You are welcome to all the credit you want.

GROGAN'S MAMMOTH CREDIT HOUSE,

817-819-821-823 Seventh Street N.W.,

Bet. H and I Sts.

no6-75d

CUBAN VETERANS ORGANIZING.

Many Are Suspicious of the Motives of This Government.

A dispatch from Havana yesterday says:

A committee of veterans went from Havana today to attend a meeting of the local center of veterans. They report that they are much satisfied with the enthusiasm aroused by the movement wherever meetings promoted by veterans have been held. Senor Secades says that the veterans held aloft the motto, "Independence or Death," and have absolute faith in the promises of the Americans. Nevertheless, he declares, if the sacred rights of the Cubans should be laughed at and their hopes of justice violated, then the voice of their wounded dignity and blemished honor would speak out in protest against all tyranny, even though that protest should mean suicide. "Better die an honorable death," exclaimed Senor Secades, "than live as slaves, carrying upon our foreheads the brand of eternal ignominy."

Senor Merlo, in addressing the meeting, said: "President McKinley has spoken to the Cubans in hieroglyphics, and there is good reason to believe that he will show bad faith toward us. If the dark day should come when Cubans realize that all hope is gone, it will be necessary then to make a solemn compact for war."

Senor Hernandez said that the veterans were prepared to die if it should be found impossible to realize their wishes for the independence of the island.

The national party and Cuban League have organized a joint branch society at Vedado. The opening meeting was attended by many men on horseback and by ladies carrying Cuban flags. The principal speaker was Senor Cristobal de la Guarcia, who said:

"It is the duty of all Cubans to join this organization. Certainly the Spaniards, after fighting the United States in order to preserve their honor, and after sacrificing Admiral Cervera's squadron, will not vote against independence when the question comes to a decision by ballot. If they did vote against it they would give the lie to all their honorable historical traditions." Senor Fernando Suarez made an energetic protest against the action of the secretary of government, Senor Domingo Capote, with regard to the dismissal of Gen. Ruis Rivera from the civil government of Havana.

Rivera, the speaker declared, was a vastly better soldier than Capote, and had rendered much more service to Cuba. Senor Gonzales said that those who compared American civilization with Cuba ought not to take as a standard of American civilization the rich man who rode in a Pullman car, but should compare the lower classes of both nations, in which event they would find the Cubans immeasurably superior.

MEN WHO BLEW UP THE MAINE.

One of the Miscreants Offers to Turn State's Evidence.

A special to the New York Herald from Meriden, Conn., says: The following special cable from Havana, Cuba, was received in this city from Francis Atwater, financial manager for the Red Cross in that country:

"I have just learned from a well-known detective that he is hot on the trail of the villains who blew up the battle ship Maine in Havana harbor, the wreck of which I can see as I send this dispatch. One of the scoundrels, according to my information, claims he has not been treated right.

"He offers now to turn state's evidence if he is paid $15,000 to $20,000, so that he can live in seclusion in some foreign country the remainder of his life, as he well knows that, in Cuba or the United States, he never would be allowed to live an hour when it is known that he is one of the dastardly cowards who caused the loss of so many lives. He claims there were seven or eight in the plot, some of them now being in the United States and the others here. FRANCIS ATWATER."

Mr. Atwater sent the dispatch to a Meriden newspaper of which he is president.

YOUNG HERO OF TELEGRAPH KEY.

Stuck to His Post With One Hand Shot Away.

A dispatch from Altoona, Pa., says: Howard Bowman, little more than a boy in years, is the hero of the hour. With one hand terribly mangled, and weak from loss of blood, he stuck to his post in the Pennsylvania railroad signal tower at Garway, his uninjured hand at the key of his telegraph instrument. When assistance came, six hours later, the plucky young operator collapsed.

The superintendent of the Cambria and Clearfield division received a message from Bowman about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, just after the morning train up the mountain had departed, asking that a substitute be sent up at once, as he had accidentally shot off one of his hands. Bowman was informed that the train had gone, and that no help was available unless an engine were sent up with an operator aboard.

"Don't send engine," was the quick response. "Several freights coming down. I'll stick to it till afternoon train."

At 3 o'clock, when a substitute operator reached Garway, Bowman was prostrate on his desk, his bloodless face telling of the pain he had suffered. At sight of the relief man he sank back in his chair in a faint.

During the six hours that he nursed the stub of his hand he answered every call on the line and kept a careful record of everything that transpired.

For several days a squirrel had been disporting himself on the boughs of a birch tree within a stone's throw of Bowman's window. Bowman finally borrowed an old shotgun, intending to take a shot at the squirrel. Not being familiar with guns, he rammed home a double charge of powder. When the squirrel appeared again he fired at it. The gun exploded near the butt, and Bowman's left hand was almost carried away.

Grasping a coil of insulated wire, Bowman wound it about his wrist, inserted his pocket knife as a handle, and with it twisted the wire around his wrist so tightly that the flow of blood was retarded, though not stopped entirely.

Bowman is twenty-three years old, and recently was married. His heroism in standing to his post as he did will probably bring substantial recognition from the railroad company.

FAVOR DIAZ FOR PRESIDENT.

Influential Interests in Mexico Working for His Re-Election.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: Two large and influential companies of the liberal party are at work organizing clubs to aid the renomination of President Diaz by a great convention of delegates, which will early in the coming year assemble in this city.

President Diaz clubs have been organized in the interior cities, and a large and enthusiastic club has been organized in Yucatan, which parades the streets in American style. The state of Oaxaca, which counts President Diaz among its most illustrious sons, is a unit for his re-election, and a strong Diaz movement exists in the powerful and wealthy state of Jalisco. Several conservative party journals admit that the country requires the continuance of President Diaz in power and give tacit consent to his re-election, there being in fact a good feeling in the country, attributed to the general prosperity and the desire to avoid a change.

The cordial reception of Minister Mariscal in the United States has produced a most favorable impression here, as also has Secretary Hay's co-operation with Ambassador Aspiroz in the matter of a settlement of the frontier disturbances.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a true friend to all suffering with coughs or colds. This reliable remedy never disappoints. It will cure a cold in one day and costs but 25 cts.

All-wool Underwear, $1 a Garment.

Natural Gray—fawn—Scriven's patent elastic seam Shirts and Drawers—Wright's health—French ribbed balbriggan and medicated red flannel.

These are six of the very best sorts of underwear ever retailed at one dollar.

We bought them in large quantities direct from the mills—no middleman "had a finger in this pie."

"Stout" Drawers for short men—and "Slim" Drawers for all in the natural gray.

Long fiber wool—twin needle seams—patent gussets and reinforcements are some of the points on these garments not found in the dollar goods elsewhere.

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Cleanly Cooks Cook with Coke.

Cooks won't find it a bit of trouble to keep their kitchens spic-span clean if they use Coke. It's a free burning fuel—leaves no clinkers or dirt to clean up. Housekeepers find it to their advantage to order Coke for their cooks, as it is cheapest!

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If you push hard enough every obstacle must give way. We have now cut out the wall into 1500 and can show you a complete stock of Groceries, Meats, Vegetables &c., everything fresh and new. Now we have FOUR BIG STORES—Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Lamps, China, Glass, Tin, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c. Yard-wide Carpet, 12½c., very tough and makes a good floor; new styles and handsome patterns, 25c., over 100 patterns and qualities, embracing the very best goods.

Linen Towels, 20x40, 12½c. each; Linen Towels, 17x38, 10c. each; Beautiful Wool Blankets, $2.95 to $5 each; Ladies' Fancy Skirts, 29c. to $2.50; Full-width Sheeting, 12½c.; Fancy Cups and Saucers, 6 each for 50c.; everything else to match at same price as plain white goods. You can't buy finer anywhere else at same price.

Here's where we make the fur fly.

Very Choice Elgin Butter, 25c.

The Very Best Elgin Butter, 28c.

All this week, including Saturday, Lion Coffee, 10c.; Arbuckle's Coffee, 11c.; Maracaibo and Java or Mocho Coffee, 25c.; Mocho and Java, half and half, 28c., or either kind, 28c.; Eggs, 20c.

Genuine Porto Rico Molasses, 35c.; Old-time Sirup, 38c.; the Very Best Beef, Lamb, Pork, Hams, &c. No matter what you get here, if it is not all right bring it back. We do not allow any one to be dissatisfied if we know it. We will make it pleasant for you in every department. Don't doubt till you try

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