W. B. MOSES & SONS,

Mattress and Couch Factory, 452 Penna. ave.
Furniture Factory, 12th and B. Storage, 22d and M.

Store closes at 5 p.m.
Saturdays at 1 p.m.

Have You Decided?

If you have not quite decided what you will have in the way of veranda and lawn things for the warm weather—let us be of assistance to you. All that's made for comfort and summer ease we can show you—we can show you what you would not find elsewhere, in many cases. We can help you to a decision if you will let us. These are in the way of suggestion:

Famous "Old Hickory" Furniture.
Lawn Chairs and Settees.
Bentwood and Elastic Settees, all sizes.
Reed and Raffia Chairs and Settees.
Willow Chairs and Settees.
Porch Rockers and Chinese Chairs.
Veranda Suites and Odd Pieces.
Lawn Swings.
Porch Blinds.
Hammocks.
Komo Cushions.

1t W. B. MOSES & SONS, F ST., COR. 11TH.

Mayer Bros. & Co.

Final Cuts Make Bargains Plentiful.

—Several lines marked for clearance tomorrow. Pickings from some of the most popular goods in the house—the quickest sellers—and that's the criterion by which to judge popularity. Final and lowest cuts these:

Wash Skirts.
50c. Linen Crash Skirts. One to a customer at........ 19c.

Wash Waists.
$1 Wash Waists, white and colored, slightly soiled from handling.............. 35c.

Mill-End Ribbons.
Thousands of yards of mill ends in All-silk, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, 39c. to 60c. qualities.................. 15c.

Val. Laces.
Choice patterns in French Val. Laces, that sold for 35c. and 45c. dozen yards.... 25c.

Chamois Gloves.
85c. White Washable Chamois Gloves............ 49c.

Bunches of Flowers.
500 bunches of Choice Flowers, worth 25c. to 50c., at.. 5c.

Mayer Bros. & Co.,
937-939 F St.
1t

$1.00
Child's Russett Button, sizes 5½ to 8. Specially comfortable and desirable—reduced from 1.50 to 1.00.
BURT'S,
Fashionable Shoe Store—1411 F st.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Resignations and Appointments of Teachers—Trustees Named.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., July 3, 1900.

The board of county school commissioners for this county met here Monday and appointed the following assistant teachers for the Rockville High School: First assistant, Miss Lucy Garrett; second assistant, Miss Hattie Clagett; third asistant, Miss Virgie Brewer; fourth assistant, Miss Bessie England. The appointment of Miss Garrett was a reinstatement, she having been removed by the old board of commissioners about a year ago after having taught in the school for many years. The reappointment of Miss Garrett forces out Miss Mamie Isherwood, but it is understood that the latter will be appointed principal of the school at Derwood.

At the meeting today the resignations of the following teachers were accepted: Miss Edith E. Byrne, principal of Dawsonville school; Miss Eleanor M. Chambers, principal of Barnesville school; Miss Rosa L. Johnston, principal of Burtensville school; Mr. M. W. Hendry, principal of Bethesda school. Appointments of teachers were confirmed as follows: John W. Darby, principal of Barnesville school; Miss Margaret D Wolfe, principal of Piquett school near Hyattstown; James E. Phillips, principal of Pooles Track school; Miss Melissa E. Ricketts, principal of school at Great Falls; Miss Mary A. Cooley, principal of Slidell school; Miss M. Margaret Dudrow, principal of Avery school; J. Forest Gott, principal of Hyattstown school.

The board decided to establish a school at Glen Echo and appointed Messrs. George O'Brien, F. T. Boswell and George Wohlford trustees. The people of the Glen Echo locality agreed to furnish the room for the school.

Trustees were appointed as follows: Peter J. Stang, Dawsonville school, vice Arthur Williams, resigned; Aden D. Allnutt, Grifton school; Crittenden Walker, Claysville school, vice Arthur Haney, removed from district; Luther J. Moore, Jacob M. Allnut and Charles T. Hawkins, Etchison school.

E. L. Amiss, Samuel A. Lehman, Julian F. Walters, Edwin W. Monday, J. L. Burdette, and Misses Blanche E. Braddock, Katherine Stonestreet and Ida Dove were appointed a committee to consider the matter of new text books for use in the schools of the county and to make recommendations in regard to changes.

Messrs. J. L. Burdette and A. G. Harley were appointed as delegates to the State Teachers' Association. Examiner Burdette and School Commissioner Rice will also represent this county at the association.

The board decided to recommend to the state board of education that Mr. John W. Darby, principal of the school at Barnesville, be granted a life certificate to teach in the public schools of the state.

Messrs. Thomas Dawson and John J. Higgins and Dr. Robert C. Warfield today qualified as trustees of the Rockville High School. The new principal of the school will be appointed in a few days. Prof. Frank Andrews, principal of the school for the past three years, recently resigned to accept the principalship of the Andrew Small Academy at Darnestown, this county.

LONG ON THE ISSUES

Secretary of the Navy Outlines the Coming Campaign.

PROSPERITY, REPUBLICAN SLOGAN

Democrats Will Oppose Everything the Former Advocate.

THE PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

Secretary Long of the navy, in an article in Collier's Weekly, gives the following outline of the coming political campaign:

In the campaign that is now opening enunciation and denunciation will, as usual, be the dominant notes of the platforms of the two contending parties. The republicans, standing by the record that has been made by the President and by Congress, will propose to carry out the policies that have been initiated so successfully and with such signal advantage to the prosperity and growth of the country. The democrats will, of course, condemn the acts and purposes of the republican party, but will present nothing in the way of constructive policy.

Prosperity is a theme on which every republican campaign orator can with irresistible force appeal to the good sense and the interests of the voters. In every community a marked contrast exists between the conditions of today and those of 1896. In that year the mills were silent and workingmen were idle. The purchasing power of the wage earners had been reduced to such a low point that the products of the farm and plantation were often sold at less than the cost of production. Today smoke is pouring from every factory chimney, and every man anxious to work can find employment at remunerative wages, while the farmer and the planter enjoy a degree of prosperity that has seldom been equaled.

The increased prosperity of the whole country can best be shown by a simple comparison of the foreign commerce of 1896 with that of 1900. For ten months of the fiscal year of 1896 ending April 30 the United States sold abroad goods to the value of $749,444,513. For the corresponding ten months ending April 30 of this year the exports amounted to $1,172,749,430, an increase of $423,304,917. During the ten months ending June 30, 1896, the imports into the United States were valued at $666,-201,157, while those for the same period of the present fiscal year amounted to $717,-241,466. This in itself is an indication of increased prosperity, as it shows that the people of the United States were able to spend for foreign goods $50,950,309 more than in 1896. Still more forcibly is the increased prosperity of the country shown by the fact that the balance of trade in favor of the United States, which for the ten months ending April 30, 1896, amounted to $83,153,356, had increased to the enormous sum of $455,307,964 for the same period in the present year. There is more than eloquence in these figures. The voter will not shut his eyes to their bearing on his own welfare.

Result of McKinley's Election.

This prosperity has been the natural result of the restoration of confidence brought about by the election of 1896, and of the enactment into law of the two leading principles on which Mr. McKinley's campaign was conducted. The Dingley law, framed with a view of depriving the products of cheaper foreign labor of an advantage in the American market, has enabled American capital and labor not only to command the home market, but to compete with most gratifying results for the markets of the world. The advantages of the reciprocity feature of this law are already partially realized as a result of the commercial agreements entered into. The gold standard law enacted during the recent session of Congress has established the financial system of the country on a sound footing. It has made it impossible to put the country on a basis that will depreciate its currency. It has provided for refunding the national debt at the lowest rate paid by any nation on earth and has effected an annual saving in interest of many millions of dollars. It has extended the benefits of the national banking system to small towns and has provided for an expansion of national bank circulation adequate to the development of the business of the country.

Unless the Kansas City convention is carried off its feet by the extremists in their ranks, it is possible that the leading democratic issue of 1896—the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—may receive only a perfunctory indorsement. Still, they will argue that the soundness of their free silver campaign four years ago has some vindication in the increased prosperity of the country, on the ground that what they then contended for was an increase in the volume of basic money. That increase, which they sought to bring about by opening the mints to silver, they will assert has been achieved by the enormous increase in the output of gold. There will be some condemnation of the Dingley law by democratic campaigners, though with the changed conditions of the country and the development of manufacturing industries in the south the democratic party can no longer unitedly support a free trade platform. This issue cannot be revived without injury to the democratic party, in the face of our present financial and industrial good condition. Any denunciation of the republican Congress for giving the country the single gold standard and for increasing the powers of the national banks will have little force in view of the increased volume of currency and the general reduction of interest rates.

President Safe in His Record.

The President can safely go before the country upon the record he has made. In the republican platform of 1896, referring to Cuba, the party declared:

"We believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

How effectively that pledge has been and is being carried out the world knows. Anxious to evade the horrors of war, the President strenuously endeavored to bring about a solution of the Cuban difficulty by peaceful means. He persisted in this policy so far that even many members of his own party became impatient. When war could no longer be avoided, the country found in him a patriotic and efficient leader. Under his direction an army was created which at El Caney and San Juan Hill added new luster to American arms, while the navy, always ready for action, swept the Spanish fleets from the seas at Manila bay and Santiago de Cuba. Victorious in war, the nation was generous in peace. Seldom have such terms been given to a vanquished foe as were granted to the Spanish government in the treaty of Paris. The war undertaken for the liberation of Cuba had accomplished its object. It had grave results and entailed grave responsibilities, but gave great opportunities for the development of the interests of the United States which were unforeseen at its inception. Grave as these responsibilities were, the President did not shirk them. Had Porto Rico been left in possession of Spain, the same system of government which proved so intolerable in Cuba would have been continued in that island, and sooner or later the United States would have been compelled to abate this nuisance also. For the autocratic rule of Spain there has been substituted in Porto Rico a government in which the people will participate so fast and so far as their capacity for self-government will admit. With larger experience, they will be given increased responsibilities.

When Admiral Dewey's guns destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay the sovereignty of Spain in the Philippines came to an end. That government, its fleet annihilated and its army defeated, could never hope to re-establish its power in the far-off Pacific islands. Two courses were open to the President. He could leave the islands to anarchy and to long and bloody wars between the eighty-four tribes that inhabit them, or he could replace the sovereignty of Spain with that of the United States, and institute a policy which would have for its end the pacification of the islands and the gradual elevation of their people into an enlightened, self-governing community. The latter alternative was chosen by the President, and time will demonstrate the wisdom of his decision.

Only One Tribe Revolted.

A single tribe, influenced by the ambition of Emilio Aguinaldo, who aspired to establish his dominion over all the islands and various tribes, revolted against American rule. That revolt, precipitated by Aguinaldo in the face of the conciliatory policy of the administration, is now put down, and wherever American authority has been extended local self-government has been established, schools have been opened, and the natives have an opportunity of experiencing the beneficial results of the American system of government.

The pledge given by Congress and the administration to pacify Cuba and establish an independent government is being carried out in good faith. Not for a century has Cuba passed through such a peaceful period as has followed American occupation. Law and order have been established throughout the island, and its inhabitants have been able to devote themselves to the avocations of peace unharassed by the agents of a tyrannical government. Rapid progress is made toward the establishment of an independent government. The municipalities have been under Cuban control since American occupation began, municipal elections have been held and the framing of a constitution and the establishment of a national government will follow as the next step. It is true that some of the subordinate officials sent to Cuba have proven unworthy of their trust and of the confidence which the administration reposed in them. But the frauds are small compared with many that sometimes occur in our own cities and states; and an object lesson of inestimable value has been given the Cubans of how we deal with such misconduct. They were already familiar with peculation; but now, for the first time, they see it punished with vigor, swiftness and severity.

Trade Follows the Flag.

That American trade follows the flag is shown by the immense growth in the volume of American exports to the islands that have come under our authority. For the ten months ending April 30, 1897, the year before the Spanish war, the exports from the United States to Cuba amounted to $6,764,767; to Porto Rico, $1,659,905; to Hawaii, $3,768,739, and to the Philippine Islands, $91,100. For the corresponding ten months of the present fiscal year the exports to Cuba amounted to $22,006,973; to Porto Rico, $3,052,971; to Hawaii, $11,601,-720, and to the Philippine Islands, $2,132,944. These figures for the current year relate only to commercial exports, and do not include any of the supplies that have been sent to United States troops in the insular possessions. It will be seen that the most remarkable increase has been in the exports to the Philippines, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the country has been disturbed, and that until recently but two ports were open to trade. With order restored throughout the archipelago, and with the inhabitants engaged in the avocations of peace, the Philippine Islanders will be numbered among the best customers of the United States. Furthermore, the Philippines will be the stepping stone to the commerce of the east. The administration has realized from the first the necessity of the expansion of American markets abroad, and especially in Asia. Geographically, the United States is more favorably situated with reference to the trade of the orient than are the nations of Europe. Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines lie in the path of American commerce in China. They will form stopping places in time of peace and harbors of refuge and bases of naval activity in time of war. The President has noted the efforts of European nations to extend their spheres of influence in China, and one of the most important achievements of the administration has been the success of Secretary Hay in securing the pledge of European nations to maintain there the "open door."

To Foster American Shipping.

If the United States are to secure the greatest benefits from their growing foreign commerce, a large percentage of that commerce must be carried in American bottoms under the American flag. To bring this about the republican party favors such legislation as will best lead to the development of American shipbuilding and American shipowning. Here, again, the matter of wages enters largely into the problem. Not only are workmen in American shipyards better paid than those in similar establishments abroad, but the wages of officers and seamen on American merchant ships are much higher than in any other merchant marine in the world. If American ships are to compete successfully for the ocean-carrying trade such legislation must be enacted as will meet these wage conditions.

An important factor in the commercial development of the United States will be the construction of a trans-isthmian canal, which will not only bring the eastern and western coasts of the United States into closer relations, but shorten the distance from the Atlantic and the gulf to the orient and from the Pacific to Europe. To such a canal the party pledged itself in 1896. Substantial progress has already been made by the President and Congress toward carrying out that pledge, and there is no doubt that when Congress reassembles in December, with the full report of the Walker commission before it, final legislative action will be taken.

On the Trust Issue.

On the trust issue the republicans advocate a policy of correcting the evils which grow from combinations of corporations and great aggregations of capital without, at the same time, restricting legitimate enterprise. Kept within proper bounds—and this should be done by the most resolute legislation wherever necessary—large corporations may be made alike beneficial to their stockholders, to their employes and to the consumers of their products. The large corporation, with its ability to establish agencies throughout the world, is undoubtedly an important factor in the building up of foreign commerce.

The opposition will denounce the republican policy toward trusts as they will denounce every other policy of the dominant party. They will excuse the opposition of the democratic members of the House of Representatives to the constitutional amendment giving Congress full power over trusts on the ground that such an amendment would invade the rights of the states, although the decisions of the Supreme Court have clearly defined the limitations of the present power on this subject. Whatever may be said as to the wisdom of this amendment, it is evident that our democratic brethren, while criticising a republican Congress for not legislating full remedies for the evils of trusts, are themselves, when put to the test, unwilling to grant Congress power for this purpose. On the whole, the position of the democrats on the trust issue has been greatly weakened by the votes of the democratic representatives cast against the constitutional amendment, and it will be still further weakened by the relations between Tammany Hall and the ice trust.

The maintenance of friendly relations with foreign powers and the adequate protection of American citizens in their lives and property wherever they may be, will be, as it has been in the past, the policy of the republican party. The platform of 1896 declared that "our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully guarded." The administration has faithfully observed this principle. Alliances and compacts of all kinds with foreign nations have been avoided.

Question of Self-Interest.

After all, however, the overwhelming issue in the coming campaign, which will determine the votes of the people, is the great fundamental one of their own interest, welfare and prosperity. They are an intelligent people. They know perfectly well on which side their bread is buttered. They have had the object lesson of experience. They know the difference in a campaign between chaff and sawdust on the one hand and substance on the other. They know that in both parties there is the usual resort to make mountains out of molehills, to magnify fly-specks and to raise issues out of personalities and petty details. They know, also, that in both parties there are honest differences of opinion on matters of real principle. But when they take up the argument between the last democratic administration and the present republican administration they will see, just as clearly as history will see it, the difference which is as broad as a gulf. Nobody today in his sober senses questions the honest purpose and fidelity to the principles of his party either of President Cleveland or of President McKinley. Nobody doubts that the four years of the former were the best that the democratic party could give us or that the four years of the latter exemplify its spirit, its enterprise, its humanity and its helpfulness to every interest of the people; and yet one was a period of increasing financial and industrial depression and the other of good times and prosperity. It is simply a question which sort of administration, which kind of policy, which application of principle gives the people the best results.

Truck D company was summoned to Phillips court about 4 o'clock this morning because of the explosion of a naphtha lamp. But slight damage was done.

AT A PRIZE FIGHT

The Crowd Includes All Classes of New Yorkers.

FOR THEY DEARLY LOVE A SPORT

Great Time When Mr. Ruhlin Knocked Out Mr. Sharkey.

SCENES AT THE RINGSIDE

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1900.

A "dump," in sporting parlance, means the overturning of a favorite. The "dump" that occurred at the Sea Side Sporting Club, Coney Island, on Tuesday night last, was one of the most heartrending of its sort that has happened in this neighborhood for years. Large numbers of "dead game sports" were almost reduced to whimpering when the awful possibility of a "dump" dawned upon them—when the prospect of their being rudely separated from their "bank rolls" gradually became a certainty. When the huge person named Ruhlin began from the very minute the gong sounded to render the countenance of Ex-man-o'-war's-man Sharkey into a clinic illustration of elephantiasis in its final stages, the "dead games" smiled knowingly, winked at each other with great wisdom in their winks, lit fresh cigars, leaned back complacently, and waited for the bullnecked ex-tar to "come on."

But when he didn't "come on"—when he began to wabble in his tracks like a Bloodfield gentleman of color who flirts with Old Tom gin at two bits the quart—when, after a while, his adamantine skull began to bump against the canvas floor with the emphasis of a sack of bran landing after a fall from the third-floor window of a livery stable—then the ornately clad "dead games" in the boxes began to mop their foreheads frantically with lurid silk handkerchiefs, and to gaze at each other with unseeing eyes.

When, finally, the heavy weather man—who, by the way, isn't such a salted-down deep-water sailor, after all, seeing that he only put in one three-year cruise as an assistant master-at-arms on board the Philadelphia—was so muddled that he probably didn't know whether he was in a prize fight or trying to shoe a government mule—and when the knotty-muscled, third-rate pugilist in front of him advanced upon the Dundalk chap and projected him into the land of slumber by means of two terrific raps, the cruel sound of which blanched the cheeks of a few men present, who were not used to the game—the bediamonded "dead games" simply leaned back in their seats and gasped; that is, the majority of them did. But where there are losers there must also be winners. The "sports" who had made the right pick, and who had got 3 to 1 for their money, danced around, yelling and hugging each other, or else they solemnly stamped on their hats, or broke their canes into three or four pieces, or did sundry and divers other extravagant things whereby to manifest their joy.

The Crowd at the Fight.

About 7,000 men saw this fight and rooted according to their selection of a winner or their way of betting. The assembling of this crowd and their conduct before, during and after the fight probably diverted the few present who had never seen anything of the sort before a good deal more than the battle itself, which was a slugging match pure and simple, with little or no science exhibited by either man—very like a rough-and-tumble affair between a pair of 'longshoremen.

Perhaps three-fourths of the 7,000 and odd men who journeyed down to Coney Island to see the pair of louts punch each other were men of good standing in this neighborhood — business and professional men, salesmen, clerks, city employes, politicians—men who earn their salt by the exercise of their brains and not by the work of their hands. The remaining fourth were the "dead games"—the racing gang, the gambling house crews, the saloon-keeping pugs and their trains of sycophants, and the brigade of silent, well-dressed drones, who have mastered the science of living well on nothing a year.

Tickles New York's Fancy.

In most of the large cities of this country in which prize fights are "pulled off"—to employ the regular phrase—the preponderating element in attendance consists of "chinless low foreheads"—the rag-tag and bob-tail—the non-producing toughs—but it is different over here. You'll hear little else among the supposedly sensible, industrious, well-conditioned men that you meet in the lunch rooms or at the boarding house tables or on the cars, but "Who's going to win?" for weeks in advance of one of these biffing contests, and the solid element turns out in force to watch the punchfest and to bet on the outcome. Even the New York women display extraordinary interest in the big scraps, and if they ever array themselves on the side of equal rights for the sexes it will be because the triumph of such a doctrine would permit them to attend the fights in person instead of reading the newspaper accounts of them or listening to their brothers' or their husbands' descriptions of the biffing bees.

The crowd began to show up around the amphitheater of the Sea Side Sporting Club as early as 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening. A great many of the men made a day of it and attended the races at Sheepshead Bay in the afternoon. The cafes and restaurants around the amphitheater were in clover for three hours before the fighting began. It was odd to observe the awe with which the decent, everyday citizens, sitting around waiting for the doors of the amphitheater to open, regarded the "sports" who swaggered around, "openin' wine," and flicking the ashes off expensive cigars with over-bejeweled fingers.

Popular Idols.

"There's George Considine!" one of the men who worked for a living with his head, and who had a wife and children at home, would say, nudging his companion, a man of the same sort, and the two would gaze with obvious envy at the overdressed "sport." "Isn't that 'Honest John Kelley?" one business man would whisper to another, and then the two would look reverently upon the fat jowls of a man whose chief claim to notoriety is that he is the proprietor of a swell gambling establishment, and the backer of many other institutions of the same sort. "There goes Jimmy Wakely!" a well-known practicing physician said to the friend with him, in a tone of pride over the fact that he knew the proprietor of a big saloon well enough to refer to him as "Jimmy."

There is no use in talking, this is the happy hunting grounds of the "sport." It makes no difference whether the "sport" says, "I don't know nothin' about nobody o' that name, nohow," or, speaking of one of his friends, says "he seen his duty, and he done it noble;" if he succeeds in getting his name into the sporting columns of the New York papers often enough, and eventually wins the distinction of being a real, sure enough "sport," he becomes a figure to idolize in the eyes of New Yorkers who are fifty times better men from every possible point of view.

Of all the microbes that find a lodgment in the heads of modern male persons the queer desire to be a "sport" is the most peculiar, insidious and insistent. Scratch any one of these "sports" whose name figures perpetually in the sporting columns of the New York papers and you'll find a coarse-minded, vulgar, selfish bully, with absolutely nothing to recommend him except a fictitious reputation for generosity bestowed upon him by sporting writers who don't have the chance or who don't take the trouble to probe to the bottom of him. There are scores and hundreds and thousands of men of quite average decency and uprightness in this town who, walking along Broadway, are carried aloft to the top-notch point of ecstacy when some "sport" recognizes them with a patronizing nod. It has often been said that the average Englishman dearly loves a lord. It can be said with equal truth that the average New Yorker dearly worships a "sport."

Tribute to the Gladiators.

A large bunch of the "dead games" hovered around Sharkey's villa (Sharkey's villa!) at Sheepshead Bay, on the front porch of which the bullet-headed pug, who was so soon to be pummeled so that his closest friends could barely recognize him, lolled about in a big green wicker chair, telling all hands how he was "goin' t' kill dat lobster wit 'a punch, tsee!" out of one corner of his mouth. About twenty nondescript-looking slaves in frayed sweaters were hanging around the lolling pug and waiting upon him as reverently as if the man were some great captain just returned from the wars after annexing a rival kingdom, and the pug took it all like mother's milk. Another gang of the "dead games" hung around Ruhlin's training quarters at Bath Beach. This biffer, too, was in the enjoyment of the slavish attentions of a dozen or so of vassals, and the "sports" surveyed him critically, most of them, and sized up his points, as if he were a bull terrier, with their heads twisted sideways, and the cigars rolling around in their mouths at the angle of 45 degrees, and their almost unanimous verdict was that "W'ile de dub's big an' husky, wit' a lot o' hard meat on him, he won't do, tsee!"

All Come Prepared.

The doors of the club were thrown open shortly after 4 o'clock, and the crowd began to flock in. Most of the men carried large black bottles in their hind pockets. They knew that, once they got their seats, it wouldn't do to relinquish them for the purpose of seeking liquid joy, and no return checks were given, anyhow, and what's the fun of watching men trying to knock the tops of each others' heads off without liquid joy? It was an odd thing to see men of quite apparent decency swigging raw whisky from black bottles in a temperature of about 100 degrees, but it seemed to be a part of the game.

When the seats were fairly well filled, before the preliminary bouts began, and the cigar smoke was as thick as a Newfoundland fog, the betting began. A man would jump up on his seat, wave a handful of bills, and, turning to the fellows sitting in the tiers of seats above him, yell, "Hundred to forty on the sailor" or "Who wants to gimme a hundred to thirty-five on the stiff from Akron?"

Spirited Criticism.

"Aw, sit down!" the rest of the "dead games" would yell. "Take yer confed mazuma aroun' t' de nex' block if youse is huntin' f'r good t'ings! Sit down, youse!"

Only the most languid interest seemed to be taken in the preliminary bouts. The roustabouts in the ring banged away at each other and reduced each others' countenances to pulp, but the crowd was impatient for the real thing.

"Take dem stiffs off!" howled the "dead games." "Put away dem washwimmen!"

When the gourd-headed Ruhlin finally slouched down the aisle from his dressing room, togged out in a long bath robe, the slight volume of applause with which he was greeted was almost neutralized by the sneers that were hurled at him.

"Back t' yer foundry!" the Sharkeyites hooted at the ungainly "Akron giant." "G'wan an' git a job drivin' a milk truck! Hey, youse'll git blowed over if youse stan's dere! Youse ain't wan, two, t'ree!" are specimens of the remarks heaved at the man who, about half an hour later, was to stand over the prostrate lummox who was a "1 to 3 shot" in the betting and receive the whiskyfied plaudits of nearly the whole mercurial gang, including many of the losers.

Sharkey's Welcome.

Then the board-necked Sharkey made his appearance, with an American flag intertwined with the harp of Ireland around his belt, and all hands rose at him.

"Eat him up!" they yelled, standing on their seats. "G'wan in and break his arms! Cave in his slats! Hoo-wow-hoo-wow—soak him, babe!"

A huge naval bluejacket, with the bo'sun's mate's rating badge on his starboard arm, from the Brooklyn navy yard, stood up on his seat when the noise had quieted down a bit, and waved two $100 bills aloft.

"Any bucko here wants t' gimme $500 t' $200 on Sharkey?" he yelled.

The idea of a sailorman wanting to bet against Sharkey made the crowd sore, and they hooted at the bo'sun's mate.

"Wot kind o' a stiff are youse t' want t' bet agin' want o' yer own kind?" they shouted at him.

The giant bo'sun's mate regarded them all disdainfully.

"One o' me own kind, me eye!" he yelled at them. "What, that Sharkey stiff a sailorman? He don't know th' dif'rence between th' forepeak o' a ship an' a capstan bar! An' he can't lick me little sister! I punched th' nose off him myself when I was on th' Philadelphy with him in Honolulu! Why don't you lubbers put up if you think so much o' him?"

The bo'sun's mate's money was finally covered by one of the "dead games" from a box, and the I-told-you-so expression on that particular flatfoot's face when it was all over, and Sharkey lay like a fallen ox in a corner of the ring, was in itself worth the price of admission.

Then the battle began. It was surely weird, the effect of the combat upon four-fifths of the crowd. The eyes of phlegmatic citizens gleamed with an unnatural luster when the mix-ups came quick and close together, and they clutched the sides of their seats, or half rose, and joined hoarsely in the yells of the "dead games." It was, of course, apparent from the outset that Mr. Sharkey was going to get the thrashing of his life, but the citizens who had bet their $100 bills on the ex-sailorman, figuring that any odds were good odds, thought that the former tar must be only fooling, as, indeed, most of the "dead games" among the Sharkeyites did. But when, after two or three rounds, it became perfectly manifest that Sharkey had met his master, and all of his bull rushes were met and parried by the gourd head from Akron, the Sharkeyites almost groaned in their misery, as they looked at each other with dismay.

"Hey, quit dat layin' down on our coin!" the "dead games" shouted at the pug who was taking the licking when he was an overwhelming favorite in the betting. "Poke him a few on de mush! Wake up, dere!"

And the ordinarily quiet citizens, taking the "dead games'" cues as well as their patois, got up on their seats and yelled like madmen that Sharkey was "laying down on them."

When the men who had bet on Sharkey saw that their man was outclassed and that there was no hope for him or their money many of them switched and began to root loudly for Ruhlin to "put the lamps out" of the man who had fooled them up so. Every time Ruhlin landed a hard one they actually grunted with deep, irrepressible joy.

"Oh, my!" they'd shout. "Ho, you rude, rude little Reggie! Bite him, Ruhlin! Eat the ear off the duffer! Oh, you sassy sailor you! You couldn't lick a postage stamp! Kick him, Ruhlin! Kick him hard! Hoo-wow-hoo-wow!"

These remarks didn't proceed entirely, or anything like entirely, from the "dead games" alone, it should be understood. They were emitted by thousands of men who manicure their nails and take pie with their forks and yield to the caprices of their wives and in all other respects walk through life in the character of good citizens. If anything, the higher grade men present at the ringside were more demonstrative, more clamorous for fierceness in the contest, more rejoiced over the horrible spectacle afforded by the licked man long before the fight was ended, than the "dead games," who, however, were for the most part stunned by the outcome.

When the slaves of the prostrate fighter finally had to pick him up and carry him to his corner, done for, there didn't seem to be so much alacrity in their movements as there had been on the porch of the Sheepshead Bay villa, and ever and anon their eyes wandered over to the other corner, where the victors' slaves were grinning from ear to ear. Almost more in pugilism than in politics does the cruel spirit rule which shouts, "The king is dead—long live the king!"

And yet the "dead games" and the decent citizens who ache to be "dead games" are making an awful uproar because prize fighting is to be squelched over here after September 1!

C. L. C.

GOLDENBERG'S,
922 to 928 7th St. and 704-6 K St. "The Dependable Store."

"Specials" for Thursday.

To make up for today's loss of sales we shall quote values that should throng every counter Thursday. Seasonable things that meet some present wants—all marked at temptingly low prices. Profitless prices in many instances—for we don't stop to count cost when our ability to undersell is at stake. Economical reasons demand your presence tomorrow.

15c. TOWELS.
Extra large size Heavy Honeycomb Bath Towels (size 24 by 45 inches), double faced, with fast selvage edges — regular 15c. value—for Thursday at.............. 9⅞c

BEDWEAR.
54x90 Bleached Sheets, hand torn and ironed—good, durable muslin—offered for Thursday's special selling at........... 29c
45 by 36 Pillow Cases, with handkerchief border—hand torn and ironed—special for Thursday only at..................... 8½c

WHITE GOODS.
50 pieces of plain White India Linon, nice sheer quality — always sold at 8c. a yard—offered for Thursday only at..................... 5¾c
25 pieces of plain White Pique with cord running lengthwise and across — qualities well worth 15c. yard — for Thursday at............ 9¾c

FOOTWEAR.
A special lot of Misses' and Children's One-strap Buckle and Bow Slippers, in black and tan—and all sizes—solid leather throughout—comfortable and stylish—offered for Thursday only at................ 49c

6c. DRAPERIES.
200 pieces of Curtain Scrim, over a yard wide (38 inches), in a variety of designs—regular price is 6c. yard everywhere—Thursday for............ 2⅞c

MATTINGS.
96 rolls of finest Japanese Cotton-warp and Heavy Seamless China Mattings, extra fine, close-woven quality, and guaranteed strictly reversible—qualities selling everywhere at 25c. and 30c. yard—Thursday "special" for only........... 18c

TOILET WARES.
5,000 cakes of Savon Violette Toilet Soap—per cake—Thursday only at..... 3c
Quarter-pound boxes of Borax—Thursday for........................ 4c
Borated and Perfumed Talcum Powder—per box—for.............. 3½c
Regular 15c. and 18c. Solid Bristle Tooth Brushes—choice Thursday....... 9c
Sterling Silver Hearts, in various designs—choice Thursday................ 5c

RIBBONS.
Number 5 All-silk Satin Gros Grain Ribbons, in a full assortment of popular summer shades, such as white, lavender, violet, light blue, pink, &c. — sell at 5c. yard everywhere — special tomorrow only.............. 2¾c

PARASOLS.
A lot of about eighty-five Fine Quality Parasols, in China and taffeta silk, hemstitched and chiffon trimmed and some with 2 and 3 ruffles. Plenty of blacks and whites. Qualities which sold at $2 and $2.50—Thursday for.. $1.38

DRESS SHIELDS.
If we were allowed to mention the maker's name in connection with this offering this store wouldn't hold the crowds of buyers sure to respond. Suffice it to say they are the unstamped Shields of a famous maker, and never retailed for less than 19c. and 25c. pair. Double Nainsook Dress Shields, all perfect qualities and perspiration proof—per pair, for 10c

VAL. LACES.
We were lucky enough to get another big lot of these Laces, and those who were disappointed before may buy them tomorrow at an astonishingly small price. 10,000 yards of pretty Valenciennes Laces—and choice Thursday—per yard—for only.............. 1c

10c. LACES.
A big collection of Torchon and La Tosca Laces up to 6 inches wide, with insertings to match — choicest patterns and styles, and worth up to 10c. yard — Thursday for.................. 4⅞c

EMBROIDERIES.
An exceptionally fine lot of Embroideries, in best quality cambric, Swiss and nainsook—with insertings to match. An endless variety of patterns, including some very showy open-work effects — widths ranging up to 6 inches—and qualities for which you must always pay 12½c. yard—Thursday only........... 7¾c

LACE "ALL-OVERS"
Thirty styles of All-over Laces, in the newest and handsomest designs, including all sorts of stripes, bowknot, floral and lace embroidery effects — regular values up to 89c. — as a Thursday special..................... 39c

SWISS TUCKING.
A special lot of extra fine quality Swiss tucking, made of sheerest material, with very fine tucks — 23 inches wide—worth 98c. a yard — offered as another great Thursday "leader" at... 49c

15c. HOSIERY.
Men's and Women's Full Seamless Half Hose, in fast black and fancy colors—with high-spliced heel and toe. Regular 12½c. and 15c qualities—for Thursday.. 9¾c

ART GOODS.
A miscellaneous lot from the Art Department, comprising Momie Cloth Bureau Scarfs, with colored and fringed ends; Spachtel Pillow Shams and Bureau Scarfs, Tinted Laundry Bags, etc. Sold up to 39c. Choice Thursday at.............. 19c

WASH GOODS.
200 pieces of Corded Dimities and Colored Lawns, new, fresh fabrics, in good styles and full pieces, not remnants. Qualities which cannot be equaled anywhere under 8c yard. Our Thursday "leader" at................ 4⅞c
A fine collection of Wash Fabrics, including the choicest styles in Batistes, Dimities, Lawns and Organdies, in a host of the handsomest loomings. Regular 10c. and 12½c. values—for Thursday at..................... 6½c

$3 WASH SKIRTS.
One item from the sale of Skirts now in progress here—that will serve as a hint of the unprecedented values offered: Fine quality Plain Coverts, with white piping; Navy Blue and Black Polka Dot Skirts, with piping and band trimmings; some are cut plain and others with deep flounces. Also fine White Piques, with insertions; Plain Linen Crashes and Linen Homespun Crashes, some colored Fancy Crashes, with colored pique trimming and rows of light blue and other colors, Plain Colored Satin Berbers, Plain Colored Duck Skirts and Plain White Marseilles Piques, extra fine quality Covert Venetians, cut with new band trimmings; also handsome Linen Crashes, with embroidery and insertion trimming. None are worth under $1.50 — the others are $2 to $3 values, for.. 98c

39c. & 49c. MUSLIN WEAR.
Choice of Ladies' well-made undergarments of good quality muslin and cambric; of Corset Covers and Drawers in several styles, trimmed with lace and embroidery. Also Children's Gingham and White Dresses, neatly trimmed. Regular 39c. and 49c. values—for...... 25c

INFANTS' WEAR.
Choice of Infants' Long or Short Dresses, Long or Short Flannel Skirts and White Cambric Skirts, and also White Mull Caps and Bonnets. Values worth 29c. Thursday for....... 18c

Henry Piper, colored, sixty years old, living at 2502 15th street northwest, fell from a car at 14th street and Florida avenue yesterday afternoon. His head was painfully hurt. The ambulance from Garfield Hospital was summoned and the injured man was taken to the hospital for treatment.

THE FLAG MUST STAY.

Gov. Roosevelt Makes a Characteristic Address in Oklahoma.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt was the recipient of a continued ovation in Oklahoma City yesterday. Everybody in town—and it is estimated that besides the population of 15,000 there were 10,000 strangers there—seemed anxious to meet the distinguished guest. Indians, cowboys, regular army men and Rough Riders were his constant attendants throughout the day.

A civic and military parade was held, in which Governor Roosevelt was given the place of honor. During its progress through the streets the Rough Riders and their commander were greeted with demonstrations of enthusiasm. The parade proceeded to the fair grounds, where the formal exercises of the day took place.

A welcoming address in behalf of Oklahoma territory was made by Gov. Cassius M. Barnes, and in behalf of the city by Mayor Lee Van Winkle. The principal address was by Governor Roosevelt. His speech was along the line of those delivered during the trip through Kansas yesterday, except that he did not touch upon the silver question. After devoting himself to a tribute to the Rough Riders and veterans of the Spanish war, and also to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the confederate veterans present, he launched into the subject of "the nation's duty in her newly acquired territory."

"I appeal to the great people of the west," said he; "I appeal to men who fought in the civil war and to their sons, who came forward when the nation again called, whatever their party, to see to it that the nation does not shirk from its work; that the flag, which has so far been borne to honor, shall be upheld for evermore as the flag of the greatest, mightiest nation of mankind—the nation that shrinks from no duty where duty calls. Wherever the flag is, as long as there is an armed foe against it there the flag shall stay."

In the afternoon Governor Roosevelt witnessed a roping and riding tournament, a mule race, an exhibition of roping and tieing thirty wild steers and many other sports incident to life on the western plains.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Call Issued by National Protective Labor Association.

Charles Charles, president of the National Protective Labor Association, and claiming authority from a national convention of colored men held in this city in 1897, has issued a call for a national convention to meet in this city the 1st of next September. In addition to indorsing candidates for President and Vice President, Mr. Charles states in his call that "we shall legislate for the advancement of our race and suffering humanity everywhere, in church, school and state. We shall legislate to secure national legislation for the relief of aged and infirm ex-slaves of the United States. We shall also legislate for the adjustment of all difficulties arising from labor and capital upon such amicable basis as will advance the interests of both."

The call adds that each state and territory is entitled to one delegate and alternate for every congressional representative, but they must be elected by some ex-slave or labor association.

President Will Visit G. A. R.

President William McKinley has formally accepted the invitation tendered him by the Grand Army of the Republic to attend the annual encampment of the organization to be held in Chicago next month. Executive Director Harper received the President's letter of acceptance yesterday.

Husband Alleges Desertion.

In a petition for divorce instituted late yesterday afternoon by Kavanaugh R. Kenneday, through Attorney A. A. Lipscomb, against Maud R. Kenneday, desertion of the husband by the wife is alleged.