

Half Price For Boys' Clothing.

All small lots of Boys' Two-piece, Double-breasted Box Short Pants Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years—are offered at exactly ONE-HALF of original prices—which gives you the choice of the

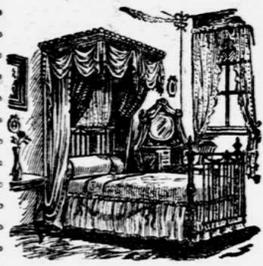
- \$3.00 Suits for \$1.50.
\$3.50 Suits for \$1.75.
\$4.00 Suits for \$2.00.
\$4.50 Suits for \$2.25.
\$5.00 Suits for \$2.50.
\$6.00 Suits for \$3.00.
\$7.00 Suits for \$3.50.

There are all weights—heavy, medium and light—in both dark and light colors. Suits for present use—suits for early spring wear—and suits for summer service. All at ONE-HALF the regular prices.

Also choice of hundreds of Men's Sack Suits at the same big reduction of ONE-HALF.

CHERY & MORAN CO., The Men's Store. 811 Pa. Ave. N. W.

America's Most Beautiful Bedding Salesroom.



Makers of Reliable Bedding.

Our Bedding has come to be the standard of quality in Washington. It's made in our own factory by experts. It's made right—of the right materials. We're sure that every MATTRESS, PILLOW, BOLSTER, etc., will be practically good as new after FIVE YEARS' SERVICE, and we prove our confidence in our goods by saying—if anything does not give complete satisfaction for 5 years we'll spend TEN times what it costs, if necessary, to make it good.

- Furniture Upholstered and Recovered.
IRON and BRASS BEDS Re-enameled and Relacquered.
MATTRESSES REMADE.
CARPETS CLEANED.

Stumph Bedding Co., 631 to 635 Massachusetts Avenue.

Preliminary Notice.

REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF RARE CERAMIC ART, including the CHOICE OF THE PRIVATE EXHIBITS OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900. ON EXHIBITION

Monday, March 18, at Notes' Art Galleries, 1218-1220 F St. N.W.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLEGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD.

Telegraph Offices in Washington

Remember the one nearest you. You may need it.

Postal-Telegraph Cable Co., MAIN OFFICE, 1545 PENNA. AVE. MESSAGERS FURNISHED.

1545 PENNA. AVE. 15th and Vt. ave. 14th and E. ave. 15th and U. ave. 14th and Welling pl. 220 and P. n.w. 32d and M. sta. 32d and O. ave. Woodward/Lothrop, N.W. 14th and N.W. 112 Pa. ave. n.w. 14th and B. ave. 8th and Star. City P. O. Existing Star Bldg. Raleigh, Ebbitt, Riggs, National, Gordon and St. Louis Hotel. 6th & E. Cap. sta. 7th & H. sts. U. S. Capitol. U. S. Navy Bldg. All Gov. Dep't.

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FUND FOR OLD EMPLOYEES

ANDREW CARNEGIE GIVES \$5,000,000 FOR THE PURPOSE.

He Gives Detailed Directions for the Disposition of the Proceeds of the Money.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., last night says: Two communications from Andrew Carnegie, which are officially made public tonight, tell of the steel king's retirement from active business life and of his donation of \$5,000,000 for the endowment of a fund for superannuated and disabled employees of the Carnegie company. This benefaction is by far the largest of the many created by Mr. Carnegie, and is probably without a counterpart anywhere in the world. This fund will in no wise interfere with the continuance of the savings fund established by the company fifteen years ago for the benefit of its employees. In this latter fund nearly \$2,000,000 of the employees' savings are set apart, upon which the company by contract pays 6 per cent, and loans money to the workmen to build their own homes. The letter follows:

In his first communication Mr. Carnegie assures the people of Pittsburg generally of his devotion to the city and expresses his intention to ever strive for its best interests. The other communication is as follows: No. West 21st St., March 12, 1901. NEW YORK, March 12, 1901. To the President and Managers of the Carnegie Company:

Gen'l'm.—My checks, my cashier, will hand over to you upon your acceptance of the trust, \$5,000,000 of the Carnegie company bonds in trust for the following purposes: The income of \$1,000,000 to be spent in maintaining the libraries built by me in Braddock, Homestead and Duquesne. I have bequeathed to the trustees of the Carnegie Company \$250,000 to each of these libraries hitherto, and this will give a revenue of \$50,000 hereafter for the three. Braddock Library is doing a great deal of work for the neighborhood and requires more than Homestead, Homestead, on the other hand, will probably require more for a time than Duquesne. I leave it to you to distribute the funds from time to time according to the work done or needed. Duquesne's portion can be held until the library is opened and then applied to meet extra in cost, if any.

The income of the other \$4,000,000 is to be applied: First—to provide for employees of the Carnegie company in all its works, mines, railways, shops, etc., injured in its service, and for those dependent upon such employees as are killed.

Second—to provide small pensions or aids to such employees as, after long and creditable services through exceptional circumstances, need such help in their old age, and who make a good use of it. Should these needs not require all of the revenue and a surplus of \$250,000 for the first ten years' operation, then for all over this workmen in mills other than the Carnegie company in Allegheny county shall become eligible for participation in the fund. I have bequeathed to the trustees of the Carnegie Company \$250,000 to each of these mills nearest the works of the Carnegie Steel Company being first embraced.

This fund is to be administered as a substitute for what the company has been in the habit of doing in such cases—namely, to pay a pension to the injured or to his family, or to employ him in some other way through no fault of their own, some provision against what as long as needed for their children can become self-supporting.

Your president and myself have been conferring for some time past as to the best method of administering this fund, and a beneficial system to which employees contribute, resembling that so admirably established by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. We find it a difficult problem to adjust to a manufacturing concern, but should it be solved hereafter the trustees have authority to make this fund the foundation of such a system.

Each superintendent will report to the trustees of the fund, and he thinks worthy of aid from the fund, and the president will in turn report to the directors with his recommendation for action.

A report to be made at the end of each year giving an account of the fund and of its distribution shall be published in two papers in Pittsburg, and copies posted freely at the several works, that every employe may know what is being done. Publicity in this manner will, I am sure, have a beneficial effect.

I make this first use of surplus wealth upon retiring from business as an acknowledgment of the deep debt which I owe to the workmen who have contributed so greatly to my success. I hope the cordial relations which exist between employers and employes throughout all the Carnegie company works may be extended to all both employers and employes remembering what I said in my last speech to the men at Homestead: "For capital and business ability are the three legs of the three-legged stool; neither is first, neither is second, neither third; there is no precedence, being equally necessary. He who would succeed among the three is an enemy of all."

I know that I have done my duty in retiring from business when an opportunity presented itself, and yet as my heart is full. I have enjoyed so much my connection with workmen, foremen, clerks, superintendents, partners and all other classes that it is a great wrench, indeed, to say farewell. Happily there is no real farewell in one sense, because, although no employe can be with me, still and always must be a friend, deeply interested in the happiness of all whom it has been my good fortune to know and work in sympathy with for so many happy years. Always truly yours, ANDREW CARNEGIE.

WOULD CLAIM SOVEREIGNTY.

Columbia's Position Regarding Panama Canal Route.

Senor Martinez Silva, minister of foreign affairs for the republic of Colombia, and at present accredited as Colombian minister to Washington, has just received a letter from Secretary Hay in connection with the informal discussion concerning the Panama canal route lying within Colombia. It cannot be said that any formal negotiations are under way, or are even open, but the presence of Senor Silva here at this time gives assurance that if there is any disposition on the part of the American government to take up the canal negotiations with the Colombian government, the latter government is now disposed to remove any obstacles on her part in the way of the adoption of the canal route.

It is recognized that there are three parties to the negotiations which would be undertaken, namely, the United States government, the Colombian government, and the French company which holds the concession to build the canal. The purpose is to see if there is any means of reconciling the interests and desires of all three parties. Dr. Silva says that the French projectors had a concession which had been renewed for ten years, but if the American government desires to consider the Panama canal route as an arrangement effected to meet the requirements set forth in the recent report of the Walker commission. For the present no definite proposition has been submitted by the Colombian authorities, nor are they prepared yet to indicate just what form a proposal might take. All protocols were made with Nicaragua and Costa Rica granting the United States certain rights of way, it has been suggested that a similar protocol might be made with Colombia, though any agreement, it is declared, would have to be founded on the continued sovereignty of Colombia over the canal route, as there is a very strong sentiment in the country against any concession or right of way which will take from Colombia the sovereignty of the route.

Design for a Santiago Medal. Secretary Long has conferred upon the board of awards the task of procuring a suitable design for the medal which is to be bestowed upon sailors who participated in the battle of July 31, 1898, under the terms of the recent act of Congress.

Given Naval Commissions. F. B. Colby of Vermont and W. R. Browne of Philadelphia have been appointed assistant paymasters of the navy, and R. E. Bakenhus of this city a civil engineer in the navy.

The Last Lot of Wheels FROM THE PURE SALE Ready Tomorrow Morning.

The last one hundred of these Bicycles have been delivered from our repair shops, where they were being put in order after surviving our recent fire. The final sale starts Friday morning at 8 o'clock—and to judge by the rapidity with which the former lots sold, these will go in short order. We'd advise an early call.—Every wheel is in perfect condition.—Judge the prices for yourself:

- 1900 Columbia Chainless—22-inch frame (men's)...\$38.00
1900 Columbia Chainless—24-inch frame (men's)... 38.00
1900 Columbia Chainless—22-inch frame (men's) coaster brake 43.00
1900 Columbia Chain—20-inch frame (men's)..... 27.50
1900 Columbia Chain—22-inch frame (men's)..... \$27.50
1900 Columbia Chain—26-inch frame (men's)..... 27.50
1900 Columbia Chainless—22-inch frame (women's)..... 38.00
1899 Columbia Chain—22-inch frame (men's)..... 23.00
1901 Columbia Chain—22-inch frame (men's)..... 31.50
1900 Hartford Chain—22-inch frame (women's)..... 19.00
1900 Stormer Chain—20-inch frame (women's)..... 15.00
1900 Stormer Chain—22-inch frame (men's)..... 16.00
1900 Pennant Chain—24-inch frame (men's)..... 14.50
1900 Sterling Chainless—24-inch frame (men's)..... 35.00
1900 Sterling Chain—22-inch frame (men's)..... 21.50
1900 Crescent Chainless—22-inch frame (men's)..... 29.50
1900 Crescent Chain—22-inch frame (men's)..... 19.00
1899 Crescent Chainless—22-inch frame (men's)..... 25.00
1899 Crescent Chain—22-inch frame (men's)..... 16.50
1900 Crescent Chain—22-inch frame (women's)..... 16.00
1900 Crescent Chain—20-inch frame (women's)..... 16.00
1900 Fay Chain—26-inch wheels (boys)..... 14.50
1899 Cleveland Chain—24-inch frame (men's)..... 16.00

35c. Bells to Be Closed Out at 10c.

Washington Branch Columbia Sales Temporary Store, Dept. N. E. Cor. 14th & N. Y. Ave.

GEN. HARRISON DEAD

(Continued from Tenth Page.)

The navy and labored and voted for civil service reform. He was delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1884, June 18, 1888, at Chicago, Ill., and on the eighth and final ballot he had received 119 votes for John Sherman, 199 for Russell A. Alger, 58 for W. Q. Gresham, 5 for J. G. Blaine and 4 for William McKinley, as the candidate of that party for President.

Becomes President.

His nomination was made unanimous, and in November he was elected, receiving 233 votes in the electoral college to 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889. When President Harrison began his administration he was confronted by the controversy between England and the United States in reference to the killing of the seals in the Bering sea. Our government claimed that under the purchase from Russia it had not only the exclusive right to take the seals from the island of Alaska, but to exclude our own citizens and people of other nationalities from killing them on the open waters with a hundred miles of the island. The president's season of 1889 opened directions were given to defend the claim. At the same time a view of settling the controversy by diplomacy, the result being an agreement for the purchase of the island by the United States.

Pan-American Congress.

Early in the administration steps were taken to bring together in Washington representatives from all the South American and Central American countries in a pan-American congress, which was held in Washington in the winter 1889-1890. It is believed that its deliberations resulted in the purchase of Alaska and the Italian liberal feeling among the nations represented. Many plans for reciprocity in the trade with these nations were originated, some of which were formulated and made practical in the tariff act passed by the Fifty-first Congress, known as the McKinley law.

Dispute With Italy.

In the early spring of 1891 troubles between the city government and the people of New Orleans on the one side and the Italian residents of the city on the other, resulted in a mob which caused the death of a number of Italians in prison, under charges of murder. This incident was promptly made the occasion for a demand upon the United States by the Italian government for redress and satisfaction. The demand was pre-emptory in tone and in manner almost offensive. It was met with the statement that while the government earnestly disapproved the action of the mob, it could not recognize a national responsibility for its results, unless it could be shown that its action was a consequence of the action of the public authorities of New Orleans; and that the United States did not guarantee the persons of the lives of alien residents any more than it does of its own citizens; that the courts were open, and that alien residents must resort to them in any case.

The New Navy.

President Harrison's administration exhibited from the beginning a desire to strengthen the United States navy by pushing forward the construction of armored vessels, with gun of great power, which resulted in placing on the water the "white squadron." The new ships included the Chicago, Baltimore, Charleston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Yorktown, Newark, Bennington, Concord, Machias, the cruiser New York and the battle ship Maine and Texas. The laws and regulations relating to all services were widened and extended and faithfully enforced, not only according to their letter, but in accordance with their spirit, as is shown by the order which authorized the mechanics to work on the new war vessels.

Chile and Hawaii.

The most notable features of President Harrison's administration were his vigorous attitude toward Chile in demanding indemnity for the unprovoked attack on American sailors in the port of Valparaiso and the conclusion of a treaty of annexation with the commissioners sent by the Hawaiian provisional government after the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani. His services were widely and gratefully appreciated for the energetic and prompt manner in which he brought Chile to terms, and convinced the world that the United States would exact satisfaction for injuries upon its subjects, wherever committed.

Army Enlistments.

Department Officials Encouraged at the Progress of Recruiting. An increase of nearly 100 per cent in the number of enlistments for the Philippine Islands since the work of recruitment was begun February 8, just after the passage of the army reorganization bill, has encouraged the War Department officials to feel that they will be able to get all the men necessary to bring the army up to the full proportions before the date arrives when the volunteers must be mustered out. Adjutant General Corbin has been receiving almost daily reports from the many recruiting officers scattered throughout the country, showing the results of their work. At the end of the first week, February 8, last, 368 recruits had been obtained. The second week, ending February 15, the officers gathered in 426 men; in the third week, ending February 22, there were 590 new men; the week ending March 1 there were 655, and now the returns show for the week ending March 8, 730 recruits were obtained.

China's Present and Future.

Points of Lecture Delivered by Ex-Minister Barrett. "The Growth of Asia-China" was the theme of an interesting and instructive lecture delivered at the Columbia University Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, by John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam. The lecturer in describing the past history of China, said the Chinese were born warriors, who inherited a capacity and a tendency to fight from a longer period of fighting ancestors than any or all of the civilized powers. The massacres, the men engaged and killed of the vexatious of settlement and industry growing out of the recent Boxer uprising, he said, were trivial when balanced against the former difficulties China has faced. He was not engaged as counsel in the course of his further remarks Mr. Barrett said: "The end of China is not yet. If she is divided it will in history be only a temporary division—but one subject to revenge and consequent dangers to the white and Christian races. If she is not divided a new and grander period of progress and civilization will surely follow the troubles and haze of the past sixty years just as has been the almost invariable experience of the great nations of the world. It is forthcoming to build up this newer China. Whether this era is inspired from within or without, whether it comes with a new dynasty or a new emperor, or with the present emperor, supported by foreign hands, the world will yet see greater things in China than she has ever witnessed in America or Europe. As China, 400,000,000 people must, by law of nature, increase to countless more millions, and as her 4,000,000 square miles, with her vast unexplored resources, must inevitably respond to material development, so her 4,000 years of history as a nation and people with their rich experience and their conservative capacity, their homogeneity compel us to believe that she will survive successfully the present crisis.

China's Present and Future.

"Is not, therefore, the policy of our government—that of mingled firmness and charity—a wise one? We protect our treaty rights, demand just punishment without revenge, respect China's inalienable prerogatives, and show dignified generosity in the evolution of the new states, we shall have China's 400,000,000 people, with all that that means, as our trading partners rather than our everlasting enemies. "Our commercial opportunity in China is the greatest in potentialities of any beyond our shores. Today our trade exchange with China, including Hong Kong, is valued at \$45,000,000 per annum, and yet it is in the infancy of its development. Making a conservative estimate on the basis that the 'open door' is preserved in China, that the interior of the empire is made accessible with railways, and that the government becomes progressive, there is no valid reason why our commerce with Cathay in 1925 should not have grown tenfold and be valued at \$450,000,000."

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DID HE Propose TO YOU

USE CERES IN YOUR BAKING. To accept some other brand of FLOUR when you asked for CERES? If so, beware of such a grocer. There is no substitute for Ceres Flour. Inferior brands mean heavy, soggy, indigestible BREAD that brings on dyspepsia, indigestion and like troubles. Make the grocer understand that you want CERES FLOUR ONLY. CERES makes the creamiest, the fleeciest and healthiest bread, rolls and biscuits possible for any flour to make. It contains the finest of wheat. All the superfluous starch and other detrimental elements are eliminated. Always ask for CERES FLOUR. Be sure you get it. At your grocer's.

Wm. M. Galt & Co., Wholesalers, 1st and Ind. Ave.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Mrs. C. Stiebel Announces Her Spring OPENING

Exhibit of Fine Hats and Bonnets Thurs., Fri. and Sat., March 14, 15 and 16.

In assembling this showing our aim has been to select the choicest and most fetching creations in Imported and Domestic Millinery and the cream of the Trimming productions.

We invite you to inspect the display, which from fashion's view points of beauty and style should win your admiration.

1113 G St. N. W.

Evans' Drug Store

Wholesale and Retail

GAS HEATERS Save You Money

By doing away with the Coal Bill, they save you labor, and doing away with ashes, dust and dirt, and turning the coal into gas, is necessary. Turn the valve and apply the gas, and you have the fire. Get a Gas Heater at once, they are here. We have all kinds of Gas Heaters.

Gas Appliance Exchange, 1424 New York Ave.

HEADACHE

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