

Better a small advertisement that attracteth the multitude than a large one that is seen by the few.

OUR HEARTS

tho' stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

The human heart, scarcely larger than a man's fist, is the most wonderful of engines. In each twenty-four hours the dual heart moves approximately six tons of blood, which is equivalent to about two barrels of blood every hour. What amazing labor for so small an organ, working as it does without rest or pause from the first breath of infancy to the last sigh of old age. When disease attacks the heart it attacks the very citadel of life, and every organ of the body seems to tremble with apprehension. The strenuousness of modern life, which overtakes the heart is every day increasing the list of those whose sudden end is ascribed to "heart failure." It is hardly possible to pick up a newspaper without seeing mention of the death of some well-known man attributed to that cause. And for every one prominent beyond their home village, who perish from the same cause.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine specially designed to cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and to purify and enrich the blood. But the ingredients which enter into the "Discovery," include one of the best heart tonics known in medicine. Thus, while the diseased stomach is being cured by the action of "Golden Medical Discovery," it strengthens the heart and enables the pumping of an adequate blood supply to the stomach and kidneys, thus improving the action of these organs.

In the fall of 1897, I was taken with smothering spells, palpitation of the heart and a distressed feeling in my stomach," writes Mr. H. W. Kinney, of Knight, Dordridge Co., W. Va. "I consulted a doctor and he said I had organic heart trouble. He gave me some medicine but it did me no good. I then tried different kinds of patent medicines but they only helped me a little. I quit taking medicine in the winter and got so bad I could not walk any distance, was short of breath, and my legs would not hold me. I consulted another doctor, and he said I had indigestion of the stomach and bowels. I doctored with him all summer, and he only helped me a little. I then wrote, asking you for advice, and you advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I sent and got five bottles and began taking it. Before the first bottle was gone I felt a change. When the five bottles were gone I began to work. I had not worked any for a year before. I waited awhile after I took the five bottles and then got some more and continued the medicine. I took in all sixteen bottles, and was cured. I believe if I had taken it regularly I would have been well before."

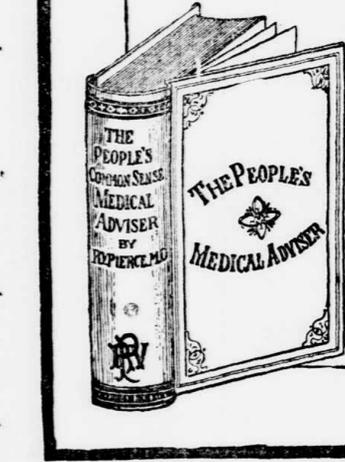
After consulting two doctors and taking various medicines without any lasting benefit, Mr. Kinney wrote to Dr. Pierce and was cured by taking his advice and using his medicines.

Any sick person is invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, without charge or fee. On these terms it is evident that it is economy of time, money and health to consult Dr. Pierce first before experimenting with those of less experience and skill. Address Dr. Pierce, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., of which Institution he is chief consulting physician and surgeon.

"Have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it did me more good than anything I could get," writes Mrs. Julia A. Wilcox, of Cuyahoga, Wood Co., Ohio, Box 52. "I doctored with three different doctors for weak heart, but they did me no good. I was so tired and discouraged if I had my choice to live or die, I would have preferred to die. My husband heard of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and he bought a bottle. I took that and the first half seemed to help me. I took six bottles before I stopped. I am perfectly well and am cooking for boarders (I have six), and am taking in washing beside. I will truly say I think your medicine will do all it is recommended to do and more. It has been a God-send to me. I will be willing to answer any letters of inquiry that anyone wishes me to. If you think this will be the means of helping any poor suffering woman to obtain relief you may print it and make any honest use of it you wish to."

The stomach may be called the nutritive center of the whole physical organism. Every organ depends upon the stomach for its nourishment. Starve a man and in time his heart ceases to beat. But if you half starve a man there is a proportionate reduction of vital power. The body with its organs make up the physical man, and when we say the man is half starved, we are practically saying that the organs that are vital to the physical man are half starved also. This is the condition of a great many people who are run down and debilitated. They get enough to eat, but the food eaten does not nourish the body, because it is imperfectly digested and but partly assimilated. The result is a half starved condition shared by all the organs of the body and developing into heart "trouble," kidney "trouble," etc. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseased stomach, enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, and thus the body and its organs are restored to strength by the only means known to nature: that is, by food properly digested and converted into nutrition which is perfectly assimilated.

OVER 1000 PAGES of most valuable medical information are contained in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. This great medical work is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address: DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.



BOXERS ATTACK CONVERTS.

Pierce Fight Raging Around Tu-Lu on the Grand Canal.
LONDON, May 28.—The "Boxers" are again active in districts where there are no foreign troops. A dispatch to the Standard from Tien Tsin, dated May 27, "Yesterday a missionary who was going to Tu Lu, on the Grand Canal, was forced to return to Tien Tsin on account of a fierce fight raging between 'Boxers' and Catholic converts. There was heavy firing on both sides."
The reports that negotiations are in progress between the cabinets of the powers with reference to a joint appointment of a commander for the troops of the allies remaining in China are semi-officially confirmed. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says it hears that Count von Waldersee's successor will probably be a Frenchman. A dispatch from Peking dated May 28 says: "The Chinese plenipotentiaries have informed the ministers of the powers that the court has notified them of a willingness to pay indemnity to the amount of \$60,000,000, but the court objects to 4 per cent interest."

TO DEBAR NEGROES FROM OFFICE.
Senator Morgan's Suffrage Plans in Alabama.
A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., last night says: On the desks of all the members is an address by Senator Morgan and copies of the suffrage clause which he has prepared for the consideration of the constitutional convention. The address is designed to support the clause. Senator Morgan's plan is simple. Nobody but a white man shall hold office. A court of three registrars is provided for each county, and these courts shall have absolute power to determine the qualifications of every voter except that an appeal from its decisions lies to the circuit court. The registrars are elected to start with by the courts of county commissioners, but after the first term of four years are to be chosen by the people.
The real feature of the plan is in the provision that only white men shall hold office. The registrar plan is similar to the one in Mississippi, except that the courts of registrars have a much wider discretion.
Booker T. Washington, in behalf of his race, today presented to the convention an appeal for conservative action. The address reminds the convention that the negroes came here against their will, but have been benefited, trained and Christianized. They did their duty in the civil war and in the Spanish war. They have ceased for twenty years to be an offensive element in politics. Leading members of the race have persistently urged the negro to learn to trust the white man. For these men this is a crucial time. The negro pays some direct taxes. He pays much more indirectly through his labor and generally contented and law-abiding.

Already the emigration agent and exodus associations are at work on the negroes' fears that his citizenship and schools will be taken away. The relations are now reasonably satisfactory between the races. Anything that will unsettle the negro now, when he is settling down to thrift and common sense, will injure both races.
The address pleads that all incentive for the better living be not withdrawn from the young negro. It concludes: "Any law which will merely change the name and form of fraud, or can be interpreted as meaning one thing when applied to another, will not, in our opinion, improve our present conditions, but may unsettle the peace and thrift of our people and decrease the wealth and prosperity of our country."
The leading feature of the suffrage clause introduced by ex-Governor Jones is that which denies the right to vote to "any person who shall hereafter be guilty and convicted of selling his own vote or buying or bartering the vote of another, in any legal election or in any primary, caucus or convention held to nominate persons or public officers, to elect delegates to any primary or caucus, or who shall make or aid in making any false count, certificate or returns as to the result of such election, primary, caucus, or shall thereafter carry concealed weapons and be convicted thereof."
In Aid of Flood Sufferers.
The meeting of Tennesseans which is to be held this evening in the parlors of the Ebbitt House, commencing at 8 o'clock, is expected to attract a large number of the citizens of that state now residing in Washington, all of whom are urged by those having the meeting in charge to be present. The object of the meeting is to raise a fund for the flood sufferers in Tennessee, many of whom are stated to be in great distress.

FIGHT TO A FINISH

Telephone Subscribers' Contest With the Local Monopoly.

MASS MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT

Interesting Contributions Made to the Vital Subject.

THE COMPANY'S INTENTION

A well-attended mass meeting, called by the Telephone Subscribers' association, was held last evening in the dining room of the Riggs House. Owing to the fact that the position of the association in regard to the constitutionality of the law fixing the maximum rate for telephones in the District at \$50 per annum has been sustained by the Court of Appeals, the members are feeling jubilant. The purpose of the meeting last evening was to give an opportunity for the expression of gratification at this happier phase in the contest which the association has been waging in the cause of more reasonable telephone charges. Those who spoke, as well as those who listened, voted the general feeling of satisfaction with the present outlook. It was a cheerful, confident gathering, and after words of encouragement from several speakers it was decided to prepare for continuing the contest before the Supreme Court. Subscriptions were called for and the response came in so thick some \$2,000 was pledged by those present.

Col. O. G. Staples, the president of the association, presided. Mr. J. Woodard, the secretary, was in his place.

In the Nature of Jollification.

In calling for order the president said the meeting was in the nature of a jollification to celebrate the victory which had been achieved in the telephone contest as represented by the decision of the Court of Appeals. He spoke of the meeting held three years ago, when the Telephone Subscribers' association was formed. At that time subscribers in this city, he said, had been annoyed and harassed by Mr. Bryan, then the president of the company. According to the position of that official the subscribers were allowing their phones to be used by others, and he notified them that this and other practices must be stopped. If not, the phones should be removed. In many cases this threat was carried out and the instruments removed, and then the work of the association began. The action suits, some hundred in number, were brought against the company. Then a bill was introduced in congress, which subsequently became a law. The company refused to obey this law, which fixed the maximum telephone rate at \$50 per annum. A suit was brought by the association to compel the company to observe the law, and this suit was decided in favor of the company.

The decision has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, he added, and it was his confident belief that the Supreme Court of the United States would sustain the latter ruling. They have now reached this stage in the long contest with the telephone monopoly, and it was about to go into the court of last resort. It was needed, he said, at this time was the moral and financial support of every citizen. The work of the association was for the benefit of all and the general operation of the community was expected.

Difficulties Encountered by Mr. Birney.

He then introduced Mr. A. A. Birney, one of the attorneys of the association, who made an extremely interesting statement of the difficulties which have been encountered in the past and what was before the association in the future. He said that at the outset of this contest, which is now about three years old, they had found that in all other cities of this country power telephones were not used. In this case, he said, the great obstacle in the way of the contest was the fact that the conditions which existed elsewhere would apply here. Such a situation, he said, as could be made before a court of justice.

As in nearly all the large cities the Bell company had a monopoly of the business, information from the past and what was before the association in the future. He said that at the outset of this contest, which is now about three years old, they had found that in all other cities of this country power telephones were not used. In this case, he said, the great obstacle in the way of the contest was the fact that the conditions which existed elsewhere would apply here. Such a situation, he said, as could be made before a court of justice.

Recent Decision of Court of Appeals.

He spoke of the decision of Judge Barnard, which held that the law was not constitutional, and then referred to the recent decision of the Court of Appeals reversing that of the lower court. The feature of the latter decision, he said, was that in the first place the relations company was not chartered by Congress and it was not invited here by the national legislature, and that the latter has the right to order the relations company out of the district. Instead of that it allowed it to continue in business by naming what were, in his opinion, reasonable rates. It was the decision of the court that the rates were too high or too low was immaterial.

The court further stated that it was not satisfied from the figures of the company that these rates were reasonable. He said that these rates were put into operation. For the present, said Mr. Birney, the telephone subscribers need not pay more than \$50 per annum for their telephones until the decision of the Court of Appeals was reversed. He thought the case would be reached in the United States Supreme Court, and that the relations company would mean, he said, including a refund of the increased price now being paid for telephones, an expenditure of about a half million dollars for that corporation. He then spoke of the need of money to carry on the contest, and said it was not right for the many to profit from the efforts of a few.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Birney's speech, which was marked by frequent applause, the relations company was asked to present against an increase in rates and also annoying rules of the relations company. He then spoke with some sarcasm of the claim of the company that an increase in the number of subscribers meant such an increase in the cost of the service. Mr. Smith said, the company ought, on their own showing, now to be out of business, for the number of subscribers had increased during the past two years from over 2,000 to over 4,000. It was the belief of Mr. Smith, however, that the same rule applied to all other classes of business. He then read a letter under date of May 24, 1900, signed by Charles G. Beebe, treasurer of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. It was a reply to a subscriber who asked that his telephone, removed for non-payment of the rates, be restored, and the reverse of the letter is as follows:

"It is the intention of the company, immediately, to appeal from the decision of



Women Should Seek Relief.

The great proportion of women who suffer never make a serious effort to benefit themselves. The most of them go on paying no attention to their little menstrual disorders, believing they will eventually wear off. But menstrual troubles don't wear off. They grow worse and worse every day. At the period of menstruation a woman is peculiarly susceptible to cold and other external influences and it is also the most favorable time for the development of hidden disease germs which may be lurking in the system. Any physician knows that disordered menstruation, falling of the womb and leucorrhoea are brightening lives in almost every home. No woman should neglect herself a moment after she sees indications of female disease. Almost instant relief can be secured by the use of

WINE OF CARDUI

It will relieve you right in your own home. Will you accept the testimony of Mrs. Beigler and thousands of other women and really seek relief today? All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

Your Wine of Cardui has done a world of good for me. I have used five bottles of the Wine and one package of Theford's Black-Draught. And since I have started to use it I will not be without it in the house. It helped my sister in Toledo, who did not menstruate as she ought. She was sixteen years of age and nothing else helped her. I was in a very bad state myself before I used your medicines, but I found relief in three days. And now I feel like a new woman and do all my housework and washing, which I could not do before I took the Wine of Cardui. I would be very glad to write any poor woman and tell her how I suffered before I used Wine of Cardui.

Mrs. C. P. BEIGLER.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

the Court of Appeals to which you refer to the Supreme Court of the United States, from which latter court it will probably be impossible, owing to the number of cases pending the telephone case at present upon the docket, to obtain a decision until some time during the term of the court next fall. In the meantime this company cannot place itself in the position of acknowledging the validity of the provisions of the act of 1898 relating to telephone charges, for the same reasons. It has not hitherto done so, can it accept any rates less than the current schedule rates for telephone service.

The recent decision of the Court of Appeals has not in any way changed the status of the pending litigation, as the question of the validity of the said telephone provisions in the act of 1898 cannot be determined until the case is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. King's Practical Idea.

The next speaker was Mr. V. Baldwin Johnson, who denounced the measured service as a subterfuge, and urged that the contest against this monopoly be waged with increased vigor. A practical suggestion was made by Mr. Geo. A. King in the course of an earnest address that the money needed to prosecute the case be raised at once. In reply to a question Mr. Woodard said that it was estimated from \$7,000 to \$10,000 would be needed to carry the case to the Supreme Court. In the event the case went against the association the money would be required to pay the costs. Mr. King suggested that 50 per cent of the subscription cost be paid now and the balance be paid when the Supreme Court decision went against them.

The response to this suggestion took the practical form of subscriptions, which were recorded as made by the secretary. While this was going on Capt. John S. Miller read other addresses, and at the close of the meeting a collation was served.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

Generous Donation of Land to the Salvation Army.

According to the Cleveland Leader, Col. Myron T. Herrick, a close friend of the President, and his partner, James Parmelee, who is a son-in-law of William A. Maury of this city, have given to the Salvation Army a tract of land in Mentor, Ohio, valued at \$50,000. There is a condition attached to the donation that the army shall secure an additional sum of \$25,000 to be used for creating cottages and making other improvements for colonists. Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker are now in Cleveland to receive the money.

The Leader says:

The plan of the colony scheme is as follows: In the first place family farms are taken as colonists, and they must show that they possess the proper moral standing and the proper industry to make them useful citizens in a community. A family is given a ten-acre farm containing a cottage and such other small buildings as are necessary to live in comparative comfort. It is also provided with a team of horses, a cow and the most essential farming implements. The land is put into operation in easy installments, 5 per cent interest being charged in the meantime on the indebtedness. As the money is paid back the interest is applied to the endowment fund for further usefulness.

Aside from the \$50,000 donated in land value by Colonel Herrick and Mr. Parmelee, Senator M. A. Hanna has contributed \$1,000, Washington E. Connor \$1,000 and W. G. Mather \$500. There still remains to be raised the \$25,000 which Mrs. Booth-Tucker hopes to obtain by the time she leaves the city.

The following statement was given out by Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker last evening:

"The increasing difficulty among the working classes in securing permanent and remunerative labor, together with the unfortunate position of families huddled together in unhealthy tenements and attics, combine to give rise to the colonization plans of the Salvation Army."

"Three years ago we made our first attempt in the direction of planting permanent families as home-owners on the prairies of the west. Our success has far exceeded our expectations. Our colonies have received the endorsement of President McKinley, the late President Harrison, Senator Hanna, and many other prominent citizens."

"Five hundred dollars will place a family of five upon ten acres of land, providing them with cottage, horses, cow, together with such implements for farming purposes as they may require. It being arranged that the colonist shall pay his indebtedness in easy installments."

"The enterprise is limitless in extent, inasmuch as just as fast as one colonist covers his indebtedness the money is used again in placing another family."

"Hitherto the most success has been achieved upon our western colonies. It is now intended to develop and perfect our colony near this city, where the advantages from many aspects are so evident, and to so demonstrate the success of the effort that it may compete in rank with the reward to those who have subscribed to its funds, besides assisting scores of the worthy poor of Cleveland and the State of Ohio to become home-owners and happy and successful citizens."

"The most generous offer of Messrs. Myron T. Herrick and James Parmelee makes this possible."

ADOPTS PLATT AMENDMENT

CUBAN CONVENTION ACCEPTS TERMS OFFERED THEREIN.

Vote Was a Tie Until the Presiding Officer Joined the Affirmative Side.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Havana last night says: The Platt amendment was adopted by the constitutional convention this afternoon by a vote of 15 to 14. The casting vote in favor of acceptance was given by Mendez Capote, the presiding officer.

Knowledge of Cuban political methods is necessary to understand the close vote. Several delegates were recorded in the negative who wanted the report recommending acceptance adopted. They would not have permitted its defeat under any conditions, however. This afternoon, when the ultra radicals learned that Acting Mayor Genero would vote against the amendment, they rallied and sought to precipitate a deadlock. Genero, who was until recently secretary of justice, is known to favor American relations, but the exigencies of the local political campaign have kept him doubtful. The machinery of his party is in the hands of the radicals, and he is being urged to vote in the affirmative.

The discussion this afternoon was chiefly by Manuel Sanguily, conservative, and Genor Pertenado, radical, although Salvador Cisneros, another conservative, also participated. The debate was quite bitter, the supporters of the resolution to accept repudiating the Platt amendment, and those who favored the ultra radicals learned that Acting Mayor Genero would vote against the amendment, they rallied and sought to precipitate a deadlock. Genero, who was until recently secretary of justice, is known to favor American relations, but the exigencies of the local political campaign have kept him doubtful. The machinery of his party is in the hands of the radicals, and he is being urged to vote in the affirmative.

Everything done in secret session. Thirty or forty people were the largest number who at any time were gathered in the hall of the convention here. The scene was quite earnest during the voting, and when the announcement of acceptance was made, the delegates who had supported the amendment without fixing a time for its application embraced one another dramatically in the hall of the convention. Some of them rushed to the doors and shouted excited messages. Gen. Loret sent a telegram to his constituents saying that the convention had accepted the Platt amendment and declared the independence of Cuba. Others of the ultra radicals sent similar telegrams. It was meant for home consumption.

While a few of the delegates who voted in the negative are still bitter, most of them accept the situation gracefully. Some of them are in newspaper work, and are expected to live in comparative comfort. It is also provided with a team of horses, a cow and the most essential farming implements. The land is put into operation in easy installments, 5 per cent interest being charged in the meantime on the indebtedness. As the money is paid back the interest is applied to the endowment fund for further usefulness.

After voting this afternoon the convention adjourned without fixing a time for resuming sessions. It will be called together probably the first of next week to adopt an electoral law under which the constitution is to be put into operation. In the meantime the proceedings taken today will be laid before General Wood and by him transmitted to the United States.

The exact terms of the Platt amendment have not been understood in the United States, especially since the revised and modified version of the constitution which it formally adopted in February last. This appendix gives the terms of the Platt amendment and a summary in concise form of interpretations by Secretary Root and his interpretation of the legislation of Congress. It also quotes the letter from Military Governor Wood, transmitting the letter from the Secretary of War on the same subject as having the value of an official document, and then states in very clear terms, article by article, the convention's interpretation. All these matters were discussed today, and much stress was laid on the precedents with which the Cuban Republic is furnished.

The final article in the appendix is a pledge that the republic of Cuba will propose a reciprocity treaty. Commercial interests are highly gratified that this pledge is incorporated into the acceptance of the Platt amendment.

FAIRBANKS BOOM STARTED.

Friends of Indiana Senator Name Him for President.

A dispatch from Chicago last night says: Senator Fairbanks of Indiana was formally announced today as a candidate for President before the republican national convention of 1904. Harry S. New, republican national committeeman from Indiana, who arrived in Chicago today, is authority for the statement that Indiana will stand behind Mr. Fairbanks in his race for the honor.

Senator Fairbanks will be supported by a solid delegation from Indiana, said Mr. New. "The whole heart and back of him at the next national convention. He is the logical candidate of the party, and with the backing of Indiana will be assured to the presidency."

THE OCCUPATION OF JOLO

AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM MAJOR SWEET.

Something About the Village Where United States Troops Have Been Stationed.

A report just received at the War Department from the commanding officer at Jolo, Island of Jolo, Sulu archipelago, contains interesting information regarding that remote section of our new possessions never before compiled or published. Jolo, which with the exception of Tawi Tawi, is the most remote island belonging to the United States, lies in the Sulu of Jolo, in longitude 121 degrees east of Greenwich and on the sixth parallel north from the equator, about 100 miles due west from the easternmost point of Borneo, 785 miles S.E. from Manila, 8,081 from San Francisco and 11,826 from Washington.

The island was first occupied the 10th of May 1898, when Commodore B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and L. B. Pratt, relieved the Spanish General Fuertes, who had with him a garrison of twenty-four officers and 800 men. The village of Jolo is thus described by Major Sweet:

"It is hardly more than a good-sized village, with a few houses, a school, a broad, clean streets, lined with flowering trees and gardens and surrounded by a loop-holed wall about eight feet high and one and one-half feet thick. The population is estimated at 400, mostly Chinamen, one German, no other Europeans. Four male Moro live within the walls. The public houses are a compound of mud and brick. The governor's residence and office is one small building. There is one group of buildings (four houses) which accommodate one battalion. The theater will accommodate one company and outlying block houses two companies. A compound of mud and brick contains a hospital for about 100 beds, a market and some few small structures compose the remainder of the public buildings."

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ANACOSTIA ITEMS.

The charge of assault brought by Willie Dixon, an Anacostia school boy, against Sheldon M. Ely, principal of the Van Buren school building, Anacostia, and teacher of the eighth grade, was nolle prossed yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Mulowny. The boy and a number of persons were present to testify in the case, and after hearing them relative to the plaintiff the attorney took the action, which is summarily disposing of the charge.

Property owners of Jackson street between Pierce and Adams streets are preparing a protest to the District Commissioners against the proposed installation of sewers in the north and south sides of the street in that block. The work to be done under the assessment system. A large sewer has been laid in the middle of the street there for several years and served the houses in the block. It is not understood what the purpose of the two side sewers is to be.

Electa Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star, met last evening in the Masonic Hall at Adams town, and exercised a number of guests. Three admissions to the order took place and a musical program was followed by the serving of refreshments.

Officer J. L. McLucas, who received injuries recently in a runaway accident on 14th street southeast, is still confined to his home.

It pays to read the want columns of The Star. Hundreds of situations are filled through them.