Mme. Yale's

HAIR TONIC.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It affords me great pleasure to call the attention of the public to Mme. Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic, which is the first and only remedy known to chemistry which positively turns gray hair back to its original color without dye. It has gone on record that Mme. M. Yale—wonderful woman chemist has made this most valuable of all chemical discoveries. Mme. Yale personally indorses its action, and gives the public her solemn guaranty that it has been tested in every conceivable way and has proved itself to be the ONLY Hair Specific. It STOPS HAIR FALLING immediately and creates a luxurious growth. Contains no injurious ingredient. Physicians and chemists invited to analyze it. It is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary, it makes the hair soft, youthful, fluffy and keeps it in curl. For gentlemen and ladies with hair a little gray, streaked gray, entirely gray and with bald heads, it is especially recommended.

COLOR RESTORED.

March 5, 1900.

Dear Madame Yale:—I can conscientiously recommend your Hair Tonic to any one, as I have found it just what you claim it to be. My hair was falling out and beginning to turn gray. I have used six bottles of your Hair Restorer and my hair has regained its natural color, the gray hairs having almost disappeared and have stopped falling out entirely. I have a great deal of confidence in all of your goods, as all that I have used have given entire satisfaction. Mrs. G. A. WINEMAN,
406 Warren ave., Detroit, Mich.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

MADAME M. YALE,
189 Michigan Boulevard,
Chicago.

SPECIAL PRICE on Madame Yale's Hair Tonic - - - 79c.

S. KANN, SONS & CO.
my25-s,tu,th,tf

You Keep the Branch Bank. We Keep the Key.

A plan to help you save money—Branch Bank at your home. You can put your savings in, but can't get them out.

Fill it up, then bring it to us. We credit your savings on your pass book. If you can't call and see it, send us a postal. Our representative will bring it to you.

Washington Savings Bank,
12th and G Sts. N. W.
my29-m,w,s-2w,15

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS.

QUINA-LAROCHE

When overworked, the nerves become unstrung, and a weakened condition of the body is the result; then the energies are relaxed and attacks of Cold, La Grippe, Stomach Troubles, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers follow.

Quina-Laroche gives strength to the nerves and muscles, aids digestion, purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the entire system.

PARIS: 22 RUE DROUOT.
New York: E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 N. William St.
oc28,s-104t-20

Examine the Sinks

—waste pipes and drains. If you detect any foul odors use "CREOSOTE OIL." It's the best of disinfectants and deodorizers. Cleans and purifies—destroys foul odors—PREVENTS DISEASE.

15c. QT. BOTTLE. 'Phone West 56.

E. B. WARREN & CO., COR. 27TH AND H.
Coal Tar Products, Contractors' Supplies.
my25-s,tu,th,14

THE SALT OF SALTS

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

Now is the time to take Abbey's Salt, the ideal spring remedy for cooling the blood and cleansing the system, a positive cure for Headache, Indigestion and Constipation.

Send for a Sample To-Day

Regular sizes at most druggists or by mail 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Send postal card for sample to
The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,
9-15 Murray Street, New York.

Saxony Wool Sweaters
Jerseys,
Golf Hose,
Bathing Suits,
Athletic Shirts,
Men's & Boys',
49c. to $4.50.
C. Auerbach, 7 & H.
my31-20,tf

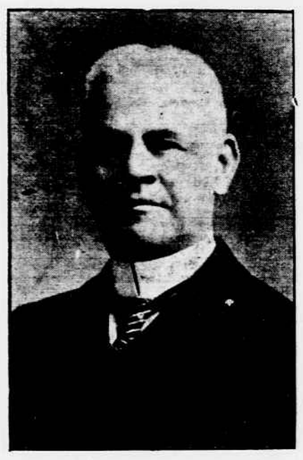
FRANCIS A. RICHARDSON

RETIRES AS THE BALTIMORE SUN'S WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Notable Journalistic Family—Eventful Career of the Father, Beale Howard Richardson.

There occurs today a notable change in the journalistic circles of the capital, Mr. Francis A. Richardson retiring from the position of Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, which he has held for more than thirty-five years continuously, and is succeeded by Mr. John P. Miller of The Evening Star staff. Mr. Richardson's decision was inspired solely by a desire to secure leisure for himself during the remainder of his life time. His wishes in this respect were opposed by the publishers of the Baltimore Sun, who yielded only upon Mr. Richardson's earnest declination to continue in active service longer.

Francis Asbury Richardson was born in the city of Baltimore January 10, 1838. His people came from England in 1640 and settled in Maryland in what afterward became Harford county. The original estate in Harford county remained in possession of the family for more than 200 years, and was sold about 1847 by Mr. Richardson's



Mr. F. A. Richardson.

grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Richardson, who was anxious to follow his sons, who had gone to Baltimore. Beale Howard Richardson, the father of F. A. Richardson, early displayed literary tastes. He commenced to write for the magazines and newspapers at the age of sixteen, and kept it up almost until his death, at the age of seventy-eight. For a time he was also engaged in mercantile pursuits. For years he was the editor of the Baltimore Republican and Argus, the democratic organ of the state of Maryland. In 1849 he acquired a proprietary interest in it, and a few years after became its sole owner. He was regarded as one of the foremost democratic leaders of the state, having a wide acquaintance with the prominent men of Maryland and the country. He represented Baltimore city in the Maryland legislature at a period when it was only entitled to two members. He was a man of fine physique, of an earnest and aggressive temperament, was a public and an after-dinner speaker of note, and is to this day well remembered by all the older citizens of Baltimore. In the hideous reign of "know nothingism" in the city of Baltimore Mr. Richardson denounced in his paper in the most vigorous and violent terms its purposes and its partisans. Yet when almost every other prominent democrat in Baltimore was driven from the polls he walked up fearlessly on every election day and put in his ballot without molestation.

Deriving his inspiration from such a father, F. A. Richardson chose journalism also for his profession. On leaving Baltimore City College, then known as the High School, he entered the office of the Republican. In accordance with the wish of his father, his own inclinations and his ambition to be a thoroughly equipped newspaper man, he served alternately in various departments—the composing room, the press room, the counting room and the editorial rooms. At the age of twenty-three he became the managing editor of the paper. In 1861, when the civil war came on, the Richardsons, who were heart and soul in sympathy with the south, arrayed themselves and their paper on that side. They went through many exciting experiences. Their establishment was several times mobbed, they were frequently summoned before the United States military commanders and warned, and finally, one day in September, 1863, Maj. Gen. Schenck, then in command of that department, summarily suppressed the Republican and banished the father and son beyond the lines to the south. At that time the elder Richardson was sixty-four years old, but as strong and active as a man of fifty. He went to Montgomery, Ala., became editor of a newspaper in that city, and had full opportunity to express his southern sentiments without interference from Gen. Schenck. He returned to Baltimore after the expiration of the war, and died there in 1877.

F. A. Richardson, acting under the advice of James A. Seddon, confederate secretary of war, and other prominent confederates, ran the blockade from Wilmington, N. C., to Nassau in the British island of New Providence. He then sailed for New York with the intention of coming on to Washington and asking for an interview with President Lincoln. Soon after his arrival in New York, and before he had time to put his purpose in execution, he was arrested and sent to Fort Delaware. He was confined there for more than a year, and released only about two weeks before Lee's surrender. He at first thought of undertaking to re-establish the Republican, but was forced to abandon the idea for want of the necessary capital. He then made up his mind to be a Washington correspondent. He landed in the capital city November 15, 1865, and what he always insists was through good luck, rather than merit, got employment immediately. In January, 1866, he became connected with the Baltimore Sun and has written for it continuously up to the present day. About this time Mr. Richardson and Mr. George W. Adams were associated in conducting the Baltimore Associated Press, which made a special feature of reporting Congress. Mr. Richardson had charge of the Senate and Mr. Adams of the House. At various periods he wrote from Washington for many other papers, including the Boston Post, New York Tribune, New Orleans Picayune, Atlanta Herald, Mobile Tribune, Savannah News and others.

In 1872 he took charge of the Baltimore Sun bureau, and in 1876 severed his connection with all other papers. He is by years the oldest Washington correspondent in continuous service, and his record as chief of a Washington bureau much excels that of any other. In 1871, despite his engrossing labors in Washington, he found time to get out an elaborate historical and biographical work of his native city of Baltimore, and from 1879 to 1881 he was editor of the Congressional Directory. In addition to his great mass of correspondence from Washington for the Sun, Mr. Richardson has written it two series of letters from Europe, and summer after summer letters from the principal watering places of the United States; also several series of winter letters from Florida. He has reported for the Sun the proceedings of every national convention of both political parties from 1872 to 1900, and in the presidential campaigns of this extended period has gone into all the doubtful states of the east and west to give the Sun and its readers his impressions of conditions and probabilities. There is no signature better known in the wide circle of readers which the Sun enjoys than that of "F. A. R." And in the journalistic ranks there is no man more respected and beloved than "Frank Richardson." The Baltimore Sun has throughout its career had Washington correspondents of ability and high character. Eliab Kingman—"Ion" of the Sun; Francis J. Grund, whose signature was "X," and A. G. Allen, whose sign name was "Aga," were all writers of note in their day, but none of them attained the wide reputation and sustained a high distinction for so long a period as has Mr. Richardson.

Mr. John P. Miller is to succeed Mr. Richardson as the Washington correspondent of the Sun. His work on The Star for many years, as well as the warm personal regard in which he is held, gives assurance that he will worthily maintain the standard of the Sun's Washington correspondence.

SCOTTISH RITE CENTENNIAL.

Supreme Council Informally Celebrates the Occasion.

Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Order of the Scottish Rite Masons for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, celebrated its centennial anniversary last night with a reception of an informal character, at the House of the Temple, 3d and E streets northwest. The halls and apartments of the spacious building were florally decorated, and nearly a thousand Masons and their wives were in attendance. The guests were received by Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee, lieutenant grand commander of the order; Fred Webber, secretary general; Allison Nailor, representative to the Mexican council, and other officers. A musical program was rendered in the council chamber and was participated in by Mr. Waldecker, Mr. Trentanove, Mr. Rebstock and Misses Chenowith, Levers, French and Fletcher. Refreshments were served in the parlors on the first floor. Among those present were: A. B. Chamberlain, George W. Moore, M. D. Brainard, Lewis Goldsmith, Halver Nelson, E. M. Willis, F. B. Woodman, Jesse W. Lee, jr., William Oscar Roome, Jas. Lansburgh, Geo. W. Balloch, James H. Trimble, Aaron Baldwin, Samuel H. Walker, T. D. Lockerman, Harrison Dingman, W. L. Boyden, A. M. Lambeth, Ed. Droop, Viscount de St. Phalle of the French embassy, George E. Corson, Dr. J. H. McCormick, Simon Wolf, Charles Hancock, Ed. Schmidt, E. S. Holmes, Lieut. W. W. Jordan, A. Frey, J. H. Olcott, A. P. Lacey, W. J. Henderson, Dr. D. P. Hickling, L. C. W. Williamson, H. K. Simpson, Samuel Hart, S. E. Aler, Charles Allen, P. L. Coultry of Cincinnati, J. C. Rinehart, H. I. Rothrock, Allen Bussius, W. Harry Olcott, Achille Burkin, Henry France, Martin O'Connor, J. H. Johnson, Henry R. Evans, A. B. Bennett, O. S. Firman, Sterling Kerr and H. E. Miller.

The formal celebration of the Supreme Council's centenpial organization, which was effected 100 years ago at Charleston, S. C., will take place October 24, when the statue to Gen. Albert Pike will be unveiled with elaborate ceremonies.

GOES TO CHICAGO.

Mr. W. A. Hungerford to Close Business Career in This City.

In the course of the next week or ten days Mr. William A. Hungerford will leave for Chicago, where he goes to establish an ad-writing bureau of the Record-Herald, of which paper Mr. Frank B. Noyes is the business manager. Mr. Hunderford's family will join him later. In thus severing his relations in this city as an ad-writer and business man Mr. Hungerford closes a local career of some eighteen years. He began by writing ads. for Messrs. Woodward & Lothrop, and then, eleven years ago, he established The Star ad-writing bureau, which was the pioneer in this country, and which has now broadened out and is left in the capable hands of his partner, Mr. Darrell, and others who were associated with him. As an active member of the Board of Trade and identified with other interests here Mr. Hungerford showed himself to be a public-spirited citizen as well as a progressive man of business.

DISAPPOINTING TO CUBANS.

Rejection of Action of Convention by This Government.

A dispatch from Havana last night says: The decision of the United States government not to accept the Cuban constitution as adopted by the Havana convention caused great surprise and keen disappointment to those members of the convention who voted in favor of the constitution as adopted. Two leading conservatives, who were interviewed tonight on the subject, said in substance that they had reason to suppose that the constitution would be acceptable to Washington, and that otherwise they would not have voted for the majority report as submitted. They also pointed out that in order to avoid a possibility of rejection the majority report had been changed at the last moment by striking out the interpretation at the end of the clauses and putting these in the form of a resolution by themselves, thus accepting the Platt amendment as passed by Congress.

"It is true," said one of the conservatives in question, "that the committee's interpretations of the explanations of the Teller resolution which were offered by Governor General Wood and Secretary Root, together with the Washington commission's report, were included with the Platt amendment as an appendix to the constitution, but when we voted on the report it was with but one purpose in view, namely, to accept the Platt amendment."

Both delegates expressed regret that a misunderstanding had arisen, and said they doubted that the convention would now reconsider its action, as the fight had been hot, the victory had been won by only one vote, and those who had tried to do their duty toward their country had been bitterly assailed as traitors and perjurers.

Senors Capote and Tamayo had a long conference with General Wood tonight.

General Wood, in the course of a brief interview, said:

"I never understood that the explanations of Secretary Root would be incorporated in the acceptance. I always considered that the convention regarded these explanations as explanations merely, and that they would not form part of the acceptance."

FRENCH COMMENT ON DECISION.

Paris Papers Declare It is a Victory for the Jingoes.

A dispatch from Paris yesterday says:

The French papers today for the first time discuss the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases. The Temps says:

"If rumors are true, the judges have not succeeded in maintaining themselves pure nor true to austere principles, but have become accessible to the arguments and sophisms of politicians. Their decision is an act of the highest gravity and tantamount to a triumph for the McKinley school of manifest destiny, for the jingoes, spread-eagleism and the partisans of a permanent army. On the other hand, citizens favoring progress and economic reforms, who are faithful to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, are filled with anxiety and sadness."

The Journal des Debats considers that the decision implies that the annexed territories cannot invoke the benefits of the United States Constitution, and that Congress can impose on them any regime it likes, adding:

"In short, the American dependencies resemble the English crown colonies. We don't think the American idea of protecting the countries they save from so-called European tyranny is encouraging to the Latin states of America, and we better understand why the movement of South America is toward Spain rather than the United States."

Graduates of Training School.

The first class in the nurses' training school of the Government Asylum for the Insane graduated last evening. The exercises were held in the hall used as a chapel and place of amusement at the asylum, and included an address to the graduates by Dr. W. W. Johnston, a prayer by Rev. Dr. Sunderland and a paper by Stephen S. Perry, a member of the class. The valedictory was by Augusta Noebe. Musical selections were rendered by Miss Julia Edwards, Angeline Fronani and Miss Elizabeth Fills and St. Elizabeth choir. Miss Augusta Noebe delivered the valedictory.

The diplomas were conferred by the superintendent, Dr. A. B. Richardson, and presented by Dr. Sunderland. The following named comprised the class of graduates: Misses Ida D. Edelin, Maryland; Elizabeth A. Fitzpatrick, Maryland; Elizabeth Gouger, North Carolina; Mary M. Hunt, District of Columbia; Mary A. McLaughlin, District of Columbia; Augusta Noebe, District of Columbia; Elizabeth Nichols, Pennsylvania; Annie E. O'Brien, Ireland; Margaret E. Scanlon, District of Columbia; Lucy W. Watson, Maryland; Messrs. Frank E. Blinn, Massachusetts; James S. Carter, Virginia; William T. Chinn, Virginia; Clarence B. Dorman, Virginia; William Elrod, Indiana; John H. Embrey, Virginia; John W. Humphries, Virginia; Charles J. Harbaugh, Maryland; George W. Jones, Maryland; Robert C. Malcolm, New York; Stephen S. Perry, Maryland; Frank M. Shreve, Virginia; John R. Thomas, Maryland; Vincent K. Thompson, Maryland; Richard F. Tobin, District of Columbia; Altheus L. Walter, Virginia.

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

FISH COMMISSION ENGAGED PAYING ITS SPAWN TAKERS.

Fishermen Receive Compensation for Summer's Work—Harbor Force Without a Boat.

The fishermen who during the fishing season, which just closed supplied the United States fish propagating station at Bryan's Point, Md., with the spawn from the shad taken in their nets are now being paid for their summer's work. Under the system in vogue the fishermen are given checks each day for the number of eggs furnished and at the end of the season these checks are redeemed in cash by the commission's paymaster. Yesterday the fish commission yacht Philarope was out on a pay cruise, and many of the points between this city and Glymont where the fishermen are located were visited. The paying off will, it is expected, be concluded today. This closes the work of the fish commission on the Potomac this season. Commodore John R. Sutton, the harbor master, is now without a harbor patrol boat. His own boat, the Vigilant, is laid up to receive a new engine and boiler, and he has been using the launch Allie Moore, belonging to Mr. Joseph Moore of Alexandria. Yesterday Mr. Moore sold the launch to the Potomac Boat Club of this city and this morning she was turned over to her owners and taken to Alexandria for an overhauling. The Vigilant will not be ready for service for about a month or six weeks, and Commodore Sutton is now trying to secure a boat for use in the harbor during that time.

The fish market at the 11th street wharf had but a small supply of river and sea fish on hand this morning, the dealers having received but fifty packages by the Norfolk steamers from the fisheries in Chesapeake bay and on the coast about Cape Henry, and but about eighteen barrels having come up on the river steamers. Shad and herring were also scarce this morning. The market was fair and roe shad sold at 20 to 25 cents each; buck shad, 10 to 15 cents each; gray trout, $3 to $4 per barrel; croakers, $3 to $3.25 per barrel; sturgeon, 7 to 8 cents per pound; salmon trout, 5 to 6 cents per pound; flounders, 4 to 5 cents per pound; small bluefish, 7 cents per pound; large bluefish, 5 to 6 cents per pound; pan rock, 10 cents per pound; boiling rock, 12½ to 15 cents per pound; white perch, 5 to 12 cents per pound; catfish, 10 to 15 cents per bunch; yellow perch and mullets, 10 cents per bunch, and eels, 10 to 14 cents per bunch.

The Moving Craft.

The schooner Charles H. Gibson will be taken to Alexandria to unload her cargo of lumber.

The steamer E. James Tull went to Alexandria yesterday and took on a general cargo of stores at Wm. A. Smoot's wharf for Occoquan creek.

The schooner S. L. Bowen is at Alexandria taking on a general cargo for river points.

The bugeye Lola is loading a cargo of building material at the wharf of H. K. Field for Colonial Beach.

The schooner Kate Mueller has gone to a wood-loading point on the river for a cargo.

The barge Washington, from Perryville, Md., is in port with a cargo of hard coal for a dealer here.

The Harry and Charley and the American Patriot are in port with full cargoes of cordwood for Carter & Clark.

The Wm. Oliver sailed light yesterday evening for a lower river point for a load of lumber.

The steamer Dennis Simmons, from Edenton, N. C., with a cargo of lumber, after unloading a portion of her cargo at Alexandria, came up to this port to complete unloading. She will sail this evening for Edenton.

The longboat Osceola, with a cargo of cordwood for Carter & Clark, will arrive in port this evening.

The schooner Alberta is lying at the wharf of Forsberg & Murray, near the foot of 8th street, unloading her cargo of lumber.

The schooner Charles J. Joyce, having completed the discharging of her cargo of lumber, has sailed for Norfolk and will load back to this port.

The Baltimore tug Favorite arrived in port yesterday evening with a tow of four coal-laden barges from Philadelphia. Two of the barges were brought here and the others were taken to Georgetown.

The barge George B. Roberts, with a cargo of coal from Perryville, Md., has arrived at Alexandria for Wm. A. Smoot.

The schooner Seabright has sailed from Alexandria with a cargo of lumber and building material for St. George's Island.

The schooner Patrick McCabe has been loaded at Wilkerson's wharf with 673 barrels of salt herring by Cogswell & Bro. of this city for Richmond.

The schooner Bertha Dean was brought into port last night by the tug Camilla, with a cargo of ice for the American Ice Company.

Barge No. 10, with coal from Georgetown for Boston, was taken in tow at Point Lookout by the tug Cumberland this morning.

Of General Interest.

The tents in which the operatives have been living at Bryan's Point station of the fish commission were struck yesterday, and, with the empty fish cans and other paraphernalia, were shipped to this city on the steamer Estelle Randall.

The old canal which for many years connected Alexandria with Georgetown by an inland waterway is a thing of the past, and the massive blocks of stone that formed the locks and levels at the river end of the canal just north of Alexandria are now being taken out and used for building purposes and public works about Alexandria. The bed of the canal was long ago turned to farming purposes.

The harbor dredge which is deepening the channel above the Long bridge resumed operations yesterday morning, after being shut down for about a week.

In spite of the muddy water several large black bass have been caught with hook and line from the wharves in the past two or three days.

Large quantities of salted shad and herring are now being shipped from the river fishing shores to the northern and western markets. The herring salted this year are said to be larger and finer than those of last year. The stock on hand, in consequence of the scarcity of the fish, is limited.

The lower wharf at Glymont, which is used for excursion purposes, is being overhauled and put in good order for service this summer.

Quantities of broken granite, for use in the improvements being made in Washington, are daily brought up from the Occoquan quarries. The tug Spray, with a large barge loaded with stone, came into port yesterday evening.

The schooner Millie, which has been repainted while lying in the harbor off the foot of 9th street, has completed her overhauling and sailed yesterday evening for the lower river to load.

Mr. Elsie Phillips, well known to all river men, is quite ill at his home in Alexandria.

Mr. Herman Grimes of this city, formerly in the Alexandria office of the Randall line of steamers, will go to Newport News in the interests of a newly organized Alexandria coal company.

About 100 dozen soft shell crabs were received at the 11th street wharf this morning. The demand for them is good and they sold at 25 cents per dozen.

HYATTSVILLE NEWS.

Store Burglarized and Robbed—Constable Under Charges.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., May 31, 1901.

The store of S. A. Lewis at this place was broken into early this morning and robbed of a number of articles, including shirts, shoes and penknives, the value amounting to about $15. The lock of the door was wrenched as a means of gaining entrance to the store. Deputy Sheriff R. H. Vincent of Bladensburg was notified and is now working on the case.

William Radtke, a constable at Chesapeake Junction, was held in $300 bail to await the action of the grand jury by Justice A. D. Bailey, Wednesday, on the charge of disturbing the public peace. Ex-Judge John Morrison of Seat Pleasant became securety for the accused officer.

Edward Warnell was arrested yesterday evening at Chesapeake Junction by Sheriff Shea and Deputy Sheriff Vincent on the charge of committing an assault and battery on Edward Cresmon. Warnell was taken before Justice A. D. Bailey of Bladensburg and fined $5 and costs, amounting to $12.20.

A double team of horses, belonging to C. F. Carr, ran away Thursday, and before the horses could be stopped the wagon was badly damaged.

A social was given this evening by the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church in the lecture room of the church. A musical program was rendered, as follows: Piano solo, Miss Elizabeth Cartwright; duet, Miss Anna Burchard and Mr. S. A. Ladson; recitation, Miss Annie Evans; instrumental duet, Misses Pearl Herbert and Viola Britt; solo, Miss Cora Moran; violin solo, Master Charles Richardson, with Miss Elsie Habercom as accompanist. Refreshments were served. The ladies in charge were Mrs. Shettle and Mrs. Britt and the Misses Davis, Shettle and Tise.

The Hyattsville base ball team gave a dance last night at Masonic Hall. There was quite a number present to participate.

LAUREL NEWS.

Schools to Be Closed First Three Days of Next Week.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LAUREL, Md., June 1, 1901.

The high school and the public schools of this town will be closed during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week while the instructors attend the sessions of the Teachers' Institute to be held in Upper Marlboro' on the above mentioned days. Laurel's quota to the institute will be about ten teachers. Prof. R. I. Manning, principal of the high school located here, will have charge of the opening exercises the afternoon of Tuesday, the program for that day commencing at 2 o'clock, and including: Chorus; opening exercises, under direction of Prof. R. I. Manning; "Reading in Our Elementary Schools," Miss S. E. Richardson; "Language and Literature," Miss L. E. Patridge; "Geography," Mrs. I. E. Eliott; chorus.

The occupants of a carriage were given a bad scare yesterday afternoon. A steam plow is being used on two of the macadamized streets of the town which defy the efforts with pick and shovel. All persons driving teams are cautioned and are offered assistance in getting their horses past the plow. This warning was given to Mrs. William Moore of Howard county and her daughter, who were accompanied by a small boy acting as driver. They declined the proffered assistance. In passing the machine the horse shied and ran into an electric light pole at the corner of 5th and Main streets, breaking loose from the harness and throwing the occupants out of the conveyance. The horse sank into the newly filled trench on 5th street, where it remained until helped out. The occupants were badly shaken up, but otherwise received no injuries.

An informal dance was given by a number of young society folk at Hill's Hall Thursday night. The dancing was continued until a late hour.

ROCKVILLE AND VICINITY.

Good Scores Made at Clay Pigeon Shoot—Other News.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 31, 1901.

A clay pigeon shoot was given Decoration day on the farm of Mr. Joseph T. Moore, jr., in the Sandy Spring neighborhood. The participants included a number of the best shots in the county and some excellent scores were made. The most interesting feature of the occasion was a team shoot between Messrs. Samuel M. Wetherald, Edward P. Thomas and Mr. Robinson, representing the Sandy Spring Gun Club, and Messrs. James P. B. Veirs, Robert B. Peter and Harry C. Hurley of the Rockville Gun Club. The Sandy Spring team was victorious by the score of thirty-six to thirty-two. Six fifteen-bird events were also shot, of which Mr. Veirs won two, Mr. Wetherald one, Mr. Robinson one, Mr. Hurley one, the other being a tie between Mr. Veirs and Mr. Hurley. Messrs. Wetherald, Thomas and Robinson will represent this county at the state shoot to be held in Baltimore next month.

The public schools, both white and colored, throughout Montgomery county closed today after a session of nearly nine months, and exercises were held in most of the schools this evening. The commencement of the Rockville High School will be held in the Opera House next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Frank B. Thomas has returned to her home in Roanoke, Va., after a visit of several weeks to her parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Stonestreet, and other relatives at this place. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miss Bessie Green, who will remain in Roanoke about a month.

Capt. John G. Capers, who has been quite ill for several weeks at his home in this town, is rapidly improving.

The contest for the democratic nomination for the state senate from this county promises to be an interesting one. Mr. Spencer C. Jones, president of the Montgomery County National Bank, has already announced himself as a candidate. It is generally understood that William Veirs Bouic, president of the Farmers' Banking and Trust Company of this town, who has represented this county in the senate for the past four years, desires to succeed himself. Both of these gentlemen are strongly backed. Opinion is divided as to who will be successful.

AT GREENBRIER WHITE.

Old-Time Resort Ready for a Busy Season.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR, Va., May 30, 1901.

The Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs promises to have the most brilliant season of many years. The very name of this celebrated resort calls up a vision of encircling hills lifting their heads in the invigorating though soft air that only the Virginia mountains seem to possess; of the beautiful drives thronged with smart equipages, carrying smarter occupants; of the circle of cottages, with their rows of Doric columns and protecting cool porches, where gather together the best people from all parts of the country to meet and make lifelong friends. Under the efficient management of Mr. Harrington Mills of Washington great improvements have been made in the creature comforts of the place.

Among the Washingtonians who have engaged rooms are Judge and Mrs. W. A. Maury, Miss A. L. Riggs, Miss Matoaca Gay, Mr. H. W. Fuller, Mrs. F. L. Irwin, Mr. Edward Lynch and Mr. S. C. Kellogg.

College Park News.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., June 1, 1901.

The Hyattsville Footlight Club presented the farce "Mr. Bob" in the assembly hall of the Maryland Agricultural College last evening before a large and representative audience. The proceeds of the entertainment will go to the athletic association of the institute. Those who participated were Miss Fuller, Miss Owens, Miss Grace Fuller, Miss Christine Owens, and Messrs. A. R. Nininger, E. A. Fuller and C. F. Richardson.

Mr. William McInturff, pitcher of the Berwyn base ball team, who had his nose broken a short time ago, is able to be out again.

The Riverdale Presbyterian Church last evening opened its lately acquired property, adjoining that edifice, as a library. The building was taxed to its utmost capacity by persons interested in the church. Books are to be put on the shelves of the new library, which will be at the disposal of the community. A musical and literary program was rendered by members and friends of the church. Mr. F. S. Middleton is pastor.

The ninth annual meeting of the farmers' organizations of Maryland, which is to be held at the Maryland Agricultural College and experiment station, June 7 and 8, is expected to prove very interesting to all who attend. Director Harry J. Patterson has prepared an elaborate program for the occasion, which includes miscellaneous business, appointment of committees, an address by President R. W. Silvester of the institution, and reports and suggestions by the delegates.

Officers Elected.

A preliminary meeting of the Washington Camp, No. 3, P. O. S. of A., was held in the rooms of Mr. J. R. Johnston, 615 F street northwest, last evening, and elected the following officers: President, A. E. Gorham; vice president, J. R. Johnston; master of forms, J. C. Lefever; recording secretary, G. H. Bratten; assistant recording secretary, V. R. Spilman; financial secretary, F. Mayr; conductor, W. D. Jones; treasurer, G. Pendleton; chaplain, H. J. Lockling.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY

OUR SUGGESTION THAT IT BE CUT DOWN WORTH CONSIDERING.

China's Ability to Pay—Trade Facilities Might Be Had by Abandoning Part of Money Claims.

From the Shanghai Mercury.

The suggestion made by the American authorities that the allies should reduce their demands for indemnity by 50 per cent is worth consideration. Experience shows that indemnities are demanded for various reasons. The first and most natural is that the defeated party should pay the cost of the war, especially if he has been in the main responsible for bringing it about. Public opinion recognizes the justice of such punishment, and though we know of instances in which, by skillful manipulation of a reptile press, public opinion has been entirely misled, there is, as a rule, not much fear that the broad outlines of an international complication can long remain hidden in a haze of misrepresentation. Another, and perfectly natural, though less defensible ground for indemnity, may be characterized as insurance against attack in the future. The whole world stood amazed at the immensity of the amount exacted by Germany from France in 1871, and at the time there is no doubt whatever but that Prince Bismarck had in view this second reason for his demand. Experience, only three or four years later, showed him that the hope that France would be crippled had been a mistaken one, and he was within an ace of bringing about another conflict in 1875 to repair the error made. It remained for President Kruger to suggest a third ground for indemnity, and that broader and more indefinable than either of the others. He discovered that while the Jamieson raid had done a few thousand pounds damage, had necessitated the expenditure of a few thousand more, and altogether had run up a bill of perhaps half a million, the damage done to the wounded feelings of his burghers required a solatium of something like double that amount!

How does China stand with regard to such claims as these? That she has done a vast amount of damage to foreign property is certain, and that more still has been suffered by the Christian converts is equally sure. We do not propose to consider the question of the right or wrong of the allies to take this last into consideration. That the various powers have been put to great expense in the relief of the legations and the re-establishment of peace cannot be denied. Neither is there any question as to the moral shock which the unparalleled series of massacres has inflicted on the civilized world at large, and the countries most intimately concerned in particular. China, in the persons of her ruling class (always excepting the viceroys up the river and a few other enlightened mandarins), has acted the savage with such ferocity as to put her completely outside the pale of civilized states. If, therefore, an indemnity be exacted which, as far as possible, puts it out of her power to do further harm, makes it impossible for her to rearm, for example, she could not justly raise one single syllable in protest against the severity of her sentence. She has made her bed; she cannot complain if she is compelled to lie on it. Some of her journalists point out the hardship involved in the fact that not only will the guilty north have to pay, but that the innocent center and south will likewise be called on to bear their share, onerous as it will be, of the burden. We acknowledge the hardship, but we see no way out of the difficulty unless the American suggestion be adopted.

There are other considerations besides the foregoing which have to be duly weighed before it is possible to say what had better be done. A country may be deservedly held liable to the heaviest of penalties, as China is today. She may not, however, be able to pay such a fine notwithstanding its abstract justice. Then, evidently, a compromise becomes necessary. In ordinary cases cession of territory takes place; occasionally an alliance is forced upon the defeated foe, and in other instances a certain portion of the indemnity is allowed to stand over, the unpaid part acting admirably as a lever when it is necessary for any purpose to apply the screw. This to the present time is the position of Turkey vis-a-vis Russia. But none of these are possible in the present instance. By the self-denying ordinance passed and published by all the powers, even by Russia, the cession of territory is eliminated from the means by which the allies are to be repaid. Nobody at the moment wants to make an alliance with China, and would not be permitted to if he did. The holding over of a portion of the indemnity has already been mooted. Indeed, a long term of years has been suggested during which annual installments should be paid as funds permit. There is no very great objection to this except perhaps that pointed out by one of our native contemporaries, viz., the certainty that the addition to the taxes which must follow would incense the people still more against foreigners and possibly against the native government, so that instead of settling down to steady development, the people would rise against their own authorities, or against the foreigners, or both. This objection may or may not be of much weight. But whether its gravity be little or much the American suggestion that the indemnity should be made as light as possible is deserving of serious thought. We want to live at peace with the Chinese. We hope that the outburst of 1900 will be the deathblow to such superstition as that of the Boxers, and the inauguration of an era of greater knowledge, closer association and better understanding between the native and the foreigner. Nothing is so likely to bring this about as the civilizing effect of trade. There is no more certain means of keeping the peace between the people than that of the creation of the relationship of dealer and customer. If, therefore, extended trade facilities can be got by the abandonment of some of the money claims we are prepared to recommend that such a bargain be made, and this for two reasons; the foreigners would in the long run be the better for it, while to China the advantages are both immediate and remote: immediate inasmuch as the adoption of the plan suggested would lighten her present task immensely, remote inasmuch as it would insure that development of her resources by which she can grow rich and powerful.

Why He Collapsed.

From the New York Telegraph.

"What," he exclaimed, as he hurried to where the crowd had gathered, "was the ambulance called for?"

"They've just taken a man away in a precarious condition."

"Do you know what happened to him?"

"It was a case of heart disease. He had made an appointment to meet his wife here on this corner at 3 o'clock precisely."

"Yes?"

"He got here exactly on time."

"And he had to run so hard to do this that his heart went back on him?"

"No. He didn't run at all. He found the lady waiting when he got here."

For Nervousness

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Quiets and strengthens the nerves and brain, restores the appetite and gives refreshing sleep.

Puts new life, new ambition and new courage into a debilitated system.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

The genuine bears the name "Horsford's" on label.

THIS IS A PICTURE OF DR. EDWARD KOCH AND HIS GREAT INVENTION, THE KOCH INHALATION.

Dr. Koch Has Visited His American Offices.

THE GREAT CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA DOCTOR

expresses himself as well pleased with the offices of the German-American Company, especially the Washington office, 627 E st. n.w.; New York office, 48 W. 22d st., and the one at 1334 Arch st., Philadelphia. He called on the principal Washington newspapers and received a cordial welcome. Many physicians of note called on the great German inventor to see the new improvements in his wonderful invention, the original Koch Inhalation, which is a patent, and no one can use it but the Koch Lung Cure at the above addresses. It is the only apparatus that can throw those heavy healing oils and Koch tuberculine into vapors so they can be breathed directly into the lungs in a vaporized state, so the treatment gets right to the seat of the disease. No other process will vaporize this heavy mixture so it can be breathed to heal up diseased lung tissue.

He is known throughout the whole world as the inventor of the Koch Inhalation, a cure for consumption, asthma, catarrh and bronchitis. The treatment is given at 627 E st. n.w., Washington, which is one of Dr. Koch's principal offices for the German-American Company for this country. In his lecture he frankly affirms that many patients treating for consumption are really only suffering from catarrhal bronchitis, a cold on the chest that goes down on the lungs and becomes chronic only from neglect; a hacking cough, a slight shortness of breath, spitting of mucus, associated with that languid, tired feeling.

Do not fill the stomach full of medicines, which do more harm than good. All of the latest improvements have of late been applied to this new Koch apparatus. Patients are invited to call and investigate. It

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