ALONG THE RIVER FRONT

NEW EQUIPMENT OF HARBOR POLICE BOAT FINISHED.

Steamer Estelle Randall Meets With Slight Accident—General Marine News.

The harbor police boat Vigilant, which has been on a private marine railway in Georgetown for several days past, while the connections under water of her new boiler and engine were being made, will be put overboard today, and the boat will be brought to the harbor office wharf to be completed. The new condenser for the boat is now in position, and the wheel is on, and her new iron rudder is in position. Much work remains to be done to her in making the necessary pipe connections between the boiler and engine, but Harbor Master Sutton expects to have the boat in service by the 1st of August. Chief Engineer Jimmy Neal is superintending the work on the boiler and engine, and Capt. Russel Dean is looking after the woodwork.

The Randall line steamer Estelle Randall, which runs the mail route between this city and Glymont, Md., is laid up at Alexandria with disabled machinery, and the steamer Harry Randall is running on her route today. The accident happened at Marshall Hall on Saturday last, as the steamer was on her way from this city to Glymont, and was caused by the breaking of the die block on the high-pressure cylinder of her engine, which totally disabled her. The officials of the company here were notified of the accident, and the steamer Kent was sent to take off her mail and passengers and complete her trip. She is now at Alexandria, having the broken parts replaced, and it is expected she will resume her place on her route tomorrow morning.

The handsome steam yacht Gretchen, belonging to Mr. John E. Reyburn, which was rebuilt and made considerably larger at the Alexandria ship yard this summer, will leave this afternoon or tomorrow for New London, Conn., where she will spend the summer. The Gretchen will be brought from Alexandria, where she has been for several months, to this city today to be fitted out for the cruise. On her will go her owner, Mr. Reyburn; Mr. W. H. Hoeke, Mr. Coffin and others of this city. The trip from here to New York will be made by way of Chesapeake and Delaware bays and Delaware river, the canals to New York, thence to New London. Captain James Richardson will be in command of the Gretchen.

At the Fish Wharf.

The fish market at the 11th street wharf was well supplied today with all varieties of fish from the fisheries in the vicinity of Norfolk and from the nets in the river. The demand was fair and prices show a decided decline from the figures of last week. This morning gray trout sold at $4 to $5 per barrel; butter fish, $5 to $6 per barrel; croaker, 3 cents per pound; bluefish, 6 to 8 cents per pound; weakfish, 3 to 4 cents per pound; rock pan, 5 to 10 cents per pound; rock, boiling, 12 to 15 cents per pound; white perch, 5 to 10 cents per pound; sturgeon, 10 cents per pound; catfish, 20 to 25 cents per bunch; eels and yellow perch, 15 to 20 cents per bunch; porgies, 20 cents each; drum, 25 to 30 cents each, and carp, 15 to 20 cents each. Hard crabs have also dropped in price and are selling this morning at $1 to $1.50 per barrel.

The three-masted schooner Wm. H. Olet, with about 900 tons of coal, from Georgetown, sailed Saturday for a New England port. The tug Camilla will take her to the mouth of the river and perhaps to the capes.

The schooners Annie K. Dukes and Maggie L., with cargoes of cord wood, have arrived in port for Carter & Clark.

The schooner Rebecca A. Taulane, which unloaded a cargo of plaster at Alexandria, has sailed in tow of the tug Wm. H. Yerkes, jr., for Baltimore, to load a cargo of soft coal for a New England port.

The tug Samuel Eccles, jr., the tender of the dredge Alabama, at work on the Mattawoman flats, spent yesterday in port.

Craft and Cargoes.

The schooner Carrie, with a cargo of Virginia pine lumber, has arrived in port for local dealers.

The schooner Cooper, with a load of gravel, came into port yesterday evening for the local dealers.

The schooner Belmont has sailed for the vicinity of Aquia creek and will load pine wood back to this port.

The bugeye Silver Spray loaded a cargo of wheat at Alexandria Saturday and took it to the mills at Georgetown.

The steamer Dennis Simmons has completed the unloading of her cargo at Alexandria and has sailed for Edenton, N. C., and will load lumber there.

The three-masted ram Edwin and Maud, with a cargo of hard coal, anchored off Alexandria yesterday evening. Her cargo is consigned to the dealers there.

The schooner Maria O. Teel, having completed the unloading of her cargo of ice for the Purity Company, has been taken to Georgetown to load coal at the Winship, Meredith Company's piers for a New England port.

The schoner Samuel Washington has unloaded her cargo and has sailed for a river point to load cord wood for this market.

The Ida and the Carrie L. Pinto have arrived in port with cargoes of cord wood for Carter & Clark.

The schooner Mary L. McGee, with 40,000 feet of pine lumber from the Rappahannock river, has arrived in port for Johnson & Wimsatt.

The schooner Edward L. Marten, with a cargo of lumber and shingles for Alexandria, passed through the Dismal Swamp canal yesterday.

The schooner W. P. Snow has been chartered by Johnson & Wimsatt to load lumber and shingles for Southeast river, Md.

Personal and General.

Mr. Wm. E. Woodall of Baltimore, the builder of several of the Potomac river steamers, was in the city today.

The schooner J. Manchester Haynes, laden with 1,088 tons of ice from the Kennebec river for the American Ice Company, arrived in port yesterday morning in tow of the tug Wm. H. Yerkes, jr. The Haynes sailed from the Kennebec July 8 and passed the capes of the Chesapeake on Friday last. She is discharging her cargo at the 9th street wharf of the ice company.

This morning the large barge, Centipede, with about 500 tons of ice for the American Company, was brought into port by the tug Mitchell Davis. She will also unload her cargo at the 9th street wharf. The Centipede was towed down the coast from New York and was met on the bay by the Davis, who brought her up.

The large tug Joe Zane, belonging to the Columbia Sand Dredging Company, it is stated, is to have a new boiler and will be given an overhauling preparatory to going into commission again. The Zane has been laid up for several years in the tidal basin at the foot of 17th street.

Large quantities of grain is still being brought from the lower river counties of Maryland and Virginia to the commission merchants at Alexandria and of this city by the river boats. Yesterday evening the steamer Wakefield landed about 300 bags of wheat at Alexandria. Much of this grain is ground into flour by the mills at Georgetown.

The little tug J. T. Selectman, belonging to the Columbia Sand Dredging Company, while towing sand-laden scows Saturday was disabled by the breaking down of her machinery. She is now in port having the damaged parts repaired.

The two-masted schooner Thomas L. Seward, a frequent visitor here with lumber and other cargoes, has been overhauled and handsomely repainted white since her last visit here and is again in port, this time as a pleasure craft, with a party from the eastern shore aboard.

The little sailing sloop Ethel May, belonging to Messrs. Taylor and Fowler, sailed Saturday evening with a pleasure party aboard for a cruise on the river.

The United States naval yacht Sylph returned to port yesterday evening from a cruise on the river.

The exodus to the resorts along the lower river has begun. Last Saturday evening the steamer Arrowsmith took down about 600 passengers to Colonial Beach and other points, a large proportion of whom proposed to remain several days. Yesterday evening the steamer Potomac took down another large throng to the landings in Coan and Yeocomico rivers, Smith's creek and the St. Mary's.

The little two-masted schooner John A. H. Dixon, which sank in the dock at Johnson & Wimsatt's wharf, has been raised and taken to the wharf of T. W. Riley to discharge her cargo of lumber.

QUEBEC'S WATER POWER

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES IN INTERIOR OF THE PROVINCE.

Great Cataracts of the Dominion—Scenic Beauties and Commercial Possibilities.

From the New York Evening Post.

In the province of Quebec it is a matter of some difficulty to reach inland points from the cities and towns along the St. Lawrence river. The river runs nearly east and west, and the transportation lines follow the river. Regions to the north, where the greatest resources lie, are poorly supplied with transportation facilities. The Great Northern railway, a short line of not more than 180 miles, is pushing in this direction, and the Canadian Pacific railway contemplates northern branches, so that the difficulties which now confront the traveler will be removed in time. But if one has the time and patience to make the journey he will be well repaid by a view of the many and marvelous water powers of the province. It is doubtful whether any section of the world possesses this resource to such an extent, both in number and volume of the cataracts, as does the province of Quebec.

Manufacture of Pulp.

One hardly knows which to admire most, the scenic beauty or the commercial possibilities. One frequently finds several rivers joining and making a combination of steep, tumultuous cataracts at a single point, producing a wild and impressive picture. The foaming waters have marble-like markings which are constantly changing, and the rugged settings are high rocks and fringes of spruce trees. It is the spruce tree that suggests the most convenient utilization of the water power at hand in the manufacture of pulp.

It is to this use that most of the available water power of the province is now being put, though many other industries are deriving their power in the same way. Near the larger cities the rapids and cataracts are used to generate electricity in connection with plants for furnishing light and power for streets, houses and manufacturers. At other points are to be found such industries as cotton mills, woolen mills and match factories.

Regions bordering the greater water powers are the sites of new towns, springing up with almost incredible rapidity, and reminding one of some of the boom towns of the western states. But these new municipalities, springing up amid the forests and beside the cataracts of the province of Quebec, seem to be developing on sound commercial foundations. Generally a corporation with abundant capital buys a tract of several hundred acres bordering the rapid or falls. This corporation, therefore, owns or controls the power. It invites manufacturing concerns to locate upon its lands, furnishing them with abundant electric or water power. Both land and power are obtainable on reasonable terms. As plants are erected, houses are required for operatives, and stores, churches and hotels are soon needed also. There is a ready market for the manufactures, so that all the conditions of growth in these towns seem to be healthy. The element of real estate speculation enters into these enterprises to some extent, it is true, but in each case great natural resources are the basis.

Falls of the St. Maurice.

Among the more developed districts might be mentioned Shawinigan Falls, from which 200,000 horse power is now available. These falls are on the St. Maurice river, which is remarkable for the number and power of its cataracts. Numerous pulp factories and other plants are located at Shawinigan. A good-sized town has sprung up. Further up the same stream is Grand Mere, another notable cataract utilized also for the manufacture of pulp and for sawmills. This region is being rapidly developed. The Lachine Rapids are now furnishing light and power to four municipalities and to points a radius of fifteen miles from the rapids. The falls of Montmorenci are giving light and power to the City of Quebec. Montreal obtains its light and power from a cataract on the Richelieu river. The Jacques Cartier, Gatineau, Indian Lorette, St. Francis, St. Louis and many other rivers of the province afford notable and abundant water power, while many smaller tributary streams afford limited power at various points.

What is known as the Lake St. John district is witnessing developments based on the general natural resources of that district, as well as on the great water power, called the Grand Discharge, where Lake St. John enters the Saguey. Between Lake St. John and Chicoutimi the way is barred by notable falls and rapids. This great water power is comparatively undeveloped, although aggressive enterprises are under way to take advantage of it. One of the best known water powers in Canada is the Chaudiere Falls at Hull, which city was the scene of the disastrous fire which consumed part of Ottawa on the opposite side of the Ottawa river. Large match factories are located at the Chaudiere Falls. These factories have a monopoly of the match industry in Canada, and have a large trade in England and the colonies. From Hull on the west to Quebec on the east, the south-flowing streams present a series of matchless rapids and waterfalls.

BATHING A COMPROMISE.

Man in the Absolutely Wild State Was Washed by Rain.

From the New Voice.

A learned German professor has said that in a state of absolutely wild nature a man would require no bathing. That is to say, the skin, exposed constantly to sun and wind and rain, brushed by dewy branches and grasses of mornings, and inured to periods of chill and cold, would keep itself clean enough. The skin, when exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather, develops a vastly more extensive circulation than is seen in the clothed man of civilization. Lay a hand on the thigh of a Nez Perces Indian in winter time. It is covered only by flaps of buckskin fastened roughly at the side edges with two or three thongs. Even in zero weather it feels hot. That means circulation of blood. But a savage pays for this by having most of his nervous force taken up in adjustments to the various inclemencies. In civilization we want this force for other things. So we dress, and heat our houses, and always shade the body (except hands and faces) from the sun rays, and get quiet and equable conditions for the skin and its thousands of nerve-endings. The brain can work better thus than when the skin-nerves are in excitement. But incidentally to this almost incessant shielding of the skin, its circulation falls off vastly more than we ordinarily realize. Its glands become less active by far than in the savage. It becomes thinner in its working elements; or, worse, becomes a sort of shelving place for half-vitalized fat and water—this especially in women of leisure lives or men in sedentary occupations. And its nerves, from lack of employment, become relatively inert. Finally the constant excretions, so necessary to the general well-being, tend to accumulate in the top layers of the skin, on its surface and in the clothing, and impede the escape of other excretions that should be having right of way.

This brief history is necessary to bring the mind to the point where it realizes that baths are the compromise made by civilization to savagery. We need constantly to work back toward the superb skin circulation of the savage and his completer glandular activity, and to this end can gladly devote from a quarter to half an hour out of each day, taking all the rest for other things. It is not otherwise with a horse or a cow. Turned out in a brushy pasture, and (for horses especially) free to roll in the dirt, and getting betimes showers and sun and wind, their hides keep clean. The bushes carry them the whole day through. But a horse or cow or calf or bull is kept in a barn—and there are enough reasons for doing so in winter—then it becomes imperative for the best results to curry the creature thoroughly every day. We take extra work from the horse or more milk from the cow, and give in exchange currying—along with hay, grain and shelter.

Nathan Woodward, a colored man, familiarly known as "Uncle Nate," died recently at Basking Ridge, N. J., at the age of 110 years. "Nate" was born at Whitehouse, Hunterdon county, and was owned by Simon Wyckoff, who sold him to Matthew Woodward. The record of the sale fixed beyond dispute the age of the old man.

ABORIGINES OF CUBA

INDIAN RELICS OBTAINED IN THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.

The Curator of an American Museum Returns With Many Specimens of Pottery.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

After a successful visit to Cuba in search of traces and relics of the aboriginal Indian inhabitants of that island, Curator Stewart Culin of the University museums returned to this city yesterday with a large and valuable collection of specimens. The story of his trip, told in his own words to a Ledger reporter upon his return, is as follows:

"The university has, from time to time, received information that there were wild Indians in Cuba, but this contradicted all the records that the Spaniards had exterminated the race in the sixteenth century. It was for the purpose of examining into the truth of the reports that my trip was made. I landed at Santiago June 1, and first visited the Indian village of El Caney. I met there an Indian named Almanares, who said he was 112 years old, and I made a number of photographs of him, but found he had no traditions and no highly marked Indian features. I believe he is partly of Spanish descent.

"Thence I went to Guantanamo, going up to Lagueira, sixteen miles distant, the best known Indian settlement in the province. The Guiterez Indians here have nothing to distinguish them from rural Cubans, except their physical characteristics. They are small landholders, living in native shacks and huts of palm leaves, and they retain practically no aboriginal customs. These Indians have straight black hair, high cheek bones, copper colored skin, are disinclined to work, and excel in pig hunting with their machetes.

Domestic Tools and Instruments.

"From Santiago again I went to Baracoa, where a guide was assigned to me by the military commander, and four miles from here I visited the Yara Indians. I collected a small vocabulary of Indian words, and gathered together a few rude musical instruments and domestic appliances used and made by the Indians. Among them was a wooden mortar and pestle, which they employ for pounding coffee and maize, and which is probably aboriginal. The musical instruments are Spanish and negro. Nowhere on the islands did I see Indians of unmixed aboriginal blood.

"Proceeding down the coast, I crossed the Yumuri river and went on to Cape Maysi—an extremely arduous trip—my object being to examine the caves used as a burial place by the Indians of former times. Here I was fortunate in procuring a number of skulls, all of the normal, or slightly flattened type. In these caves are found skulls remarkably deformed, which are attributed to marauding Caribs, while native anthropologists assign the normal skulls to the Arawack natives of the islands.

Remains of Old Village.

"From Maysi I made a detour to the Pueblo Viejo—probably the most remarkable Indian monument in Cuba—and I am told I was the first scientific American to visit the place. There is here a rectangular inclosure 600 feet long, built up of gravel piled to a height of ten feet, closely resembling the mounds of our central western states. The earth in the interior of this inclosure is of black mold, filled with fragments of Indian pottery, and I obtained numerous specimens. These alone were well worth the trouble and expense of the entire journey. This site is supposed to have contained an Indian village, and I believe the tradition. It stands on a high bluff overlooking the sea.

"In Havana I had the good fortune to meet Dr. John Guiteras, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, and he put me into communication with the leading men of science and professors of the University of Havana. Two of these gentlemen, Dr. Carlos La Tore and Dr. Louis Montane, had both been over precisely the route I traveled, and were able to secure for me many invaluable old records and documents touching upon the history of the islands. Dr. La Tore will visit this country in August for the purpose of bringing his institution into more intimate relation to our universities."

Mr. Culin spoke highly of the cordial treatment accorded him by the military authorities, particularly Governor Wood's adjutant, Captain H. L. Scott, who is a man of considerable scientific attainments, and said that he regards his trip as successful in every particular.

SMALLPOX AND NEGLECT.

Lax Sanitary Methods in New England Complained Of.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Unless all the stories from southern New England are misleading, there are some very lax methods of sanitary inspection in that quarter. From one town of Rhode Island comes the story that twenty-five persons there (who had been mildly sick, but had not been under doctors' treatment) were found one day to be afflicted with smallpox. The lack of medical inspection there was all the more noteworthy because the smallpox epidemic has been raging fiercely in Rhode Island. Still, there is not much room for criticism on the part of Massachusetts. In one city in the southern part of this state the sanitary authorities were about to remove from an infected house the usual public warning when the fact was called to their attention that at least five new cases of smallpox had been developed in the house within that very day.

If these are not lax methods of sanitary inspection, then popular ideas about necessary precautions are sadly mistaken. At least it cannot be denied that in some of the infected cities not very far from Boston the occupants of infected houses are allowed to go where they please and to do what they please until they themselves are taken down with the disease. It is no wonder that lately as many as fifteen or twenty new cases of smallpox have been reported from a single town in one day within the past week. The people of Boston and of other Massachusetts cities where the disease has not yet gained much headway have the right to demand better inspection methods than these.

Unless this demand is heeded, if the epidemic continues to spread as rapidly as it has spread in the past ten days, it may be necessary to establish local quarantine against people coming from the infected districts. Even if the health authorities of a place like Fall River are unwilling to respect local public sentiment, they have no right to endanger outside communities by their mistakes or inefficiency.

TOPEKA WANTS DOLLAR GAS.

List of Many Cities Where the Fuel and Illuminant is Cheap.

From the Topeka State Journal.

The gas company of Topeka has not yet announced its promised reductions from the exorbitant rates still paid by the people of this city. That the company itself has known for a long time that the rates are excessive is shown by their agreement over a year ago to reduce the gas rates as soon as certain improvements were made. Four months beyond the year's time asked for making these improvements have gone by and still Topeka is without $1 gas. Recent expressions made by city authorities have shown that $1 gas was the understanding the rate would be.

If the gas company will make a popular rate for its product it will popularize gas and it will go into the houses of hundreds of families who are now kept from using this great article for light and fuel because the price makes it prohibitive. With gas at $1 the majority of the families in the city can afford to use it, rather than submit to the dangers and annoyances of gasoline.

The price of gas in this city is $1.65 per thousand feet; where used as fuel in gas stoves the rate is $1.50, and where used in gas engines the rate is $1.35. These rates are simply beyond reason.

Walter Burke of No. 63 Prospect street northeast was struck on the head with a brick by a colored man Saturday night about 9 o'clock near North Capitol and R streets and painfully injured. The police took him to Freedmen's Hospital for treatment. Burke declined to give the name of his assailant.

COOKING IN THE WOODS

FOOD THAT IS GOOD AND WHOLESOME FOR CAMPERS.

Plain, Substantial Diet is What People on an Outing Require—Timely Hints.

From the Rochester Herald.

Plans for the daily bill of fare, while of a far simpler nature, are as necessary in the camp as in the home. For, although conventionalities and ultra-fastidious tastes have been left behind, in their place have appeared unwonted appetites for hearty food that in a party of healthy people can be relied upon three times or more a day. As the object of such a trip is recreation, it is well to heed this fact, for no one can have a good time while he is as hungry as the proverbial bear and sees no good dinner in prospect. People spending their first summer in the woods in primitive fashion are invariably astonished by their sudden fondness for cooking that at the home table would be scorned. Doughnuts and crullers, for example, assume new flavors, and, with coffee for the morning meal, in the woods excel the choicest confections. It is a good idea to take along enough of these cakes to last for at least a week, taking pains to use recipes that insure them against drying too quickly. Once there, they can be put in a food bag and kept in a cool, and, if possible, not too dry a place. Waterproof food bags in various sizes are among the conveniences supplied by houses that sell sporting goods. Two or three bakings of molasses and one or two of sugar cookies will also be appreciated.

Among the utensils should always be included a covered iron pot, for baked beans after a long day's tramp, or even for breakfast or dinner, if the supply of game falls short, are not only nutritious, but appetizing. The baking is an over-night or all-day operation.

The Sylvan Fireplace.

First dig a hole in the ground that is three or four times the size of the pot. Start a fire in the bottom with pieces of bark, and then fill with good hardwood. Let it burn for two or three hours until the surrounding earth is well heated and there is a glowing mass of coals in the bottom. Have the beans soaked in cold water for a day or a night previously. Then wash and parboil them, throwing off the first water, to which some people add a little soda. Rinse the beans, cover them with boiling water, add a piece of pork (about a half pound or so to every quart of beans) and cook over the range until the skins loosen easily. Remove the pork and drain the beans, saving the liquor. Put the beans in the pot without breaking them, and bury the pork in them. Season the liquor with salt and pour it over them. Sprinkle with pepper, and if molasses is to be had pour a tablespoonful over the whole. Put on the cover, place the pot in the improvised oven, cover with the ashes and coals and some of the earth, and leave for at least ten hours.

If bread cannot be bought it must be baked. Bread and biscuit can be made the same as at home, the only difference being that they are baked before an open fire, in a pan that comes for the purpose. Compressed yeast cakes that will keep all summer should be among the supplies. A brown bread made of one-third rye, one-third flour and one-third cornmeal has staying qualities desirable for journeys requiring a good deal of physical exercises. It is made like the ordinary white bread.

A broiler in camp is not one of the needfuls, for a few shingle nails and a plank, a clean pine board or even a piece of log will answer its purpose. If fish are to be cooked before the fire, nail the heads against the wood, flesh side out, of course, and place them before the heat. A steak, bird, rabbit or squirrel can be prepared in the same way.

For a squirrel stew, a famous dish among epicures who hunt forest deeps, the old admonition to "first catch your hare" should be remembered. If the day's shooting has been a success (from the hunters', not the squirrels', point of view), skin and dress them, cut into pieces, and soak for a time in cold salt water to draw out the blood. Rinse and cook them with a small slice of salt pork in fresh boiling water, and add about fifteen minutes before they are done potatoes and onions cut up fine, a pinch of oatmeal for thickening and salt and pepper. A little beef extract improves the flavor of the stew.

Canoe pie, a masculine invention, for those of the party who insist on city ways to the extent of an occasional dessert, excels, so claims its originator, all the oven-baked concoctions in the world. That it can be made, providing the material is at hand, on a minute's notice is an undisputed advantage. Have ready a dish of fresh or stewed berries sweetened to taste. Toast pilot bread, reduce it to crumbs, sprinkle it over the top, and the pie is complete.

A Man-Made Menu.

The following menu, a strictly man-made one, is contributed by a frequenter of the wild lands of Mainé: Blueberries fresh from the bushes (hand-picked by Chaddie). Dry hot toasted bread, assorted pickles. Sizzling hot broiled bacon. Cold water, hot tea. Soaked toast with maple syrup. Fine, soft home-made bread, apple sauce. More hot tea. Music furnished by the gurgling Penobscot.

Tepid food and cold grease on the plate do not contribute to the delights of a repast, even in the woods; but to avoid them some ingenuity must be used, for it is a well-known fact that to a certain point foods cool quicker in the open air than in the refrigerator. A hot-water plate for each of the party is a great convenience; but if these are not to be had heat the plates hot. There will be no danger of injury to the polish of the dining table. Keep the dishes that are cooked first buried in the ashes at one end of the fire until all are done. Then get the crowd together—not the easiest of efforts when all sorts of interests are at stake. When all are seated bring on the hot food.

There is no excuse for poor coffee anywhere. The usual difficulty with it is overboiling and allowing the aroma to escape. For the coffee boil fresh water. Scald the coffee pot, put in a large tablespoonful for every one in the camp and throw in an extra one, according to tradition, "for the pot." Add a cupful of cold water. As soon as it boils draw it to a cooler part of the stove and pour in as many cupfuls of boiling water as there are campers. Fill the spout with soft paper and let it stand where it will keep hot, but not boil, for ten or fifteen minutes. Just before serving turn in a half cupful of cold water and let it stand to settle for two or three minutes. Eggs, with the hens far away, are a valuable commodity and cannot be spared for the coffee, but the cold water will answer every purpose.

Cold water can take the place of milk in all recipes for Johnny cake, molasses ginger cake, plain cake, biscuit, muffins, etc., by adding a teaspoonful more of butter than the directions require. The water should always be fresh and cold, not tepid, or the production will be tough.

KING'S NEW OATH.

Modifications Made by the Select Committee.

From the London Express.

The vexed question as to whether the coronation oath should be altered in response to the request of Roman Catholic subjects has now been settled by a select committee composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Spencer, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Dunraven and Lord Tweedmouth.

The following resolution, passed by the committee, constitutes the entire report:

That the declaration required of the sovereign on his accession by the bill of rights can be modified advantageously, and for the future should be as follows, viz:

I, by the grace of God, king (or queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are contrary to the Protestant religion. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof unreservedly.

SMALL FARMS IN CUBA

AGRICULTURE IN THE ISLAND HAS MADE PROGRESS SINCE THE WAR.

Diversification of Industry Produces Satisfactory Results—Americans Engaged in Working the Soil.

Cuban Correspondence New York Tribune.

It is one of the common mistakes that Cuba is good to raise only sugar and tobacco. Leaving out the culture of fruits, which is going to take front rank in its agricultural industry in the near future, there is yet a further variation in production. Guines is the district of small farms and small farming. They raise crops not only for local consumption, but for export to the United States. No section of the island gives a better chance to study the prospects and the conditions of small farming.

Before the insurrection brought such great destruction, the Guines district was one of the most prosperous parts of the island. It has been coming up rather slowly because, with so large a proportion of small farms destroyed, and with their owners dead or heavily in debt, speedy recuperation was not possible. The foreclosure of mortgages which has begun still bears heavily on some unfortunate landowners, but this is one of the inevitable results of the war which no authority of government could entirely relieve. Nevertheless, in spite of the grip of the Spanish money lender, many of the original owners of the small farms or their heirs seem to be keeping their property or a part of it. Their burdens are heavy, yet encouragement is given that with a good season or two these will be lightened.

Sugar Growing in Guines.

The Guines district is not given over entirely to small farming, for half the country is covered with canefields, and there are several large centrales, or sugar mills, which did not have to be rebuilt. Among these are the Providencia, one of the largest in Havana province, which also operates a small refinery; the Amistad, Nombre de Dios and other smaller estates. All of these have raised fair crops this year, which have brought an average price, and thus the gradual revival of the sugar industry has helped other agricultural pursuits. The cane planted insures a crop at least one-fourth larger next season, and this will be an additional aid toward recuperation.

The Guines district differs from other parts of the island in that it does not depend on nature alone for its fertility. Irrigation enabled it to become the market garden of Havana, and to export a considerable surplus crop of onions, potatoes and other vegetables to the United States. It is claimed that a good part of the Bermuda onions, instead of coming from Bermuda, come from Guines. By means of irrigation the district is enabled to market two crops of both potatoes and onions annually, in addition to other products which are raised for the island consumption.

Irrigating Ditches Restored.

The irrigating ditches have not been restored to their former condition, but enough is seen of the system to demonstrate its value in a country where the rainy season of four or five months is supposed to furnish sufficient moisture for the rest of the year. Guines, by means of irrigation, has had the advantage over the other parts of the island in that it could alternate the crops with greater regularity, and was not affected by the occasional drouths which occur often enough to demonstrate that the rains in Cuba are not perennial or perpetual. The soil is both of the rich black loam and of the red earth, which is sometimes called mulatto land. It is good for sugar as well as for fruits and vegetables, but it does not produce the tobacco leaf of the quality or quantity sufficient to make this cultivation profitable.

The Spanish laws governing irrigation are said to be very good ones. They protect all parties in interest, and afford a sufficient guarantee for the investment of capital. Before the insurrection various English and American syndicates were reported to be projecting extensive systems of irrigation. Since peace came these reports have been revived, but, like most enterprises which are dependent on American capital, the realization comes very slowly. Yet in time the object lesson which Guines has given of the value of irrigation is certain to be taken advantage of, either by co-operation among the land-owners themselves or by corporations with outside capital.

Production of the Land.

In the days before the war and insurrection the possession of a caballeria of land with a few oxen anywhere in the Guines territory constituted what would be called in the states a well-to-do farmer. A caballeria is thirty-three and one-third acres, yet in its productive value it would pass for the quarter section of 160 acres on a western prairie. The farm houses and outbuildings, as in all parts of rural Cuba, are simple and inexpensive, and the conditions of life, except for the oppression and corruption of the Spanish officials, were not difficult to meet. Sometimes a caballeria would be sold for $5,000 or thereabouts, but it was difficult to put any fixed price.

The small holding was valuable enough to secure more than one advance from the bodeguero, or storekeeper, who usually was the money loaner. In spite of 18 or 20 per cent interest, compounded annually, the productiveness of the soil was great enough to stave off the foreclosure for a long time, and the small farmers with the debts hanging over them managed to get along about as the great sugar planters did with their enormous obligations. Because of the distress and poverty caused by insurrections, some of the land has to be sold at a sacrifice and it is cheaper than before the war, yet none of it is to be had for a song. A caballeria under cultivation, while it may be bought comparatively cheap, still fetches a price not far below that of the big farm in the United States.

Americans Do Well.

A number of Americans have come into the district in a small way, and are doing fairly well. One group of them has made an arrangement with the railroad company to give them warehouse facilities, while others are operating on their own account. Just after the protocol was signed a number of Americans jumped into Cuban farming, as they called it, and selected the Guines country for the scene of their activities. A few of them leased lands, while to others were given the use of tracts by some of the large planters substantially for nothing. Few of these early comers made a success. The trouble was that they knew little of farming and had no capital of their own. When they miscalculated on the potato market in New York and when too much rain spoiled part of the crop they were at the end of their resources. Others who came in later and who had some capital are doing better, and are greatly encouraged at the prospects which the Guines district offers.

Falls Church Affairs.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

FALLS CHURCH, Va., July 22, 1901.

A number of the patrons of the electric railroad met at the office of Mr. George W. Hawxshurst Saturday night to secure if possible an improvement in the facilities of travel on the line, many citizens feeling that the rates and conditions for the sale of tickets is not conducive to the interests of the town. Messrs. Ives, Hawxshurst, Ellison, Duncan, Fellows and Dodge were elected a committee to wait on the superintendent and present a memorial in such behalf. It was decided to call a meeting of citizens at Odd Fellows' Hall Saturday night, August 3, for the purpose of organizing an association to promote the material interests of the town.

The funeral services of Mrs. Robert Nourse took place yesterday afternoon from the Congregational Church, a large congregation being present. The services were simple, but impressive. A special choir rendered appropriate music and Dr. F. H. Wines, assistant director of census, and Rev. B. W. Pond spoke feelingly of the life and virtues of the deceased. Interment was in Oakwood cemetery. There were many beautiful floral offerings from friends.

Mr. F. H. Eastman of Norfolk is spending two weeks with his parents here.

Mr. J. L. Davenport and family are at the Buffalo exposition.

Through Attorney John R. Shields, Abraham Sheppard has filed a bill in equity praying for a decree declaring the complainant to have clear title to property situated in the west one-half of original lot 12, in square 1010.

ROCKVILLE AND VICINITY.

Accidental Death of Thomas Benson—Base Ball Player Injured.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., July 21, 1901.

Mr. Thomas Benson, a well-known farmer, who resided a short distance from Laytonsville, this county, died Friday morning as the result of an accident the preceding day. While riding on a load of hay on his farm he was in some way thrown off. He fell upon his head, fracturing his skull, and was rendered unconscious, in which condition he remained until his death. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a widow and three children. The funeral took place this afternoon from the Gaithersburg M. E. Church South.

Rev. Thomas J. Packard, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, this place, has returned from a sojourn at Saratoga, N. Y.

The Southern Railway base ball team of Washington and the Rockville team engaged in an interesting contest at the Fair Grounds here Saturday afternoon, the former winning by the score of 14 to 10. Owing to darkness but eight innings were played. Taylor, for Rockville, pitched an excellent game, striking out ten of the opposing batsmen, but his support was loose, which accounts for the large number of runs scored by the visitors. John Higgins, outfielder on the Rockville team, was badly injured in sliding to second base. He was rendered unconscious, but recovered in a short while.

There is every prospect that the corn crop in Montgomery county this year will be unprecedentedly heavy. The season has been a particularly favorable one, and the crop is sufficiently far advanced to insure a heavy yield even without additional rain.

The managers of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society have begun preparations for the annual exhibition, to be held here August 27, 28, 29 and 30. Secretary Muncaster states that the prospects for a successful fair were never brighter. It is said that the indications are that the racing will be the best in the society's history. The dates selected do not conflict with those of any other exhibition or race meeting, and it is believed that the liberal purses offered will insure the presence of first-class horses.

Frank Biggs, who recently conducted an ice cream parlor at Glen Echo and who was arrested several days ago upon the complaint of Frank Storty, a Washington confectioner, who charged him with false pretenses, was given a hearing here yesterday before Justice of the Peace John B. Brewer. The magistrate decided that, in the absence of all wrongful intent, there was no ground for criminal action and the charge was dismissed.

Prohibition a Kentucky Product.

From the New York Times.

"I see," said the man who keeps a scrap book, "that there is a movement on foot to celebrate the semi-centennial of the birth of the prohibition movement in this country. This shows how little even the people of New England are likely to know of the history of their own country. The prohibition movement in this country, as applied to the states, is more than a hundred years old. It did not originate in New England, either, but in Kentucky, where the meadow grass is blue and the whisky supposed to be more abundant than in any other part of the earth. Even before Kentucky was a state the 'quarter sessions,' a sort of legislative court at Nashville, enacted a measure prohibiting the manufacture or the introduction of whisky among the settlers, because, as James Robertson, one of the pioneers, who presided over the sessions, expressed it, 'whisky is the conperversion of the bounty of Providence; it it unserviceable to white men and devilish for Indians.' This early prohibition law, enacted about the year 1790, remained in force three years."

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, &c.

Today.

Jas. W. Ratcliffe, Auct.—Trustees' sale of valuable building lots on Pa. ave. s.e., Washington city, on July 22, at 4:30 p.m.

Tomorrow.

Jas. W. Ratcliffe, Auct.—Trustees' sale of valuable building lots at corner of Maryland ave. and 13th st. n.e., on Tuesday, July 23, at 4 p.m.

Jas. W. Ratcliffe, Auct.—Trustees' sale of 11 brick and stone houses, located on Kalorama, California and Vermont aves., bet. 18th and 19th sts., on Tuesday, July 23, at 5 p.m.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON PENNA. AVE. SOUTHEAST, WASHINGTON CITY.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 16513, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, all of lots five (5) and twenty-two (22), in square one thousand and seventy-seven (1077), situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years. Deferred payments to bear six per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually, and to be secured on the property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser. A deposit of $100 will be required on each lot at time of sale, and terms thereof complied with in ten days thereafter, or the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk of defaulting purchaser. Taxes paid to June 30, 1901. Title good.

LEO SIMMONS, Trustee, Columbian building.
MICHAEL J. COLBERT, Trustee, Century building.
JOHN RIDOUT, Trustee, Fendall building.

jy9-d&ds

FUTURE DAYS.

Public Sale of the Novelty Turning and Scroll Sawing Works, 1010 C street northwest.

I will sell for cash to the highest bidder my stock and fixtures in the aforesaid premises, on THURSDAY, JULY TWENTY-FIFTH, 1901, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., consisting of one 6-horse-power Engine, 40 feet of Shafting and Hangings, one 20-in. Wood-turning Lathe, one Scroll Saw, one Band Saw, one Variety Molder, one Circular Saw, one 12x7-ft. Smith Jointer and a variety of other fixtures.

B. F. BELL.

MAGRATH & KENNELLY, Aucts. jy22-3t

C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL EFFECTS TO COVER STORAGE CHARGES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, JULY TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1901, AT TEN A.M., within our auction rooms, 1407 G st. n.w., we will sell, at public auction, to enforce lien for storage charges, &c., due and unpaid, all goods and chattels stored with us in the names of J. D. Sullivan, G. L. Leonard, E. O. Walker, Mrs. Zantzinger, Mary Warren, A. Thompson, L. P. Miles, Geo. H. Tichnor.

Terms cash. C. G. SLOAN & CO., Aucts., 1407 G st.

jy20-6t

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK AND STONE DWELLING HOUSES, LOCATED UPON KALORAMA AND BELMONT AVENUES BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS., WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

By virtue of a deed of trust, given to us and duly recorded in Liber 2460, folio 338 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, known as and being lots numbered thirty-two (32) and thirty-four (34) in Seymour W. Tulloch et al.'s subdivision of lots in block five (5) of Washington Heights, as per plat recorded in Book County 12, at page ——, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and also lots numbered twenty-seven (27) and thirty-eight (38) in Seymour W. Tulloch et al.'s subdivision of part of block six (6) of Washington Heights, as per plat recorded in County Book 12, at page 58, of the aforesaid records. This property is sold subject to a trust of $7,000.00 on each of lots thirty-two (32) and thirty-four (34), block five (5), and $7,500.00 on each of lots twenty-seven (27) and thirty-eight (38), block six (6).

Terms: All cash. A deposit of $200.00 on each house required at the time of sale. If terms of sale are not complied with within fifteen days from the day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording, stamps, etc., at cost of purchaser.

PERCY H. RUSSELL, Trustee.
HAYDEN JOHNSON, Trustee.

jy13-d&ds

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THREE NEW BRICK DWELLINGS, NOS. 729, 731 AND 733 FIFTH STREET SOUTHEAST.

By virtue of two certain deeds of trust, recorded in Liber No. 2083, at folio 125, and Liber No. 2210, at folio 417 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, we shall sell, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., original lot seventeen (17), in square eight hundred and twenty-three, now subdivided into lots forty-six (46), forty-seven (47) and forty-eight (48), together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. $200 required at time of sale on each house and lot, and the purchaser allowed ten days from date of sale to complete the purchase.

CHARLES F. BENJAMIN,
WILLIAM H. DUNCANSON,
JAMES F. SCAGGS,
Trustees.

jy17-d&ds

AUCTION SALES.

TOMORROW.

J. G. Sinclair, Auct.

633 LA. AVE. N.W.

Regular Tuesday sale at 10 a.m., consisting of 1,500 yards of New Straw Matting, lot of Household Furniture, lot of Groceries, Scales, Coffee Mills, etc. Consignments received up to hour of sale. 1t*

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF ELEVEN VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK AND STONE DWELLING HOUSES, LOCATED UPON KALORAMA, CALIFORNIA AND VERNON AVENUES BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

By virtue of a deed of trust given to us, and duly recorded in Liber 2465, folio 344 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the holder of the notes secured thereby, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, known as and being lots numbered 30, 31, 32, 33 and 35, in Seymour W. Tulloch et al.'s subdivision of lots in block 3, of Washington Heights, as per plat recorded in Book County 12, at page 54, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and also lots numbered 28, 29, 31, 33, 34 and 35, in Seymour W. Tulloch et al.'s subdivision of part of block 6, of Washington Heights, as per plat recorded in County Book 12, at page 58, of the aforesaid records, with the improvements above stated.

This property is sold subject to a trust of $8,000 on each of lots 34 and 35, block 6, a trust of $7,500 on each of lots 28, 29, 31 and 33, block 6, and a trust of $7,000 on each of lots 30, 31, 32, 33 and 35, block 3.

Terms: All cash. A deposit of $200 on each house required at the time of sale. If terms of sale are not complied with within fifteen days from the day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording, stamps, etc., at cost of purchaser.

JOHN L. WARREN,
GEO. C. JOHNSON,
Trustees.

HAYDEN JOHNSON,
Attorney for Holder of Notes,
Columbian building. jy12-d&ds

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT CORNER OF MARYLAND AVENUE AND 13TH ST. N. E., CITY.

By virtue of a decree, passed in equity cause No. 15141, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, I will sell, at public auction, on the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, all those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and being part of original lots nine (9) and ten (10) in square one thousand and twenty-eight (1028), being described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot nine (9) and running thence north along Thirteenth street one hundred and seventy-eight feet (178) to the northwest corner of said lot ten (10); thence northeastwardly with Maryland avenue seventy-eight feet (78) and nine inches; thence southeastwardly at right angles to said Maryland avenue one hundred and eleven feet (111.21); thence east two feet (2.655); thence south one hundred and sixteen feet (116) to F street; thence west along said F street one hundred and twenty-four feet (124) to the beginning.

Terms: One-third or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. If only part cash is paid the remainder will be payable in one and two years, and to be secured by deed of trust on the property sold, with interest at six per cent per annum. A deposit of two hundred dollars ($200) will be required at time of sale, and purchase completed in twenty days thereafter, or the trustee reserves the right to resell at risk of defaulting purchaser. Taxes paid to date and title good.

LEO SIMMONS, Trustee,
Columbian building.

jy9-d&ds

FUTURE DAYS.

COURT SALE OF BRICK HOUSE, NO. 1112 B STREET NORTHEAST.

By virtue of decree in Connor vs. Crawford, No. 22279, Eq. Doc. 50, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, I will offer for sale, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, JULY TWENTY-FIFTH, 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., lot numbered eighty upon Starr's subdivision of Gulick's subdivision of lots in square numbered nine hundred and eighty-seven upon the plan of this city. The improvements consist of a substantial brick house, which produces a rental of $15 a month.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in two equal sums, payable in one and two years, with interest at six per cent per annum, secured upon the said parcel of ground, or all cash, at purchaser's option. A deposit of $200 when property is struck off. Compliance with terms must be made within ten days after sale, otherwise resale at purchaser's risk and cost. All expense of conveyancing, war revenue stamps and recording to be borne by purchaser.

DANIEL O'C. CALLAGHAN,
Trustee, No. 612 F st. n.w.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

jy17-d&ds

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NINE ROOMS, NO. 213 FIRST STREET N.W., OPPOSITE THE CENSUS BUREAU.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, recorded in Liber No. 2109, at folio 120 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, we shall sell, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1901, AT HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., lot ninety-four (94), in square six hundred and thirty-three (633) together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. $250 required at time of sale, and the purchaser allowed ten days from date of sale to complete the purchase.

CHARLES F. BENJAMIN,
WILLIAM H. DUNCANSON,
Trustees.

jy17-d&ds

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

By virtue of decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in Equity cause No. 21609, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, JULY THIRTIETH, 1901, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, lot two of Garden's subdivision in Chichester, otherwise known as No. 14 Minnesota ave., Twining City, District of Columbia.

Terms: One-third in cash and the balance in one and two years, evidenced by notes at 6 per cent, secured by deed of trust on the premises, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of twenty-five dollars to be made at the time of sale, and the terms to be complied with within ten days, or the trustee reserves the right to resell at the risk of the defaulting purchaser. Good title and taxes paid to June 30th, 1901.

F. H. STEPHENS, Trustee,
Fendall building.

jy18,20,22,24,26&29,6t

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, SITUATE SOUTHWEST CORNER FLORIDA AVENUE AND EIGHTEENTH STREET, FRONTING 174.83 FEET ON FLORIDA AVENUE AND 167 FEET ON EIGHTEENTH STREET, IMPROVED BY FRAME BUILDINGS.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust to us, dated the 7th day of April, A.D. 1898, and recorded in Liber No. 2294, folio 418 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, we will sell, on WEDNESDAY, TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., at public auction, in front of the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of original lot numbered 8, in square numbered 131, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, balance in three or five years, with interest at five per cent per annum from day of sale, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $500 will be required at the time of sale. Terms to be complied with within fifteen days from date of sale, and in case of default trustees reserve the right to resell at risk of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing, recording and revenue stamps at cost of purchaser.

JESSE L. HEISKELL,
BERNARD M. BRIDGET,
Trustees.

jy13-d&ds

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE LOT ON O STREET BETWEEN 1ST AND 3D STREETS NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust recorded among the land records of the District of Columbia, in Liber 2454, folio 149 et seq., and at the request of the party secured, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., that piece of land situate in the city of Washington, in said District, and described as that part of original lot numbered five (5), in square numbered five hundred and fifty-three (553), beginning at a point in the south line of said lot nineteen (19) feet east from the southwest corner thereof, and running thence with said south line due east nineteen (19) feet, thence due north one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to a public alley, thence due west with the rear line of said lot nineteen (19) feet, and thence due south one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet to the beginning.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash within ten days from the day of sale, the remainder in two equal notes, payable, respectively, in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest at 5 per cent per annum, and secured by deed of trust on the property, or all cash. Terms of sale to be complied with within ten days from day of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to advertise and resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. A deposit of $100 will be required at the time of sale. All conveyancing, stamps and recording at purchaser's cost.

WILLIAM W. BOARMAN,
GEORGE C. BOARMAN,
Trustees.

jy12-d&ds

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTS., 913 F ST. N.W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, NO. 18 H STREET NORTHEAST.

By virtue of three certain deeds of trust, recorded respectively in Liber 2397, at folio 487 et seq.; Liber 2424, at folio 365 et seq., and Liber 2504, at folio 80 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known and described as lot numbered twenty-six (26) in J. H. Thompson, trustee's, subdivision of square numbered six hundred and seventy-six (676), as per plat recorded in Liber W. F., folio 109, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia. Sold subject to an existing prior incumbrance of $3,000, falling due November 25, 1901, bearing interest at six per cent.

Terms: All over and above said prior incumbrance of $3,000 to be paid in cash. Deposit of $100 required at time of sale. Conveyancing and revenue stamps at cost of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within fifteen days, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

RICHARD E. PAIRO, Trustee.
BENJ. F. LEIGHTON, Trustee.

jy18-d&ds