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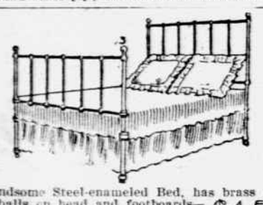

Handsome Steel-enameled Bed, has brass rail and balls on head and footboards—is extra value at..... $4.75

This Solid Oak Cobbler-seat Parlor Rocker, embossed back and turned posts; $2 value, for

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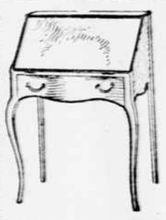
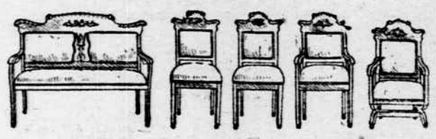


This Handsome Quartered Oak Desk, swell front, golden finish, French cast-brass trimmings, only

$10.

Solid Oak Dining Chair, high back, brace arms, cane seat, 3 stretchers in front, well made and finished—

73c.



5-piece Parlor Suite, mahogany-finished frames, excellent quality of covering; a $25 suite for—

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This Solid Oak or Mahogany-finished Parlor Table, 24 inches square, heavily beaded rim, shaped legs, high polish $1.95

This 3-piece Reception Suite, mahogany-finished frames, covered in assorted covers, good damask..... $10.75

This Oak Sideboard, golden finish; pattern French bevel plate; 32x18; 6 ft. 6½ in. high; very handsome.

$21.50.

This Solid Oak Hall Rack has shoe box under seat. Stands 6 feet 6 inches high, 26 inches wide, French bevel plate, 18x12.

$7.00.

This Extra High-grade Golden Oak Chamber Suite; swelled drawers; cast-brass trimmings; fine piano finish..... $31.00

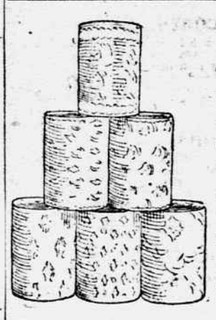
This Solid Oak Suite, 24x30 French Beveled plate, swelled-top drawers; has bold overlaid carvings; is brass trimmed and finely finished..... $24.00.

This Solid Oak Chiffonier, swelled-top drawers; has ample drawers; 24x14 French beveled plate; finely carved,

$12.75.

This Solid Oak Sideboard, golden finish, French plate mirror, large two-door cupboard, handsome design, for

$9.50.



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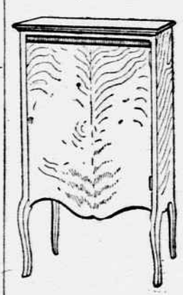

This neat design of Enameled Steel Bed, with brass trimmings, has 1 1-6 posts, and is a heavy, solid bed..... $2.99



This Music Cabinet, in high polished mahogany finish, 39 in. high, 21 in. wide—choice designs, for

$10.

This Handsome Roll-top Golden Oak Suite, 30x24 pattern French beveled plate; is beautifully carved and ornamented; cast trimmings; swell-top drawers, and big value for..... $29.00

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**Ultra-Fashionable Effects in**

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Not "snobby"—not "loud"—but elegant—tasty—refined creations with the style, character and poise that appeals to the gentlewoman. Our line of fall and winter novelties in Suits, Coats, Waists and Skirts is now at the zenith of completeness, affording the best selection you will have this season.

**Special Values in**

Blouse Suits.....$20.00
Double-breasted Suits....$20.00
Tight-fitting Suits.....$20.00
Double-breasted Suits....$23.50
Blouse Suits.....$25.00
Louis XIV Suits.....$27.50
Double-breasted Suits....$27.50
Louis XIV Suits.....$36.50

**Special Values in**

26-in. Jackets, $9, $10, $12.50 and $14
Three-quarter Automobiles, $15.50.
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**The New Walking Skirts Start at $5.**

Too many prices to mention, but will be glad to show you.

**The New Walking Suits Start at $18.50.**

A big line—including all the modish effects in styles, fabrics and colorings.

**Fashionable Waists.**

Flannels are immensely popular, and even the handsomest creations are very inexpensive—$2.25, $2.75, $3, $3.88, $4.25 and $5.50.

Silk Waists were never so beautiful nor so reasonably priced—$5, $5.50, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $8.50 to $25.

**Wm. H. McKnew, 933 Pa. Ave.**


## CHINESE HAVE HELLO HABIT.

### Many Who Take Childish Delight in Using the Telephone.

From the New York Sun.

"I had quite a turn when I went into a Columbus avenue drug store the other day to use the telephone and found a Chinaman there ahead of me on the same mission," said the man of experience. "Of course there is no reason in the world why a Chinaman should not talk over the 'phone as well as a Frenchman or a German or an American, but it had never occurred to me that they were enterprising enough to avail themselves of their prerogative in that direction, and I stood staring at the fellow as if he had been a museum curiosity. I had the effrontery to listen to his conversation, too, a proceeding for which I had no earthly excuse, for the man got his number as easily as you or I could have done and talked just as intelligently.

"Even after he had transacted his business and had paid his toll and gone out I couldn't get the apparent incongruity of the situation out of my mind, and I asked the druggist what he thought about it. To my surprise, he said it was not an unusual occurrence. It seems that there are three or four Chinamen in the neighborhood who have learned the value of the telephone as a labor saver, and instead of attending to all their little errands in person they send their messages by wire. So far as the druggist can make out these men are all laundrymen. Judging by their conversation there seems no urgent necessity for communicating with their customers, but having once mastered the mysteries of the telephone, they seize every opportunity to experiment with its wonders, even though the performance does call for the expenditure of a dime.

"Since then I have made inquiries in other parts of the city where Chinamen abound and I have been told that once a Chinaman has learned English well enough to talk clearly and sanely he is extremely anxious to study out the secrets of a telephone booth. That step being taken, he develops a positive mania for this system of communication, and the proprietors of public telephones maintain that often they call up a number for which they apparently have not the slightest need, simply that they may indulge the telephone habit they have contracted.

"This class of Chinese does not include the well-to-do merchants who have their own 'phones, over which they transact much legitimate business, but consists of the floating Mongolian population, many of whom are chock full of modern ideas which in their opinion can be best displayed by patronizing a telephone."

### Governor Cannot Succeed Himself.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Under the constitution of Mississippi the governor cannot succeed himself, nor can the auditor and treasurer succeed themselves or each other. There is no constitutional inhibition against the other state officers succeeding themselves. The offices of railroad commissioner and state revenue agent are created by the statute, and there is no prohibition on either of these in the matter of successions.

## RELICS FROM PORTO RICO.

### A Collection of Archaeological Treasures From Southern Island.

From the New York Herald.

New York now possesses the only complete collection in existence of archaeological treasures from Porto Rico. This is now in the American Museum of Natural History. It was largely made since the Spanish-American war, and an explorer who reached New York recently from the island says there are no further archaeological remains left there.

The native American people of Porto Rico are extinct. They could not endure Spanish oppression and become submissive slaves, as might an African native. But at one time they were an interesting people, well advanced in certain arts, as New York's new collection testifies. Some years ago the museum had a collection of ancient stone implements, but the treasures secured since the island came into our possession complete and round out that collection.

The stone objects were probably made by the ancestors of the Caribs. They differ greatly in fineness of finish, polish and artistic form from stone objects found in other places. The use of many of these objects is unknown. There was no written language on the island before its discovery, and the millions of Caribs and Arawaks who lived in the West Indies have since vanished. There has not been a single full-blood descendant of these people living in the region during the last half century. The names of places preserve a few of their words. But there is no tradition about the stone objects.

Among these specimens of the stone age are many peculiar rings or ovals of stone resembling horse collars in size and shape. Some weigh twenty pounds, others seventy, and they are found as deep in the ground as nine feet. Many are strangely and beautifully carved. Some of these resemble a coil or loop, with one end projecting beyond the coil, where it seems to be tied.

Such fine stone carvings must have been intended for serious and important use, possibly religious, as religion above all other powers has led man to execute difficult and permanent work. They could not be collars to be worn for punishment, as too much art is lavished upon them, but they may have served in religious sacrifices.

The mystery which surrounds these curious stones is not yet solved, although over forty years ago the savants of Copenhagen, London and Paris were struggling with the problem, having but a few specimens. In 1873 Ortey y Tapia of Porto Rico brought some to New York. We now have many of them in the Museum of Natural History. The mystery of their use remains unsolved.

But there are other interesting forms. One resembles the lower half of such a collar as above described, but the carving seems to occupy a different position.

There is a little four-legged metate, or food-grinding stone, and pestles, which could have been used upon it. There is also one with four legs and the head and tail of an animal, while the back is flat or even dish shaped and useful for grinding.

But these objects, the use of which may be surmised, are not so interesting as certain peculiarly carved and polished stones, reminding one of great snails, with high backs and their heads on the ground. Some of these are really beautifully symmetrical, well polished and even, made of beautiful and variegated stone. What they could have been used for is unknown. Were they household gods, fetiches, objects worshipped by men or by women? It is possible that carvings may yet be found representing one of them in use, for the prehistoric people of Porto Rico were able to draw realistically, as is proven by the carved faces, some of which are fairly well executed, although some are crude.

These people were also skillful as potters, and the many little pottery heads are interesting, as they differ from anything we have in the United States.

The early explorers did not preserve the Mexican paper codices, but destroyed them in their zeal to obliterate all of the old religion, in order to make way for Christianity. Had we these books, in even a small proportion of their abundance before the conquest, we might find reference in them to the inhabitants of the islands to the east of Mexico, and so possibly solve these Porto Rican mysteries.

## THE MILKMAN IN BRAZIL.

### Takes His Cow to the Customer—Tricks in His Trade.

From the New York Sun.

"There are two ways in which you may buy milk in Brazil," said the man who had just returned. "The milk isn't first rate, and milk and cream are scarce, but there is originality in one way of selling it.

"Sometimes milk is delivered from house to house in glass bottles, carried in wire baskets, something after the fashion of the milkman here, but there the difference begins. The cart used in Brazil is a three-wheel pushcart, always painted some dark dull color. The bottles are typically Brazilian; they are long, small-necked, dark green, second-hand wine bottles, which have advantages of their own for the merchant. The customer cannot see the water which he knows is in the milk, and the dark color simplifies the task of washing, which is quite a point to the native.

"But the other way of delivering milk is simon-pure Brazilian, and it is a sort of a case of the mountain coming to Mahomet. The milk merchant leads his cow around to his customers by a halter. Tied to the cow's tail is a smaller halter and at the other end of that rope is a small muzzle halter, which is fastened around the head of a calf. The Brazilian milkman believes that the cow will not give milk if unaccompanied by her calf.

"The merchant, thus leading his merchandise and source of supply, walks barefooted over the uneven stone pavements from customer to customer. In his hand he carries an ordinary-sized drinking glass and a tin one-pint measuring cup; these he ingeniously raps one against the other and this is his gong to notify his customers of his approach. A customer reached, the merchant gets down on one knee and proceeds to execute the order while the customer waits.

"The stranger sees no chance for diluting the milk in this system, by which the consumer sees with his own eyes the goods produced. But the natives—and they all agree on this point—insist that the milk merchant has under his coat a rubber bottle filled with water and with a rubber tube attachment which enables him to inject the water into the measure along with the milk. Another way the artistic milk merchant has for milking his customer is by producing as much foam as possible. This is done by holding the glass as far as practicable from the source of supply during the process of filling the measure.

"In the best hotels and restaurants on the eastern coast of Brazil I did not once see cream used or offered, and milk as a beverage was very seldom seen, and I did not once see it mentioned on a bill of fare. Milk—such as it is—brings about 15 cents a quart, United States money, and a better supply even at this price would increase the demand materially."

### American Prosperity.

From the New York Tribune.

The figures of American foreign trade which were published a day or two ago came at a time of tragic fitness. The tomb had only just closed its portals upon the dust of him who had been called "the advance agent of prosperity" when these statistics appeared, demonstrating that that appellation had been amply justified, for under his administration the nation had enjoyed not only an unprecedented revival of prosperity, but an uninterrupted growth of it without a single fluctuation, until it had reached a point never before even approached. The figures in question are those pertaining to our foreign trade, and especially to exports. It is true that the volume of exports is not invariably an index of domestic prosperity. But in the present case circumstances make it safe to regard it as such. The details of the statistical showing need not be repeated here. The salient fact is that our exports, which were $906,000,000 a year five years ago, have been increasing steadily until they are now $1,500,000,000 a year, an increase of more than 50 per cent. It is a fitting tribute to the "advance agent of prosperity" that such was the case, and that in the last twelve months of his life this country exported more than in any twelve months before in all its history.

## THE HEMP INQUIRY

(Continued from First Page.)

employment, Mr. Watson having put up the hemp factory in Yucatan, Mexico.

Senator Burrows asked:

"Were any subscriptions obtained to this stock?"

"None were ever actually obtained," was the reply.

"Was the company ever incorporated?"

"It never was."

"Then no officers were ever elected?"

"No, and none were ever talked of. I want to say further that the stock subscription list was never submitted to a single person for subscription, whether promised or not."

Regarding the letters to Messrs. Watson and Hydrick, witness said he could not recollect having shown them to Col. Heistand, but that the latter was conversant with everything witness did, as they had almost daily conferences on the subject of the proposed company.

Continuing, witness was asked whether he had ever had any conversations with Col. Heistand on the subject of duties on hemp, and said he had, but could not recollect their time or tenor.

Senator Hawley interrupted the proceedings to read a letter from the War Department stating that a cablegram had been found in the files there from Gen. Otis addressed to the adjutant general's office giving the information about available sites for a hemp factory between Bacoor and Cavite. The message to which this was answer, the letter stated, was not found, but was being looked for.

Witness Hawks then said he would like to ask why an official reply should be sent to a private telegram, such as Col. Heistand said yesterday had been the nature of his inquiry to Gen. Otis. He was informed that this would be ascertained. Col. Heistand, however, said "Agwar," the cipher address of Gen. Otis' telegram, meant "Adjutant General, War Department."

### Letters of Hemp Experts.

Returning to the letters of the hemp experts, the one written by Mr. Hydrick was read in which he dealt upon the profits to be assured the company if the duty on hemp was raised, and said he had written Col. Heistand regarding the subject. A few days after the latter's visit to him at the Y. I. Hotel witness said he went to Col. Heistand's office at the War Department and talked over the matter. Col. Heistand was anxious that the project for the company should be pushed. It was understood that Col. Heistand would go to New York and with witness would meet at Flint, Eddy & Co.'s in that city, and also meet the capitalists who would finance the company, and witness wired his representative in New York to arrange such a meeting, who did so. Witness notified Col. Heistand of this. The latter was on his way to Paris. Witness said all the persons were present at the meeting except Col. Heistand, and that he went to the latter's hotel to ascertain the reason for his absence, and he said he hadn't found time. He promised to attend a meeting at the same place next day, but again failed to appear. Witness said his representative, Frank Adderholt of Akron, Ohio, was present when the promise was made.

The day before Col. Heistand sailed for Europe witness saw him again, and he again said he had not found time to attend the second meeting, but promised to write before he left letters to Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Assistant Attorney General Boyd in relation to the company affairs, and would write witness a letter also to the effect that he had written such letters.

Witness received no such letter, and was told by Messrs. Meiklejohn and Boyd that they had not received such letters. He then, he said, wrote to Col. Heistand at Paris. A copy of this letter, he said, was in the pages of his letter book turned over to Col. Heistand. Immediately the latter and his counsel, Mr. Needham, produced these pages and handed them over to Mr. Hawks and his counsel, Mr. Crandell Mackey, for perusal. Scrutiny of the pages failed to find the letter alleged to have been written to Col. Heistand at Paris. Witness said he found a copy of a letter written to the adjutant general which had a bearing on the subject. Senator Cockrell read it privately and said that, while it was hardly pertinent to the inquiry, he wanted to know if Gen. Corbin had replied to it. Witness replied no.

He said he would soon come to the point where the letter came in.

### Broken Promises.

Proceeding, he said that after writing a letter to Colonel Heistand "calling attention to his shortcomings and broken promises," he got a reply from him. It was in the papers handed over to Colonel Heistand. "Have you those letters?" Colonel Heistand was asked by Senator Cockrell.

"I have not," responded the officer promptly.

"What did you do with the letter witness wrote you?"

"I tore it up," was the sharp reply.

Several letters written from Paris by Colonel Heistand to witness were examined by the latter, but he said they were not the ones he had alluded to.

At this point Senator Hawley, who had been plainly chafing under the slow manner in which Mr. Hawks read and gave his testimony, said:

"I wish to ask that persons reading letters and talking would do so faster, or let some one near them do the reading, and endeavor to speak more rapidly themselves."

"I hope the senator is not alluding to me," remarked Mr. Hawks.

"I am sure you talked faster about hemp," said Senator Hawley.

"There was more money in sight," was the response.

Mr. Hawks evidently tried to put a better pace on his vocalism, but his periods were longer stops than the language contemplates.

In December, 1899, or January, 1900, witness said, he called on Gen. Corbin at his office and went over with him the time he had expended, money spent, his treatment by Col. Heistand, and that Gen. Corbin told him his claim was just, and if he would make it out he (Corbin) would have it forwarded through military channels. Gen. Corbin denied having any connection with the affair when witness told him Col. Heistand had represented him as being in sympathy with the project. Witness told Corbin his claim was for $1,885, and Corbin said it was just, and said if witness would make out his bill it would be forwarded to Col. Heistand.

"I made out a bill to H. O. S. Heistand and associates and sent it, with a statement, to Gen. Corbin. I never received any notice of its receipt, heard nothing from Gen. Corbin and it was not forwarded through military channels."

## REPORTS MADE.

### Views of District Officials Respecting Application for Permit.

The Postal Telegraph Company has applied to the District Commissioners for permission to replace an iron duct on the south side of T street northwest between 9th and 10th streets. Several interesting reports have been made on the application, including that of George W. Wallace, an inspector in the sewer division, in which he states:

"The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, under permit to repair cable, constructed 116 feet of two-way conduit and partly constructed two manholes, when the work was stopped.

"This application is to cover this work, but no explanation is given for putting in a two-way conduit in place of the one-way. The present construction, while laid over the brick sewer in this street, has not interfered with it, as the conduit is only about 1½ feet deep, while the top of the sewer is approximately six feet below the surface."

O. L. Ingalls, the acting superintendent of sewers, has recommended the removal of the new line of conduit and the substitution therefor of a one-way conduit, the location of the latter to adhere to the line of the old cable, which is nine feet south of the south curb. The recommendation has been approved by the Commissioners.

### Required to Conform to Regulations.

The District Commissioners have decided to require T. H. Pickford to conform to the building regulations in regard to porches on twenty-seven houses in square 1064, at the junction of Georgia and Pennsylvania avenues southeast. It appears that Mr. Pickford was authorized to erect porches nine feet in width. As a matter of fact, it is recorded that the porches are ten feet and five inches in width. Captain Chester Harding, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, says that notice was delivered to Mr. Pickford during the construction of the porches to the effect that they should be made to comply with the regulations.

## SIGSBEE TESTIFIES

(Continued from First Page.)

ent, but took no part in the proceedings.

Capt. Sigsbee was again placed on the stand. When questioned by Mr. Hanna in regard to Admiral Schley's reference to what he had said in the admiral's letter to a committee of the Senate, Capt. Sigsbee replied:

"I did not say all these vessels had been there for a week. They had been there some time, but I did not know how long some of them were there. I stated we had seen nothing of the Spanish fleet. I may have stated that we knew nothing positively or absolutely about its movements, but I recited certain events to show there was a possibility of the Spanish fleet being in at Santiago at that time.

"This case is one involving reputation," continued Captain Sigsbee. "It has been stated by Admiral Schley in an official letter to the United States Senate that I said certain things. It has been made a public matter. I think I should be allowed to express, under oath, what I really said."

Mr. Hanna said that he would be permitted to answer the question.

"I did not say," he continued, "I believed the Spanish fleet was not there. I said I had not seen it."

Q. Did you give him any assurance pointing in that direction? A. My orders from the Navy Department said the Spanish fleet had arrived there. Then I told Commodore Schley I had captured the British steamer Restormel the day before my visit to him, and the captain of that steamer had made a statement I have already given. I desire further to say, in making this statement, I gave Admiral Schley certain documents, and these documents have since been found in the files turned into the Navy Department by Admiral Schley.

The witness stated that he had received on board a pilot who was to be turned over to the Minneapolis, but this order had been countermanded.

### Capture of the Restormel.

He said that he had written two letters which had been found in the files turned over by Admiral Schley to the department, one to the judge of the prize court or the commissioner of the prize court at Key West, in which he reported the capture of the British steamer Restormel, which was going into Santiago with coal.

The letter to the department was to the same effect. He said when he was ordered to report on the flagship he took copies of these letters with him and also a letter he had previously addressed to Capt. Jewell, the address of which he changed to send to Commodore Schley.

Mr. Hanna then read copies of these letters. The letter to the prize court recited the circumstances under which the British coal ship had been found going into Santiago. This letter showed that the steamer had left a Spanish port first on the day after war had been declared; that it had touched at Curacao, and that it had 2,400 tons of coal aboard. It was captured by him close to the Morro.

The other letter contained this information: "No news here. I have seen absolutely nothing of the Spanish fleet." Another letter Captain Sigsbee had written to Commodore Schley from Mole St. Nicholas, based on information Captain Sigsbee had secured by reading cablegrams passing between Commodore Schley and the department stated: "My Dear Commodore: Telegram here for you. Do as you are doing and you will do right. The department expects you to exercise great effort to keep in coal. Two colliers have been ordered here for your vessels." etc.

### Letter From Mole St. Nicholas.

Q. By Mr. Hanna: The letter I have just read states "do as you are doing, and you will do right." What was the flying squadron doing at the time you wrote that?

A. That was based on the tenor of the cipher telegram that I found at the Mole from the commander-in-chief of the flying squadron to the Navy Department.

The witness believed then that it was the intention to coal his ships off Santiago. He had left Santiago on the morning of the day he wrote that letter, May 29.

The witness believed that Commodore Schley would coal his ships off Santiago or at Benias.

Captain Sigsbee did not remember that Commodore Schley had asked him when he went aboard the flagship May 26 whether the Spanish squadron was at Santiago.

Mr. Rayner read a letter from Admiral Sampson to the Navy Department in which it was stated that Captain Sigsbee had told him that on the 29th of May Commodore Schley was blockading the harbor of Santiago twenty miles from shore.

He was asked by Mr. Rayner whether that was a correct statement and whether he had told Admiral Sampson that.

Mr. Hanna objected to this question, and in its place Mr. Rayner asked the witness whether he had ever told any one that the flying squadron was blockading the harbor of Santiago twenty miles from shore, and he replied that he never had.

### Foreign Naval Officers Sightseeing.

Rear Admiral A. P. Tadema, Captain Y. Wentholt and Naval Constructor Yhr. H. Rappard of The Hague, representing the navy of the Netherlands, arrived in Washington this morning and are at the Arlington. They will remain in the city several days sight seeing, and will make an informal call at the White House. From here the party will go to Long Island to witness a practical test of the Holland submarine torpedo boat. J. H. Van Roijen, secretary of the legation and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Netherlands, who is entertaining these naval officers from his country, will accompany them to New York.

### Secretary Kennedy's Portrait Wanted.

An oil portrait of Mr. J. P. Kennedy of Maryland, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore, is needed to fill the collection of such portraits at the Navy Department. Assistant Secretary Hackett would like to hear from any one who can assist him in obtaining a likeness of Mr. Kennedy, or even to the extent of describing his personal appearance.

### Sentence Mitigated.

While the fleet of Admiral Remey, commanding the Asiatic station, was at Sydney, N. S. W., several months ago during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, a boatswain named Ernest J. Brown, attached to the American collier Glacier, overstayed his shore leave. He was tried by court-martial, found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. The acting secretary of the navy has, however, mitigated his sentence to a reduction of twenty-five numbers in his grade, with corresponding loss of rank and precedence.

### Bank Note Circulation.

The monthly statement of the controller of the currency shows that the total circulation of national bank notes at the close of business September 30, 1901, was $358,830,548, an increase for the year of $30,414,121, and an increase for the month of $1,411,393.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $328,845,067, an increase for the year of $34,622,088, and an increase for the month of $438,716.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $29,985,480, a decrease for the year of $4,207,967, and an increase for the month of $972,677.

The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $330,721,930, and to secure public deposits $108,209,750.

### Bids for Percussion Fuses.

Bids have been opened at the army ordnance bureau for a lot of 102,000 base percussion fuses for one-pounder ammunition. The lowest bidder was C. M. Broderick of Windsor, Conn.

### The Cause of the War.

From the London King.

First soldier (after missing a Boer)—"Bill, you bounder, what's this here war about, eh?"

Second soldier (after sniping a graybeard)—"Somethin' about them outlanders 'aving to pay too much rent."

First soldier—"Who the dickens are outlanders?"

Second soldier—"Well, I ain't sure; sort of Irish-Africanders."

First soldier—"Seems to me it would have saved a sight of trouble, Bill, if they'd shot their bloomin' landlords at the start." (Picks off his man and reloads for another shot.)


# A PROCLAMATION.

**Paine's Celery Compound the National Remedy.**

Endorsed by Leaders in Every Walk of Life.

PRESENT WONDERFUL DEMAND THE RESULT OF MERIT.

House of Representatives,
Jefferson City, Mo., September 2, 1901.

Wells & Richardson Co.:

Gentlemen—Paine's celery compound is the great national family remedy. I can cheerfully recommend it. Very truly yours,

EDWARD McKENNY.

Since the day when the great surgeon and practitioner, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., announced the discovery of the formula of Paine's celery compound and first prescribed it with invariable success in cases of nervous prostration, insomnia, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases that have their origin in a disordered nervous

HON. EDWARD McKENNY.

system—the demand for this one remedy has gone on steadily increasing, until today throughout every civilized country more bottles of the remedy are prescribed by physicians and used by those who are sick than of probably all other prepared remedies combined.

The formula of Paine's celery compound—which Prof. Phelps freely gave to the medical profession—ranks in importance in the medical world with the anti-toxins and anesthetics.

Its discovery marks a new era in the practice of medicine, as the discovery of ether marked a new era in the practice of surgery.

The above unsolicited testimonial from the Hon. Edward McKenny is one of thousands which might be published.

In calling for Paine's celery compound be sure that no quack medicine of patented name is palmed off on you in its stead.


## ATTACKED IN EARLY MORNING.

### Ninth Infantrymen Were "Rushed" by About 400 Bolomen.

Adjutant General Corbin received a cable message this afternoon from General Chaffee in response to his request for more information in regard to the recent disaster to Company C, 9th Infantry, at Samar, Philippine Islands. General Chaffee says that he will cable the names of the missing enlisted men as soon as they can be ascertained. The company was rushed about 6 o'clock in the morning by a large party of bolomen, numbering about 400. General Hughes thinks the surprise was due to overconfidence. The commanding officer had

Lieutenant Connell.

received assurances of friendship from the natives. General Chaffee says that the result of the investigation now in progress will be forwarded as soon as obtained.

The accompanying picture of Capt. Connell of Company C, who was killed, was taken from a group of the officers of the 9th Infantry photographed at Pekin and presented to Mr. Granville Hunt of the Post Office Department by Capt. Connell, then a lieutenant. Mr. Hunt was stationed at Pekin at the time as an employe in the postal service.

### Distribution of Medals.

The gold and silver medals offered as prizes in the swimming and diving contests at the bathing beach September 11 will be distributed tomorrow afternoon between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on the fifth floor of the District building, and the lucky contestants have been requested to call there for them.

### Leaves From Famous Trees.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

Bishop Charles B. Galloway, the distinguished Mississippian, whose fame is coextensive with civilization and Christianity, now in London, will sail for New York on September 17. He should reach there September 24, and arrive at his home in this city September 27. He will receive a cordial welcome from persons of all walks of life, rich and poor, high and low, white and black. All are proud that their fellow-citizen was selected to preach the ecumenical sermon in London. In a letter to his friend Mr. Edgar S. Wilson, Bishop Galloway sent him two mementos from historic ground. Mr. Wilson has permitted an extract from the bishop's letter, knowing that all Mississippians will read it with interest. The letter is dated London. Among other things, the bishop says:

"Inclosed you will find a leaf. I plucked it yesterday from the tree that shades the grave of Daniel De Foe. It is for one of your boys who has read 'Robinson Crusoe.' The monument over the grave was erected by the children of England.

"The green sprig is from the yew tree in the country churchyard under which Gray wrote his famous 'Elegy.' A few yards away is his grave. Underneath that church, so the books say, is the body of Edmund Burke, England's greatest statesman. The church is at Stoke Poges, a few miles from Windsor and Eaton. Adjoining the churchyard is a large and beautiful estate, once the home of Sir Thomas Penn, the son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

### To Convene on Mount Hood's Top.

From the Portland Oregonian.

A congress of the world's mountain climbers on the top of Mount Hood is proposed for 1905. The movement is in the hands of a few of the energetic spirits of the Mazama Society, headed by L. L. Hawkins. Negotiations will be opened at once with clubs in all parts of the world that are organized to climb mountains, and they will be invited to send representatives to Portland. No club will be considered unless its climbing has been done on mountains 10,000 feet in height or over.

**The Best Prescription for Malaria** Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.