DEATH IN THE RIVER

Col. Alexander Anderson Driven to Suicide by Illness.

SUFFERER FROM STOMACH DISEASE

His Body Found This Morning Near Mount Vernon.

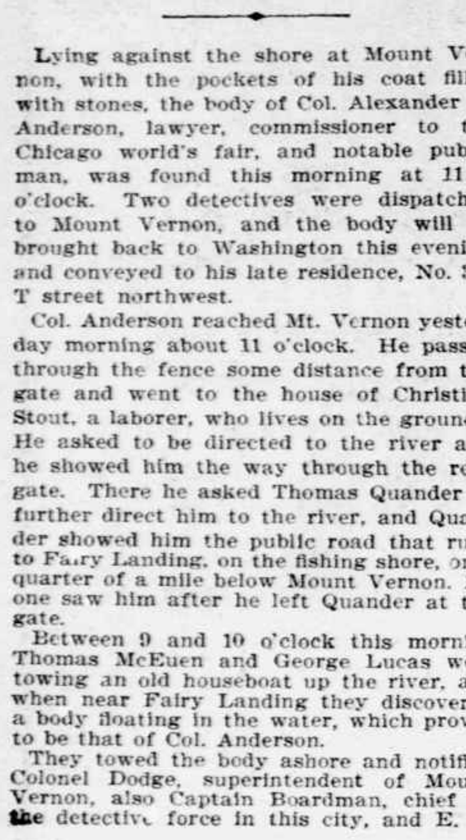
NATIVE OF NEW ENGLAND

Lying against the shore at Mount Vernon, with the pockets of his coat filled with stones, the body of Col. Alexander D. Anderson, lawyer, commissioner to the Chicago world's fair, and notable public man, was found this morning at 11:20 o'clock. Two detectives were dispatched to Mount Vernon, and the body will be brought back to Washington this evening and conveyed to his late residence, No. 309 T street northwest.

Col. Anderson reached Mt. Vernon yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. He passed through the fence some distance from the gate and went to the house of Christian Stout, a laborer, who lives on the grounds. He asked to be directed to the river and he showed him the way through the rear gate. There he asked Thomas Quander to further direct him to the river, and Quander showed him the public road that runs to Fairy Landing, on the fishing shore, one-quarter of a mile below Mount Vernon. No one saw him after he left Quander at the gate.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning Thomas McEuen and George Lucas were towing an old houseboat up the river, and when near Fairy Landing they discovered a body floating in the water, which proved to be that of Col. Anderson.

They towed the body ashore and notified Colonel Dodge, superintendent of Mount Vernon, also Captain Boardman, chief of the detective force in this city, and E. S.



Wright, magistrate of Mount Vernon township and acting coroner. Mr. Wright searched the body and found a number of stones in the side pockets of his coat, evidently placed there in order to carry the body to the river bottom. They also found in a pocket a card with Colonel Anderson's name on it and a lead pencil.

The police boat, which went to Mt. Vernon this morning, carrying the detectives, will return to this city at 4 or 4:30 o'clock this afternoon with the body.

Left Note for Family.

The members of Colonel Anderson's family found a note in his handwriting Sunday morning, in which the husband and father bade them farewell and announced that he had gone to end the pain and disquiet from which he had suffered for so many years. Immediately an alarm was sent to the police and a sharp lookout ordered in all sections of the city. This morning's sad tidings were the first obtained.

For several years Col. Anderson's health and the practice of his profession have been seriously interrupted by an acute disease of the stomach. His sufferings grew more and more intense until about two years ago, when he found himself almost unable to sleep. It is believed this effect of his ailment reappeared several weeks ago and that for a fortnight he had been unable to sleep for more than an hour at a time.

Mrs. Anderson and four children—Dwight Anderson, Edward D. Anderson and Antoinette Anderson, all of this city, and Storrs Anderson of St. Louis, survive him.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. It is expected, however, that the funeral services will be held Wednesday.

Born in New England.

Colonel Anderson was a New Englander by birth, a westerner during the earlier years of his professional career, and a Washingtonian for the last twenty years of his life. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., fifty-eight years ago. Early in 1866 he graduated with honor from Yale. He then studied for two years in the school of law at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated high in his class. His first practice was obtained in St. Louis, where he served in 1869 as assistant to General John W. Noble, then United States district attorney, and subsequently Secretary of the Interior.

In connection with his law practice in the years that followed his St. Louis experience Colonel Anderson devoted himself particularly to the study of Spanish-American subjects, not only from a professional, but from a business and literary viewpoint.

He wrote several books—"The Silver Country, or Great Southwest," "The Mississippi and Her Tributaries," "The Tehauntepec Inter-Ocean Railroad," "Mexico from the Material Standpoint," "The Tehauntepec Ship Railway" and "Our Foreign Commerce of the Second Century," all of which were published by resolution of the Senate in 1890. In 1884 he served as special commissioner of Spanish-American markets for the industrial and cotton centennial exposition at New Orleans.

Project for United Exposition.

When Mr. Anderson came to Washington he was frequently designated as one of the handsomest and most distinguished-looking men in the city. He brought with him from his experience in New Orleans a plan for a united exposition by the three Americas in celebration of the discovery of this continent by Columbus. His plan, however, was that the celebration should occur in the nation's capital, and he worked earnestly to that end. Backed by citizens of Washington and Baltimore he is said to have expended over $33,000 in promoting the movement for a Columbian exposition in Washington.

A public meeting was held here February 25, 1886, when the plan was given formal approval, committees were appointed, headquarters were opened and an active and vigorous campaign was begun under Col. Anderson's direction for the success of the fair. In April, 1886, Senator Gorman introduced a memorial presenting the projected exposition for the approval of Congress. By vote of the House of Representatives the fair was located in Chicago. From the testimony of every one associated with the originators of the movement Col. Anderson at once congratulated the patrons of the Chicago organization, offered them his services and joined with them to make an unqualified success of the exposition he had originated and which he planned to locate here.

Prominent in Local Affairs.

His genius for organization made Col. Anderson a prominent figure in local affairs almost from the beginning of his residence here. He was one of the first advocates of a progressive board of trade and became one of its earliest secretaries. He was concerned in many movements for the development and improvement of the city, served as chairman on many committees appointed with such objects in view, and had an important part in agitating broad schemes for the improvement of the national capital before various Senate and House committees. Of late years his law practice was united with an active real estate business, which he conducted in co-operation with his son, Dwight Anderson.

NEW STREET CARS IN VIEW

CHANGE TO BE MADE ON CONNECTICUT AVENUE LINE.

Closed Trains on 9th Street, and Open Motor Cars to Be Taken Off.

The last of the big cars which were formerly run on the F street line of the Washington Traction Company has been disposed of by Mr. Harry W. Fuller, the general manager of the company. In all, forty of these big vehicles have passed from the ownership of the company, and are doing service on other lines in this country, where their thundering course will not cause houses to rock on their foundations and people to spend their nights in thinking about the railroad company instead of sleeping. For several months they have not been in use here, with the exception of one that has been employed in taking parties of sightseers about the city. But even that one was not spared by Mr. Fuller; it will go along with the rest.

The lighter motor and trailer trains of two cars in use on the Georgetown line have been restored, while the single cars, as formerly, are employed for the traffic on what is known as the Connecticut avenue line. It is the purpose of Mr. Fuller to replace the latter with a still lighter car, and the new ones will be ready for business in the course of a few weeks. When the cars now in service on the Connecticut avenue line are released it is the purpose to put them on the 9th street line, with a closed trailer attached, so that a train of closed cars will be provided during the winter for that line. At present the trains of two cars on the 9th street line has an open motor car, but when the new service is completed all trains during the winter season will consist of two closed cars.

NEW MEXICO WANTS STATEHOOD.

Delegate Rodney Says That is Most Important.

Delegate Rodey of New Mexico, who came to Washington a few days ago, paid his respects to the President today and will have a talk with him later about statehood for the territory. Asked if this was the most important matter to the people of the territory, Mr. Rodey said:

"Statehood is our great hope. You don't think there is anything of more importance to the territories than that, do you?

"But," he added, "I am a little worried as to whether or not the President has put anything in his message about the territories, and of course I can't find that out till the message goes to Congress. Unfortunately, in some of the territories political fights are so bitter that the chances of those particular jurisdictions for admission may have been temporarily injured with the administration. However, even if there is nothing in the message on the question, we regard this administration as very friendly to the territories, and we have hopes that we can get a special message on the subject. But a recommendation for the admission of the three continental territories may be in the message when it is sent in. We are in the dark as to that for the present."

When asked if he had anything immediate and particular on hand in Washington he stated that he had come to Washington a few days ahead of the session so as to appear before the army board which is arranging for the permanent location of military posts in the west, and that he would appear before that board; that he had met some of its members on the way from Chicago east, and that ex-Delegate Fergusson, who was very well posted on that subject, had come on to Washington to aid him in the matter.

When asked as to the conditions in New Mexico at the present time Mr. Rodey became enthusiastic, and said they never were better in the history of the territory; that the territory is actually very prosperous; that about 800 miles of railroad have been built within a year and a half, and 400 or 500 miles more are projected to be built in the immediate future, which will make nearly 400,000 miles of railroad in the territory. He said that last summer had been a rainy one, and that conditions were in consequence very good.

"Statehood," said he, "is the all-absorbing issue. It has obscured even the rage for office among the politicians. In fact, all political parties in the territory are so united and so eager for statehood that they are working as a unit; the people held a very large and enthusiastic convention at Albuquerque on October 16, and passed strong resolutions demanding admission of the territory and showing that it had a population of a quarter of million, a taxable wealth of three hundred millions of dollars, and that it was spending more for the education of its children than any other jurisdiction in the nation. This convention also authorized our governor to appoint a non-partisan commission of fourteen delegates, to be headed by himself as the fifteenth, to come to Washington this winter and promote the passage of the enabling act by all honorable means."

Mr. Rodey further stated that the territory had assumed the first place in the number of sheep it was raising and the wool it was growing, and was coming up toward the first place in the number of cattle it is producing. Also that mining was opening out so much that it might be called somewhat of a boom; that the agricultural interests were looking up; that if New Mexico could share in the results of the present efforts for irrigation in the west about to be made by Congress it would be but a few years until the territory would assume a very advanced position as an agricultural locality, because it had plenty of land that could be irrigated by the flood waters when properly conserved and distributed.

WILL FIGHT EXPORT TAX.

Wisconsin Icemen Preparing for a Struggle With the State.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 25.—Indications point to an interesting fight between the ice companies and the state. The last legislature passed a law taxing the ice companies 10 cents for each ton of ice shipped out of the state. The companies made a hard fight against the bill, but were unable to prevent its passage.

The bill provides that all companies or individuals intending to cut ice for shipment out of the state must apply for a license from the secretary of state prior to September 1. This provision has been ignored. None of the companies has made such application and though the secretary of state would be accommodating enough to date back the licenses provided they were asked for, the companies show no desire to take advantage of this opportunity.

It is learned that two companies who ship out thousands of tons of ice each season will proceed with their cutting this winter as usual, and let the state initiate proceedings. Then the law will be taken into the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

OHIO RIVERMEN ON STRIKE.

Masters and Pilots Ask Increase in Their Wages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 25.—The members of the Masters and Pilots' Association struck today for an advance in wages of 33 per cent. The towboat owners are preparing to start their boats with heavy coal shipments within the next twenty-four hours, and claim they will have no trouble in getting all the pilots required to man vessels at the old rate; but the strikers say this will be impossible.

The pilots have been getting $2,000 a year, and demand $3,000.

About 10,000,000 bushels of coal awaits shipment on the present high water.

Conclusive Evidence.

From the Chicago News.

Hix—"I wonder if it is true that Easyman's wife has to take in washing to support him?"

Dix—"I guess it is. He told me the other day that he never really enjoyed life until after he got married."

THE CASH BALANCE SHORT

CHIEF CLERK QUINN OF ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL DISAPPEARS.

About $1,000 Missing From the Funds of His Office—Government Will Not Lose Anything.

Michael J. Quinn, chief clerk of the Government Hospital for the Insane, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of a little less than $1,000 in the funds of the office. Quinn was last seen Tuesday night, and an investigation which followed his failure to report for duty disclosed the absence of $959. The government will lose no money, however, as he is bonded for $5,000.

At the Hospital Twenty Years.

Quinn has been at the hospital for twenty years, entering as a barber, then becoming an attendant and later clerk in charge of the office funds. This is the second time a defalcation has occurred in that office in ten years.

Taken From Time to Time.

The shortage is said to have been occasioned by the theft from time to time of small amounts from the cash balance—rarely more than $1,000—maintained at the asylum for small cash payments. When Quinn's accounts were examined it was found the cash drawer contained between $200 and $300 and that his books, as near as could be determined, had been kept faithfully. The shortage is confined to the cash balance and does not involve any other feature of the clerk's accounts.

Dr. Richardson, as the superintendent of the institution, felt impelled to make good the shortage at once. When this had been done it was decided to notify the man's bondsmen—the United States Security and Fidelity Company of Baltimore—and search the effects the clerk had left behind. It was found Quinn had a certificate of stock of a face value more than the amount of money taken, and that this stock could be availed of to offset the defalcation.

At St. Elizabeth's Quinn is believed to be in Washington. Word to that effect has accordingly been sent the officials of the Interior Department. Quinn is believed to have no relatives in the District.

MARTIN HOGAN DYING

HE TOOK PROMINENT PART IN FENIAN MOVEMENT.

He Was Once Convicted of Treason in England and Sentenced to Be Shot.

CHICAGO, November 25.—Martin Hogan, who was rescued from Van Dieman's land, Australia, in 1869, by a ship sent out for that purpose, is dying at the county hospital. He is one of the seven men convicted with John Boyle O'Reilly, in 1866, of treason against the British government and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and afterward reduced to twenty years penal servitude. With O'Reilly he was confined in various English prisons until 1867, when he, with his companions, was banished to Van Dieman's land, the English penal colony in western Australia.

In the spring of 1869 the whaling ship Catalpa was fitted out for a voyage to Australia to rescue O'Reilly and the others convicted with him, but before its arrival O'Reilly had escaped at night in an open boat and was picked up at sea by the Gazelle, an American whaler. A few weeks later the Catalpa arrived off Van Dieman's land and rescued Hogan and five companions. Hogan, who has lived in Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, has been in straightened circumstances for a long time, and on November 16 he was taken to the county hospital.

CITY OF TOOTHLESS PEOPLE.

St. Petersburg Will Soon Offer Splendid Chances for Dentists.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

St. Petersburg is slowly becoming a city of toothless people. The Russian capital should be and eventually will be removed to Moscow mainly on that account. This, at least, is the opinion of a prominent merchant of the city on the banks of the Neva, who says he has heard much talk along that line in the last few years.

Vladimir Zorokoff, a tea importer of St. Petersburg, who is in town, exhibits a mouth devoid of teeth to show the effects of the climate of his city. He says the sight of a person similarly afflicted is a common one there. St. Petersburg citizens are readily identified in any part of the empire, he says, by the absence of many or all of their teeth.

There are two reasons for this condition. The first M. Zorokoff gives is the atmosphere of the capital city. The vapors that arise from the marshes of the Neva have the effect of producing decay of the teeth. Whether there is some deleterious chemical property in the vapors has not been discovered, but the result is declared to be due to the effluvia from the swamps. The second reason is the scarcity of good dentists. The science of dentistry is practically unknown in the city or the nation.

"St. Petersburg offers an unsurpassed field for good American dentists," said M. Zorokoff. "Perhaps by excellent treatment and the use of preservatives the teeth of my fellow citizens could be saved. The city was largely built on land that had been filled in, and the climate was never very healthful. While St. Petersburg is the capital, the center of culture, wealth and refinement of the country still remains at Moscow.

"Czar Nicholas is himself said to be fearful of losing all his teeth, having had much trouble to keep them in good order. From this fact, I think, the sentiment that is being formed in favor of re-establishing the capital in the city where it was in olden times will, in time, result in the abandonment of St. Petersburg as the imperial city.

"In no other center of population in Russia is the decay of teeth so noticeable as in the capital. It is only during the past ten years that the subject has attracted general attention, and recently the feeling that the seat of government should be changed has been growing among the upper class. I hope to see the removal take place."

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant S. E. W. Kittelle, from office naval intelligence to Lancaster.

Lieutenant H. Phelps, from office naval intelligence to Cincinnati, as navigator.

Lieutenant S. V. Graham, from Saratoga to Rainbow.

Lieutenant A. A. McKethan, granted sick leave three months.

Lieutenant N. C. Twining, from Washington yard to Rainbow, as navigator.

Ensign A. T. Graham and Ensign A. S. C. Smith, to Columbia immediately, connection crew Cincinnati, and on board Cincinnati when commissioned.

Ensign F. Martin, from powder magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa., to Rainbow.

Ensign E. B. Larimer, to Rainbow when commissioned.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder, when discharged treatment Mare Island hospital to home, three months' sick leave.

Chaplain C. M. Charlton, to Brooklyn, as relief Chaplain Thompson, via transport sailing from San Francisco for Manila about December 16.

Chaplain F. Thompson, detached Brooklyn, upon reporting of relief, to home and wait orders.

Acting Warrant Machinist L. Grossenbacker, to naval recruiting rendezvous, Chicago.

Army Orders.

Contract Surgeon David M. Roberts has been relieved from temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, and ordered to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Lieutenant David K. Baker has been relieved from duty on the transport Meade, and ordered to duty in the department of California.

Contract Surgeon Arthur C. Heffenger, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered to duty at Fort Constitution, N. H.

The Thomas at Nagasaki.

The War Department is informed that the transport Thomas has arrived at Nagasaki with a large number of short-term soldiers bound for the United States.

ARGUMENT TO BE HEARD

DECISION OF COMMITTEE ON THE HEMP INQUIRY.

Friday Afternoon Set for the Hearing—Short Session Today.

The investigation of the charge against Colonel Heistand of forming a combination to control the hemp output of the Philippines progressed for nineteen minutes today before the special committee selected for that purpose from the members of the Senate committee on military affairs. These nineteen minutes, however, were full of action. The members of the committee had expected to have Mr. Jackson before them as a witness today. The short meeting of Saturday was also held with the same expectation, but Mr. Jackson is not here yet. A telegram was received from him, however, stating that he would be here tomorrow afternoon, and the committee adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

All of the members of the committee were present today. Colonel Heistand and his attorney, Mr. Needham, faced Mr. Hawks and his counsel, Judge Mackey, at the foot of the long committee table. Francis W. Ford, appointment clerk of the War Department, was at once sworn to testify to certain facts regarding the two commissions which were issued to Major Hawks by that department as inspector of customs in the Philippines.

The oath had hardly been administered when Judge Mackey began asking Mr. Hawks questions about these commissions.

"On the day you received your appointment did you have a conversation with the appointment clerk?" he began.

In answer Mr. Hawks proceeded to explain that his commission as first made out was not satisfactory, and that he had gone to the appointment clerk with it for correction.

Senator Cockrell Objects.

He was interrupted almost immediately by Senator Cockrell, who declared emphatically that the committee had gone over that entire matter once before. Judge Mackey then explained to his client in an undertone, but sufficiently loud to be heard by all, that the committee was somewhat impatient and that if he got in his testimony he would have to do so expeditiously. Mr. Hawks retorted that he would state his evidence in his own way or not at all, and began again.

This time Senator Burrows interrupted him to say that the whole matter being stated was in evidence before the committee. After some further parleying, in which Senator Cockrell positively refused to listen to Hawks, the attempt to have him say more was given up and Mr. Ford was questioned regarding the same subject.

He stated that the objection to the commission, which had been made by Major Hawks was because of the lack of transportation, and that a new commission remedying the matter had been made out. Senator Cockrell remarked as Mr. Ford had finished that the two commissions were before the committee and that there was really no necessity for any further testimony on the matter.

Chairman Hawley Enforces Order.

Senator Hawley announced that a telegram from Mr. Jackson had been received by Mr. Ransdell, and that he would read it to the committee. While he was making this remark Judge Mackey was talking to Mr. Hawks, and the confusion seemed to nettle the senator. He repeated what he had said, whereupon Judge Mackey turned to the senator and remarked, "Yes, in a moment; I want Major Hawks to find a certain letter in the record."

Senator Hawley gave a couple of raps on the table, with the remark, "You will stop talking now, I say. I am trying to do the talking, and I want attention."

Judge Mackey at once arose to apologize. "I was not aware of that or I should have preserved the courtesy of silence and not been insulting." He then sat down, but made some further remark, which was inaudible, whereupon Senator Hawley asked sharply, "Will you stop talking now?" He then proceeded to read the telegram, and the committee decided to meet Wednesday in order to hear Mr. Jockson.

Col. Heistand Questioned.

Judge Mackey then announced that he had a few questions to ask Colonel Hiestand. This was agreed to, and he began:

"You testified that the Otis telegram was found by you on your desk when you went to your office in the morning?"

"That is my recollection of it. I think it was a copy of the telegram."

"Who placed it on your desk?"

"I do not know."

"What would be the usual source from which such a copy would come?"

"Possibly Mr. Coursey, General Corbin's secretary, might have placed it there. I do not know."

"Was not that telegram directed to General Corbin by the cable name of 'Agwar,' and not to you?"

"Yes."

"Did you lay it before General Corbin?"

"As I say, I did not notice that it was directed to General Corbin. I merely saw its contents and used it."

"You did not lay it before the general?"

"No; I did not."

Judge Mackey then began a line of questions, which he explained were to find out if General Corbin was familiar with the handwriting of Colonel Heistand. He asked the colonel if he had ever corresponded with General Corbin personally. The witness at first replied in the negative, but recollected that he had written the general a letter from Paris and afterward another from China. However, he explained that the China letter had nothing whatever to do with the subject matter of the inquiry.

Argument to Be Heard.

Senator Hawley then announced the adjournment of the committee, and called an executive session, at which it was decided to hear argument in the case. Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, was set for this purpose. One and one-half hours each will be allowed the attorneys for Colonel Hiestand and Major Hawks.

HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Committee to Fix Their Compensation to Meet Wednesday.

Representative Hemenway of Indiana, who is chairman of the select committee of the House to frame and report a bill for the appointment and compensation of the House employes, has called a meeting of his committee for next Wednesday. Messrs. Warner, Long, Newlands and Maddox are his colleagues.

This committee was authorized in the closing session of the last Congress. It followed an investigation by another committee of the methods used in making up the House pay rolls. The committee during the past summer has taken evidence, has investigated the subject carefully, and it is understood will be ready to report the result of its labors when the House is organized.

If the committee proposes radical departures from old customs in the appointment of the employes, or suggests material reduction in the force, there may be some difficulty in securing adoption of its recommendations. The House patronage is pretty well in hand. There will be few changes among the old members of the majority party and no changes are expected among the officers of the House. The rank and file of the employes of last session still have their day in court, their "influence" is still on deck, and members of the House confidently predict that a proposition to work notable changes "will have pretty hard sleddin'."

Up to this time there has been no suggestion of change in the slate for the House officers, and it is expected that the old administration, from Speaker Henderson through the list, will be renominated by the republican caucus and re-elected by the House.

Lieutenants Assigned to Duty.

Second lieutenants, recently appointed to the army, have been assigned to duty as follows: Jens E. Stedje to 15th Cavalry, Oscar A. McGee to 9th Cavalry, Lorenzo D. Gasser to 21st Infantry; William M. Goodale to 16th Infantry: William A. Covington to 60th Company, Coast Artillery, and First Lieutenant Michael H. Barry to 118th Company, Coast Artillery.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention. 7th and K Streets. Goldenberg's THE DEPENDABLE STORE. 7th and K Streets. Packages Delivered Free to all Suburban Points.

A Very Unusual Sale of Outing Cloths and Flannelettes.

This time big quantity buying has affected the price. We went directly to one of the largest mills in America and bought several thousand pieces of these wanted Outing Cloths and Flannelettes way under prevailing market quotations. Thus are we able to name prices that other stores pay at wholesale.

These are cloths needed in every household—the uses of which are many and important. What housewife doesn't know how well they serve for materials for warm winter undergarments—for children's wear—for Petticoats and many other things?

In the most preferred light colorings—and the favorite pink and blue stripes and checks. When such unusual prices prevail, it is but natural to anticipate the greatest selling this Domestic Department has ever known.

Lot 1—Regular 7½c. qualities, offered for - - 4⅞c

Lot 2—Regular 8½c. qualities, offered for - - 5⅞c

Lot 3—Regular 10c. qualities, offered for - - 6¾c

Continued Specials for Tuesday.

25c. Pillow Tops. Five thousand of them in our purchase—the newest styles in Pillow Tops, in real Turkish and oriental designs; bright reds, greens and other colors in many combinations that are entirely new; look exactly like those sold usually at 25c.—for.................. 11c.

10c. Handkerchiefs. Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, choice of many styles, including lace embroidered, Swiss, initial and mourning handkerchiefs—regular 10c. qualities, for....... 5c.

12½c. Linings. A special purchase of the very sort of Linings you want—offered at a price that should make all the lining business of Washington center here as long as there's a yard of it to sell—consisting of full yard-wide Percalines and Silesias, in a guaranteed fast black and staple colors; qualities that readily command their regular prices of 10c. and 12½c. a yard—on sale tomorrow at 6¾c.

50c. Waistings. All-wool Waistings, the best liked material for waists. Comes in plain and fancy flannels, and also the desirable whipcord effect. Very complete range of colors, including all street and evening shades. Regular 50c. quality—for.... 39c.

Child's $1.50 Dresses. For misses and children—all sizes from 4 to 14 years. Material of neat-patterned Scotch plaids, in splendid variety of bright color combination. Lined throughout and finished with every care. Skirts are extra wide, with deep hem. Waists are cut in full blouse effect, handsomely trimmed with bretelles, ribbon, fancy braid and buttons. A regular $1.50 value, for... 98c.

Sample Corsets. The salesmen's samples of the well-known "C. B. La Spirite" Corsets have been secured—and are offered tomorrow at 69 cents and at 98 cents a pair—in the newest and best shapes, straight front, low bust and girdle styles. In white, black and gray. "C. B. La Spirite" Corsets are famously good—and known to a great army of particular women as the best-fitting and most desirable Corsets made. Sizes are mostly 20—some few are 21 and 22. Those sold regularly at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.25—are marked at 69 cents. Those of finer quality include the very best Corsets made by the "C. B." Corset house—are equal to the finest imported corsets, both in fit and style. Handsomely trimmed with satin ribbon, top and bottom. These sold regularly at $2.50 and $3.50 a pair—and are marked at 98 cents. 69c. and 98c.

Ladies' Reg. 25c. Gloves. Ladies' Regular 25c. Warm Fleece-lined Jersey Gloves. Offered tomorrow as a special value, per pair......... 15c.

Ladies' Kimona Wrappers. Ladies' Long Kimonas, made of heavy flannelette; in pink and blue stripes. Trimmed down front with plain pink and blue folds. All sizes. Special value at.................... 98c.

75c. Corduroys. Excellent quality Corduroys, in the most preferred shades—including brown, cardinal, navy, gray, castor and green. These are qualities always sold regularly at 75 cents a yd., for. 50c.

Notion Specials. No. 4 Cream Hercules Braid, 12-yard pieces—for 16c. Black Sewing Silk, 4 spools for 5c. 12c. best P. F. P. Whalebones, 8c. dozen. Full 6-yard pieces Feather-stitched Braid, 3½c. 8c. Horn Bones, all lengths, 2½c. dozen. 21c. Imperial Skirt Belt, 15c. 3c. Universal Hump Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card. 10c. Twilled Tape, 24-yard pieces, 5c. 5c. Assorted Book Pins, 2c. paper. 12c. Velvet Silk Trimming Buttons, 8c. doz.

New $1.00 Silks. Crocodile Corded Taffeta Silks, in black and white, one of the popular favorites of the season for waist and entire costumes. Regular $1.00 value, for.................... 75c.

Trimmed Hats Below Cost. The most important millinery event of the season is this special offering of a manufacturer's stock of handsome Trimmed Hats at less than bare cost of materials. Attempt at proper description is futile. The Hats are one-of-a-kind styles—and represent the newest and best styles of the season. All are trimmed with the most expensive materials—of fine silk velvets, mirrored velvets, panne velvets and costly silks, with trimmings of breasts, expensive ostrich feathers, wings, rhinestone and jet buckles, etc. Worth $6.50 up to $25.00 Choice at $2.98 up to $6.98

The Wrapper Sale! From a hypercritical maker we have closed several thousand fine Wrappers, whose only fault is a slight difference in the shading where the gores meet. In many instances this is hardly noticeable—but we have included all these Wrappers, just as they were bought—in one big lot—and they are offered at 79 cents—although they are worth as high as two dollars. They comprise fine quality Flannelettes, Percales and Eiderdown Wrappers. Some are trimmed with embroidery, some are trimmed with lace; others have Persian braid trimmings, and more are trimmed with self-colored galloon edging. Each garment has separately fitted waist lining, best dressmaker made. All have deep flounces and are cut extra full over the hips. Greatest variety of styles and colors to select from. Worth up to $2.00—for 79c.

Regular $3.00 Comforts. 5 cases of Double-bed Comforts, covered with fine quality sateen, scroll stitched quilted, on superior quality white laminated cotton; $3 value, for............... $1.95

Regular $5.00 Blankets. 45 pairs of 11-quarter Fine Selected California Wool Blankets, good weight. Borders of red, pink or blue. Regular $5 value, per pair, for.................... $3.45

19c. Taffeta Ribbons. Regular 19c. Quality Fancy Taffeta Ribbons, guaranteed best all-silk quality. 3½ inches wide. A full assortment of the newest color combinations. Tomorrow at 10½c.

Usual $16.50 Raglans. Raglans of genuine Rigby Waterproof Coverts and Venetians, in medium gray, dark Oxford, tan and black. Two styles—one with loose back and the other fitted close to form. Worth $16.50 and $18.00, for......... $12.98

Usual $20 Tailored Suits. Ladies' Fine Quality Suits of Broadcloth, Venetian Cloth and Cheviot; peau de soie or satin-faced lapels. Skirts are trimmed with bands. $20 value for.................. $16.98

China Dinner Sets. American Porcelain Dinner Set, 100 pieces, with soup plates, in blue, green and pink decorations. Special... $5.98

Thanksgiving Requisites. Silver-plated Nut Set, consisting of 6 picks and cracker, in neat lined box. Special........ 39c. Crystal Glass Lemonade Set, consisting of six glasses, one pitcher and tray, in blue and green. Special............ 98c. Wine Set, crystal glass; 6 glasses, 1 decanter and glass tray to match........ 39c. Rogers' Tea Spoons, silver-plated; warranted; set of 6. Special......... 49c.

Thanksgiving Linens. Cream German Table Damask, extra heavy quality; fine and close woven; all the new patterns, with open border effects. Instead of 55c., to go, per yard......... 44c. 10 pieces Very Fine Irish Satin Damask, two yards wide; snowy white; close-woven cloth; all new patterns. Special, yard 68c. Fringed Damask Table Cloths, of full bleached heavy all-linen damask (10-4 full size), with heavy deep fringe all around; fresh, new patterns. Special, each......... $1.69 Extra Heavy Irish Damask Dinner Napkins, pure white bleach; every fiber pure linen; line of good patterns to choose from. Specially priced, per dozen......... $1.39

FASHIONABLE BILKS.

A Review of Small Dishonesties Practiced by Some Persons.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Without a doubt the small dishonesties of life cause more losses than the big thefts. They are practiced by people who would scorn to do an avowedly dishonest thing, and whose opinion of burglars, pickpockets and shoplifters is expressed in terms of abhorrence. The small dishonesties are of those who are one or two cents short in change and who never pay the shortage, because it is not worth while, who bring goods through the custom house without declaration because the government won't miss the money which Congress has ordered its officers to collect, who walk about a grocery sampling things until the samples amount to half as much as the eventual purchase, who tire tradesmen into knocking off legitimate profits, who blackmail them into contributing to church fairs or giving charity to paupers and tramps under threat of withholding custom, who compel washerwomen and laborers to trudge wearily to them a second time for money due and that could well have been paid in the first place, but for the supposition that the time of these people is of no consequence.

And it must be confessed that in these matters women are oftener the offenders than men. They have a keener sense of thrift, they do not always reason out carefully the results of the privations they impose, and to them appearance counts for more than among the opposite sex, so that it is occasionally thought necessary to sacrifice other and more important matters to dress. A not uncommon instance of this tendency occurred in Manhattan a few days ago, when a woman submitted to being chased from one hotel to another and from one flat to another, paying more, no doubt, for moving than the amount of the bill, in order to avoid service of papers requiring her to appear in a suit brought by her dressmaker. Her defense was that she was poor and could not pay. Her husband left her but $4,000 or $5,000 when he died, and this did not suffice for her needs. But this fact did not deter her from ordering several hundred dollars' worth of clothing, with showy lace and trimmings, and then dodging payment.

No doubt she intended, or at least hoped, in some way, some time, to pay. Men usually think of such matters, however, before they give an order. If one tries to secure goods for which he knows that he will be unable to give an equivalent he is guilty of attempted robbery. It is hard for a woman who has been rich to come down at once to poor ways of living, and the woman in this case had a vague conceit that she owed something in the way of appearance to the circle of society in which she had moved. But she can never owe so much to that circle as she owes to the poor dressmaker whom she has bilked, and so long as she is poor she can never regain quite the place in her circle that she once filled. Certainly, if it is a self-respecting circle it cannot be expected to admit one to its sessions who make a practice of bilking. These happenings would be fewer if they were more commonly stigmatized by their true name of theft. The man who declares bankruptcy, and who, after he becomes prosperous again, neglects to pay every dollar of his indebtedness, is legally protected, but the higher moral law still declares him a debtor. Pay what you owe, is a good rule, and if one becomes poor there is no law to prevent the sufferer from going to work.

HAWAIIAN WORDS POPULAR.

Native Terms in Common Use Along With English in Honolulu.

From the New York Sun.

Morris M. Estee, United States judge of Hawaii, when asked there recently for an expression of opinion on some topic of local importance, said: "I don't know that I have any right to say what the people should do, for I am a malahini in the islands, a stranger."

His use of the native term was significant as showing the tendency to adopt the most common Hawaiian expressions in conversation. There seems to be a charm about the language, and a reading of the Honolulu newspapers printed in English shows that a very large number of native words and phrases have crept into the language there. For instance, read this account of a local event that led to the police court:

"About 9 o'clock the same evening a haole named Blake, wandering up Nuuanu valley in quest of adventure, scented a luau from afar. The twanging of guitars and the clink of glasses guided him to a secluded spot mauka of School street, where a company of natives were celebrating the feast of the full moon.

"Blake introduced himself and let no false notions of hilahila stand between him and a good time. For a while things went happily, but finally a misunderstanding arose and in the straightening out of the difficulty Blake and a wahine named Mrs. Kapopo were laid low.

"Mrs. Kapopo is said to have been badly beaten and Blake is now recuperating in the Queen's Hospital. When the hosts had finished pummeling Blake they dropped him over a bridge into a stream. In this connection Koloma and Koliikoi have been arrested and charged with assault and battery."

Without doubt the police court reporter has used local color in this paragraph with more freedom than he would in conversation or serious writing, but a glance at the official report of the grand jury which appears in another issue of this paper shows that one of his least puzzling native words, mauka, is used with great frequency. Telling of its visit of inspection to the insane asylum, the grand jury say:

"The drainage system of the place is to be condemned. Mauka of the main inclosure is an open ditch which runs close to the men's sleeping quarters."

Many other native words are in common use.

DRUNKENNESS IN GERMANY.

Statistics Concerning the Abuse of Alcohol in Kaiser's Realm.

Berlin Letter to the London News.

The Society for the Suppression of Alcoholism has just held a meeting at Breslau at which some disquieting statements were made by the speakers on the subject of the consumption of alcohol in Germany. The question affects all classes here, from the lowest to the highest. The poor drink gin and brandy, and those above them are no less addicted to the drink habit in other forms. With the students drinking has gradually become a regular sport, and the attitude among them toward it is fairly summed up in the song that hails the man who drinks most as king. This being so, one cannot help feeling that a step in the right direction is being made when the professors of the University of Breslau issue an appeal to the students to abstain from too much drink, which they declare brings ruin to body and soul. At the meeting itself the chairman of the Silesian society, in the course of a long speech, said:

"The time will come when the consumption of alcohol will be regarded as something uncivilized. The fight against it is a truly Christian work. The German empire spends £150,000,000 a year on drink and only £600,000,000 on food. The consumption per head of the population is about ten quarts of pure alcohol, or thirty quarts of gin, per year—or say, five glasses of gin a day for every German, man, woman or child. How much, then, falls to the man who drinks his full quantity? How little the people care about the dangers of alcohol is seen by the state of things in Upper Silesia. Among the working classes there when a child cries a sponge soaked with gin is stuck into its mouth. In this way the population are accustomed to drink from infancy. The suppression of alcohol would mean the solution of the social question and deal a heavy blow to tuberculosis."

The speaker went on to remark that the campaign against drink was unsuccessful because here in Germany, as in England indeed, people are financially interested in it. The state itself derived tremendous revenues from methylated spirit and beer. Germany, moreover, had introduced alcohol into her colonies. Was it not dreadful that one-third of her imports into Togoland and one-seventh of those into German East Africa consisted of alcohol drink? The military authorities had for a long time been endeavoring to put a stop to drinking. The late Emperor William, as long ago as 1862, gave orders that the soldiers were to have coffee supplied to them instead of brandy, and on recruits being enrolled and reservists dismissed the sale of drink at the stations was strictly prohibited. Generals Count von Haseler and von Lindequist had strictly prohibited the sale of brandy in all the canteens in Lorraine and Hesse-Nassau. Moltke was a strict teetotaler, and was one of the first members of the society. In the thirty soldiers' homes, and in the similar institutes for sailors, no alcoholic drinks were served. If officers gave their men a good example, drunkenness would disappear from the German army. At the recent maneuvers large quantities of tea were served to the troops, and the consumption of aerated waters was increasing in both army and navy, being manufactured on board his majesty's ships. On the Vineta in one year 74,000 bottles of such water had been made. Great amusement was caused when the speaker quoted the reply of the war department of Bavaria to a question addressed to it on the subject of measures taken to remedy the drink evil among the Bavarian troops. Beer is drunk by the gallon in Bavaria, but the war office was able to reply that in the Bavarian army no abuse of alcohol existed, and therefore no measures were necessary such as those in question.

Long and Short Hair.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Homer wrote of the long-haired Greeks by way of honorable distinction. Subsequently the Athenian cavalry and all Lacedaemonian soldiery wore long hair. The Parthians and ancient Persians wore long, flowing hair. The Franks and ancient Teutons considered long hair a mark of high birth. The Goths looked on long hair as a mark of honor and on short hair as a mark of thralldom; so did the Gauls, for which reason Julius Caesar, when he subdued them, obliged them to cut their hair short in token of submission. In England judges, the speaker of the house of commons and at one time the bishops, wore long hair, while criminals and paupers wore short hair. On the other hand, Jewish priests during their time of service had their hair cut once a fortnight, and Roman slaves wore their hair and beard long, but shaved their heads when manumitted. Sailors who escaped from shipwreck shaved their heads as if manumitted from the sea. In Ezekiel v:1 there is mention of a "barber's razor," with instructions to "thou son of man to cause it to pass upon thine head and upon thy beard."

Of Little Value to Him.

From the Chicago Post.

"Here," said the agent, "is a general summary of the law. Every business man should know enough to be his own lawyer, at least in minor matters."

"But what good would that do me," protested the business man, "so long as I couldn't collect the fees from any one but myself?"