Snappy Fall Suits for Youths

fashioned on up-to-the-minute models

At $9.75 and $11.75

(Third Floor)

It is more than mere store convenience that groups the suits for youths of fifteen to twenty with the garments for full-grown men. They belong there naturally: For what are they but smaller sizes of our men's suits—like them in fabric, in fashion, in tailoring, in distinctiveness? (We fit a good many men of small stature from our fifteen to twenty-year sizes.)

So not simply in the values, but in everything worth while, will you find that Saks Suits for youths are of the distinctly better sort, and, we think, without their equals price-for-price. Proof:

At $9.75 Youths' Suits fashioned of black thibets, blue or black cheviots and fancy mixtures in diverse patterns. Coats in single or double-breasted models, cut after the most approved models.

At $11.75 Youths' Suits in the season's newest weaves, including grays and black plaids, and also some exclusive effects. Coats cut in the long model, with vents in the middle of back, and fashioned with every other latest style-touch.

Boys' Fall Suits for School or Dress

some with two pairs of trousers

We haven't attempted to do the impossible quite so much as we have to accomplish what others have not. We leave it to you to judge how far we have succeeded; and you may base your judgment, if you choose, upon our performances in the boys' suits we offer at these three prices:

At $2.45 Double-breasted Suits with two pairs of trousers. New fall models, fashioned of fabrics in two handsome patterns—one a brown overplaid, the other a gray stripe. Full of service and full of style. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

At $3.45 Two models—one double-breasted with straight trousers, the other double-breasted with belt and knickerbockers. Fashioned of black cheviots and fancy mixtures, in the popular grays, and in light and dark patterns. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

At $4.75 Double-breasted Suits with two pairs of trousers—one straight and one knickerbocker style. Fashioned of excellent weaves in light and dark effects, including the always popular grays, which are in greater favor than ever this season. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Men's Karlton and Stetson Derbies

At $3.00 and $3.50

Hat-correctness finds its highest expression in these two celebrated makes. Hat-worth reaches its highest mark. Praise bestowed on either is well bestowed.

For the college man—for the young chap about town—for the man who likes lots of snap to his hat, we present the "Herald Square." It's a Karlton.

For the man whose tastes are more conservative, and who can count more years, the "Prince of Wales" is better suited. Another Karlton.

Both the "Herald Square" and the "Prince of Wales" come in different proportions. And both are three dollars.

Our three-fifty Stetsons are the grade usually sold for four dollars. Feather-weight and Self-conforming models, in the most-favored Stetson shapes, and another shape made exclusively for us. Each in the various proportions.

Boys' New 50c Blouse Waists, 35c

special for Wednesday only at

The choice is entirely with you; for every regular fifty-cent Blouse Waist in this boys' store is involved. Waists fashioned of madras and cheviots, in plain and fancy patterns, with or without collar, regular or Russian style. The patterns are diverse, and represent the pick of this season's styles.

Boys' Medium-weight Underwear, 50c

Exactly tempered to this season of the year, when the weather changes are so sudden. Made of white merino, better than usually goes into fifty-cent underwear. Carefully finished, and built extra strong. All regular sizes.

Saks & Company

Pennsylvania Avenue — Seventh Street

Saks-made clothes will always "prove" in the wearing

And that, after all, is the vital principle involved. That is the principle upon which YOUR future action is based. That is the principle upon which OUR success or failure hinges. That is the principle upon which has been built the prestige of this house to the most commanding in Washington, and to one of the foremost in the country.

The worth of a Saks-made garment can be analyzed and "proved" just as surely as a chemist can take a piece of gold ore and assay its worth by separating the pure gold from the baser metals.

The "proving" of Saks-made clothes has been going on well-nigh half a century. In that time we have passed from the A-B-C stage of clothing making into the graduate school. The Saks-made garment of today is a finished product of the highest professional skill that head and hand can achieve.

Yet there be some clothing makers who are still in the intermediate classes. Of their products we have nothing to say.

What is more to the point is this: We have ready for you at fifteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two-fifty and twenty-five dollars the most comprehensive showing of Fall Suits and Overcoats that ever came from the Saks workshops—in every correct fabric, many of them exclusive with us, cut and fashioned with strict regard to the prevailing styles, and tailored in a manner not equaled by garments not Saks-made which are offered at much higher prices.

Pennsylvania Avenue — **Saks & Company** — Seventh Street

Liquid Air.

From the Forum.

At the time of the first commercial production of liquid air, several years ago, a number of untenable claims were made as to its practical applications. One of the most valuable uses to which the liquefaction of air has been put is that of the subsequent separation of the oxygen and nitrogen by fractional distillation and rectification. The possession of such a substance as liquid air, however, has proved of much value in the study of the behavior of various materials at low temperatures. It is generally assumed, for instance, that at very low temperatures metals become brittle and even fragile, and in numerous cases the breaking of steel rails in winter weather has been attributed to this cause. By the use of a bath of liquid air it has been found practicable to test various metals and alloys at temperatures as low as—180 degrees Centigrade; and this has led to the discovery that while many steels have their tensile strength increased, their ductility lowered and their brittleness raised at low temperatures, this is not always the case.

Mr. Hadfield has shown that a nickel manganese steel can be made which will be as tough if not tougher at 180 degrees Centigrade below zero than it is at ordinary atmospheric temperatures, and this, too, without material change in the tensile strength. Liquid air has also been used for quenching specimens after tempering, and some instructive information has been obtained about the processes of hardening in this way. The much heralded liquid is thus becoming useful in ways not considered by its original exploiters, and will doubtless find increasing applications of similar nature.

What "Grocer" Means.

From the London Chronicle.

Not the least surprising discoverey an Englishman of the Plantagenet period would make, if he could visit the grocers' exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, would be that there is such a person as a "retail grocer." A retail grocer is as impossible, according to strict etymology, as a "weekly journal," since a "grocer," or "grosser" as it used to be spelled, is really a trader "in gross"—that is to say, in large quantities, wholesale. Our ancestors spoke of "grossers of fish" and "grossers of wine," and an act of Edward III expressly mentions that "grossers" dealt in all manner of goods. In those days "spicer" was the word for "grocer" in the modern sense. But it happened that the Grocers' Company, founded in the fourteenth century, specialized in spicery, and so "grocer" gradually took the place of "spicer."

Red Cross Taboo as a Trade Symbol.

From the Boston Transcript.

Antiseptic barber shops, pharmacies and patent medicine manufacturers throughout the United States will be compelled to cease using the Red Cross as a trademark if the convention agreed upon at the recent international Red Cross conference in Geneva is lived up to by the United States. This convention provides that each of the signatory countries shall do all in its power to bring about legislation preventing the use of the Red Cross insignia for any sort of commercial public service. When the reincorporation of the National Red Cross was effected, in 1905, Congress provided that no person or corporation not lawfully entitled to use the sign of the Red Cross at that time should thereafter be permitted to use it for the purpose of trade. Consequently officers of the American National Red Cross say that the use of their insignia by persons not authorized to use it in 1905 is in direct violation of the law. The punishment is a fine of not less than $1 or more than one year, or both. Nearly all more than one day, or both. Nearly all other countries have safeguarded the insignia of the Red Cross very carefully and the United States is said to be the chief offender in the miscellaneous use of the emblem.

Don'ts About Jewelry.

Don't wear a quantity of jewelry.

Don't wear precious stones in the morning. Diamonds, emeralds or any other kind are out of place at the breakfast table.

Don't at such a time, wear anything except what is actually necessary to fasten collar, cuffs or waistbelt.

Don't, in the evening, mix your jewels. If a gold necklet is worn the earrings should correspond.

Don't wear any jewels which do not harmonize with your dress, says Woman's Life.

Don't be dissatisfied with your trinkets because they are not costly. Jewelry to be well worn need not be expensive, but must be chic.

FRANK GOULDS UNITED

MEMBERS OF FAMILY BRING ABOUT A RECONCILIATION.

A dispatch from Hot Springs, Va., says that the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould has been accomplished by Miss Helen Gould and other members of the Gould family was shown in Hot Springs, Va., last Sunday evening, when Mrs. Frank J. Gould, who had been here for a week, gave a dinner to her husband upon his arrival. As told in The Star several days ago, contemplated legal action looking to a separation of the couple was arrested through intervention of others of the Gouldes.

Mr. Gould played in a tennis tournament in Hot Springs yesterday and will remain there for a day or two before continuing his westward trip. He is going to St. Louis to attend a meeting of one of the railroad corporations in which he and other members of his family are interested.

In the pleasant Virginia hills Mrs. Gould and their two little daughters will remain, probably until after her husband has started on a trip around the world in the Helentia, his steam yacht, and which, it is expected, will consume a year. Mrs. Gould will not make this trip with her husband.

After family counsel and entreaties had induced the young wife of the youngest of the Gouldes to forego her intention of seeking a legal separation from him, and at the special instance of Miss Helen Gould the papers which lawyers had drawn up for presentation in court had been destroyed Mrs. Gould went to Hot Springs.

Frank Gould, with one of his intimate friends, Jasper Bayne of New York started in the Helentia for Norfolk and later decided to run up the Chesapeake and into the fine duck shooting waters of the Rappahannock. They enjoyed several days of sport there and then went back to Norfolk, from which place they went by train to Hot Springs.

Mrs. Gould's friends prepared society for her public reconciliation with her husband by announcing that he would join here in the Virginia resort. In their eyes the dinner last Sunday night and Mr. Gould's brief stay are proof that if there were differences between the Gouldes they have all disappeared.

MARRIAGE INTERVENES.

Man Under Charges Weds Woman He is Alleged to Have Assaulted.

When the case of William Allen, colored, was called in Criminal Court No. 1 yesterday, the prosecution was deferred by the government in order that further investigation might be made. Allen is under indictment for an assault with intent to kill. The alleged victim of the assault is Fannie Briscoe, also colored.

It developed yesterday that Saturday last Allen and Fannie Briscoe, by whom the government proposed to prove the assault, were married in the District jail. As the wife of the defendant, the original prosecuting witness, Fannie Briscoe, could not be forced to testify, nor would she do so of her own accord.

Under the circumstances the government asked that the further prosecution of the case be delayed for a few days. It is understood that Allen, who had been paying serious attentions to Fannie Briscoe, became jealous of her, and in August last assaulted her, it is claimed, with a knife.

The District attorney's office, it is understood, will try to prove the charge by other witnesses.

Advertisers Adopt Simplified Spelling.

From the New York Trade Review.

Advertisers were quick to take advantage of the renewed public interest in simplified spelling, caused by President Roosevelt's order to the public printer. The United Cigar Stores, Rogers, Peet & Co. and some others looked at the scheme from the funny side and injected ridiculous spelling in their advertisements with the idea, apparently, of attracting attention. Other concerns expressed a serious desire to aid the work of the reformers. One of these was L. S. Plaut & Co., a large department store of Newark, N. J. Wanamaker's New York store was perhaps the most important accession to the cause among commercial houses. In a three-column Wanamaker advertisement in the Sun one day last week the following spellings apjeared: preat, purchast, finisht, thoroly, dropt, scallopt, strapt, polisht, tho.

As a matter of cold, practical fact, magazine advertising was never so potent, never so hypnotic, never so enticing and never so interesting to the millions of purchasers and readers of popular publications as it is today.

The Scarlet Death.

From the London Mail.

The following remarkable description of the rites of the "Society of the Scarlet Death" is quoted from the "Ural" by Laffan's St. Petersburg correspondent, who states that the votaries of the strange society are located near the Savodsk lake, and that the exposure has been made in consequence of the disappearance of one of the citizens.

"The Scarlet Death is surrounded with much 'circumstance.' In the house designed for the sacrifice there is a room in which there is neither window nor fireplace. It is a grave without a tenant. The room is lined with scarlet material, but one of the walls is covered with a black cloth. The floor is covered with scarlet. Two cushions are placed in the middle of the floor.

"The victim is then led in, and his or her head is placed on one of the cushions. Then all the attendants leave the room. After a few minutes a young woman, clad also in scarlet, comes from behind the black cloth. She slowly approaches; takes the second cushion and places it over the face of the recumbent figure. Then she sits upon the cushion and does not rise till the condemned one has ceased to show signs of life.

"What leads up to the sacrifice is variously explained by the local inhabitants. Some say that it is to expedite the progress of the sacrificed to paradise; and others hold that it is a punishment for the commission of some mortal sin."

Making the Shy Girl Talk.

The girl who knows herself to be tongue-tied, though she regret it, need not despair of popularity. Nobody is socially more disagreeable and more dreaded than a woman who talks too much, monopolizing the conversation, and giving no one else a chance to speak. People fly from this over-gifted and aggressive talker. A mere chatterbox is equally disliked. A good listener is always sure of appreciation. If you can but master the fine art of listening to each person with an air of deep interest, just as if there were nobody else at the moment in the wide world, and as if your greatest wish were to understand what the other is trying to tell you, you will have the effect of talking well. All that is really necessary is not to let your attention wander, and at the right moment, in the right place, make some brief rejoinder in affirmation. You need never fear that you will be thought too silent if you listen well and say yes or no at proper intervals. A good listener is never a bore, while a great talker frequently gains that unhappy distinction. Girls are sometimes tongue-tied because of indifference. A bashful manner, up to a certain point, is attractive, says Woman's Life. But when it has its root in a hampering self-consciousness which makes one awkward and clumsy or surly or defiant, it is a fatal handicap.

To Make a Dull Piano Bright.

Alcohol is used by workers in factories to remove the dull appearance from highly polished surfaces of pianos, but the putting on of this liquid must be carefully done, or the finish will be burned, and the case have to be dressed and polished the same as it was when new. This process is costly, so if alcohol is rubbed on the dull spots with a soft cotton or finanel cloth only a little of the liquid should be used. Put on with a light stroke across the surface, then should follow a brisk rub with a soft silk or cheesecloth rag.

Miss Brinkhaus in City.

Miss Gertrude L. Brinkhaus, who was connected with the statuary contest for the decoration of the public schools of Washington last year, will return to this city tomorrow. She will be a guest at the Hamilton Hotel until Thursday morning.

QUEST OF PIRATE GOLD

THE EPIDEMIC OF "TREASURE-ITIS" MONEY EXPEDITIONS.

From the London Express.

This week the steamer Xema leaves Cardiff for a mysterious island on the west African coast on a romantic diamond-seeking expedition. The circumstance reminds one that during the last few years there have been constantly recurring of breaks of "treasuretis"—indeed, the epidemic is at this moment more virulent than ever.

The hidden treasures of gold and silver, of jewelry, diamonds and precious stones, for which periodical search is made in various parts of the world are computed to be worth several hundred million pounds sterling. A bare statement of these various Eldorados is calculated to make the eyes of the avaricious blink.

At the bottom of the Lake of Guatavita, in Colombia, there lies, it is said, treasure in gold, silver and jewels to the value of at least £100,000,000. Pirates' loot worth many millions is buried on Cocos Island in the Pacific. Spanish gold to the tune of £3,000,000 reposes in the Armada galleon Admiral of Florence, which was sunk in Tobermory bay, off the Island of Mull. Spanish vessels are lying at the bottom of Vigo bay laden with £28,000,000 in gold, silver and precious stones.

Six million pounds' worth of the "buried treasure of the Incas" has yet to be unearthed in Bolivia. Untold wealth lies in the bed of Father Tiber, into whose bosom the Romans cast their priceless possessions. The ancient regalia of England, many Norman jewels, the crown of King Alfred and other valuables are buried in the Wash.

Pirate Hoards.

Pirate hoards estimated at £30,000,000 are hidden in the Black river mountain, Mauritius. Off the coast of St. John's, Cape Colony, lies the wrecked East Indiaman, Grosvenor, bulging with £1,000,000 in specie. A British man-of-war, the Black Prince, sunk by Russian gun fire at Sebastopol, has a cargo of over £600,000 in gold and valuables.

Jewels and gold worth a million pounds are tantalizingly hidden on the Mediterranean Island of Alboran. Stores of gold and precious stones are believed to exist in certain cases of the Libyan desert. The ill-gotten hoard of Capt. Melville, a famous bushranger, who robbed hundreds of gold diggers between Melbourne and Ballarat, lies carefully concealed in the Australian bush.

Numerous expeditions have been, and are still being, dispatched in search of these hidden millions. About a score have been fitted out for Cocos Island alone. But success is long in coming. It was reported two years ago that a party of British and American engineers had recovered £3,200,000 of the Incas' long-lost gold, but surprisingly little has since been heard of the yarn.

Wealth of the Incas.

The probability is that the shades of the Incas are still successfully guarding their own. The people over whom the Incas ruled were a wonderful medieval race of white-complexioned Indians, whose amazing wealth—their palaces blazed with gold and precious stones—was hidden in caves, sunk in river beds and buried deep in the earth.

Romantic almost beyond belief is the story of the Cocos Island treasure, for which unceasing search is being made. One portion of the hoard was deposited about 1821 by a British pirate vessel. It was hidden by sinking in gravel and tunneling in rock. The pirate leaders suffered capital punishment, and all evidence of the whereabouts of the spoil vanished. Another portion consisted of the treasures of an entire Peruvian town entrusted to a British bark during a revolution. The crew of the bark betrayed their trust, escaped with the valuables and buried them on Cocos Island.

The pirate treasure consisted of bullion to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds; precious stones to an enormous amount; hundreds of bars of pure gold; 273 gold-hilted swords studded with precious stones; chests filled with gold coins. The Peruvian treasure consisted of gold and silver sacramental vessels, ornaments richly encrusted with precious stones, gold and silver ingots, chests of bullion from the state treasury.

Many Search Parties.

A chart of the island locating the latter hoard has been handed down—a chart for all the world like the one which forms such an appetizing frontispiece to Stevenson's great romance. Relying on this and other documentary evidence, at least eighteen search parties have been engaged during the past seventy years in digging and blasting about the island, sometimes with bloodshed and the throwing overboard of rival searchers.

Hardly less romantic is the search for the treasure ship of the "Invincible Armada," which is now proceeding off the Isle of Mull. It is conclusively proved, from the archives of Inveraray Castle, that the ship, with its millions of bullion, really sank at the spot indicated; indeed, relics of value have already been salved from her hulk. An idea of the wealth she carried may be gathered from the fact that her admiral, a sybarite of renown, never ate and drank except from silver plates and golden goblets, and that when she was wrecked she bore many Catholic priests, with all their holy treasures, silver crucifixes and sacramental vessels.

It is equally certain that the Spanish galleons, which were scuttled in Vigo bay in 1702 to avoid capture by the British, are still laden with the £28,000,000 worth of gold, silver and precious stones, the harvest of four years' looting in Mexico. Fearful and wonderful salvage apparatus has been invented and tried by explorers, assisted by the Spanish government, but so far without avail. Similarly fruitless have been the attempts to locate the wreck of the Black Prince.

But the greatest treasure in history is that which a city syndicate is now seeking in the volcano lake of Guatavita, Colombia. This sacred lake of the Chibichas was the home of the Chibichas' deity, the sacred man, and into it, with the object of propitiating the deity, thousands of pilgrims cast every imaginable kind of treasure. The facts are authentic, and any day the city syndicate may light upon a little matter of £100,000,000.

The Romans, after the manner of the Chibichas, cast their valuables to the god which they believed to live beneath the Tiber's waters, and these the river still cherishes.

Piles 14 Years.

Terrible Case Cured Painlessly With Only One Treatment of Pyramid Pile Cure.

FREE PACKAGE IN PLAIN WRAPPER MAILED TO EVERY ONE WHO WRITES.

"I write to thank and also praise you for the good your medicine has done me. Oh, I can't find words to express my thanks to you all for such a wonderful and speedy cure. I felt relieved after using your sample, so I sent right on to a druggist and bought a 50c. box, which I believe has cured me entirely. I feel more myself now than I have felt in over a year, for I have been bothered about that long with the piles. I have told all my friends about this wonderful discovery and will recommend it whenever I can. You can use my name anywhere you choose. Respectfully, Mrs. Chas. L. Coleman, Tullahoma, Tenn."

Any one suffering from the terrible torture, burning and itching of piles will get instant relief from the treatment we send out free, at our own expense, in plain sealed package, to every one sending name and address.

Surgical operation for piles is unnecessary and rarely a permanent success. Here you can get a treatment that is quick, easy to apply and inexpensive, and free from the publicity and humiliation you suffer by doctors' examination.

Pyramid Pile Cure is made in the form of "easy to use" suppositories. The coming of a cure is felt the moment you begin to use it, and your suffering ends.

Send your name and address at once to Pyramid Drug Co., 58 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and get, by return mail, the treatment we will send you free, in plain, sealed wrapper.

After seeing for yourself what it can do, you can get a regular, full-size package of Pyramid Pile Cure from any druggist at 50 cents each, or, on receipt of price, we will mail you same ourselves if he should not have it.

GIVEN SOLDIERS' BURIAL.

Services Held Today Over Remains of Dennis Long.

Draped in the folds of the stars and bars of the late confederacy, under which he had followed the intrepid lead of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson in the civil war, the remains of Dennis Long were this forenoon placed beneath the sod in picturesque Mount Olivet with the solemn rites of the Catholic Church and military honors. The services over the remains of the late soldier of the confederacy were held in the chapel of J. William Lee's undertaking establishment. In the mellow light of the candles which surrounded the bier were the southern colors, red and white, and several fragrant floral tributes from the ladies from the south. Over this picture came a vari-colored flood of light from the stained glass cathedral windows.

Beside the flag-draped bier stood Rev. Father Joseph I. Maguire of the Church of the Holy Comforter in the garb of the Catholic priesthood, while in the assemblage were the grim and gray old fighters of the "lost cause," veterans of the union armies and younger soldiers of the war with Spain, whose uniforms of blue and gray typifies the complete obliteration of sectional differences as result of the war of 1898, in which the sons of both "Yanks" and "Johnny rebs" touched elbows under "Old Glory."

In his address Father Maguire said Dennis Long had been a valiant soldier in a cause he honestly believed was right. That he had won commendation as a soldier and at the close of the war had tried his best to manfully fight the great battle of life.

The pallbearers were Capt. J. T. Petty, a member of Camp No. 171, United Confederate Veterans; Messrs. A. G. Holland, A. E. Matthews and Col. James C. Lee. The new confederate flag used at the obsequies was loaned for the occasion by the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp of Confederate Veterans, of which Dr. Lewis is commander, and some of the floral pieces were sent by Miss Nannie Randolph Heath, president of the Southern Relief Association, and Mrs. Charles H. Fred, representing Stonewall Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Mrs. Covington. Among the G. A. R. veterans present was Sergt. John Daily, a long-time friend of the deceased.

Friends and comrades of Dennis Long were informed that Mr. J. William Lee provided the funeral for the late ex-confederate without a cent of cost, and the members of the southern societies present expressed grateful acknowledgment.

Among those present were Capt. J. T. Petty, who took the first steps to have Dennis Long receive a Christian and military burial; Capt. E. V. Weir of Manassas, Va., a former member of the old "Stonewall" Brigade, who came from his home to attend the funeral; Col. John M. Hickey, Capt. John T. Callaghan, Maj. McDowell Carrington, who commanded the noted McDowell confederate battery; Capt. A. G. Holland, Col. William A. Gordon, Capt. A. G. Hall, Mr. Gilbert Edmonston, Capt. T. W. Hungerford, Col. James C. Lee, Maj. Waddell, Capt. A. E. Matthews, Capt. Merchant and Mrs. Merchant, Mr. C. W. Skinner, Mrs. Charles H. Fred, Mrs. K. H. Barnes of the Southern Relief Association, Mrs. Covington and others. The Spanish War Veterans were represented by Department Commander J. Walter Mitchell and Senior Vice Commander William A. Hickey of Gen. Andrew S. Burt Camp.

In Honor of Scientist.

The Chemical Society of Washington has arranged for a reception tomorrow evening at the University Club in honor of the distinguished English chemist, Sir William Perkin, the discoverer of mauve and the father of the aniline industry, to which he gave impetus fifty years ago. In 1856, while working on aniline, then a comparatively little known substance, Sir William found that a dyestuff, mauve, could be made by heating the commercial impure material. This was the first of the vast number of aniline dyes ever made. In the following year its commercial production was commenced.

Sir William Perkin may have deserved knighthood on account of that discovery alone, but to chemists he will also be borne in mind because of his investigations along other lines of research, notably on the study of "magnetic rotation" as an aid in determining the structure of organic compounds, and one important method for building up complex substances from simpler ones will always be known as "Perkin's reaction."

On the 6th of this month there was a dinner in his honor given by the chemists of New York, which was attended by distinguished men from this city and elsewhere. He has also been entertained in Boston and the anniversary of his discovery has been celebrated in England and in Germany.

COURT ISSUES WARNING.

Persons on Bond Must Appear the Dates Set for Trials.

Persons at liberty on bail bonds must be in the Criminal Courts on the date set for their trials or the bonds will be forfeited. This order has gone forth from the office of District Attorney Baker, who declares that the forfeited bonds will be collected and the forfeiture be no longer a fiction.

Acting under this fiat, Justice Stafford in Criminal Court No. 1 today declared forfeited the bonds of George Hunter, charged with grand larceny; Benjamin Kelley, indicted for housebreaking, and William Lusby, under indictment for larceny from the United States. When called for trial this morning none of the three named answered.

The bond in the Hunter case is for $500, and Robert E. Gilchrist is surety. W. J. Howard is surety for Kelley in the sum of $300, and David Brown qualified on the bond of Lusby in the sum of $300.

OCTOBER CONVOCATION.

Exercises to Be Held Tomorrow Evening at Continental Hall.

The October convocation of the George Washington University will be inaugurated tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Memorial Continental Hall. The purpose of this convocation is to bring together the incoming and the advanced classes of the various departments and colleges of the university in public assembly.

The speaker will be Prof. Carl Beck, M.D., of New York. Dr. Beck is president of St. Mark's Hospital of New York, president of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and Old German Students of America. An attractive musical program has been announced by the university orchestra.

The alumni and friends of the university are cordially invited to extend by their presence a welcome to the new bodies of students. The seats are free, except a few reserved for the student body.

Tourney at Bladensburg.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

BLADENSBURG, October 16, 1906.

Arrangements have been completed for an elaborate tournament here tomorrow afternoon at the George Washington House, and both professional and amateur knights will compete for cash and other prizes and for the honor of crowning fair maidens. Deputy Sheriff R. H. Vincent will be chief marshal, and his assistants will be N. Clayton Darnall and William F. Holmead. George P. Hoover of Washington will be orator of the day and State's Attorney M. Hampton Magruder and Robert W. Wells will be orators of the evening. The judges are Francis S. Carmody, George W. Hardy, Horace Crozier, William N. Fisher, Morris E. Stalling, William Thompson and E. A. Fuller. The tilting will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the coronation exercises and a dance will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening.

To Commission the Hull.

Orders have been issued to put the torpedo boat destroyer Hull in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., with Lieut. T. C. Hart in command. The Hull will take the place of the torpedo boat destoryer Lawrence in the second torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic fleet. The Lawrence will be put out of commission at the League Island yard.

Customs Inspector Dead.

MOBILE, Ala., October 16.—Maj. E. R. Quattlebaum, customs inspector, and well known throughout the south, fell from the United States barge office last night twenty feet to the wharf below, and sustained injuries that resulted in his death two hours later. Maj. Quattlebaum leaves a family here.

RIGHT OF SHIPPERS.

Important Principle Involved in Complaint Filed Today.

A complaint involving an insignificant sum of money and some important principles was filed with the interstate commerce commission today by James B. Mason against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway. The complainant claims that on shipments of baled straw from Center Point, Iowa, to Chicago the defendant line charged him 14 cents per hundred pounds on a weight of 24,000 pounds to a car, although the precise weight was only 19,230 pounds. He alleges that the charge was unreasonable. The defendant also exacted a charge of $1 a car for alleged delay in unloading at Chicago—a delay over which complainant had no control. He says that there should be reciprocity in demurrage charges, and that the defendant and other railroads should pay shippers such charges for delays in shipments, because they are careless in furnishing cars after they are ordered. The complainant demands that the commission give him reparation and that an order be issued requiring railroads to furnish cars within a reasonable time.

THE EMERGENCY RATION.

Gen. Wood's Criticism Said to Have Been Based on Misapprehension.

General Wood's statement in his annual report that the emergency ration has proven to be a failure in the Philippines is expected here to call forth an official explanation pointing out that the criticism was based upon a condition of affairs that does not exist today. It is stated at the War Department that the ration referred to by General Wood was a compound of pea meal with dried bacon, which was never highly regarded as food for a soldier in the tropics. In 1901 an army board devised the present emergency ration. This is composed of crisp whole-wheat meal, dessicated and dried beef and cocoa, a mixture claimed by army officials here to be very palatable and nutritious, but which has not yet been tried in the Philippines to any extent. Twenty-five thousand of the old discarded ration were returned to this country from Manila a year or two ago, and the commissary officers say there are none now left in the islands.

EXPECTED HERE TOMORROW.

Secretary Taft and Party Returning on the Louisiana.

The United States battleships Louisiana, Virginia and New Jersey are steaming up the coast today, heading for Hampton roads. They undoubtedly have had a shaking up on their trip from Havana, for fierce gales have prevailed off the coast. The squadron is expected to anchor in Hampton roads some time this afternoon.

Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon and their wives are passengers on the Louisiana and Gen. Frederick Funston is on board the Virginia. On their arrival in Hampton roads these ladies and gentlemen will be transferred to the United States steamer Dolphin and brought direct to this city. They are expected to arrive here tomorrow afternoon.

Tears of Wife Save Husband.

The tears of his wife saved Charles Seabright, convicted yesterday afternoon of stealing some lead pipe from a house in course of erection on G street near 14th street, from a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Seabright told the court that her husband is the sole support of herself and six children. She pleaded for another chance for her husband. Justice Stafford, taking the plea and other testimony into consideration, sent Seabright to the workhouse for six months.

Building Permits Issued.

Building permits were issued by Inspector Ashford today as follows:

To Andrew W. Luker, for four two-story brick dwellings at 35 to 41 R street northeast; architect and builder, R. F. Luker; estimated cost, $16,000.

To Walter W. Pearson, for one two-story frame dwelling at Raleigh street, Congress Heights; architect, R. L. Jennings; builder, W. Pearson; estimated cost, $3,500.