

KEEP COOL.

It's easy enough with such comfort-giving clothes as we sell. Coats and Coats and Vests in Seersucker, Pongee, Mohair, Sicilian Cloth, Alpaca, Drap d'Eite. Silk and Serge Unlined Suits all grades, all sizes.

White Duck Pants—the \$4 and \$3 ones are now only \$2.00, and the \$2 and \$1.50 ones only \$1.00.

Negligee Shirts at \$1.50 for those that were \$3, \$2.50, and \$2, and 75c for the \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, and \$1.00 ones.

Summer Underwear, Summer Shoes and all other wearables—the best that's made—at less than the usual price of poor ones.

ROBINSON, CHERY & CO., 12th and F Sts. Correct, Comfortable Clothes.

OPPENHEIMER'S 514 Ninth St. N.W. BETWEEN E AND F.

New Ninth Street Electric Cars Pass the Door.

Some More Money Saving.

49c Shakespeare's Complete Works, unabridged, with Memoirs and Illustrated Cloth Bound. Real Value \$2.00. Ours 49c.

3c Piece, 1,000 of the best books by prominent authors. Usually sold at 25c—only 3c.

7c Yard, Very best Utica, yard wide, Muslin. Worth 12 1/2c—only 7c.

3 1/2c Yard, 27-inch wide good Bleached Muslin. Worth 5c yd.

4 1/2c Yard, Very Fine Unbleached Muslin. Worth 8c yd.

4 1/2c Yard, Good quality Unbleached Canton Flannel. Worth 8c yd.

39c Fringed All- linen Table Covers. Worth 95c—only 39c.

29c 500 Best White Envelopes, Worth \$1.50. 500 for 29c.

9c 120 Sheets of Best Ruled Note Paper, worth 25c.

3c Doz. Good Lead Pencils. Worth 15c.

9c a pair, Eye Glasses. All Eyes suited. Same as you pay 50c for.

3 1/2c Yard, New Dark Calicoes for Fall Dresses. Worth 8c.

12c Pair, Stamped Pillow Shams. Worth 25c.

13c Piece, Stamped Table Covers. Worth 25c.

1c Piece, Stamped Duck Doilies. Worth 5c.

10c 25 Skeins of Wash Silk, assorted colors. Worth 90c.

9c Spool of Crochet Silk Sold all over the city at 95c.

69c A few more of our Elegant Tea Gowns that are worth \$2.

Hundreds of Other Bargains at

OPPENHEIMER'S 514 Ninth St. N. W.

WE WANT TO SELL IT.

We could pack away what little Summer Clothing we have—and keep it until next season—BUT we don't do business that way. We're going to SELL it, and we're going to sell it at exactly

Half Price!

It's a PLEASURE to lose a little money at this season of the year—getting ready for fall—so just help yourself to anything that looks like "Summer" at just ONE-HALF of the marked price. There isn't much—you'd better hurry.

M. Dyrenforth & Co., 621 Penn. Ave. N. W. Under Metropolitan Hotel.

GARBAGE PUZZLE DEEPENS

Dixon People Get a Promise Not to Be Left Out.

THEY RAISE A POINT OF LAW

Another Hearing Given by the Commissioners, Which Opens Up a New Phase of the Dispute—Col. Truesdell and Mr. Jeffords Have an Unsettling About the Matter.

The garbage question was presented in a new phase this morning when the representatives of the Dixon crematory, by their attorney, Tracy L. Jeffords, appeared before the Commissioners with a demand that their process be adopted, and declaring that under the terms of the bid no other could, in law, be adopted.

Mr. Jeffords was asked by a Times reporter as to the grounds of the contention, and said: "Why, is it to be supposed, after a bid which, under the terms of the advertisement, specifies a certain system for disposal of garbage, has been accepted, that any body of men can sit here and make a new regulation to govern the contract? The Commissioners, or no other body under similar circumstances, can change one lot or title of a contract based upon a fair understanding made before its execution, and Attorney Thomas will, I am sure, so advise."

The Dixon Crematory Company was represented by its general manager, ex-State Senator D. Joy, of Ohio, Gen. S. S. Yoder, E. J. Totten and Attorney Andrew Wilson. There were present, also, Messrs. Edwood and Joshua Warfield, with their attorney, Mr. H. E. Davis; Attorney S. T. Thomas, for the Commissioners, and Health Officer H. C. Woodward, besides an agent of the Columbia Supply Company, one of the competitors for the garbage contract.

The Smith Crematory Company was also present, and from the appearances of things at the opening, there was every evidence that the fight was in progress.

FULL BOARD PRESENT. The full board was present, President Ross having returned to the city yesterday. The board room had the aspect of an equity court with an intensely interesting suit under consideration. It was, of course, understood in advance that either the Dixon or the Brown system would be acceptable to the recognized contractor.

Attorney Davis opened the case by a reiteration of the presentation made in behalf of Mr. Warfield at the previous hearing. He stated the determination of Mr. Warfield to defend his interests, and said he was very clear in his own mind as to the rights of his client under the terms of the bid submitted.

The Commissioners, he said, had been investigating numerous methods, and one of these methods should have been agreed upon by consultation, and such as may have been selected by mutual consent, as the best, should have been inserted.

The contractor is not willing, Mr. Davis explained, to accept a contract which will obligate him to introduce a system which was well understood to be objectionable, and that would not give satisfaction.

"You also take the grounds, Mr. Davis, as I understand you, that the system accepted must be acceptable to you and accepted by the Commissioners?" asked Col. Truesdell.

An inquiry by President Ross as to the nature of the query was interrupted by Mr. Davis, who said: "To save you any trouble, gentlemen, I shall say to you that we will not sign any such contract, with emphasis upon the latter proposition."

COL. TRUESDELL'S DEFENSE. After a good deal of discussion, Col. Truesdell said: "Whatever may be our legal rights under the terms of the bid we disclaim here any intention of right to require repeated changes in the terms. If we shall require the Smith system to be introduced we should have no right to have it taken out in a month or two months; we do not claim such privilege."

When objection was made to the Smith system, Col. Truesdell said: "The time selected for the execution of the contract was fixed by the contractor himself. If, as stated on the 27th, you have made no examination of the Smith system, you have certainly been very negligent."

Mr. Edward Warfield here interposed and, with emphasis, exclaimed: "Now, Mr. Truesdell, you know as well as you know that you are sitting in that chair that we have used every effort to investigate the system. My brother's representative went with your health officer to various points to ascertain all he could about the proposed processes. We were not invited to go with you when you made your visit to Philadelphia, and the very day you went away my brother had an appointment with you to inspect any other method."

"Your statement is unfair, Mr. Warfield; had either of your representatives been here he would have been invited to go, but it certainly would not have been necessary, since you admit that a representative of your brother went with the health officer to examine those very plants."

It was soon brought out that Edward Warfield had some time ago admitted that unless certain changes were made in the contract it would not be signed, and that rather than sign it without change, the contractor would prefer to forfeit the \$2,000 deposit.

THEY WILL GIVE BOND. Mr. Byers, for the Smith system, said in response to a query that this company would give ample bond that the crematory will give satisfaction.

Here is where the new phase came in. Mr. Jeffords addressed the board, stating the grounds of the Dixon people. He entered into an argument to show that by the terms of the bid they could not ignore or leave out the Dixon process, but before he could conclude Commissioner Truesdell said it was not intended to omit the Dixon, and Mr. Jeffords concluded with expressing his thanks.

The query now is what is meant by leaving out that system. The Commissioners will insist upon the adoption of the Smith system, in which case no possible advantage can accrue to the Dixon people by maintaining the form of expression employed in the bid.

The same state of facts will exist in case the Brown system is introduced. The whole subject again goes over until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock a. m., when, it is understood, there will positively be a farewell performance.

There is one feature now prominent, and that is the agreement made between Mr. Warfield and the Dixon people that the name of that company should appear in the bid. That is seen now to cut quite a figure.

Mrs. George Richards Dead. Mrs. Geo. Richards, mother of Messrs. E. and S. Richards, the well-known merchants of Pennsylvania avenue, died at her residence, corner of Second and D streets, yesterday. Mrs. Richards was extremely well known, and her lovely character endeared her to hosts of friends. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock in accordance with Jewish rites, the Rabbi Stern officiating.

HE RAN A SPEAK-EASY.

Now William Thomas Will Go Dry for Thirty Days.

William Thomas was today sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse for keeping an unlicensed bar at No. 79 K street southwest. Thomas worked in a saloon, and on Sunday would carry home a quantity of beer and whisky, which he dispensed to his friends at the usual weekly rate.

His business grew so profitable that it attracted the attention of Sergeant Daley. The place was raided and William Thomas, colored, arrested. Michael King, No. 482 E street southwest, it transpired, was the proprietor of the place, and he had a divergent Daley arrested on the charge of destroying private property by breaking the door and tearing up the floor in making the raid.

The latter charge was not well founded, in the opinion of Prosecuting Attorney Pugh and the case against Sergeant Daley was nolle prossed. William Thomas was tried this morning in the police court on the charge of keeping an unlicensed bar. Thomas admitted to the officers when arrested that he had sold liquor several Sundays ago, but not on Sunday immediately preceding the raid. Several witnesses testified to having bought liquor at Thomas' house.

FAITH IN REBELS

Continued from First Page. The amount had been obtained. There are strong grounds for believing that the available American warships would have been ordered to conduct naval evolutions in the vicinity of Cuba had not the Mora claim been satisfied.

BY FORCEABLE COLLECTION. There are unrequited precedents for making a demonstration of force, President Buchanan having sent a fleet of fifty-eight vessels up the Uruguay River to make such a display of power as would bring the government of Uruguay to terms. The most recent precedent for collecting a debt by forcible occupation is shown in the seizure of Corinto, Nicaragua, by the British until her demands were recognized and satisfied.

An official of the Navy Department today said: "While I do not desire to be quoted in this connection, I am firmly convinced that had the government of Spain refused until this time to definitely settle the Mora claim, the North Atlantic squadron, now lying off the coast of Cuba, would have been ordered to anchor in the harbor of Havana and await further instructions."

"In view of Secretary Olney's ultimatum that this Government would take such further steps as might be found necessary to protect its citizens, and that it is more than probable that Havana would have been seized, if required, to bring Spain to an adjustment of the long-pending indebtedness? I am satisfied in my own mind that the Secretary of State did not use idle or meaningless phrases when he wrote his ultimatum."

A prominent gentleman holding a position of trust in the State Department, today, in conversation with The Times reporter, said: "It must be admitted that the payment of the Mora claim by Spain will naturally delay the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States. The settlement was made for no other purpose than to prevent interference in the affairs of Cuba by this government. But in my judgment, while the government must not pursue a more conservative course, its recognition of the Cuban belligerents will only be temporarily deferred and not indefinitely postponed."

OUR INTEREST IN CUBA. "This nation, more than any other, is interested in the establishment of a republic in Cuba. It is a matter of fact that a large proportion of the capital invested in Cuba is supplied by Americans, and the revenues derived by the Spanish government from the island are largely paid by citizens of the United States. It is said that ex-secretary Whitney, ex-Mayor Grace, and many other prominent and wealthy Americans are heavy backers of the sugar and tobacco industries in Cuba and their financial interests not only demand more adequate protection, but strongly urge the establishment of a stable and independent government followed by a protectorate or annexation."

A member of the next House, who today passed through Washington en route to his home in the West, said: "It is doubtful if the United States government will be able to find an adequate excuse for recognizing the independence of Cuba before the assembling of the Fifty-fourth Congress, although I do not believe any act would be so unwise as to do so. It is almost the unanimous sentiment of the American people that Cuba should be free of Spanish domination. This expedition is made to fit out filibustering expeditions, notwithstanding the fact that notice has been served that all those violating the neutrality laws will be severely punished."

CLEVELAND HAS THE POWER. "The President can of his own accord recognize the establishment of a republic in Cuba, as was done in the case of Hawaii, or Congress can do the same by joint resolution. I will now make the prediction that Congress will not be in session six days until a resolution of that character is introduced and passed, recognizing the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents. It will go through both branches with a whoop, and the whoop would be echoed at every cross-road in the United States."

"This country must in the future either directly or indirectly control Cuba. Our citizens already have such extensive business interests there as to make such a condition of affairs absolutely imperative. Our commercial interests alone afford sufficient reason why Cuba must be closely allied to the United States, but the importance of the island in time of war must by no means be overlooked. While as a Spanish dependency the island might not be utilized as a base of hostile operations, the great danger lies in its passing under the control of Great Britain or some other of the more powerful and aggressive nations."

"This latter fact will, in my opinion, hasten the recognition of the Cuban Republic by the United States. The policy will be anything to prevent a coalition with a dangerous foreign nation. We must in the end have Cuba even if we have to strain a point in diplomatic etiquette to gain possession of the island."

PERSONAL BONDS TAKEN. Judge Scott Lets Garbage Offenders Off Easy. William E. Butcher, of No. 1104 New York avenue, was the first of the garbage regulation violators arraigned before Judge Scott today. He stated that he was a commercial man and out of the city most of the time, and he did not know that such a thing must be provided.

He had a proper receipt, now, however, and his personal bonds were taken. A similar course was pursued in the following cases, where the violator had not provided themselves with the metal can since their arrest: Samuel M. Tucker, No. 2153 L street; William O. Wilmock, No. 2006 O street; George L. Peckham, No. 2148 L street; John A. Hughes, No. 1015 T street; Hugh Tumely, No. 1021 Twenty-first street; and Dennis Maher, No. 1023 Twenty-second street.

There are a number of the cases yet to be heard of, and more warrants are being daily issued.

FINNY TRIBES POISONED

Rock Creek Depopulated by the Gas Company's Refuse.

DEAD FISH BY THE SCORE

Coal Tar or Lime Has Killed or Driven Them From That Stream and the Potomac, Where It Empties—Once a Famous Angling Stream—What the Sportsmen Say.

The hoos of men and boys who fish in the waters of the District are up in arms over a proceeding on the part of the Georgetown Gas Company, which threatens in a short while to rid Rock Creek and the portion of the Potomac near the point where that stream enters of all its finny population.

One who has in former years walked along the shores of the lower portion of Rock Creek at early morn or in the cool of the evening, will recall the crowds of fishermen who lined the waterway. But repeat the performance today, and not a sign of a man on piscatorial pleasure bent can be discovered.

They say that there are no fish to catch and that when perchance a little weakling has been hooked it is to be thrown back into the water.

EXPLAINED BY FISHERMEN. These things the veteran fishermen are now talking of, and the way in which they explain the change from a few years ago is in every case the same.

Along the shore of Rock Creek, south of M street and between M and K streets extended, stand a number of buildings and tanks used by the Georgetown Gaslight Company in the manufacture of illuminating gas. These buildings have been there for some time, and until recently their existence upon the banks of the neighboring stream was not noticed.

The creek front is utilized as the dumping place for the refuse lime, which is used in the purifying process. The lime is allowed to stay there some time, for after a year or so it makes the best kind of fertilizer. Then it is carted off to the guano works. In the interval, however, every shower, be it ever so gentle, every rain and storm sweeps the lime in great quantities, either in solution or when carried by current, with the carbonic acid and mortuary lichen air, carried down to the rocks and bottom of the river, where the fish lurk.

RUNNEN AS FOOD. This is bad enough, but the fish and fishermen have greater wrongs. A lime-treated fish they would accept if none other could be obtained, but the few fish obtainable near the mouth of Rock Creek are simply unobtainable. The fishermen say that although it is a violation of the law, the saltlight company, through some means or other, allows the mass of chemical compounds and mixtures known as coal tar, which is a residue of the gas manufacturing process, to get into the creek. There it stays, and the fish, by hundreds of thousands, are daily killed. One can go along the shore and count scores of dead fish floating on the water. So badly contaminated and poisoned is Rock Creek with the substance that the fish cannot live in the portion of the stream below the locks.

The locks open to allow a boat to ascend from the Potomac and the fish rush up into the trap. Then the gates close and the weaker ones succumb. The more hardy and healthy fish endure the ordeal of living in the water, but when the gates are opened they make haste to get out of the neighborhood. After the gates are closed for some time, as on Monday morning, the opening is the signal for a floating school of dead fish to drift back into the Potomac below the locks.

Down below the locks a few fish may be caught after a period of idleness along the creek, but just as soon as the panned-up waters are allowed to mingle with the Potomac the fish flee from the place.

FELT BY THE POOR. The absence of the fish has reduced to penury and almost want, the condition of the people of Georgetown who have been accustomed to live over the hard times by engaging in fishing as a means of livelihood. The fish are not fit to eat, the Georgetown Isaac Walton's say, and so few try to catch them nowadays.

"To all appearances the fish which one can now succeed in hooking," said W. R. Wood, the fisher, who is an enthusiastic angler, "are fat and healthy, but their appearances are deceitful. Just as a fine catfish into a chowder that looks like it might melt in your mouth. Taste it and I'll bear witness to the fact that you will be sorry you did it. Coal tar is there. You can make it out, such is the pertinacity of the substance that you will continue to be aware of the fact that you had a mouthful of the toothsome dainty for a day or so after. The refuse from the Georgetown Gas Light Company's works is sent daily to the water of Rock Creek anyhow or other. There can be no doubt of that. The fine fish with which the commission has stocked our streams will soon be depleted and Rock Creek and the Potomac, near the mouth of this stream, will be entirely without fish."

Falls Heir to a Fortune. The widow of Col. Jack Brown, a prominent and influential Georgian, who has for some time been living here in destitute circumstances, has been notified that she is entitled to receive about \$50,000 in property, which belonged to her husband, who died in 1891.

Mrs. Brown was formerly Miss Van Leer, of Virginia, and obtained a position in the Patent Office through the influence of Col. Brown, who soon afterward married her. Upon the husband's death she was deprived of his estate through legal technicalities, and again obtained a place in the Patent Office, but was removed about a year ago.

Dissolved the Agreement. Judge McComas has issued an order dissolving the agreement entered into between the Examining Bureau of Claims and the Press Claims Company, a Virginia corporation. This is the result of litigation between William E. Hearst and John Wedderburn, who were formerly partners; but the court in 1894 ordered the partnership dissolved and ordered Mr. Wedderburn to close up the affairs. The agreement, which was ordered to be dissolved yesterday, was one which Mrs. Hearst claimed had been authorized during the partnership and it has been declared void.

Death of Col. W. P. Smith. Col. William Proctor Smith died at Alderson, W. Va., Tuesday, aged 60 years. He was a man of national reputation, having been colonel of engineers in the army of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the late civil war. He was a distinguished graduate of West Point Military School. Col. Smith for several years has been employed on Government work on the Kanawha and New rivers under Gen. William P. Craighill, as assistant engineer.

Extended the Time. Acting Internal Revenue Commissioner Wilson today issued instructions to collectors of internal revenue, extending the time from September 1 to October 1 in which claims for sugar bounty may be filed. The original date set was found to be too limited in which to accomplish the work.

A 25c and 50c SHOE DAY.

The Odds and Ends Tables at our Main Store, 930 and 932 Seventh Street, will contain 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, and for that day only

At 25c:

Ladies' Serge Laced Boots. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

At 50c:

Ladies' Kid Boots. Were \$2 to \$4. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Ladies' Kid Faced Laced Boots. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Ladies' Hand-sewed Good Dongola House Slippers. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Ladies' \$1.50 to \$2 Tan, Black, and White Satin and Ties. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Misses' Hand-sewed Black Kid \$1 Sandals. Sizes 1 to 10.

Child's \$1 Low Shoes, Black or Tan—broken sizes.

WM. HAIN & CO.'S Reliable Shoe Stores, 930 and 932 7th St. 1914-1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

Universal House Furnishing Store will open Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, 512 9th St. N. W. S. W. AUGENSTEIN.

CANNOT CLAIM HIS MONEY. Young Valentine is an Heir and Also a Murderer.

Strange Situation Brought About by The Death of Mrs. Lucy A. Valentine in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—If Parker Pearson Valentine will come forward and be hanged, or take his chances on it, he can have \$100,000.

Valentine is wanted in Minnesota for murder, and he wants to give him his big estate, bequeathed to him in the will of his mother, Mrs. Lucy A. Valentine.

Mrs. Valentine died in Columbia County, Wis., two years ago. She had considerable property of her own, and she inherited about \$35,000 from the estate of her half-brother, Hiram A. Pearson, the capitalist, who was drowned in Lake Michigan. A portion of the property is in this city.

According to the story that Ma. Moon told to Judge Coffey yesterday, a twenty-year trust was created by the will of Mrs. Valentine, the property to be held during the period of the trust for the missing son. If he does not appear, the estate is to be given to St. John's Home, Milwaukee.

The attorney said that when young Valentine was seventeen years of age, he had a quarrel with his mother and left home. He went to Chicago and worked as a clerk, but soon accumulated and made \$60,000. He then went to Minneapolis to study medicine.

There he married, much against his mother's will, and a few months later he killed a man whom he found in his house. He fled and soon afterward he visited his mother.

Mrs. Valentine upbraided him and he went away, and since that time nothing has been heard of him. A former business associate of the son claimed to have heard from him in Colorado a few years ago, and when Mrs. Valentine died she believed her son to be still living.

NOT GOOD FOR SHIPS. Navy Department Is Opposed to the Use of Aluminum.

If the proposition made by Mr. Herreshoff to Secretary Herbert to build a torpedo boat on the lines of the Defender is meant to include the use of aluminum in its construction, the Secretary will probably find a reluctance on the part of his bureau chiefs to recommend or agree to the use of that metal.

A practical test was made of aluminum in the construction of small boats by Mr. Walter Wellman, who had three constructed to carry his polar expedition last year. These boats, it was said at the Navy Department today, had been brought back to Washington, and an examination made some time ago showed that the material had so deteriorated that it could be easily crumbled in one's hand.

Alleged to Be Insane. Wallace Willson, colored, has been turned over to the Eighth precinct station on complaint of Dr. Williams, who alleges that the prisoner is demented. The man appeared to be very quiet.

Treasury Receipts. The receipts from internal revenue today were \$476,032; from customs, \$1,001,950, and miscellaneous, \$18,629. The national bank notes received today for redemption amounted to \$386,163.

NEW BOOKS

NEW PREMIUM CARDS.

On New Premium Cards we will give in addition to Books:

Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Albums, Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Banquet Lamps and Eight-day Clocks.