286,499 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was . . . 180,686

The Evening Times

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VOL. 1. NO. 281. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1896—EIGHT PAGES. ONE CENT.

By Order of the President!

Mr. B. Frank, president of the great concern controlling the branches of the Merchant Tailors' Misfit Clothing Company, at Buffalo, Rochester and in this city, has called in all his traveling purchasing agents (the men who buy uncalled for and misfit suits and garments from prominent tailors in the leading cities) and has ordered the manager of every branch store to inaugurate a tremendous clearance of all Summer Light-weight Clothing in order to close out at any sacrifice. Here is the letter received :

Merchant Tailors Misfit Clothing Parlors.
Buffalo, N. Y., June 21, 1896.

J. Kempner, Manager, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: *Positively no more Summer Clothing will be shipped to you this season, all buyers having been called in. The heavy stocks on hand at all the branch stores compels me to order a sacrifice sale to close out every garment if possible within 30 days. Follow instructions given on enclosed sheet and advertise prices given. Sale must open June 27. Give guarantee with every garment.*

BARNEY FRANK.

We have nothing to do but to obey, and commencing tomorrow morning at 8 a. m. every Suit and every pair of Trousers in the house will be at your mercy at about

One-Third Custom Prices.

It means that we shall sell Fine Custom-made Suits and Trousers at about one-half what ready-made dealers charge. It means thot you will be able to purchase finest Blue and Black Serge Suits, elegant Cheviot Suits and all the fashionable novelties in Clothes (many of them the direct importations of swell tailors) at less than the actual cost of the materials alone.

$20 Custom Suits WILL BE $6

$25 Custom Suits WILL BE $8

$30 Custom Suits WILL BE $10

$2.50 A full line of Trousers in most fashionable patterns and materials that were made to order for $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8.

NOTICE. We absolutely guarantee every garment sold, and will keep same in repair free of charge for one year. Money will be cheerfully refunded on any unsatisfactory purchase. Onr record here has been a bright one, and we allow no unsatisfied customers.

Merchant Tailors Misfit Clothing Parlors,
407 Seventh Street.

FOR A PERMANENT HOME

District Union of W. C. T. U. Will Start a Subscription.

Interesting Quarterly Meeting of the Organization—The Times Very Highly Commended.

The ladies of the District W. C. T. U. convened this morning in quarterly session at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, corner of Sixth and A streets northeast.

The president, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, conducted devotional services. There was a large attendance, representing all the local unions.

Mrs. Platt read a number of communications from out-of-town unions regarding the W. C. T. U. temple now being erected in Chicago and the preparation for the reception of delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention whom may also be members of the W. C. T. U.

It was decided that the headquarters of the organization, at No. 910 F street, should be kept open every day and evening during the convention week. A reception committee will be appointed to see that ladies of the union are present each day to welcome white ribboners from other cities.

Departmental reports were then presented. Mrs. Gillenwalter, for the legislative committee, reported a hearing before the House committee in behalf of the new liquor law pending before Congress.

Flowers and missionary work were reported upon by Mrs. Spencer. In this connection Mrs. Stedman read and highly commended an editorial in The Times upon the Christian spirit manifested in the visits of the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to the hospitals, almshouses and jail, and into the slums, bearing kind words and flowers to the lowly.

A resolution was presented by Mrs. Gillenwalter, and unanimously adopted; that the union extend its sympathies to Sergt. Daley, who was so frightfully burned while raiding a South Washington "speak-easy," a few days ago. Also directing that a large bouquet be sent to that official, with the compliments of the ladies. The sergeant's bravery was highly commended by many of the ladies in brief speeches.

Mrs. E. L. Tatum of Montgomery county, Md., was introduced and outlined the plan for a week's evangelical meeting of the Maryland State and district unions to be held July 15 to 22 at Washington Grove, Md., on the site of the Methodist camp meeting ground.

The meeting will be in charge and under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, national superintendent of evangelical work, and is expected to result in much good to the organization. Preparations for the meeting and entertainment of the ladies will at once be begun.

Miss Lizzie Eldredge, accompanied by Mrs. Isaac Birch as organist, sang a solo entitled "Where the Sweetest Lilies Bloom," after which the ladies adjourned for lunch, which was provided in the chapel by the union of the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

At the afternoon session the matter of raising a fund for establishing permanent local headquarters for the District Union was taken up and discussed at some length, and a description to raise $1,000 for this purpose will at once be started.

Miss Mary Willard, superintendent of national kindergarten work, gave a short talk upon interesting the children, especially in the schools, in temperance work.

Mrs. M. L. Wells of Chattanooga spoke from the subject, "What of the Night?"

Other brief addresses were made by Mrs. La Fetra and Mrs. Bisler.

It was resolved to lend the aid of the union to the Beveridge concert, to be given August 7 under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League, at Foundry Church.

Drowned Herself and Three Children

San Antonio, Tex., June 26.—In Comal county, north of here, Mrs. Bierner, wife of a farmer, yesterday drowned herself and her three children, aged two, four and six years, in the Comal river. The bodies were found tied together with cords. No cause for the act is known.

Elsie Kreglo, Who Died for Virtue's Sake.

SILVER HOSTS GATHERING

Various Organizations Will Meet in Chicago Next Week.

CONFERENCE ON TUESDAY

Bimetallic National Democratic Committee, Executive Committee of American Bimetallic Union and That of Silver Party Will Map Out Plans With Reference to Convention.

Chicago, June 26.—The active campaign of the various silver elements preparatory to the Democratic national convention, will be inaugurated on Tuesday next, when the Bimetallic National Democratic Committee, which is made up of leading silver Democrats throughout the country, assembles at the Sherman House.

Already a large quantity of mail matter, much of it bearing the postmarks of Western cities, awaits Secretary T. O. Towle, of Missouri, who is expected to arrive tomorrow or Sunday. Telegrams were also received this morning from United States Senators Jones of Arkansas and Harris of Tennessee, stating that they will arrive on Sunday, and asking that telegrams and letters be held.

The large clubroom of the hotel and six conference rooms have been engaged for the meeting, which promises to be very largely attended, the Democratic national committeemen of a number of Western and Southern States having wired for accommodations for themselves and friends.

CONFERENCE BEGINS ON TUESDAY.

Besides the gentlemen named, Senator Turpie, of Indiana; Gov. W. J. Stone, of Missouri; Secretary of State W. H. Hinrichsen, of Illinois, and Hon. Carey Young, of Memphis, Tenn., are members of the executive committee. Theodore Nelson, secretary of the Democratic State central committee, who is in control of the preliminary arrangements, said this morning:

"The conference will commence on Tuesday, and its work will continue until the Democratic national convention has adjourned. The main purpose is to influence, if not to determine, the platform position of the convention, and we expect to exert a potent, if not a controlling, influence at that gathering. The leading silver men of the country will be here with us and will have a full share in our deliberations.

"Senator Jones of Arkansas recently sent a circular letter to each silver delegation elected to the national convention, asking that one member be selected to meet with us next week and take charge of the silver cause in his delegation, as well as keep a general watch upon affairs. The responses have been very numerous, and the conference will be thoroughly representative and harmonious."

AMERICAN BIMETALLIC UNION.

This, however, will not be the only roundup of the white metal advocates. A week from Sunday the members of the executive committee of the American Bimetallic Union will assemble in this city preparatory to a convention on the following day. The participants will include Gen. A. J. Warner, Ohio; B. C. Chambers, Utah; Henry G. Miller, Illinois; J. B. Grant, Colorado; Joseph Battell, Vermont; William M. Stewart, Nevada; Marion Butler, North Carolina; Thomas G. Merrill, Montana, and James M. Turner, Michigan.

The Union is a non-partisan organization, its purpose being to promote a sentiment favorable to silver by the abundant distribution of literature and the providing of speakers for public meetings. Its national headquarters are in the Hartford Building, in this city, and it is probable that during the sessions of the convention these will be connected by wire with the Eastern office, in the Sun Building, at Washington, and the Mills Building, at San Francisco, in order that prompt conference may be had when necessary with silver advocates, who are unable to make the trip to Chicago. National Secretary George E. Bowen said this morning:

"The object of the meeting is to look over the ground on the eve of the assembling of the Democratic convention, and see what can be accomplished in the way of a union of the bimetallic forces, in order that the country may if possible be concentrated on one candidate."

POPULISTS PARTY'S WISHES.

H. F. Bartine, editor of the National Bimetallist, added that from hundreds of letlets which were being received daily from all parts of the country, it was apparent that the Populist party was anxious that the Democrats should take neutral ground in the matter of candidates, and nominate a ticket upon a strictly silver platform, which would be acceptable to the forces of the People's Party.

"It is apparent from this correspondence," he said, "that if Senator Teller should be nominated here, he will receive the indorsement and support of the Populists. As to any other candidates, I cannot say so much."

Between these two meetings there will be yet another. A week from tomorrow the executive committee of the silver party will open headquarters at one of the leading hotels. This is strictly a political organization, brought into existence at Washington over a year ago, and has for its object the employment of existing political machinery to advance the silver cause.

It is allied with the bimetallic union in that the latter first creates a sentiment by means of its literature, while the new silver party follows up that propaganda by creating county and State organizations, and thus putting the political machinery into action.

As in the other cases, the purpose of the meeting, which has been called by the national chairman, Dr. Mott of South Carolina, is to assist in rallying and concentrating the silver delegates to the end that a straddling platform may be avoided and a clean-cut declaration made in favor of the white metal. All three committees will act independently, but harmoniously.

Disastrous Fire in West Virginia.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., June 26.—Fire started in the millinery store of Annie Denton last evening and spread to Hoff Opera House, Harper Brothers' furniture store, Rayburn's insurance office, Dr. Petty's dwelling and office, R. S. Sickles' dwelling, Filsen Brothers' hardware store, Davis' meat market and Steinbach's barber shop, all of which were totally consumed. Loss, $100,000; insurance small.

Judged by their Associates.

Advertisers in The Times are pleased with the company they are in. They know it is a benefit to be with the live, successful merchants, and the successful ones are all in The Times. A reputable advertiser knows that it does him no good to be found in poor company.

FREE COINAGE FAILURE

Secretary Carlisle Reiterates Predictions of Disaster.

ASST. SEC. CURTIS TALKS

Experience of the First Half of the Century Would Be Repeated and the Wage-Earner Would Be the Worst Sufferer—The Savings of the Thrifty Would Be Wiped Out.

Secretary Carlisle was asked to give a statement to The Times of what would be the result of the adoption of free coinage in this country without reference to the action of other countries and without international agreement.

He said his speech in Chicago in April treats this subject as fully as he could at this time.

No important new facts have developed since that address was made, and his views have not changed in the least. He said a mistake was made in 1792 putting more in value of gold than of silver in the dollar at the ratio of 15 to 1.

"The consequence was that, although the difference between the value of a silver dollar and the value of a gold dollar was was only about one cent and one-eighth of a cent, silver drove gold out of use and out of the country, and from that time we had silver monometallism until after the passage of the acts of 1834 and 1837.

"The fact that the silver was put in the form of a coin, and made legal tender the same as gold, and that both dollars were declared to be worth 100 cents each, did not increase the value of the 371 1-4 grains of silver to any extent whatever. The people could not be deceived by mere words printed in a statute; they soon learned that the metal contained in the silver dollar was not equal in value to the metal contained in the gold dollar, and they paid silver to their creditors and hoarded the gold, or sent it out of the country.

MONEY OUT OF USE.

"Even our new and full weight silver coins would not circulate or remain in the country, because Congress by various acts made certain foreign coins legal tender in the payment of debts, and as they were generally so worn by abrasion as to be of less weight than the new domestic coins, they drove our dollars and half dollars, and to a large extent our quarters and dimes also, out of use as money.

"Our own coins were exported and used at their bullion value in making purchases and paying debts abroad, and Mr. Jefferson himself, who had then become President of the United States, issued an order on May 1, 1806, stopping the coinage of silver dollars at our mints. No more silver dollars were coined until 1836, thirty years afterward and then only 1,000 of them were issued from the mints.

"After struggling for more than a quarter of a century, through labor organizations and otherwise, to secure a rate of wages which would make the proceeds of a day's work equal to the cost of a day's subsistence for the workingman and his family, you are asked by the advocates of free coinage to join them in destroying one-half the purchasing power of the money in which you are paid and impose upon yourselves the task of doubling the nominal amount of your wages hereafter; that is, to struggle for another quarter of a century, or perhaps longer, to raise your wages in a depreciated currency to a point which will enable you to purchase with them as much of the necessaries of life as you can purchase now; and if, after years of contention, privation, and industrial disorder, you should at last succeed in so adjusting wages that they would procure at the higher prices of commodities just what they will procure now at the existing prices, what would you have gained by the change from the old to the new conditions?

"Money received for wages, like money received on every other account, is valuable only to the extent that it can be exchanged for other commodities, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that a dollar worth 50 cents will not purchase as much in the markets as a dollar worth 100 cents. To call a dime a dollar would add nothing whatever to its intrinsic value, or to its purchasing power; it would still buy only a dime's worth of goods.

"If these propositions are correct, it is clear that when wages are paid in a depreciated currency the rates of wages must be increased in proportion to the depreciation of the money and in proportion to the increase in the prices of other things, or the laborer will suffer a loss.

WAGES DON'T INCREASE.

"Now, I affirm that it is the universal rule that the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the depreciation in the value of the money in which they are paid, and that when the currency is depreciated the rates of wages do not increase in proportion to the increase in the prices of the commodities the laborer is compelled to purchase. If there has been a single exception to this rule, in this or in any other country, my investigations have not enabled me to find it, and I do not believe one can be found.

"A very large part of the money deposited in the various savings institutions will not even be repaid in depreciated silver, but will be wholly lost, because such a reckless monetary system would precipitate a financial panic, which very few, if any, of the depositories could survive.

"I doubt that there is a single financial institution in the country that could sustain the pressure that would be immediately made upon it by its depositors and other creditors, when it became apparent that our standard of value was to be lowered and our currency depreciated by free coinage.

"Payment of all our obligations held abroad would be demanded in gold at once; every investment of foreign capital in this country would be instantly withdrawn; every man who owed a debt here or abroad would be called upon to pay it; all depositors in banks and other institutions would want to withdraw their money at the same time; no loans could be negotiated, and no credit would be given, because no man would lend money or sell property on time when he knew with absolute certainty that he would be paid in a depreciated currency.

"Creditors would not wait for the actual passage of a free coinage law, but as soon as such a measure had received the approval of the people at an election they would demand their money, and if not paid they would enforce its collection by judicial proceedings and the forced sale of property. It is useless for you and me or anybody else to say that depositors in banks and other creditors ought not to pursue this course when a crisis comes, or is apprehended, for they always have pursued it, and always will, unless human nature itself should be changed."

MR. CURTIS' OPINION.

Assistant Secretary Curtis, when asked what would be the immediate effect of a determination to introduce the free coinage of silver into the present monetary system, said:

"It is a complex subject, and no one can do more than express an opinion based upon known existing conditions. There is no doubt that it would have a disastrous effect upon the commercial and financial interests of the country, and, therefore, upon all the other interests with which they are so closely bound. It is doubtful whether this would not occur as soon as it became evident that such a step would be taken.

"The fear of it would probably so act upon

Continued on Second Page.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

Discharged Union Street Car Men State Their Case.

THE METROPOLITAN LINE

Chairman Babcock of the House District Committee Will Return Tomorrow to Confer With the Men. Hope That Victory Can Be Won Without a Strike.

The Metropolitan Railway Company is suffering at once in one way, as a result of the discharge yesterday without explanation of twelve of its employes, all union men, whose terms of service run from two to eighteen years, and whose records for faithfulness are unimpeached. The public has taken into consideration the facts, as presented by The Times, and the verdict is general that the discharge is an attack upon the right to organize for mutual support and protection. As a result, many are riding on the other street car lines today who could more conveniently have taken the Metropolitan.

The difference cannot be noted with absolute certainty by observing the cars, but the statements of individuals that they are giving and intend to give their patronage to other companies are sufficient proof.

President Phillips has made his action as pointedly as possible a blow at organized labor by dismissing only union men and including in the number some of the highest officials of the Street Railway Men's Protective Union.

It is undoubtedly the result of the controversy begun two years ago, which became acute in negotiations between Mr. Phillips and the Knights of Labor, during the recent session of Congress.

MR. PHILLIPS' CIRCULAR.

On March 5, when Mr. Phillips was seeking a very valuable extension of privileges and "putting up a poor mouth," he had published a circular, professing to express the views of his employes. It stated that "the company treats its employes just," and that they were "creditably informed that no dividends had been paid since October, 1894."

The officers of the Knights of Labor asserted then, as now, that Mr. Phillips was forcing upon all men coming into his employ an ironclad agreement not to join any labor organization, and was using the discharge with blacklist to intimidate men to do his bidding in matters not pertaining to their duties.

They at once published in the Journal of Knights of Labor a statement of what Mr. Phillips was doing to win favor before the committees of Congress.

This statement showed that Mr. Phillips had failed to sign an agreement submitted by the officers at his request. This agreement asked for certain rules to govern the working of the men and certain regulations as to pay. Also it was set forth that while Mr. Phillips was having his men say no dividends had been paid since 1894, there was a sworn statement before Congress showing $113,020 net earnings and $29,119 dividends for the year ending June 30, 1895.

This statement was in the printed report made to Congress and known as H. R. Doc. 252 and was sworn to by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Wilson, the president and secretary and treasurer of the road, before J. Fred Kelley, notary public, on February 17, 1896, and entitled "Receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, 1895." On page 2 of that report are the following items: Interest, $27,352.43; electrical equipment, $43,749.19; increase in cash on hand, $12,800; dividends, $29,119, showing that the company had made a net gain of $113,020 during the yea rending June 30, 1895.

INVESTIGATE THE FACTS.

Upon these and other damaging facts the executive board asked that Senators and Representatives should at least investigate the facts before making any grants to the Metropolitan Company. It reminded them that their constituents were many of them laboring men and farmers, and would be fully informed of all the facts in the matter.

Mr. Phillips failed to get any legislation from Congress. His present blow at labor is taken as his retaliation.

Mr. Phillips was in his private office upstairs at the Metropolitan Company's building at P street and Rock Creek when a reporter called this morning. He refused to make any statement upon the plea that he was very busy.

"But you have prepared a statement for the public," said the reporter.

"You will please excuse me," he replied with a look of anger mingled with trepidation. "I am busy."

Mr. Phillips has stated that he neither reads The Times nor has it read to him. He has been seen to buy it, however, on the cars.

Manager Coleman of the company said politely that he had no statement to make.

The offices of the company were filled with men who wanted to go to work, and officials and minor employes were hurrying around in some confusion, apparently at a loss to know exactly what to do.

Mr. Coleman said to the place hunters Mr. Phillips could not see them. He spent some time apparently in telling men who knew him the conditions on which new hands would be employed.

Marshal A. A. Wilson of the Metropolitan directors, was at the office of President Phillips this morning, and it is understood other directors were there. All were reticent, and what passed could not be learned.

GONE TO SEE BABCOCK.

Mr. H. R. Martin, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, went last night to New York, to see Chairman Babcock, of the House District Committee. He cannot return earlier than late this afternoon. His purpose is to lay the situation before Mr. Babcock, and ask him to interfere to protect the rights of the discharged men.

It is asserted confidently by those who have observed the facts that Mr. Babcock can absolutely control the employment of men on the road.

Secretary Hayes of the Knights said he expected Mr. Martin back by 6 o'clock. "We shall win this fight," he added, "without any strike."

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The following address was prepared today at the Knights of Labor Building by the men discharged yesterday:

"To our friends and patrons of the Metropolitan Railroad Company:

"We, the undersigned, discharged employes of the above company, hereby appeal to you to assist us in maintaining our rights as free American citizens. So much misrepresentation has been indulged in, we now present for your consideration a true statement of the entire controversy, to do which we will revert to the beginning of the trouble.

"When Mr. Phillips was appointed president of the road he came with a reputation of being an exceedingly harsh employer. He made an open boast of the fact during his short experience as president of the Third avenue road in New York he had dismissed 3,000 men, that occasioned a most disastrous strike. Naturally our men felt suspicious and our distrust was verified by his immediately attempting to enforce a reduction in wages, amounting to seventeen and one-half per cent.

"The support rendered by you at that time prevented the reduction, and to the committee that waited on him Mr. Phillips guaranteed that all men who returned to work should retain their positions on the electric cars. He also, in the most solemn manner, left hand on his breast, his right hand raised to heaven, asserted that the company was losing heavily, which was afterward proved to be absolutely false.

NO INTIMATION MADE.

"Up to the 1st of July last no intimation was made that the organization of the Protective Union was distasteful to the company, but from that time on every underhand method has been tried to disrupt and destroy the assembly. New men have been obliged to agree not to become members and to produce two reputable citizens to indorse such an agreement. We visited Mr. Phillips to protest against those provisions, and he denied that any such rules existed.

"He even went so far as to assert that the organization was a positive benefit to the company and so developed the self-respect of the members that dishonesty no longer existed on the road, and he had been able to dispense with inspectors.

"Despite this apparent friendship, now the electrics are being put on, he takes advantage of the opportunity to discharge men who had been in the employ of the company from five to twenty years. And on Ninth street he replaced old men with men brought from Baltimore and elsewhere.

"We entered an earnest protest against this treatment, and were partially successful. But Mr. Phillips evidently determined to destroy the organization which was the protection of the men against unjust reductions in wages and other wrongs. The present action is apparently the means he proposes to adopt to terrorize and intimidate his men.

"We have since our organization was formed cared for our sick, buried our dead and endeavored to surround our members with such influences as would induce them to lead upright and honorable lives. We have at all times been loyal to the company, courteous to the public, and have taken every means to avoid accidents and injury to our passengers. Our records will prove that accidents on rapid transit cars can be reduced to a minimum. We can demonstrate that all the serious and fatal accidents occurring were the result of carelessness of inefficient employes.

"We denounce the action of the company in discharging without cause some of its oldest and ablest men. We earnestly appeal to the citizens of Washington who have so freely aided us in the past to show their contempt for this cowardly action and aid us in securing justice and fair dealing.

"Assuring you of our cordial appreciation of past kindness and satisfied we shall not now call upon you in vain, we remain faithfuly yours. F. M. Dent, James Trainor, M. Casey, B. Finucan, J. Ryan, R. B. Rogers, C. W. Beckwith, William R. Smith, T. J. Lawrence, W. Ward, H. A. Skinner."

A number of citizens have banners prepared to carry to the baseball park this afternoon, asking the public to stay off the Ninth street cars. Concerted movements of a similar nature are expected to spring up in all parts of the city.

A telegram received late this afternoon states that Mr. Babcock will return to his home here tomorrow. It is as follows:

"C. G. Conn, Washington Times:

"We shall be at home tomorrow.

"J. W. BABCOCK."

CANNON FOR INSURGENTS

Five Ten-Inch Rifle Guns Landed in Cuba.

Determined Attack Will Soon Be Made Upon Havana—Expressions of an Expelled Patriot.

Information given to The Times this morning by a gentleman recently deported from Cuba, by order of Gen. Weyler, is that five ten-inch rifle guns have reached the insurgent army and will be used at an early date in an effort to storm the city of Havana. The gentleman referred to was one of the early sympathizers with the movement here, in which The Times was a leader, to arouse the public to an appreciation of the noble battle the Cuban patriots are making for liberty, and the cruelties practiced to awe them into submission. He has been to Cuba in the interests of the cause, and his letters home brought about his expulsion.

He is enthusiastic in the belief that Cuba will soon be free. "If they could get but five more of these cannon," he exclaimed, "the patriots would soon possess the whole island. They have everything now except the fortified places where the Spanish officials, by exercise of the power of favors and of arbitrary punishment, enforce a sullen obedience. In Havana, even in spite of this, from two-fifths to one-half of the population are openly favorable to the insurgents."

With the cannon once on hand, he said, they would shatter the walls of Havana, direct their fire upon the prison roof of Moro Castle, setting free the prisoners, and in a short time the banner of Cuba Free would wave in triumph over the Cuban capital.

He added that the work of The Times is appreciated in the insurgent army, and once the victory is won, a testimonial of that fact will be sent here.

Ivy Institute Business College. 8th and K. Our unexcelled summer course. $5.

FORD SOON IN ETERNITY

Quickest and Quietest Execution in District Jail History.

DIED BY STRANGULATION

The Condemned Man Was Cool at the Last, Although Verging on Collapse—No Sensational Incidents Marked the Execution—His Statement to the Public.

Irving T. Ford was hanged at the District jail at 11:33 1-2 o'clock this forenoon, for the murder of Elsie Kreglo on May 4 last. The death warrant was read to the condemned man at 11:31 o'clock by Warden Leonard. The march to the scaffold then began, and in two minutes and a half the drop fell. Ford was pronounced dead at 12:01 o'clock, and at 12:03 his body was lowered into a casket. Death resulted from strangulation.

While the murder of Elsie Kreglo was the most brutal crime ever committed in the District, the execution of her slayer was the most successful and quickest on recodr. Warden Leonard had carefully prepared his plans, and not the slightest hitch occurred.

As is usual on such occasions, a crowd of people, filled with a morbid curiosity, gathered on the outside of the big stone building early this morning.

In vain did men apply at the grated doors for admittance, offering all sorts of reasons as to why they should be admitted. No one was allowed to pass the portals without a pass signed by Warden Leonard. As the hour for the execution approached the crowd grew larger and numbered two or three hundred.

THE MINISTERS' SINGING.

Inside the building could be heard the voices of Ford's spiritual advisers, Revs. John Roberts, W. J. Howard and John C. Gutridge. They sang and prayed continuously.

Ford had little to say. He spent his last hours on earth listening to the ministers, who were trying to prepare him to face his doom calmly. Their mission was successful. A strange peace seemed to take possession of the murderer, and when he talked his voice betrayed no tremor. Nor did he hesitate to talk of his crime and approaching end.

He discoursed on it coolly; regretted its occurrence, and said he hoped that the public would not condemn his wife and child, whom he must leave alone in the world, for his act. They were innocent, he said, and should not be made to suffer.

Ford arose this morning, after a restless night, at 4 o'clock, and a few minutes later was on his knees beside his cot, praying fervently. He was guarded during the night and up to the last by Capt. H. A. Smith and Guards Mitchell, Hawkins, Perry and Bowes.

Soon after arising Rev. John Roberts, who has been with the murderer from the first, and Rev. Mr. Howard, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, joined Ford. They had spent the night in the building.

Religious exercises were commenced and the party was soon joined by Rev. John C. Gutridge, pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church.

Ford expressed no desire for breakfast, nor did he ask for whisky or stimulants of any kind. He drank some milk shortly before 9 o'clock, but his last meal on earth was partaken of last night, and consisted of two boiled eggs and a cup of tea.

Those who had been invited to witness the execution were admitted to the front room of the jail at 11 o'clock. The guests numbered about 100.

At 10:40 o'clock all the prisoners about the building were locked up in cells, and those in the east tiers facing the corridor in which the scaffold is situated were moved over to the west side.

The prisoners were unusually quiet and nothing was heard from them until the drop fell. Then a number broke into song and as the body hung limp and lifeless at the end of the rope, the strains of well-known hymns floated through the corridors.

It was 11:15 o'clock when a detail of about thirty-five policemen filed into the rotunda, and formed a line from the door leading to the scaffold corridor to the door of the cage in which are situated the cells.

Ford was confined in cell No. 4, on the ground floor. A few minutes later the public was admitted and formed in ranks behind the policemen. They formed a solid wall of humanity, in front of which the condemned man had to pass.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

It was exactly 11:30 o'clock when Warden Leonard, dressed in a light suit of clothes, left his office and walked quietly into Ford's cell. No time was lost in the reading of the death warrant, to which Ford listened carefully and in silence.

Deputies J. W. Walters and James Woodward bound the condemned man's arms, and the march to the gallows started. It was lead by the warden. Behind him came Ford, supported on either side by the deputies, while the three ministers brought up the rear. As the little procession moved from the cell the pastors commenced to sing, and they did not cease until the scaffold had been mounted.

Ford walked firmly to his death. As he stepped into the rotunda he looked straight ahead at the door which opened into the corridor wherein the scaffold was stand-

Continued on Second Page.

Irving L. Ford, the Murderer.