

Lansburgh & Bro.

A SWELL HOUSE GARMENT.

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This excellent house garment is made of extra fine French flannel...

We Give Trading Stamps.

This is a feature of the Washington shopping public now. You are welcome to them.

Lansburgh & Bro.

420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

Until Six o'clock Tonight you can take your choice of our entire stock of fine

Parlor Suites at One-Quarter Off Marked Prices, and on Credit!

Carpets made, laid and lined free - no charge for waste in matching figures.

GROGAN'S Mammoth Credit House, 817-819-821-823 7th St.



GOOD TEETH are essential to the beauty of every woman.

make Venus herself homely. We can make you a beautiful set of teeth for only \$5.00.

AM. DENTAL PARLORS 720 14th St. N. W. Special attention given to artificial teeth.

For this month only. Metal plate, gold filling, artificial teeth, \$10.

DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Herman L. Lewis' Case.

NO ONE CRIMINALLY TO BLAME

Testimony to the Effect That the Unfortunate Man Was Under the Influence of Liquor When the Engine Struck Him—His Widow Represented by Counsel at Inquest.

At inquest over the remains of the late Herman L. Lewis was held this morning at the sixth precinct station, Coroner Curran presiding, and the following jury was sworn: Henry Postman, Samuel H. Walker, Jacob Ritterspach, George D. Buz, William H. Mosney and George O. Miller.

The intention of the family to disinter the remains of the deceased was shown by the appearance of Attorney Ernest Holman for Mrs. Lewis the widow. There was also present Dr. Maurice Lewis, of New York, a brother of the deceased. The jury was sworn by Deputy Coroner Larkin W. Glazebrook and then they viewed the remains in the morgue.

Dr. Glazebrook was the first witness. He testified as to the injuries received by Mr. Lewis, saying that both legs had been completely torn from the body and the skull crushed in on one side. He was covered with coal dust and grease.

Mr. Holman wanted to know if Dr. Glazebrook could tell when the injuries were inflicted. He replied that from the appearance of the wounds Lewis must have been killed within the last twenty-four hours. He detected a slight odor of whisky coming from the man's mouth.

James C. Hyland said Lewis had on a 250 cent standing at the B. & O. passenger shed. He came through the crossing and instead of going across the tracks started between the track and fence.

He fell across a rail and struck his head. "I picked him up and put him on," said the witness. "When he stood up he looked me squarely in the face, but did not say anything. I led him out from under the gate and he started on Sixth street southwest, going south. He was under the influence of liquor and quite intoxicated. I smelled the whisky on his breath."

Mr. Holman drew from the witness that he was an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was positive about his identification of the man.

"I could give him out among fifty men," was his remark.

Folkman George H. Williams was sworn, and stated that he went with the patrol wagon yesterday morning to the South Capitol street tracks, and there got the body of Lewis, which lay about ten feet east of the crossing at South Capitol and F street. He smelled the odor of whisky very plainly on the dead man.

Policeman C. W. Hutchinson, who was also with the wagon, said he smelled liquor when he approached the dead man. "I could not tell if it was on the body or upon the breath of some of the men who were helping to put the body in the wagon."

"I was right at his head," said the witness, responding to a query from the attorney for the widow.

Charles W. Shultz, a conductor employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was on the front of the switching engine which ran over the body. He saw a man lying between the rails, but not in time to stop the engine, which passed over him.

"Yes," said Shultz. "I am sure he must have been dead. I looked back at the form, and noticed it had not moved at all. I think for that reason he must have been dead when I saw the engine."

"Did you see a gate man at that crossing?" asked Mr. Holman.

"Yes," said Shultz. "I saw a man standing there. He was lying right at the edge," said Shultz.

Joseph P. Dixon, the gate man, was the next witness.

"I put my gates down at 3:30," he said, "and walked up the track a short distance and back to the office. I noticed no one crossing the track. The street sweepers were at work in the street. Speaking of the body, Dixon said: 'He was struck on the opposite side of the track and thrown about forty feet across three tracks to the edge near my box. There was no one on the track over the tracks. I was in the box and looking out the window.'"

Dixon insisted that marks on the track showed that the body must have been struck off the crossing down on the tracks and then dragged up about ten feet to the crossing.

Mr. Holman inquired as to what trains had passed the box between 2 and 4 o'clock.

"I never took account of them," answered Dixon. "Shifting engines passed and also freight and passenger trains."

James D. Dixon, another gentleman at the scene, testified to the fact that the body was found on the east side of the tracks, and that he had seen no one on the tracks. "There is a slight curve at the place between my box and Dixon's," said Dixon. "I did not know anybody had been killed, and I did not know anybody had been killed, and I did not know anybody had been killed."

"Was it dark you couldn't see him?" "No, not that. Hundreds of people pass that way, and we don't notice them."

William Lott, engineer of engine No. 46, was the last witness. He testified that he knew what he knew about the accident, and replied to the coroner: "I don't know a thing about it."

"You were on the engine supposed to have struck him?" said the coroner.

"Yes," said Lott. "There was blood on my face. I did not know what it was, but I did not see the blood. I didn't know anybody had been struck."

ASPIRING TO THE SENATE

Candidates for the Position Held by Mr. Gorman.

NOT LACKING IN NUMBERS

Influence of Postmaster General Gary Likely to Be Felt in the Contest—State Treasurer Shryock and Major Alexander Shaw Prominently in the Race.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—The attention of the people generally and of the politicians in particular is already being directed toward the selection of a successor to Senator Arthur P. Gorman. From present indications there will be no lack of candidates.

Had the Republicans of the Eastern shore met more general success last Tuesday, a determined effort would, no doubt, have been made to have Senator Wellington's colleague selected from that section of the State.

Records of the Late War. Annual Report of the Board of Publication.

Over Fifty Thousand Surplus Volumes on Hand at the Close of the Last Fiscal Year.

The report of the board of publication of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies was given out today at the War Department.

The following notes of the work during the year are of interest.

Eleven thousand copies each of Volumes 48, Part II; 49, Part I and II, and 50, Part I and II, were printed and distributed during the year.

Supplemental Volumes LI, in two parts, LI, in three parts, and LIII were put in type during the year. These five volumes are made up of official records that came into the possession of the department subsequent to the publication of the volumes which have been published.

A general index, in two volumes, of all the matter embraced in these books and in the Atlas is well advanced and will probably be published about the close of the present fiscal year.

The work of selection of matter for Volumes LI, II and IV, and its compilation, has continued during the year, and several volumes of each series are ready for publication. The present estimate of the bulk of records remaining unpublished is Series III, eight books; Series III, eight books; Series IV, four books; total, twenty books.

There were received from the printing office 45,170 volumes of records; distributed and sold, 43,058 volumes; received from printer, 14,394 parts of Atlas; distributed and sold, 13,113 parts of Atlas; letters to the number of upward of 2,000 respecting distribution were received and answered; 3,264 letters, cards and circulars respecting the work were sent out; 63,000 address labels were prepared and verified.

The sales of work during the year covered 1,675 volumes of records and 940 parts of Atlas, and the proceeds, amounting to \$1,954.74, were deposited in the Treasury, as provided by law. The sum of \$1,151 was received from subscribers for Atlas.

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In order to carry out this provision it became necessary to have a limited edition reprinted from the electrolyte plates of certain volumes and maps, as the number on hand in the department was inadequate to supply the needs of the Senate, Representatives and Delegates who had not previously received the records. The cost of these reprints will be defrayed from the appropriation for the last fiscal year.

The number of surplus volumes on hand on June 30, 1897, consisting of broken sets, unsold for the beneficiaries for whom they were intended, and including in this category all sets still remaining, was 709 sets that were set aside for sales by the act of August 7, 1882, numbered 57,755. Sales continued under the law just cited, but there can be no general distribution of the surplus volumes save by the authority of Congress.

Permit for Ninth Street Conduit. In consequence of the reconsideration by the Potomac Electric Lighting Company of its purpose to enjoy the Commissioners from issuing a permit to the United States Company to lay a conduit for electric wires along the street between the Potomac and the river, the latter company, announced that unless some new step is taken by the Potomac people work will be begun immediately upon the new conduit.

Hand Sweeping to Be Extended. In compliance with a petition signed by almost all the business men and residents of Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Fourth streets southeast, Supt. Stetter has recommended that this portion of the street be added to the hand-sweeping schedule. Mr. Stetter thinks the fact that so many citizens have observed and are in favor of hand-sweeping is a great victory for the method and will use it as an argument in asking for an increased appropriation from Congress to extend the system.

Mr. Thompson Growing Weaker. Mr. John W. Thompson's condition is reported this morning as unchanged. Mr. Thompson was better on Tuesday than any day this week, but he is gradually growing weaker.

Mortality Report. The deaths reported at the health office to noon today were as follows:

Table listing names and ages of those who died: Mary Annahall, 1 hour; John E. Brennan, 30 years; Charles Brennan, 8 years; Mary Elmore Pearson, 35 years; Kate L. Griffin, 33 years; Mary M. Green, 24 years; Sarah Ellen Hester, 30 years; Marjaret S. Hoover, 68 years; Bertie Howard, 18 years; John J. Johnson, 1 month; James Edward McFarland, 68 years; Ann Reynolds, 44 years; Martha Roberts, 44 years; Sarah Smith, 5 years; Viola Stanfield, 5 years; William Travis, 50 years; Frederick Weak, 6 months.

When Others Fail Consult

Doctor Czarra.

NOT LACKING IN NUMBERS

The most able and successful specialist in the treatment of all Nervous, Chronic, and Debility cases...

Most every case can be treated. He has cured many of his patients, whom he has never seen. His treatment is strictly Homeopathic, and is based on the latest scientific knowledge.

He is able to make careful and proper diagnosis. By this modern examination and the use of the X-ray he is able to state the correct condition of your system and the nature of the disease.

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SIMMONS HELD FOR TRIAL

Put Under \$2,000 Bond for the Grand Jury.

He Is Charged With Setting Fire to the Baltimore and Ohio Hotel.

Charles C. Simmons, who was arrested by Detective Hartigan and charged with the serious crime of arson in setting fire to the Baltimore and Ohio Hotel, opposite the New Jersey avenue depot, last night, was held in \$2,000 bonds for the grand jury by Judge Kimball today.

The principal witness against Simmons was George Darrow, the bookkeeper at the hotel. He testified that he saw Simmons on the third floor ten minutes previous to the time when the fire was discovered. While he was upstairs he detected the smell of smoke. With Mary Martin he discovered the blaze in the service room just opposite the place where he had seen Simmons.

Detective Hartigan testified that he arrested Simmons, who was then under the influence of liquor. At first he denied that he had been upstairs since 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Later, however, when this statement was read to him at the sixth precinct station, he declared he was drunk and did not remember the least thing about the occurrence of last night.

Miss Kate Schutberg testified that she had discharged Simmons from her employ a short time since.

Judge Kimball decided that the testimony was strong enough to justify him in holding Simmons for the grand jury.

GEN. LIEBER OUT OF DANGER. Overwork the Sole Cause of His Illness.

Judge Advocate General Norman Lieber, who has been seriously ill from overwork, resulting in a complication of diseases, is recovering and is entirely out of danger. He has been confined to his bed for nearly two weeks, but is now up and about, and is expected to return to his office next week. Gen. Lieber's son, Dr. Lieber, said to a reporter for The Times this morning regarding his father's illness:

"He has been working thirteen years in the office almost without any rest. There was a large amount of work and he tried to do too much of it. As a result he was in almost a broken-down condition and when a stomach trouble set in it was difficult for him to overcome it."

MAY BE TRIED IN ALEXANDRIA. Decision of Attorney General Regarding Olive Peckham Sailors.

It was the opinion of the Department of Justice yesterday that the six sailors of the Olive Peckham who are accused of murder should be sent to Boston for trial. These are the sailors of the Olive Peckham who have been taken to this country by the Lancaster to Fort Monroe, as stated yesterday.

The decision reached today is that the prisoners be turned over to the marshal for the Eastern district of Virginia at Norfolk. It is not known what the trial may be had at Alexandria.

The sailors will be indicted for the burning of the vessel. They left her in small boats and were taken on the coast of Brazil. The case has been fully reported heretofore in The Times.

THE SULTAN SPEAKS. Tells Americans About the Armenian Massacres.

"An interview with the Sultan" is contained in the November Century by Hon. A. W. Terrell, lately United States minister at Constantinople. Mr. Terrell's account of the Sultan's views on the Armenian massacres is of great interest and is published by the press of the United States, and that he hoped that I would make known to the American people what he was thinking about the massacres.

"Early during the Ottoman conquest in Asia Minor, the Armenians, who were being crushed by repeated invasions of the Tartars and the Persians, emigrated in large numbers and obtained protection from the Ottoman ruler. They were kindly received and hospitably treated, and received benefits from the protection of their lives and property. No nation continually engaged in war can excel in industrial and commercial pursuits. Thus, it occurred that while the early Sultan's policy with respect to the Armenians was to encourage and protect them, the policy of his successors was to persecute and oppress them."

"Four books are regarded as sacred by all Mussulmans, namely, the Koran, the book of Genesis, the Talmud of the Jews and the Bible of the Christians. How could a Mussulman murder Armenians merely on account of their religion, when the Koran prohibits cruelty and requires that all men who believe in God shall be protected, except the infidel?"

"One of my ancestors—Selim I., the grandson of the conqueror of Constantinople—once thought that his empire would be stronger if all his subjects professed the same religion. Some disturbances caused him to change his mind, and he ordered that the Greek and Armenian Christians should be free to follow their own faith as they pleased. He said that if all Christians who refused to be converted to Islam, the Sheikh is used a fetter, in which he answered that it would not be lawful, and that Christians who were peaceful would be protected. So Selim respected the fetter. His warships and soldiers have no right to protection, and Mussulmans are prohibited from eating meat cooked by such people."

The Sultan then cited many evidences of the favor and partiality extended to, and the confidence reposed in, the Armenians by himself and by former sultans, to show that their religion was not the cause of their recent misfortunes.

The Sultan more than once repeated his declaration that no Christian had ever been persecuted by his government, except for their religious faith, and that their churches and industries, which have stood from the earliest ages of Christianity, had been respected, preserved, and worshiped in; that they had always selected their own patriarchs and bishops, and were always protected in the full enjoyment of their religious freedom."

Referring to the massacres, he said: "The truth, unfortunately, is never published in Christian newspapers about conflicts between my Muslim and Christian subjects. Though my Muslim subjects are ever punished on account of their religion, if they worship God, yet when people blind themselves through their religion, and then use it to destroy the Ottoman empire, a different question is presented. While Christian Europe was excited against the Ottoman empire about successes committed by its soldiers during the Greek revolution of 1821, it was not excited against the Ottoman empire about successes committed by its soldiers during the Greek revolution of 1821."

Three times the humanity of an offered to Tenison, and many times he refused it. When, therefore, one day in 1883, Mr. Gladstone said to the laureate's son that for the sake of literature he wished to offer his father the higher distinction of a barony, there was grave doubt about its acceptance. The only difficulty which the laureate minister thought immovable was his possible insistence by Tenison on his right to wear his wide-awake in the House of Lords. Tenison was so well beyond the mere literary of an offer of the peerage that he took the friendly suggestion of Mr. Gladstone with great calmness, and at first was not to be moved from his determination to remain plain Mr. Tenison to the end of his days. He was finally persuaded, however, that as the foremost representative of literature in England, he ought not to put aside a distinction which would mark the nation's recognition of the place and function of literature in the life of a great people. "I cannot but be touched," he wrote to Mr. Gladstone, "by the friendliness of your desire that this mark of distinction should be conferred on myself, and I rejoice that you who have shown such true devotion to literature, by pursuing it in the midst of what seems to me to be an overbearing and all-absorbing business, should be the first to publicly to proclaim the position which literature ought to hold in the world's work."

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

F. DROOP'S 40th Anniversary. Musical Instruments FREE!

Until closing time tonight we shall continue to give away Mandolins, Guitars, Music Boxes and Banjos with each every Piano sold—granted in accordance with the terms of our purchase—whether square or upright, new or second-hand.

We are also quoting special prices on all Pianos sold this week. A number have been used Uprights at a third to a half less than their original prices.

E. DROOP AND SONS. 925 Pa. Ave.

LAST DAY OF FREE GIFTS!

Today is your last opportunity to secure one of these Solid Silver gifts we are giving away with every purchase of \$1 or more, in commemoration of our Twentieth Anniversary. Read this list of gifts:

Silver-mounted Rabbit's Foot with every purchase of \$1 and over.

A Sterling Silver Penknife with every purchase of \$2.50 and over.