The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY,)
BY
The Washington Times Company.
STILSON HUTCHINS, President,
HUTCHINS BUILDING.

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Sunday only, one year	1.00

Orders by mail must be accompanied by subscription price.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms, 486; Business Office, 1640.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of THE TIMES *for the week ended Saturday, November 13, 1897, was as follows:*

Sunday, November 7	23,510
Monday, November 8	40,019
Tuesday, November 9	40,703
Wednesday, November 10	42,013
Thursday, November 11	40,211
Friday, November 12	39,492
Saturday, November 13	40,038
Total	265,986
Daily average (Sunday, 27,510, excepted)	40,412

Communications intended for publication in The Times should be clearly and plainly written and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897

Notes of the Day.

The American people will look with considerable amusement upon the current announcement that Sir Julian Pauncefote is negotiating with this Government the terms of a new general arbitration treaty, the "skeleton" of which was prepared by the State Department before he went to Europe last June. At the time Sir Julian sailed, this journal made the direct statement that he carried with him the draft of a treaty. It was strenuously denied by officers under the Administration who now cheerfully declare that it was a fact, just the same. Although the full text of the new British and Republican dodge is not available, enough is known about it to make it a matter for the most serious and critical consideration on the part of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is a composite work. The master hand of Olney has been retained to make its words seems innocuous while covering meanings that future European tribunals will interpret, and the canniest word jugglers in the British foreign office have spent months in constructing language which shall mean nothing to the Senate, but which will mean volumes when passed upon by the King of Sweden or some other old world "umpire." It seems altogether strange that this ghost which we laid last spring, cannot keep quiet in its grave. We shall have to get out our bell, book and candle and go for it within a few weeks. In the meantime, Mr. McKinley is entitled to all the satisfaction of his sentiments on the subject.

A splendid chance for emulation confronts Boss Hanna! His "good cousin," the Boss of New York has set the pace, and, while we are not dying of love for him, it must in all decency be said that it is a good pace. In short, Richard Croker, or, perhaps he would prefer to be called, Tammany Hall, has appropriated $20,000 of the unexpended campaign fund to the poor of New York, and another $20,000 to the aid of Cuba. Both of these bequests are honorable and reflect credit upon the donor. But one of them, the latter, has much the aspect of a slap in the face to the Republican party. After plowing with the Platt heifer, and compelling its "pastors and masters" to fill the Tiger's bag, it is rather humorous that the bag should be dumped in assistance to a cause which the same influences and interests have been expending time, labor and money to crush. In fact the whole business is rather funny; but the $20,000 will save some poor Cubans from death, and that sanctifies the gift and the giver. There are worse people in the world than Richard Croker, and meaner animals than his tiger.

The German Emperor once more is giving indications of a strange apprehension of trouble within his country. His recent speech to the recruits of the Guards, telling them their duty to stand by him against internal as well as external enemies is regarded with uneasiness in Germany, while perhaps the truth may be that it merely was an after dinner speech and as such is not to be taken too seriously. However that may be the German seizure of an important Chinese harbor is quite another matter. The harbors of Kiaochau and Port Arthur are under pledge to Russia in case that power should need them for military purposes, and the permanent occupation of the former by Germany, which appears to be intended, may be resented by the Czar as an invasion of its treaty rights with China. It is noticeable that the German ambassador to England has been ordered to make representations on the subject to the British foreign office. As things look there is a very pretty row brewing in the Orient, in which our interests will not be necessarily identical with those of Great Britain and Japan. The time may come when it will behoove us to remember the many acts of friendship for which we are under obligations to Russia.

There is a great deal of iconoclasm and unsentimental destructiveness in this country, and it is refreshing to meet now and then with a bit of fresh unspoiled feeling that is not ashamed of itself. Of such a nature is the expression of opinion by the Charleston News and Courier on the subject of native hard woods. The South, among her varied resources and natural products, has a great variety of trees, and three of these trees are said to be of great virtue. Black gum is good for making hubs of wagon wheels, because the wood is very hard to split. It was formerly almost the only material used for this purpose. Sassafras is good for the making of bows, but the archery fad is a thing of the past. And the wood of the persimmon tree is good for wood engraving. Just here the editor of the News and Courier puts in a plea for the persimmon tree. The persimmon, he says, is a link with the past, associated with the dearest memories of childhood. Moreover, it furnishes the chief sustenance of the 'possum, and this rat-tailed wild porker is also a link with the past. Therefore, the editor says, do not let us reduce the remnant of the past by destroying the 'possum, which, with the rabbit, is almost the only game left in South Carolina. This editor holds out for sentiment, and is not ashamed of it either. It would be a good thing if there were a few more such people in America. Of course, if the wood of the persimmon tree should prove really valuable, droves of hogs and carloads of tinned pork could be imported into the State to take the place of the 'possum, and the woods and uplands would be strewn after a picnic, with tin cans instead of 'possum bones, and all the modern improvements would follow in the shining wake of the tin can. There are some people who would like to abolish cows if they could, and raise babies on condensed milk, and who regard all creation as simply a candidate sooner or later for a tin coffin. But it is a joyful thing that this gospel is not yet preached in South Carolina. There is one State in the Union in which a man may still plead for the preservation of a time-honored tree, and a storied and legended animal on account of their association with the past, without being howled down as a sentimentalist.

The United States circuit court of appeals, sitting at St. Louis, has just decided the illegality of boycotts against persons of productions. Members of the Coopers' Union in Kansas City demanded that the Oxley Stave Company should remove from its plant a new barrel-hooping machine. It refused to do so, and a boycott against the Oxley output was declared by labor organizations to the extreme detriment of the corporation. The court has made permanent an injunction against the boycotters, the majority of the judges holding that the action of the coopers was a conspiracy to prevent the company from managing its own business. "If such a thing were lawful then a combination might be organized for the purpose of preventing the use of type setting machines, presses, harvesters, threshers and thousands of other useful inventions."

Judge Caldwell dissented, claiming that there was a continual effort on the part of corporations to increase dividends at the expense of wages. He said:

What the stockholders want is more dividends, and the best manager is the man who will make them the largest. The struggle is constant between the laborers, whose labor produces the dividends, and those who enjoy them. The manager is tempted to reduce wages to increase dividends, and the laborers resist the reduction and demand living wages. Sometimes the struggle reaches the point of open rupture. When it does, the only weapon of defense the laborer can appeal to is the strike or the boycott, or both. These weapons they have an undoubted right to use, so long as they use them in a peaceable and orderly manner. This is the only lawful limitation upon their use. That limitation is fundamental and must be observed. It was observed in the case at bar to its fullest extent. If these weapons are withheld from them, then, indeed, are they left naked to their enemies.

That was a great address on Cuba which Hannis Taylor delivered at Cornell University last night! It was marked by the decorous spirit in which the ex-minister referred to the President. To a great many people the text of the speech will be surprising; because there has been a sort of understanding that Mr. McKinley would take strong Spanish ground in his message to the Congress. But Mr. Taylor believes that he will relegate the whole matter to the legislative branch of the Government. This also is understood to be the view of Senator Morgan who, through a wilderness of discouraging appearances always has maintained the personal integrity and patriotism of Mr. McKinley. They both are veterans of the civil war, and it is hard for an old soldier to think ill of a comrade who once did his level best to put him under the sod. To paraphrase old Tony Weller, "rum creeters is old soldiers." However, let us hope that Senator Morgan and Mr. Taylor are right and that the whole matter in fact is to be submitted to Congressional action. If that reference should be honest and not accompanied with any tip to Thomas Brackett Reed to play one of his unconstitutional tricks upon the topic, everybody knows what the result will be. "A state of war" having been acknowledged by Spain, in using 200,000 troops to fight the young republic, and in many other ways, "a state of war" in Cuba should be, and we think will be acknowledged by the Congress.

It may be said that Mr. McKinley's confidence in his ability altogether to smother the subject of Cuba in the Congress is not shared by all the Senators and Members who have reached Washington. For instance, Senator Chandler is quoted as saying that some sort of Congressional action is certain. It may take the form of a belligerency resolution—the Morgan resolution still is pending in the House—or the friends of liberty in the two bodies may insist upon going further. The probabilities then are that Mr. McKinley's desire to be left free-handed in his Spanish alliance will not be gratified.

Certainly.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

If Germany has any complaint to make of Haiti, let her address it to Washington, which is the great clearing-house for all uncivilized squabbles on this continent and adjacent islands.

The Reason.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"Were you beaten for that office by the use of money, Birdley?"

"No, sir. The whole trouble was that we didn't use enough money."

The Usual Result.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"Once a friend of mine and I agreed that it would be helpful for each of us to tell the other his faults."

"How did it work?"

"We haven't spoken for nine years."

A Wistful Wish.

(From the Atchison Globe.)

We wish someone had a bone to pick with us that had meat on it.

POLLUTION OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. Arthur P. Davis' Paper Before the Geographic Society.

The pollution of the Potomac River was discussed last night at Columbian University before the National Geographic Society by Prof. Arthur Davis, of the Geological Survey, and Dr. E. K. Sprague, of the Marine Hospital Service. There was a large attendance of members and guests of the society. At a meeting held before the stated address, Col. H. F. Blount in the chair, some amendments to the by-laws were adopted, one of the important things being that a member who had paid $50 in dues could become a life member for an additional $25.

Prof. Davis' paper was read by Mr. F. H. Newell. It states simply the sources of contamination of the river above Washington. The worst conditions exist in the vicinity of Cumberland, where the waters are particularly foul from the sewage of that city, mingled with the water from mines and waste from manufacturing establishments. A short distance below Cumberland is a dam backing up the water for several miles, and forming a pool in which all of the filth of this relatively thickly populated region collects.

In Shenandoah Valley the streams are relatively pure. The towns, however, discharge a considerable quantity of sewage into the stream.

The water supply for Washington is obtained by an aqueduct heading above Great Falls, and in times of extreme low water, takes in from 6 to 9 per cent of the entire flow of the river. At other stages, the percentage becomes far less. The sewage from the vicinity of Cumberland and other towns will require from two to four days, or even more, to reach the Washington aqueduct, and by that time it is very dilute, and probably most of the organic matter has disappeared. In the case of pathogenic germs, however, there is reasonable cause for doubt as to whether this short exposure to light and air will modify or destroy them. If such organisms are habitually dumped into the water from various settlements along the banks of the stream, it would seem highly probable that they must in part enter the Washington aqueduct within such a short time that the virulence is not impaired. The failure to find such organisms cannot be regarded as conclusive evidence of their non-existence, as the water samples vary so greatly from hour to hour, or when taken from different localities.

Dr. Sprague gave a history of the bacteriological work of the Marine Hospital Service during the past six years. Since July 1 of this year semi-weekly examinations of the Potomac water have been made. The number of organisms in the water vary from 150 to a teaspoonful to 20,000 to a teaspoonful, with an average of something over 1,000 to a teaspoonful. Since August 1 they found intestinal bacteria in every sample, with possibly one exception. In addition to the samples taken from the tap, fifty-five samples collected at various points up the river by representatives of the Geological Survey have been examined.

The dangers to be apprehended from polluted water are typhoid fever, intestinal diseases and, possibly, tuberculosis. In 1883 the death-rate from typhoid fever in the District was 3.6 per cent per 10,000, and in 1896 was 8.3 per cent. In 1890 and 1891 the rate was 8.9 and 8.5 per cent per 10,000, respectively. The relation between the epidemic at Cumberland and this increase was something more than a coincidence. It was the logical result from drinking water contaminated with typhoid.

As to remedies, he said that filtration through properly-constructed filter beds at the pumping station is the only practical means of purifying a public water supply. Experience proves that filtration removes from 90 to 98 per cent of the bacteria, and the death-rate from water-borne diseases is correspondingly reduced.

Both lectures were admirably illustrated.

BABY SETS THE BED ON FIRE.

During the Absence of its Parents it Used Matches as Playthings.

The infant child of William S. Simms, of No. 1221 C street southeast, was left for a few moments alone in the house last night, and to amuse itself during the absence of its parents found some matches and began playing with them. It was great sport, and finally one of them became ignited and the babe threw it on the bed.

Almost instantly there was a blaze, which so frightened the little one that it began to cry, and the attention of the neighbors was attracted, and some one ran into the house in time to save the child from being burned to death and the house from destruction. There was but little damage and the child was uninjured.

JUST FOR FUN.

Jones—Why, Bridget, this is a very small egg.

Bridget—Sure, sir, it was just laid this morning.—Detroit Free Press.

First Nurse—I'm afraid I can't come with you tomorrow.

Second Nurse—Why not?

"Well, I don't like to leave the baby with its mother."—Brooklyn Life.

"What's this item of $39 for?" asked the treasurer of the Fly Chasers' Union.

"Car fare for the walking delegate," replied the President.—Philadelphia North American.

Mr. N. Peck—I notice that a good many of the papers are dropping the "me" from "programme," making it "program."

Mrs. N. Peck—Well, you don't drop me from the program in this house. Not much.—Indianapolis Journal.

He had presented a lace collar to the lady of his heart, and said in a jocular way:

"Mind, you don't crush it, darling."

"No," said she, demurely. "I will always take it off when you are here."

He took the hint.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Bullett—Lanidey made $50,000 by a single transaction in oil yesterday.

Bearett—Is it possible? How did he manage it?

Bullett—A rich aunt of his tried to start a fire with a can of it.—Chicago News.

"If there is anything in the world I hate," said the proud plutocrat, "it is being patronized."

"There's nothing I like better," said his acquaintance, who keeps the corner grocery.—Detroit Free Press.

Farmer Foolson—My son John seed a secret advertised, "How tew become President," and he sent a dollar tew git it.

Friend—Wa al?

Farmer Foolson—Wa-al, it jest said, "Git ther nomernashun on ther winnin' ticket."—Judge.

Mrs. Dearborn—Can you remember when you were married?

Mrs. Wabash—Well, I can hardly remember when I wasn't.—Yonkers Statesman.

Wrenn—Nothing daunts Bryan, He made three speeches in the rain the other day.

Guy—Um! A regular waterspout, eh?—Philadelphia North American.

"Your guest didn't stay long."

"No; she begged me to treat her like one of the family, but when I did so she got mad and left."—Chicago Record.

"No man," said the dear girl, "ever amounted to anything, except through the influence of some woman."

"That's what," rudely remarked the mean man. "I know one fellow who had never been anything great in his life. He has fallen in love, and now he is the greatest idiot of my whole acquaintance."—Cincinnati.

MARYLAND'S GOLD MINES.

Gratifying Yield From Those in Montgomery County.

Rockville, Md., Nov. 20.—The belt of Montgomery mines which are in operation in the lower section of this county, between Watts and Cabin John's branches, with the Great Falls as a backbone for the belt, are being operated with great success. The mines in operation are: The Rust, Eagle, Maryland, Brady and Ford. The Maryland mine, which has been in operation for about four months, is down 190 feet, and drifted 300 feet one way and 230 the other; there is about 2,000 tons of ore on the dumps, 190 tons of which have been tested, and will run at $19 per ton.

Many miners who have had much experience in the business, some having been at it over thirty years, say that the chunks of quoits which have been taken from the Maryland mines which would carry from three to five hundred dollars of free gold, is something marvelous, and which, had they not seen them, would have been beyond their comprehension. Rocks have been taken out of these mines weighing from forty to ninety pounds, heavily impregnated with gold, running from the size of a grain of shot to the size of a finger. The Maryland vein is from four to six feet of ore. In these mines there are steadily at work from sixteen to twenty men.

The other mines are carrying first-class ore, and will run from $6 to $12 of free gold. These mines are worked steadily by ten or twelve men. The Veirs Mine, which has been steadily and thoroughly prospected with shafts from fifteen to twenty feet deep for over a half a mile, has shown a vein of ore which is well defined the entire length and which will run about $9 per ton.

The football team of this place which will play the Frederic team at that place on Thanksgiving Day will line up as follows: Henge, c.; Poss, r. g.; Eagle, l. g.; Shaw, r. t.; Dougherty, l. t.; Green, r. e.; Beard, l. e.; Nicholson, q. b.; Mackey, r. h.; Norcum, l. h., and Kirby, f. b. Kingdon and Scherler, subs.

It is stated here on irreproachable authority that the Montgomery delegation in the next house of delegates will endeavor to do their utmost to have the legislature pass a bill creating the office of treasurer for this county. The proposition is very favorably received by the people throughout the county, principally because, if enacted into law, it will save the county the $5,000 now paid annually to the tax collectors.

COMMERCIAL MEN ORGANIZE.

Local Branch of the Travelers' Protective Association Formed.

A local branch of the Travelers' Protective Association was organized last night at the Metropolitan Hotel. There were many local commercial men present in parlor No. 19 when the gathering was called to order by National President Joseph Wallerstein of Richmond, Va. He announced the purpose of the meeting and stated briefly the objects of the association, which is designed to aid commercial men in securing better railroad and hotel accommodations, as well as looking after the welfare in general of all its members. A person desiring membership is required to be either a commercial traveler or merchant.

Among the prominent business men of the city who were present and united themselves with the association were James W. Somerville, Isaac Gans, Lewis P. Ridenour, N. H. Shea, C. B. Fonda, R. P. Andrews, Joseph P. Smith, L. Cohen, T. S. Cole, J. N. O'Meara, B. M. Elliott, J. A. Lewis, W. L. Wright, F. Sale, H. B. Moore, T. L. Hood, C. D. Beach, and Mr. Bowman. The organization has a membership of 12,500 in the United States.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Somerville; vice president, Isaac Gans; secretary and treasurer, Charles B. Fonda; directors, R. P. Andrews, J. G. Smith, C. D. Beach, F. L. Cole, N. H. Shea; chairman press committee, I. Gans; chairman railroad committee, R. P. Andrews; chairman legislative committee, J. G. Smith; chairman hotel committee, W. L. Wright; chairman employment committee, F. L. Cole.

BROTHERHOOD ORGANIZED.

Men of Trinity M. E. Church Desire Closer Social Relations.

The men of Trinity M. E. Church completed Thursday night an organization known as the Trinity M. E. Church Brotherhood, by electing the following officers: President, Millard T. Dixon; vice president, Dr. J. Walter Hodges; recording secretary, Charles Trazzare; financial secretary, James S. Briggs; treasurer, Lewis K. Weber; executive committee, T. B. Stahl, J. E. Bright, W. H. Covington, with the president, vice president and recording secretary; finance committee, J. S. Briggs, L. K. Weber, Isaac Lyon, William C. Peake, and Richard Emmons; social committee, J. Albert Shade, Arthur Murray, Elmon Carr, James K. McCathran and C. Edgar Webb.

This organization is the outgrowth of a need for some means of closer social relations between the rapidly increasing number of men who have been attending the church since Dr. Huntley's pastorate began, and membership in it is open to all male attendants and friends of the church, whether members or not.

On Sunday evening, December 5, Dr. Huntley will preach a sermon to men, the meeting will be under the auspices of the Brotherhood, and there will be special music by a male quartet.

Musical and Literary Entertainment.

A musical and literary entertainment was given last night at the Confederate Veterans' Hall for the benefit of the young men of Epiphany Church. Prof. Leo Wheat rendered musical selections and was followed by Mr. W. H. Morsell with his comic songs. Master Milo Denlinger recited Ingersoll's address on Napoleon, and Miss Pearl Evans rendered a vocal solo, accompanied on the piano by Miss Ada Gunion. Musical selections were given by Miss Blanche Muir and instrumental music furnished by the Madrid Quartet and Mr. H. Clough-Leighter. The program closed with a one-act comedy, entitled "Where's My Hat," after which the entertainment closed with a dance.

Fairy-Tale Time.

Once upon a time—my mamma telled in stories—
The' was a wful gi-unts; the' was fairies, too!
The' was Cinda-riler; and Jack the Gi-unt Killer;
Babes in Woods; Hop-My-Thumb—lots of ones she knew.

Once upon a time was a man named Bluebeard;
Killed his wives and all, and hung 'em up to dry!
And the Beast liked Beauty, 'cause she did her duty.
Then the' was the Beanstalk—growing up so high!

Once upon a time she told me Rum-pel-til-ken
Spun the gold from straw. And Thumbling that was found.
And Snow-drop in the glen, too, with the seven wee men, too.
And the ween-ty Brownies living in the ground.

Once upon a time I wish I was a princess,
Wish I was en-chant-ed in some fairy clime.
Mamma's glad her girlie wasn't born so early.
But the nestest stories were once upon a time!

—Chicago Post.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAFAYETTE. TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE TODAY. Matinee Prices: Orchestra, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Family Circle, 25c. THE GEO. W. LEDERER CO.'S
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
NEXT WEEK—Matinee Thanksgiving Day and Saturday.
De WOLF HOPPER
AGAIN PRESENTING
EL CAPITAN,
SOUSA'S BRILLIANT OPERA.
Original cast and chorus. New scenery and costumes. Seats Now Selling.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
KERNAN & RIFE, Managers.
WEEK COMMENCING NOV. 15.
Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2 p. m.
Philadelphia and Boston's Latest Success,
The Secret Enemy,
A new melo-dramatic production direct from its recent triumphs with
Elmer Grandin, Eva Mountford
And an Excellent Company.
All the original costumes, scenery, and effects.
FIRST TIME IN WASHINGTON AT POPULAR PRICES.
Next Attraction—The New York Journal's Original Production, "McFADDEN'S ROW OF FLATS."

TWO TIMES TODAY SAME POPULAR PRICES.
Last chances to see the uproarious comedy that has filled the ACADEMY for the entire week,
McSorley's Twins.
Next week will be presented by special arrangement with Mr. Hoyt, and at the regular Academy popular scale of prices, his satire on woman in politics,
"A Contented Woman."

NATIONAL THEATER.
MAT. TODAY—25, 50 and 75c.
Wilson Barrett's Remarkable Play, THE SIGN OF THE CROSS,
Presented by Wm. Greet's London Company, including Charles Dalton.
Next Week—Matinee Thanksgiving Day and Saturday and Special Popular Priced Matinee Wednesday—THE
Sporting Duchess
With Its All Star Cast.
J. H. Stoddart. Ffolliott Paget.
Cora Tanner. Edmund Collier.
Louis Massen. Eleanore Morretti.
And Over 100 Others.
THE GREAT DERBY RACE.

COLUMBIA. F. B. & O. S. Metzerott, Mgrs. Nixon & Zimmerman, Directors.
EDWARD HARRIGAN,
In THE GRIP.
NEXT WEEK CHARLES COGHLAN,
Supported by the Strongest Dramatic Company Ever Organized,
Presenting His Comedy-Drama,
THE ROYAL BOX.
Seats now selling.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER.
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees: Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.
SCRIBNER'S
COLUMBIAN BURLESQUERS.
A 1900 Organization, just two years ahead of the times.
NEXT WEEK—Irwin Bros. Burlesquers and the BARRISON SISTERS

Bijou Theater. MAT. EVERY DAY. Every Night at 8.
High-class Family Vaudeville.
THE KOBYNS—PAULINE MARKHAM.
TEN OTHER BIG ACTS.
Prices, 10, 20, 30 cts.; Mat., 10, 20 cts.

CARROLL INSTITUTE HALL—Tuesday eve., Nov. 23, concert by the Rossini Circle; piano, Miss K. L. Grady; soprano, A. C. D. Murray; violin, Mr. H. M. Harkins; 'cello, Mr. W. J. Oates; mgr., Mr. G. B. Goss; tickets, 25c, for sale at hall. 11-em

STEAMBOATS.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.
Every day in the year for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Newport News and all points South by the superb, powerful steel palace steamers, "Newport News," "Norfolk" and "Washington," on the following schedule:
Southbound.
Leave Washington.....7:00 p. m.
Leave Alexandria.....7:20 p. m.
Arrive Fort Monroe.....6:30 a. m.
Arrive Norfolk.....7:20 a. m.
Arrive Portsmouth.....8:00 a. m.
Northbound.
Leave Portsmouth.....5:50 p. m.
Leave Norfolk.....6:10 p. m.
Leave Fort Monroe.....7:20 p. m.
Arrive Alexandria.....6:00 a. m.
Arrive Washington.....6:20 a. m.
Visitors to Chamberlin's new hotel, "The Hygeia" and Virginia Beach will find this the most attractive route, insuring a comfortable night's rest.
Large and luxurious rooms heated by steam and fitted throughout with electric lights. Dining-room service is a la carte, and is supplied from the best that the markets of Washington and Norfolk afford.
Tickets on sale at U. S. Express office, 817 Pennsylvania avenue; 513, 619, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue; B. & O. ticket office, corner 15th street and New York avenue, and on board steamers, where time table, map, etc., can also be had.
Any other information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned at the company's wharf, foot of 7th st., Washington, D. C.
Telephone No. 750.
JNO. CALLAHAN, General Manager.
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LEGAL NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ZEPHANIAH JONES, LATE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. No. 8021, Docket 24. Issued November 6, 1897.
Application has been made to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding orphans court, for letters of administration on said estate, by Rebecca Ardella Jones et al., praying for the appointment of Robert V. Belt as such administrator, this is to give notice to all concerned to appear in said court on FRIDAY, THE 3D DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to show cause why such application should not be granted.
Attest: J. NOTA McGILL,
no6-13-20 Register of Wills, D. C.

GREAT RAINS IN THE WEST.

Much Damage Done to Property in Washington State.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 20.—Several days' heavy rain have caused the Washington rivers to overflow their banks, carrying away bridges and fences, covering the railroad tracks, and causing much damage to property. During the three days ending last night, over five inches of rain had fallen over the Puget Sound country.

Stanwood, Snohomish county, is under water, and every business house in Sultan has one to three feet of water over the floors. At Wenatchee, the storm was the worst ever seen there, causing the Wenatchee River to rise several feet in six hours. Bridges across the White River have been washed out on the Northern Pacific, thirty miles east of Tacoma, causing a suspension of traffic.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers, 612 E St. N. W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO TWO-STORY SIX-ROOM AND CELLAR BUFF-BRICK DWELLINGS, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, BEING NOS. 3502 AND 3504 MADISON STREET NORTHWEST.

Under and by virtue of two certain deeds of trust, dated July 15, 1896, and recorded July 25, 1896, Liber 2152 at Folios 1 and 6, et seq., respectively, of the land records of the District of Columbia, default having occurred in the performance of the conditions of the bonds or writings obligatory, referred to in the said deeds of trust, and for the full and punctual performance of which, said deeds of trust were given, and at the written request of the secretary of the body corporate, the obligee, holder, and owner of said bonds, or writings obligatory, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale at public auction in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, A. D. 1897, at 4 o'clock p. m., all those two pieces or parcels of land situated in square east of square twelve hundred and ninety-six (1296), in that part of the City of Washington formerly called Georgetown, the said lots being numbered 280, in Beatty and Hawkin's addition to said Georgetown, and the same being in a square formerly numbered 126 in said Georgetown, and described respectively by metes and bounds, as follows: First, beginning on the south line of Madison (formerly West) street at a point 77.77 feet westerly from the intersection of said line of Madison street, and the west line of Thirty-fifth (formerly Fayette) street; the same being the northwest corner of a ten-foot alley, lying on the east side of the land hereby conveyed and running thence westerly with said south line of Madison street 17.41 feet to the center of the party wall between houses numbered 3502 and 3504 Madison street; thence southerly with the center line of said party wall and the projection thereof 91.06 feet; thence easterly 17.50 feet until it intersects the west line of the aforementioned ten-foot alley at a point 93.15 feet southerly from south line of Madison street, and thence northerly along the west line of said alley 93.15 feet to the place of beginning; together with a right of way over said ten-foot alley.

Second, beginning on the south line of Madison (formerly West) street at a point 95.26 feet westerly from the intersection of the said line of Madison street, and the west line of Thirty-fifth (formerly Fayette) street; the same being the center of the party wall between houses numbered 3502 and 3504 Madison street, and running thence westerly along the south line of Madison street 17.82 feet to the center of the west wall of house numbered 3504 Madison street; thence southerly along the center line of said west wall and the projection thereof 88.75 feet; thence southeasterly 20.08 feet until it intersects the projection of the center line of the above mentioned party wall at a point 91.06 feet southerly from the line of Madison street, and thence northerly along the center line of said party wall, and its projection 91.06 feet to the place of beginning; together with a right of way over the rear 3 feet of premises numbered 3502 Madison street northwest, the same adjoining the property hereby conveyed on the east, in order to give an outlet to the 10-foot alley on the east side of premises numbered 3502 Madison street; and the right of way over said 10-foot alley. The above lots being each improved by a new two-story and cellar brick dwelling, six rooms and bath, with all modern improvements, and being houses numbered 3502 and 3504 Madison street northwest. Said houses to be first offered separately, and if not so sold, will then be offered in block.

Terms of sale: All cash. A deposit of $150 will be required at the time of sale on each house and lot if sold separately, and $200 if sold in block. Terms of sale to be complied with within 10 days from the date of sale, otherwise the property will be resold at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser or purchasers. Conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost.

STEPHEN VAN WYCK, Trustee, Washington Loan and Trust Building.
FRED'K L. SIDDONS, Trustee, Washington Loan and Trust Building.
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CARD.
TAKE NOTICE
J. E. PRECHIE & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Branch of Philadelphia.
With 15 years' experience, will open their place of business, situated 316-318 8th st. nw., on Friday, November 26, at 10 a. m., where a general AUCTION AND STORAGE BUSINESS will be conducted. P. S.—Personal attention will be given to sales at private residences, stores, factories, assignees, executors, real estate, receivers, stocks, bonds, etc., particularly. See weekly papers.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.

BY virtue of a deed of trust recorded in liber 2105, folio 301 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby (default having occurred in the terms and provisions thereof), the undersigned trustees will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1897, at 4 p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of original lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one (21), in square six hundred and ninety-three (693), except the part on the east and north condemned for alley.

Terms: Sold subject to a prior deed of trust of $3,000, balance over and above said trust, cash. Deposit of $200 required at sale. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

BURR R. TRACY,
JOHN A. BUTLER,
no18,20,24,29. Trustees.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending November 20 they close promptly at this office as follows:

Transatlantic Mails.

"PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—The German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

The American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Wednesdays, the German steamers on Thursdays, and the Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, &c.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sunday, at 12:05 p. m., and on Sundays only at 11:35 a. m. (d)

Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence via steamer, close here daily at 3:20 p. m. (a)

Mails for Cuba (except those for Santiago de Cuba, which will be forwarded via New York up to and including the 10:55 p. m., close Wednesday), by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence via steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays to Havana, close here daily at 3 p. m. (e)

Mails for Mexico, overland (except those for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan which, after the Wednesday overland close, will be forwarded via New York up to and including the 10:55 p. m. close Friday), close here daily at 7:10 a. m. (d)

Transpacific Mails.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Warrimoo, from Vancouver, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., November 15. (d)

Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, per s. s. City of Rio Janeiro, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., November 21. (d)

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Columbia, from Tacoma, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., November 21. (d)

Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., November 24. (d)

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., November 24. (d)

Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per s. s. Empress of China, from Vancouver, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., November 29. (d)

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Mariposa, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:30 p. m., December 3.

(a) Registered mail closes at 10 a. m. same day.
(b) Registered mail closes at 1 p. m. same day.
(c) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. same day.
(d) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.
(e) Registered mail closes at 1 p. m. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

JAMES P. WILLETT, Postmaster.

Do you know that you can have The Morning, Evening and Sunday Times—the only COMPLETE newspaper published in Washington—served to you by carrier for fifty cents a month?

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania RAILROAD.

STATION CORNER OF SIXTH AND B STREETS.

7.50 A. M. week days—PITTSBURG EXPRESS—Parlor and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to Pittsburg.
10.50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.
10.50 A. M. FAST LINE—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg, Buffet Parlor Car, Harrisburg to Pittsburg.
3.40 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS Express—Sleeping Car Washington to St. Louis, and Sleeping and Dining Cars Harrisburg to St. Louis, Nashville (via Cincinnati) and Chicago.
7.10 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Harrisburg to Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago.
7.10 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS—Pullman Sleeping Cars Washington to Pittsburg and Harrisburg to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
10.40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.
7.50 a. m. for Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falls, daily, except Sunday.
10.50 a. m. for Elmira and Renovo daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3.40 p. m.
7.10 p. m. for Williamsport, Rochester, Erie, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily, except Saturday, with Sleeping Car, Washington to Buffalo.
10.40 p. m. for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily. Pullman Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester Saturdays only.

For Philadelphia, New York and the East.

4.00 p. m., "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED," daily, all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore. Regular at 7:00 (Dining Car), 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 (Dining Car), and 11:00 (Dining Car from Wilmington) a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 4:20, 6:50, 10:00 and 11:35 p. m. On Sunday, 7:00 (Dining Car), 8:00, 9:00, 11:00 (Dining Car from Wilmington) a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 4:20, 6:50, 10:00 and 11:35 p. m. For Philadelphia only, Fast Express, 7:50 a. m., week-days. Express, 12:15 p. m.