CAPTAIN MUGFORD'S DARING OVERLOOKED

Gallant Skipper Who Fought Against Great Odds.

No Torpedo Boat Named for the Intrepid American.

A Merchant Seaman Whose Valiant and Successful Exploits Read Like Romances.

It is the policy of the Navy Department in giving names to torpedo boats and destroyers to christen them for naval officers who have performed distinguished service. The name of the craft of the type indicated, which are either in commission or building follow: Cushing, Ericsson, Foote, Rodgers, Winslow, Porter, Dupont, Rowan, Dahlgren, T. A. M. Craven, Farragut, Davis, Fox, Morris, Talbot, Gwin, Mackenzie, McKee, Stringham, Goldsborough, Bailey, Manly, Somers, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, DeLong, Nicholson, O'Brien, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, McDonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple, and Worden.

The Navy Department thus far has overlooked the service rendered by Captain Mugford. Mugford was the kind of man, after whom, it is said, the Navy Department delights to name the torpedo boats. He was a Revolutionary sailor of great daring and devotion to the cause of the colonies. It is related that early in May, 1776, and soon after the fight between the American brig Lexington and the English frigate Edward there was in Massachusetts Bay an action, in which the Americans showed the most determined bravery, and took a large quantity of munitions of war then sadly needed by the Continental army.

A merchant seaman named Mugford succeeded after great insistence in securing command of the armed vessel Franklin, a very small cruiser, with only four guns. The naval authorities had looked with great disfavor on Mugford's application for a command, and after the commission had been granted certain damaging rumors concerning the newly appointed captain reached the ears of the marine committee at Philadelphia, and a messenger was started on the road to Boston to cancel Mugford's commission. But Mugford had fitted out the Franklin and had sailed. He had been at sea but a few days when the English ship Hope, of four hundred tons and six guns, hove in sight. The lookout on the Franklin reported that the English fleet, under Commodore Banks, lay but a few miles away and in plain sight from the tops. Captain Mugford did not care. Mustering his men he showed them the Englishman, told them that she carried heavier metal than the Franklin, and that the English fleet lay near at hand and would probably join in the engagement. After pointing out all the odds against them, Mugford said: "Now, my lads, it's a desperate case, but we can take and win lots of glory and prize money. Will you stand by me?" The crew wasted no time in debate, but with a cheer went to quarters. Crews for the four guns were mustered, but it is said that most of the jackies were assembled on the forecastle ready for boarding the enemy. They were permitted to take a raking position under the stern of the Hope, and soon boarded her.

As Mugford, at the head of the boarders, climbed over the taffrail of the Englishman he heard the captain of the Hope order the men to cut the topsail hallyards and ties with the intention of so crippling the ship that the British squadron might overhaul and retake her. "Avast there," cried Mugford, clapping a pistol to the head of the English captain. "If a knife is touched to those ropes not a man of this crew shall live." This threat caused the Englishmen to relinquish the design, and Mugford, crowding all sail on his prize, soon was bowling along with the whole British squadron in hot chase. While running for Boston Harbor through the channel known as Point Shirley gut, the prize grounded but came off and was taken to her anchorage. In her hold were fifteen hundred barrels of gunpowder, a thousand carbines, a large number of traveling carriages for field ordnance, and a complete assortment of artillery and pioneer tools. There was then no longer any talk about revoking Mugford's commission.

Mugford remained in port only long enough to discharge his prize and put to sea again knowing that Banks' squadron was blockading Boston Harbor. He hoped to evade the blockaders by taking a circuitous channel, but, unluckily, the Franklin ran aground in full view of the enemy. He had as consort the privateer schooner Lady Washington, whose captain volunteered to stand by and aid in the defence of the Franklin. Mugford made preparations for a determined stand. Swinging his little craft around, he mounted all four of his guns on that side which commanded the channel through which the enemy must come. Boarding nettings were triced up and strengthened with cables and cordage, to make an effective barrier against boarders. The men were served with double rations of grog and set to work sharpening the cutlasses and spears. At 9 o'clock at night Mugford heard the rattle of oars in rowlocks and saw boats coming toward the Franklin.

"Boat, ahoy!" he challenged. "Keep off, or I will fire into you."

"We are friends from Boston coming to your aid."

"We want none of your aid," cried Mugford, with a terrible oath, and then, turning to his crew, he shouted, "Let them have it, boys."

Then came the fight. The roar of cannon, mingled with the rattle of musketry, the cries of the wounded and the shouts of the combatants as the English strove to clamber up the sides of the little Franklin. It is said that not less than two hundred English were engaged in this fight, and they advanced to the fray in thirteen large barges, may of them carrying swivel guns. Several of these barges came in close under the sides of the Franklin and their crews strove manfully to board, but were beaten back. The long pikes with which the Americans were armed were particularly effective in this contest.

Mugford, while urging on his men to a more vigorous resistance, was killed by a musket ball. When he received the wound, he was reaching out over the quarter to catch hold of the mast of one of the barges in an effort to upset her. As he fell to the deck he called to his first lieutenant and said: "I am a dead man. Do not give up the vessel; you will be able to beat them off." It was nearly forty years after this that Lawrence on the deck of the Chesapeake cried, "Don't give up the ship."

The battle lasted half an hour after Mugford's death. The English returned again and again to the attack, but were as often beaten back. Finally, having lost seventy men in the attempt to take the Franklin, the English withdrew.

STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

Panic in a New York Y. M. C. A. Reading Room.

New York, May 29.—Frank Peterson, secretary of the Young men's Christian Association, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, had a narrow escape from death yesterday at the hands of a maniac.

At 2 p. m. a tall slender man quietly entered the association reading-room and took a seat at a corner table. He was a stranger to the frequenters of the place—a shabby figure, down at the heels, and threadbare at the elbows. Those who took a casual glance at him noticed also that his face was pale and his eyes bloodshot.

For half an hour the seedy unknown sat perfectly still with elbows on the table and face buried in his hands.

Then he suddenly straightened up and drew a pair of shears from his coat pocket. An instant later he fished out a big clasp-knife, opened the long blade, grabbed the weapon in his right hand, and glared fiercely around him.

Fifty pairs of startled eyes were lifted, and as he rose slowly fifty young men stampeded for the door.

The noise brought Secretary Peterson to the scene. As he entered the room the man uttered a harsh yell and sprang upon him with knife upraised. Peterson grappled with his crazed assailant and a dozen friends rushed to the rescue.

It was a savage struggle while it lasted, but although the maniac fought desperately he was disarmed and overpowered. The police were called and the stranger was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

"I am John Cummings and homeless," was all he would say there.

CHAMBERMAID FINDS $10,000.

Returns It to the Owner and Gets a Gold Watch.

Chicago, May 29.—Julia Ruddy, a chambermaid at the Great Northern Hotel, was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by S. A. Porter, a guest at the hotel, after she had given him a pocketbook containing currency, checks, and drafts aggregating $10,000, which she had found. Engraved in the back case of the watch is the inscription:

"To Julia Ruddy. A token of honesty. Great Northern Hotel, May 27."

S. A. Porter, the man who lost and regained a small fortune, is a wealthy lumberman of St. Paul. The money was lost in his room and was not missed for ten hours.

Nature

often sinks under the sudden attack of sickness and disease when an opportune and judicious remedy would have held her up had it only been applied in time. Such a potent and stimulating remedy must be applied on the first sign of the enemy's approach. Therefore be always on your guard and keep

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

always by you, and when sickness comes you will be able to fortify your system against the threatened illness, and so withstand and overcome your bodily disorder which might otherwise, if disregarded, have ended in premature death.

THE VACANT FARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Nation Becoming Alarmed Over a New Danger.

General Agitation Begun to Check the Rush to the Cities.

Rider Haggard Prominent in the Movement—A Recent Address Made by the Novelist.

London, May 29.—A general agitation has begun in this country upon the subject of a danger which is by no means peculiar to England. The cry of distress from the impoverished agricultural classes of Great Britain has become so familiar in the public ear that it is scarcely heard, or if heard is regarded as a hopeless complaint impossible to remedy. But the conditions have grown worse so steadily and for so long a time that at length the situation demands the attention of all publicists, however lacking in sympathy they may be as far as the immediate victims are concerned. The number of agricultural laborers in the eastern counties of England, for instance, has decreased fully 12 per cent in the past twenty years. The general population of these counties has also shrunk considerably in that period, although the population of England and Wales as a whole has increased more than 6,000,000 in the same time. It is even true that the population of many rural villages is smaller today than it was in the Middle Ages.

The abnormal make-up of the present population of rural England is strikingly revealed by recent statistics. The number of marriages is more than 33 per cent below normal, while more than 50 per cent of the deaths are of persons more than sixty years of age. The latter fact might be taken to indicate high longevity and a very healthy climate, but the truth is that it is accounted for by the absence of residents between the ages of twenty and sixty.

The latest champion of the agricultural interests of Great Britain is Rider Haggard, the novelist, and he is taking a prominent part in the agitation which is pretty sure to force the subject upon the active attention of one or both political parties in the near future. He discussed the subject the other day before the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture in a manner to impress its importance upon all public-spirited hearers and readers. He scarcely mentioned the evil which more than any other oppresses English agriculturists, namely, the prohibitive railway rates, which make it impossible to develop England into a great market garden for the feeding of town populations. If the cost of transportation was reduced to the average scale within a radius of 100 miles of the principal cities of the Eastern States in America the agricultural problem in England would be well advanced toward solution. The farmer could then abandon the cultivation of cereals, wherein he cannot compete with the soil and methods of American and Russian grain fields, and could devote himself to supplying the overgrown cities with products from his land.

Rider Haggard's Discussion.

But this is a local condition, and Mr. Haggard devoted himself chiefly to the discussion of more general factors of the problem which have some application to the same question in other countries. He mentioned, for instance, the arguments that the spread of education makes labor on the land distasteful to the young, saying that "one would think that, other things being equal, true education, the education which teaches us how great and good a thing it is to be in daily contact with nature and to breathe the pure air undefiled by the reek of cities, might have led to a different conclusion; that the housing of laborers is in many cases insufficient—though here I may remark that the housing of similar classes in large towns is not all that could be desired, and the rent is very much higher; and that the desire for music halls and other forms of entertainment draws the young from dull country places, which is doubtless true.

"Such are some of the reasons, but I maintain that the true first cause of this emigration is purely economic; that the laborer leaves the land because the land cannot pay sufficient wages to keep him on it; and that if it could pay him sufficient he would soon get over his longing for the music halls or his dislike of labor in the fields, or even the insufficiency of house accommodation in his neighborhood. This can be easily proved. If any one of us wants a groom or a keeper, or an under gardener, there is no lack of applicants for the post, because the work is comparatively light and the pay a few shillings a week better.

"It may be taken as a proposition beyond reasonable doubt," Mr. Haggard went on to say, "that the laborer is leaving the land because in the present depressed state of the great agricultural industry in our part of England the cultivator of the land cannot by any possibility manage to pay him a better wage and live himself. Into the vexed question of whether or no the young fellow who thus departs to find employment elsewhere really betters his position at 'the far end' I have no time to enter at length. Still, it must be remembered that 18 shillings or £1 a week always sounds a good deal better than 12 shillings or 14 shillings, and, however the thing may work out at last, the young man who strives to secure the higher wage is actuated by a very proper and laudable ambition. We cannot expect him to stop here and turn himself into a plowman if he thinks he can do better elsewhere. He has his own interests to consult, like every individual among us, and he must not be blamed for consulting them.

"Well, as this emigration is going on, and if some way is not found to check it is likely to go on, it may be worth while to glance at its probable results. As regards the land, they seem to be that within the next twenty years or so a gread deal of the poorer soil—the very heavy and the very light—will go out of cultivation; the grass area will be largely increased, while such lands as remain arable will have to be cultivated by machinery directed by a few highly paid mechanics. This, in its turn, would mean that small fields must be done away with, since steam plows, etc., cannot be used in them to advantage. You can form your own opinion as to whether the prospect is pleasing to agriculturists or advantageous to the villages and small country towns which are in process of desertion.

Effect on Large Towns.

"The next question is: What will be the effect on the large towns toward which this migration flows, and especially on London? I have from time to time been credited with some powers of imagination, but I confess that they fail me when I think of this England of ours, spotted over with huge overgrown cities, surrounded each of them by market gardens and beyond by great stretches of what in Africa we should call veld—that is, unimproved or scarcely improved country, broken here and there by the mansions of rich colonial or city men encircled by their areas of sporting lands. Yet appalling and in some ways almost ludicrous as is the picture, it is one that human eyes may see unless the country folk cease running to the towns and agriculture once more becomes a paying pursuit, or, rather, unless this last happens, since all these questions hinge on the prosperity or non-prosperity of the agricultural interest.

"Behind these which I have touched on remains the largest question of all: What will be the effect on the national health and physique, and therefore on the national character, of the transplanting of the sturdiest class of our inhabitants, the dwellers in the rural districts, from their wholesome country homes to the crowded courts of sweltering cities? I dare say that the immediate effect has been exaggerated by some thinkers and writers, for the stamina of the race will hold out against the influence of surroundings for one generation, or perhaps for two. But, by way of example, look at the pure bred cockney—I mean the little fellow whom you see running in and out of offices in the city, and whose forefathers have for the last two generations dwelt within a two-mile radius of Charing Cross. And then look at an average young laborer coming home from his day's field work, and I think you will admit that the city breeds one stamp of human beings and that the country breeds another. They may be a little sharper in the towns, but after all, it is not mere sharpness that has made Great Britain what she is. It is the thews and sinews of her sons which are the foundation of everything, and the even, healthy minds that dwell in healthy bodies. Take the people away from their natural breeding and growing grounds, thereby sapping their health and strength in cities such as nature never intended to be the permanent homes of men, and the decay of this country becomes only a question of time. In this matter, as in many others, ancient Rome had a lesson to teach us. That is why this question of the depopulation of the country is of national interest."

No Panacea to Offer.

When it came to the difficult question of remedies Mr. Haggard had no ready-made panacea to offer. Some of his negative suggestions, however, were thoroughly sensible. "First, I will say that in my humble opinion what a speaker in this Chamber a month or two ago very aptly called sugar plum cures are no cures at all, though in certain instances they may be palliatives, and, after all, palliatives are not to be despised. I mean that such things as better housing, more technical education, more rural holidays, such as flower shows and plowing matches, more coffee rooms, draughts, etc., will never suffice to keep the laborer on the land unless you are able to raise his wages. No, if you offered him a house with hot and cold water laid on throughout and lit with electric light, and took him to and from his work in a motor car, and had a coffee stall erected on every farm and brought him to a lecture three times a week, it would not persuade him to accept 12s or 13s a week when he knows, or believes, that by transferring himself and his family to two or three squalid rooms in the dingy courts of a great town he can earn 20s or 25s, for, as I said before, wages and nothing but wages, to speak broadly, is at the bottom of this movement from the country to the towns.

"Another remedy that in my opinion is no remedy is the semi-socialistic legislation that is advocated by some. By this I mean legislation of which the real if not the ostensible object is to better the position of the laboring classes out of the pockets of the owners and occupiers of land and the allied sections of society, by forcing them to build houses that cannot possibly be remunerative, at their own cost, or to become responsible for anything and everything that may happen to a man in their employ, however entirely it may be his own fault. It is no remedy, I think, for this reason—that you cannot get blood out of a stone. The land, or at least our eastern counties land, can bear no more burdens. As it is, with wheat at from 24s. to 25s. a quarter, it does not pay, and another straw or two on the camel's back will break it.

Government and Classes.

"Governments, it is probable, would like to solve the trouble in this fashion, namely, by the spoliation of certain classes for the benefit of other classes, for the Governments naturally attack the weak—that is, those who have few votes—and offer them up as a sacrifice to those who have many votes, and from whom they hope to win support. But though the agricultural interest, with its 8,000,000 of people who are connected with it, is, I suppose, because of its suicidal divisions, its timidity, and its want of political organization, absolutely the weakest in the kingdom, it has this protection—the protection of its utter poverty—so if money is wanted for more experiments in popular legislation it will have to be got elsewhere.

"Then what is there that could help the land, and, therefore, help the laborer? I venture to suggest one of two things. Very stringent measures which would make it impossible for the farmer to be defrauded by the sale as his produce of that which he never grew; the equalization of rates and taxation on real and personal property, thereby lessening the burdens that now fall on the land; and the making it impossible in fact as well as in name for carriers to transport foreign goods at cheaper rates than they grant to British produce. But I do not go into this subject at length, for after all it is not our province to decide on the remedies. I suggest that what we have to do is to call the attention of those in authority to a certain grave state of affairs and ask them to deal with it, for a Government is immeasurably more clever and full of ideas than all the chambers of agriculture in the country put together can be. Moreover, it has the power of translating its ideas into some practical and useful action. For my part, I do not suppose that the agriculturist, for its mere love of him, would be likely to get anything from this or any other Government, since it is our common experience that when he asks for bread he receives a stone, and I may add that he is fortunate if that stone is not violently thrown at his head."

ESTABLISHED 1842 HAVE YOU TRIED IT? ESTABLISHED 1842

TOURIST M&J BLEND COFFEE

THE BEST COMBINATION OF DRINKING COFFEES OBTAINABLE

SOLD ONLY IN HERMETICALLY-SEALED CANS 1, 2 OR 3 lbs.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE EVEN CONNOISSEURS OF ITS ABSOLUTE

PURITY FLAVOR & STRENGTH

"Buy it to day You'll want it to morrow"

YOUR GROCER HAS JUST RECEIVED IT.

"HECHTS' GREATER STORES."

Open Till 1 o'Clock Tomorrow.

We are leading in Shirt waist selling

Because we're leading in values,

and we're leading in values because we have the "nerve" to sell shirt waists now at end-of-the-season prices instead of waiting until the season is over.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS—lawns, percales, and batistes; the very newest effects and big variety of patterns, such as are sold for 75c about town, for 34c

INDIA LINON WAISTS—An immense lot of ladies' white India linon shirt waists, trimmed with embroidery insert—the very newest waists, which are being sold for $1.50 and $1.75, for 98c

HECHT & COMPANY, 513-515 Seventh St.

FINANCIAL.

W. B. HIBBS & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1419 F Street.
—Correspondents of—
LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO
New York.

The Bulls and the Bears.

We look for a trader's market for a few days longer, but believe that good stocks bought on recessions will soon show nice profits. The business of our country is still in a prosperous condition, and will get better rather than worse. Some good things will happen in June, and more in July.

E. A. BOWERS & CO.,
Stock Brokers—Wash. Loan and Trust Bldg.
Best service in town. Every order executed on the Exchanges by our Correspondents,
PURNELL, HAGAMAN & CO., New York.
WARE & LELAND, Chicago.

C. T. HAVENNER,
Van Doren Building, 1331 F St. N. W.
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
Direct Wires to New York and Chicago.
CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FRACTIONAL LOTS.
New York Correspondents, Purnell, Hagaman & Co. Chicago Correspondents, Ware & Leland
ma6-3mos-em

MONEY AT 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
Promptly Loaned on Real Estate in District of Columbia.
HEISKELL AND McLERAN,
1003 F Street. oc26-tf

Money to Loan
At 5 per cent
ON REAL ESTATE IN D. C.
NO DELAY BEYOND EXAMINATION OF TITLE
WALTER H. ACKER,
se11-tf 704 14TH ST. N. W.

F. B. WOOD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1421 F Street, Ground Floor.
Correspondents: PURNELL, HAGAMAN & CO., N. Y., WARE & LELAND, CHICAGO. 'Phone 1207.

DANIEL H. FERRY,
BROKER.
Stocks, Grain, Cotton.
Offices—Room 4 333-35 F St
Note—Large or small lots. Direct wire to F. L. Loring, 10 Wall Street, New York. Phone 1328

W. B. GURLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
1335 F St.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Correspondents of McIntyre & Wardwell.
ap18-3mos-em

LOST HIS LETTER OF CREDIT.

Goodman Raises Money on Jewels to Get Home From Europe.

New York, May 29.—Nathan Goodman, a hat manufacturer, who lives at 61 South Tenth Street, Newark, returned from a European trip a few days ago. His quest for pleasure, health, and business was cut short by a misfortune at Nice. He lost a letter of credit for $22,000 against which only about $1,000 had been drawn.

The letters was issued by Brown Brothers, bankers, of New York. The letter was missed by Mr. Goodman when he went to the Credit de Loan Bank, at Nice, to draw some money. Mr. Goodman had the letter a few minutes before entering the bank. As it was negotiable until September 30 next, and there remained $21,000 to his credit, Mr. Goodman was distracted at his loss, fearing the letter had got into the hands of some person who would draw the money. He has never obtained any trace of the letter.

He cut his trip short and returned home on money obtained on his diamonds.

The lost letter has not been heard from, and so far as known it has not been drawn against. Mr. Goodman has secured his $21,000 from Brown Brothers, but he was compelled to give the bankers a perpetual indemnity bond to secure them against loss.

Robbers Carry a Safe Away.

Elizabeth, N. J., May 29.—Robbers broke the record for boldness at 3 o'clock this morning when they drove up with a truck to John Lusters' saloon, at the corner of Erie Street and Second Avenue, and with block and fall and skids stole a safe weighing 800 pounds, containing the proprietor says, $1,100 and left with it. Luster, who lives upstairs, was awakened by his wife who told him that somebody was in the saloon. He answered that he knew but did not care. The police think they are on the track of the marauders and arrests will probably follow.

Arranging to Receive Dewey.

The Business Men's Association committee on the reception of Admiral Dewey will meet at the Riggs House Thursday, June 1, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., for organization. A call has been issued by L. M. Saunders, chairman.

"We make the clothes; you make the terms."

KOENIGSBERG & CO., Tailors, 1417 Pa. Ave.

When We Make Your Clothes You Can Count on Being Well Dressed.

We recognize only one grade of tailoring here—and that is the work of the very best artists money can employ. Our work shows its distinctly high-grade production. The make-up, cut, and finish of a garment is right when it leaves our shop. Besides best work

We Offer the Additional Inducement of CREDIT to Our Patrons.

You can pay for your clothes easily here—a dollar or so a week is never missed, yet it pays the bill.
—Consult us about that Summer Suit.

Koenigsberg & Co., Tailors, 1417 Pa. Avenue.

IMPORTANT TO MEN.

Dangerous Symptoms.

Many men become sexually weak early in life, or at least prior to old age. Some because of dissipation or high living; some because of worry over bad crops, business reverses or financial failures; some because of marital excesses; but by far the larger portion of those who are prematurely weak, debilitated, or impotent in their sexual organs, have become so through early habits of youth.

This weakness quickly cured by the use of The Old Dr. Hallock Wonderful Electric Pills. Age no barrier. These Pills restore the vigor of youth.

LOST MANHOOD may be conveniently divided into three stages, as follows:

First Stage—The main trouble is involuntary night drains, which are usually accompanied by dreams. They are a terrible drain upon the system. They rob the blood of its richness, and often produce pimples, eruptions, dark rings under the eyes, and like symptoms.

By using these Elecrtic Pills at this stage the patient is quickly cured—the drains stop and all the symptoms disappear.

Second Stage—The victim has drains, often without dreams. He may have premature discharges and shrunken organs. He shuns his friends and avoids society. He is often subject to nervousness, headaches, weak back, dyspepsia, low spirits, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, and lack of energy, ambition, and self-confidence.

Six boxes of Pills should be used for this stage. Gradually by their use the MAN is developed and strength once more is returned.

THE OLD DR. HALLOCK ELECTRIC PILLS COMBINE THE NECESSARY INGREDIENTS, WHICH ATTACK THE SEAT OF THE DISEASE AND STOP THOSE DEBILITATING DRAINS, ARREST THE DECAY, BUILD UP THE TISSUES, AND THUS MAKE THE STEP ELASTIC AND BRAIN ACTIVE. THERE IS NO OTHER REMEDY LIKE IT.

Third Stage—The drains are less frequent. The sexual strength begins to fail. In time all power is wholly lost. The transmission of life to posterity is only an empty dream. The poor victim has lost his grip on life. Every cherished ambition is dead. The world grows dark to him.

DON'T LOSE HOPE,

but use our Pills, and they will restore to you what you have lost—YOUR PRECIOUS MANHOOD—even in this third stage. They will make out of you a tower of physical, mental, and sexual strength. They will fit you for pleasure, study, business, and marriage, and send you out into the world with life anew.

PRICE OF PILLS, $1 PER BOX, or 6 boxes, full treatment, $5. Pills sent closely sealed (day order is received), all charges prepaid, on receipt of price. Special directions and advice sent with each order. We have no agents. Pills sold only from our laboratory. While very powerful, they are perfectly safe to use by old or young.

OUR MEDICAL BOOK and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes above-named troubles, also STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, AND ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. It is almost inspired, written by the Old Doctor himself. Send for it today.

HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
110 COURT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
The oldest institution in the world devoted to Diseases of Men. Established 1848.

A Pleasure and a Duty.

"I consider it not only a pleasure, but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail, 508 F Street northwest, and all druggists.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
Capital, $500,000.
EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY
Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL FOREIGN PARTS
BANK COLLECTIONS,
ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS,
STOCKS AND BONDS. an24-2mos-em

LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
SUN BUILDING,
1315 F STREET.
Foreign and Domestic Banking.
Letters of credit, cable transfers, investment securities. Correspondents of Moore & Schley.
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
mh30-tf

The Lincoln National Bank
of Washington, D. C., cor. 7th and D Sts.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS, BOX RENT $2.50.

The Dime Savings Bank,
3d and Pa. Ave. S.E.
Commercial and Savings Accounts Solicited.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT, $1.50 PER YEAR AND UPWARDS.
Interest Credited January 1 and July 1.
ap17-3mos-em

MONEY WANTED AND TO LOAN.

WANTED—Loan of $100 for 60 days; A1 security; at once. R. K., this office. 31-em

WANTED—$1,000 at 6 per cent; will give first mortgage on valuable suburban real estate; money to be used on improvement of same. Address BORROWER, this office. my29-3t-em

MONEY $50,000 MONEY
To loan on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity and the day you ask for it. We will loan any amount making time and payments to suit, giving one month or one year as you desire, and at rates that you can afford to pay. If you now have a loan with any other company and desire more money, give us a call. Will as cheerfully make a $10 loan as $100 and no charge or expense if loan is not made. Always ready and willing to give information regarding rates and methods to secure a loan. We are the eldest loan company in the city, and will give you honest treatment. All business strictly confidential. Private offices.
Washington Mortgage Loan Co.,
615 F Street N. W.

Loans of $10 and upward made on FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, Wagons, etc., at lowest rates and on the day you apply. We are loaning on the Building & Loan Association plan, which makes the cost of carrying loans much less than you pay elsewhere, and allows you to pay it off in any sized notes you desire, running from one to twelve months. You only pay for the use of money for the length of time you carry it. If you have a loan with some other company we will pay it off and advance you more money if desired. Rates cheerfully given and no cost to you unless loan is made. Loans made anywhere in the District. Call and get rates. Front room, first floor, Scientific Americ Building.
National Mortgage Loan Co.
625 F Street N. W.
ap8-tf

We Will Lend You Any Amount of Money
on Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of Personal Property, without REMOVAL, PUBLICITY, or DELAY. We make loans on the building loan association plan, allowing you to make small weekly or monthly payments to suit your convenience. Private offices and business strictly confidential. Get rates at other offices and then call, see us, and convince yourself of what we save you.
$20 will cost you $1 per month.
$25 will cost $1.25.
$40 will cost you $2.
$50 will cost $2.50.
And larger amounts at still lower rates.
COLUMBIA GUARANTEE CO.,
613 F Street N. W.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?
We will lend any amount from $10 up.
ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, or personal property of any kind, without removal from your possession. Loans can be carried as long as desired, and payments can be made at any time to suit the convenience of the borrower. We are the only properly organized loan company in the city. If you appreciate low rates, courteous treatment, and attention to your interests, you will call on us. Offices private and easily reached. Loans made in any part of the city. No delay. Open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
SECURITY LOAN COMPANY,
ROOM 1, WARDER BUILDING,
Corner 9th and F sts. nw.
ma6-tf-em

Money to Loan
On Furniture, Pianos, Etc.
If you are in need of money, we desire to inform you of our new method. We can secure you a loan on an easy monthly payment plan, at less cost than ever before and below the rate of any other company in the city. You can pay in full at any time after loan is secured, and it will only cost you for such time as you have had the money. Our business is strictly private, and all applications are treated confidentially. If you have a loan with any other concern, you can secure a loan through us to pay it and get more money if desired. It will pay you to call and see us before going elsewhere. We are ready at any and all times during office hours to give information concerning our business methods, and you will receive courteous treatment.
CAPITAL LOAN GUARANTEE CO.,
ap12-tf 602 F St. N. W.

LOANS ON STOCKS, bonds, life policies, storage receipts, building association shares, etc.; no delay. W. H. YERKES, 1314 F st. nw.
my4-tf-em

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED COLLATERAL—No delay. CHARLES A. BAKER, Rooms 40 to 44, McLachlen Building, 1110 F st.
fe12-tf

MONEY TO LOAN at 4 and 4½ per cent in sums of $1,000 to $10,000 on D. C. real estate; pay off 5 and 6 per cent mortgages and begin anew; all transactions conducted with economical consideration for borrowers. WM. H. SAUNDERS & CO., 1407 F st. nw. se24-tf-em

TRUSTEES' SALES.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LOTS (UNIMPROVED) ON 5TH ST., BETWEEN D AND E STREETS SOUTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By virtue of four deeds of trust, recorded among the Land Records of the District of Columbia, in Liber No. 1750, folios 164, 167, 169, and 172, the undersigned trustees will sell by public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF JUNE, 1899, at 5 O'CLOCK P. M., lots numbered 19, 20, 21, and 22, in Walter and Williams' subdivision of part of square No. 845, as recorded in the office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia, in Liber 19, at folio 89.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, in equal installments, purchaser to give his promissory note for the deferred payments, bearing 6 per cent interest per annum from day of sale, and secured by deed of trust upon the property sold; or all cash, at purchaser's option; $100 down on each lot at time of sale. Conveyancing and revenue stamps at expense of purchaser.

GEO. C. FLEMING,
JOHN RIDOUT,
Trustees.

my24-d&ds-9¼t-em

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher