GOLDENBERG'S

922-24-26-28 7th St. AND 704-6 K. "THE DEPENDABLE STORE."

The Whole Store in Bargain Array for Friday

Out go all the accumulations of a busy week's busy selling, tomorrow—every odd lot—every broken line—everything that smacks of a remnant—at prices that touch the cost line, and in many instances go below it. This is a store of fresh new merchandise—there's no room for anything but complete lines. Especially so now, when holiday merchandise is crowding to the front. From every department comes extraordinary values to make this the greatest Friday event of the season, bringing to light a host of money-saving possibilities to which no prudent person can afford to remain indifferent—savings that are all the more important because they represent sterling quality—trustworthy merchandise that would never have sold down to remnant proportions had it not been the most desirable and most sought for.

Men's Department.

Men's Jersey ribbed gray fleeced underwear, both shirts and drawers to match—full regular made, and drawers finished with suspender tapes—worth 50c—for 29c

An odd lot of men's garters, in fancy plaids and stripes—worth 12 1-2c a pair—for 6¼c

Men's pure 4-ply Linen Collars, in all sizes and different styles—all famous brands—sold at 15c each or 2 for 25c usually—go at 3½c

Men's strictly all-wool underwear, both shirts and drawers, in white, red flannel, camel's hair, and natural grey, mostly in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44. Regular prices 75c, 89c, and $1, for 49c

Men's white laundered shirts, pure linen bosoms, and fine Wamsutta muslin bodies—patent cushion neckband—full regular made—mostly all sizes—worth 75c and $1—for..... 47c

Underwear.

Ladies' silk-and-wool pants, made with French band and nicely finished—extra fine quality—which sold at $1.25 a garment. Because the vests are missing the price is..... 69c

Boys' and Children's camel's hair and white wool vests, pants, and drawers, strictly all-wool—worth 50c, and 69c—for..... 35c

Misses' and children's Florence combination suits, in natural grey and white—perfect glove fitting—worth 50c, for..... 35c

Ladies white Merino vests and pants, nicely finished and extra heavy weight—worth 50c—for..... 32c

Hosiery.

Men's fast black and brown seamless Half-Hose, with double heel and toe, of heavy quality, worth 12 1-2c a pair—for 6¾c

Men's fast black tan and fancy stripe Half Hose, full regular make and seamless—spliced heel and toe—worth 12 1-2c and 19c a pair, for..... 8¾c

Ladies' full seamless Hose, in fast black, tan, and polka dots—double heel and toe—for..... 10½c

Gloves.

A big lot of ladies' gloves—the stranded lines left from a week's busy selling—go on sale tomorrow at a price that will ensure speedy clearance. They comprise Ladies' 2-clasp Kid and Mocha Gloves, the former in black, white, tan, and brown—and the latter in green and mode. Silk stitched backs—all perfect fitting. Nearly every size in the lot. They're worth 89c and $1 a pair—for..... 49c

Domestics.

A big lot of Remnants of various dress stuffs, consisting of yard-wide Percales, fancy twilled Flannels, fine quality Flannelettes, Cotton Crepons, and fine Shirting Prints, all in good, useful lengths. Worth 8c, 10c, and 12 1-2c a yard—for..... 2⅞c

Remnants of yard-wide heavy Unbleached Muslin, in lengths from 1 1-2 to 10 yards—worth 6c and 8c a yard, for..... 3¾c

A lot of remnants of Outing Flannels in both light and dark effects—heavy fleeced quality—worth 12 1-2c a yard—for..... 4¾c

Remnants of extra fine quality Madras Ginghams, in light and medium colorings—all good lengths—worth 12 1-2c a yard—for..... 4¾c

Remnants of yard-wide Percales, mostly in desirable dark colorings—good variety of patterns—worth 12 1-2c a yard—for..... 6¾c

A lot of six dozen hemmed Pillow Cases—size 45 by 36 inches—go to the first comers at..... 4⅞c

Linens.

5 pieces of red and white Table Damask, in neat checks and figures—1 3-4 yards wide—worth 25c a yard—for..... 14¾c

A lot of slightly soiled and mussed Honeycomb Towels, full size and good weight—fringed ends—for. 3⅞c

20 remnants of Bleached Table Linen, of heavy quality and full of wear—splendid patterns—in 2, 2 1-2, and 3 yard length—to be closed out, per yard 19c

35 remnants of extra fine silver bleached and full bleached imported German Damask, 60, 64, and 72 inches wide—all are very fine grades—worth up to $1.25 a yard—a trifle soiled—hence 59c

Notions.

Where the selling is greatest the "odd lots" are bound to show the quickest.

2c boxes of Mourning Pins, 1c.

8c balls of Dexter's Knitting Cotton, 2 3-4c.

6 papers of Adamantine Pins for 5c.

10c Garter Webbing, 2 3-4c a length.

10c Faller's Machine Oil, 3 3-4c bottle.

Ironing Wax, with handle, 4 for 5c.

35c all-silk frilled Garter Web, 19c.

15c Goodyear's Dress Shields, stockinet and silk—every pair stamped—for 3 1-2c.

Linings.

Remnants of Linings, consisting principally of fast black Figured Percaline, Moire Percaline, fine Silesias, striped shirtings, and all linen canvas—all in good, usable lengths—worth 10c, 12 1-2c, and 15c a yard—for..... 6¾c

Silks.

Remnants of Silks, consisting of plain and changeable Glorias, plaid and check taffeta glace, black brocade taffeta, plain colored Pongee, Surah silks, plain colored taffeta glace, and brocaded moire antique—worth up to 50c a yard—go in one big lot tomorrow at..... 25c

Remnants of colored Surah Silks, black brocade taffeta, check, plaid, and stripe taffetas, black brocade satin duchess, and plain and changeable taffeta—all fine qualities which sold up to 89c a yard, for..... 44c

Waist and skirt lengths of the finest silks, comprising black peau de soie, and satin Luxon, plain and brocade satin, heavy changeable rustling taffeta, corded stripe taffeta, plaid and stripe taffeta, brocade, changeable peau de soie, black velour and poplin, and plain black taffeta—sold up to $1.25 a yard—for..... 69c

5c Bargain Table.

Odds and ends culled from the Toilet Department go in one lot tomorrow, marked for prompt exit. There are Whisk Brooms, Dressing Combs, Fine Tooth Combs, bottles of Perfume, Bindsell's Cleaning Fluid, Side Combs, boxes of "Sweetskin" for the complexion, Mousson's Toilet Soap, Mouth and Ear Sponges, etc., etc. This is only part. Choice is yours for..... 5c

Handkerchiefs.

The arrival of Holiday Handkerchiefs is demanding the quick eviction of several lines. We've cut with determination—as these two price lots show:

A choice of nearly 300 dozen ladies' Handkerchiefs, plain white, hemstitched, 1-inch hems, and almost as many hemstitched ones—all of nice sheer quality—worth 5c, for. 2⅞c

600 dozen in the second offering—comprising ladies' pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ladies' lace edge and embroidery trimmed Handkerchiefs, ladies' lace edge and embroidered corner Handkerchiefs, others with fancy and mourning borders—some of Japonette, with silk initial; worth 10c, for..... 4¾c

Ribbons.

Closing out many lines that are incomplete—these prices will make quick work of every single yard tomorrow. Consisting of all silk, satin, and grosgrain Ribbons in every new and sought-for color—as follows—

No. 5, worth 6c, for 2 7-8c yard.
No. 12, worth 9c, for 4 7-8c yard.
No. 16, worth 12c, for 7c yard.
No. 22, worth 18c, for 8c yard.

Boys' Clothing.

An odd lot of boys' all-wool covert and beaver Top Coats, sizes from 3 to 15 years, but only a few of each size—sold at $4.50 and $5, for $2.79

Boys' fine grade of Suspenders, in many fancy patterns—good, strong elastic—regular price 19 cents—go for..... 4¾c

Boys' wool Cheviot Pants, in a variety of neat and serviceable patterns—sizes 6 to 15 years—worth 50c—for..... 23c

Odds and ends in boys' Neckwear, consisting of Windsors, puffs, and tecks—in a great variety of patterns—worth 25c—for..... 10½c

Broken lots of boys' Double-Breasted Suits—in a good range of desirable patterns and durable colors—left from lines which sold at $2.50 and $3—will be closed out tomorrow at..... $1.29

Upholsteries, Bedwear, Etc.

We have made up a big lot of yard-wide Silkolines, Art Denims, Gobelin Cretonnes, single and double-faced Canton Flannel, and Fisher's best Curtain Swiss—worth from 12 1-2c to 19c a yard. All in good, useful lengths, for..... 4⅞c

An odd lot of Cherry and Walnut Curtain Poles, scratched from handling—will be closed out each at 3c

Odds and ends in Nottingham Lace Curtains, not more than two pairs alike—used as samples and are slightly soiled—worth up to $3, for $1.19

A lot of imported white and ecru Irish Point Lace Curtains—3 1-2 yards long and extra wide—also used as "samples"—worth $6 a pair, for $2.98

Remnants of 50-inch Tapestry, in lengths from 1-2 to 3 yards—worth up to 98c a yard—for..... 39c

A lot of double Bed Comforts, covered on both sides with best French Sateen, and filled with pure white laminated cotton—neatly quilted—slightly soiled—worth from $2.50 to $3.98—for $1.95

24 white Crochet Spreads, full double bed size—in showy Marseilles patterns—will be closed out for.. 39c

An odd lot of double bed Comforts, covered with Silkoline and Chintz, in various colors—worth $1.50 and $1.98, for 97c

An odd lot of fine quality Opaque and Yale Holland Window Shades, left from the recent sale—finished with heavy lace, and mounted on perfect spring rollers—worth 39c to 75c, for 19c

Remnants of Japanese Cotton Warp and heavy seamless China Mattings, which sold at 25c a yard, go for 9¾c

QUARANTINES FOR CUBA

Dr. M. J. Rosenau Describes the System in the Island

His Return From a Tour of Inspection—A Gratifying Reduction in the Death Rate—Control of Epidemics. A Belief That Proper Measures Will Eliminate Yellow Fever.

Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of the Marine Hospital Corps, has just returned from Cuba where he has been for several months as inspector of quarantine stations. His report to Surgeon General Wyman is full of interesting information regarding the sanitary conditions prevailing in the island, which he says are in better shape now than ever before.

Soon after the close of the war with Spain steps were taken by this Government to establish a thorough quarantine system in Cuba. At every port where vessels cleared for the United States, quarantine stations were established, with all the paraphernalia of a modern disinfecting plant. At those ports, which were seldom visited by passenger vessels, a special quarantine officer was detailed to examine all freight landed.

Dr. Rosenau, on his tour of inspection, made a complete circuit of the island, visiting each quarantine station en route. He says that nowhere in the United States are the quarantine regulations more strictly enforced and with such excellent results as in the Island of Cuba.

In the city of Cienfuegos, he said, not one case of yellow fever or other contagious disease was discovered during the past summer, and in Puerto Principe and Santiago where the fever was epidemic, the quarantine officers succeeded in confining the disease to the city limits. In Havana the disease was prevalent, Dr. Rosenau said, but did not reach the proportions of an epidemic.

To illustrate the strictness with which the quarantine regulations are enforced in Cuba, Dr. Rosenau said that anyone sailing from one of the islands south of Cuba with Havana as their destination, would make much better time by first going to New York. All ships from these ports and those of South America, he said, are detained for several weeks in Havana harbor, while undergoing the process of disinfection.

In speaking of the trials and hardships which American quarantine officers have had to undergo in Cuba, Dr. Rosenau said that they are heroes as great as those who fought behind the guns when the island was wrested from Spanish rule.

Out of the five men, he said, who were first sent to the island to establish a system of quarantine, one died, and three were stricken with yellow fever.

The quarantine officials in Cuba, he said, have not only to guard against the admission of contagious diseases from infected ports, but have to exert the strictest vigilance to prevent the transmission of disease to the United States.

This makes their work, he continued, doubly hard. The ports of entry, he further explained, are not the only points that require watching. A system of quarantine has been established between the cities of the island, which require one to obtain a health certificate from the last city visited before admission is granted to another.

This system has worked very successfully in preventing the spread of yellow fever, although the natives and Spaniards are somewhat dissatisfied with our sanitary precautions.

"A recent improvement," said Dr. Rosenau, "in the method of inspecting incoming vessels to Havana is the placing of a large flat boat at the mouth of the harbor, where all vessels are required to anchor before proceeding to the city.

"The inspection of baggage and the fumigation of clothing now takes place at this point, where it is possible to accomplish the work quickly.

"Formerly the inspection took place from a small boat, which was handled with great difficulty in rough weather. There are several of these barges now in the course of construction, which will be placed at the different ports of entry."

Dr. Rosenau, in answer to a question by a Times reporter as to whether any cases of the bubonic plague had ever been discovered on the island of Cuba, replied in the negative. He stated that vessels from the infected ports seldom made their appearance in Cuban waters, their trade he said, being confined to the United States.

Dr. Rosenau is of the opinion that an able sanitary officer with a sufficient sum of money at his command would be able in about five years to so improve the sanitary conditions of the island that yellow fever would be unknown.

It is expected that Congress will be asked at the coming session to provide the money necesary to demonstrate the feasibility of this idea."

Dr. Rosenau concluded that from enquiries and observations which he had made while in Cuba the natives and Spanish residents were very much opposed to our methods, and he was of the opinion that it would take some years of constant intercourse before they would become good citizens, in the United States' understanding of the term.

DOCTOR MARTIN'S

HOMEOPATHIC

10c REMEDIES 10c

Not Cure-Alls

A Different Cure for Each Disease.

35 Different Cures for Different Diseases 10c.

Dr. Martin's Rheumatism Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Female Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Female Tablets	10c
Dr. Martin's Blood and Skin Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Dyspepsia and Indigestion Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Kidney Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Heart Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Cathartic	10c
Dr. Martin's Catarrh Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Catarrh Tablets	10c
Dr. Martin's Nerve Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Cholera Morbus Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Fever Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Headache Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Diarrhoea and Dysentery Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Liver and Constipation Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Cough Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Cold and Grippe Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Baby Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Croup Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Chills and Fever and Malaria Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Bladder Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Neuralgia Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Worm Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Measles Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Cholera Infantum Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Whooping Cough Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Gonorrhoea Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Sore Throat Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Hoarseness Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's General Debility Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Invigorator	10c
Dr. Martin's Erysipelas Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Asthma Cure	10c
Dr. Martin's Asthma Inhalant	10c

10c—ALL DRUGGISTS—10c

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A BEAR

A Rabbit Hunter Nearly Killed in the Encounter.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—A searching party last night found Reuben Harps near the Poebo Stillwaters, a wild and mountainous part of the Blue Ridge range. Near Harps' body lay the body of an enormous black bear. Harps was unconscious from a fierce struggle with the bear, which he had wounded. Harps' rescue was brought about by his hunting dog, a hound that was also clawed up by the bear. Harps, who is a native of this county, but for several years has been a resident of Wilkesbarre, came here to hunt rabbits last week. On Monday he went out early, saying he would be back that night. He did not return, but his friends, thinking that he had stayed at a hunter's cabin over night, did not feel alarmed.

Early on Tuesday morning Harps' dog, bleeding and barely able to crawl, came into the village of Stauffers, a few miles from here, giving short barks. Harps' friends then became impressed with the idea that he had met with an accident, and prepared to make a search for him. The mountain there is wild and heavily timbered. Wildcats are found frequently, and deer and bear are quite numerous.

Arming themselves with shotguns and lanterns, a score of men, headed by Isaac Stauffer, a wealthy lumberman, started out to search for the missing hunter. During the preparations for departure the dog moaned in a pitiful way. "Rube Harps is hurt bad," said one of the party, "for that dog wouldn't howl if he wasn't."

The faithful hound did all he could to hurry the men along. A start was made at 9 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock no trace of Harps had been discovered. Shortly after 1 o'clock one of the party discovered signs of a fight. Nearby, under a dense thicket, lay Harps, torn and bleeding. A stretcher was made and the wounded man taken to the village, where he now lies in a critical condition. The bear weighs 300 pounds.

A VICTIM OF HAZING.

Princeton Town Councilman's Son Dies From Peritonitis.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—Martin Morris Bergen, the twelve-year-old son of Peter V. Bergen, a member of the Princeton town council, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Princeton from peritonitis, brought on, it is said, by hazing at the Lawrenceville Preparatory School. He was hurt last Friday in a rough play common among students called "piling," which consists of making a pile of four or five boys and then allowing other boys to jump on the heap, landing on their knees. Dr. E. H. Bergen, a relative of the boy, said last night:

"There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the inflammation was caused directly by some rough play at school. He was in apparently perfect health last Friday, and, boy-like, did not tell his parents what caused the soreness he complained of."

It is understood that the school authorities will investigate the affair thoroughly.

A Marshal Assaults a Mayor.

CENTRAL CITY, W. Va., Nov. 23.—During a session of the police court here yesterday some warm words were passed between Mayor W. H. Baker and City Marshal A. G. Plymale. At the close of court the marshal walked across the room to the mayor's desk and demanded an apology. A refusal resulted in the marshal striking the mayor several times. A lively time ensued until bystanders interfered. The clash caused much comment here.

Appointed a Professor.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 23.—President Raymond has announced the appointment of Dr. Alfred E. Thayer, of New York city, professor of pathology and bacteriology in the West Virginia University.

A Party of Convicts.

CENTREVILLE, Md., Nov. 23.—Sheriff George M. Vansant left yesterday for Baltimore with six prisoners convicted at the recent term of the circuit court for Queen Anne county. They are all colored, and are sentenced as follows: Henry Robinson, larceny, four years in the penitentiary; William Fisher, carrying concealed weapons, six months in the House of Correction; John H. Newnam, larceny, three years in the penitentiary; Richard Baynard, larceny, eighteen months in the penitentiary; Michael Mitchell, larceny, one year in the penitentiary, and John Rasberry, larceny, two years in the penitentiary.

Arrested for Rifling Mails.

ELKINS, W. Va., Nov. 23.—Warwick White, aged fourteen years, mail carrier on the star route from Huttonsville, W. Va., to Cheat River, was arrested Tuesday on the charge of rifling the mail of registered and other valuable matter. He was caught by a decoy letter, and has acknowledged his guilt, informing the officers where the booty was hidden.

Dime vs. Doctor.—Some people have spent fortunes seeking to repair the inroads of disease which have had origin in the simplest of beginnings—food fermentation and indigestion—a disordered stomach—the money's gone—the physician has failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets have proved the little "specialists" in a thousand cases—and a box of 18 of them have made a cure—cost just 10 cents. Sold by F. S. Williams, 9th and F sts. Edmonds & Williams, 3d and Pa. ave.—10.

The irritation in the throat which feeds a cough is firmly quieted by the simple 5-cent Dean's mentholated drops.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut, or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Henry Evans, Druggist, 459 F Street.

MONEY NEEDED IN CUBA

Planters Say the Problem Is Financial, Not Military.

Poor People Bandits Only Because They Have No Employment—The Sugar Industry and the Great Profits in It—The Devastation of Estates—Heavy Interest on Loans.

Commissioners Evaristo Montalvo and Francisco Figueras and Secretary E. V. de Montalvo, jr., representing the Farmers and Planters' Association of Cuba, and who presented an address to President McKinley yesterday, asking him to authorize an agricultural bank in the island, conversed freely at the Arlington today on the subject of industrial reconstruction.

"Cuba has a mortgaged indebtedness of $19,000,000," said Senor Montalvo. "This amount is largely in sugar plantations. The revolution has ruined the production of sugar, and in order that it may be resumed, it must have, in addition to getting rid of the Spanish mortgages, sufficient money to replant and handle the crop.

"That would require from eleven to twelve million dollars, and that is the financial problem presented to this Government and the industries here to solve."

Senor Montalvo said the causes of the revolution lay in the industrial conditions brought about by the Spaniards.

"The Spanish financial institutions started a boycott against the planters and established loans," said he. "The planters were compelled to discharge their laborers. The laborers having no earnings were starving. Into this condition came General Marti and his associates of the revolution. The idle starving people joined at once in the revolution because under the flag of the revolution they could appropriate what they needed to sustain life.

"This condition still continues, and the revolution is therefore still on; but the moment the planters can re-employ these men so that they can earn a livelihood, they will become good citizens.

"Cuba's problem, therefore, is an industrial and financial problem, and not a military one."

"The people of Cuba are a proud people," said Senor Figueras, the other day. "They do not want American charity. They simply want to receive what they are entitled to from the property they own.

"They believe that the modern financial methods and machinery in use in the United States will do all that is necessary for their success."

When asked as to the methods of conducting the sugar plantations, Senor Figueras continued:

"The small farmer in Cuba rents the land from the large planter, and receives from his crop a percentage of the sugar after his crop has passed through the refinery. He takes his pay preferably in money, which is paid at that day's price of sugar. The small farmers' resources for growing a crop are advanced to them by the large planters, who do all the financiering for themselves and their constituency of sugar raisers."

It was stated that Senor Montalvo had employed 5,000 men on his plantations and Senor Figueras 2,000 on his. A large number of oxen and mules are also required, and a large amount of expensive machinery. When asked about the banks of Cuba, Senor Montalos said:

"The banks existing at the present time in Cuba are absolutely unable to cope with the financial problem there for the reason that their policy prevents their loaning the money needed, with land as the security. They loan only to merchants upon merchandise in the warehouse.

"The only American bank that has thus far come in, is one that is working to make money out of Cuba for America. It has in no way entered into the field that aids the agriculturist. The amount of interest that is exacted by anyone loaning money in Cuba is enormous.

"For instance," continued Senor Montalvo, "the rate of interest charged would be nominally 12 per cent. Security is exacted amounting to four times the amount of the loan, and a commission of 2 per cent is charged on this, or 8 per cent on the money loaned. In addition, the borrower must buy his sugar bags through the lender, and must also sell his product through him after having stored it in his warehouses. On all these operations the lender makes a large profit, and also a commission for selling; so that it costs a borrower about 45 per cent for the use of money.

"At present the wealthy Spanish class in Cuba has a large amount of money idle through uncertainty as to the future. They fear that if the party of independents should come into power the leaders might favor confiscation. The moment certainty is given to the conditions this money will seek investment in Cuba rather than elsewhere.

"This certainty must come from the nation that at the present time represents the sovereignty in Cuba—the United States."

Concerning the productiveness of Cuban soil in sugar growing, Senor Figueras said:

"The American mind can hardly realize the relationship of crop to soil values in Cuba. In the past the crops have been worth ten times the value of the soil. For instance, a plot of ground worth $500 planted in sugar, would yield a crop worth $5,000. There is no better place in the world for a person with some little capital to reap unusual profits."

THE BASEBALL SITUATION.

Another Meeting of Business Men to Be Held Tonight.

A meeting of the local baseball supporters will be held tonight at 1314 F Street. At a meeting of the business men of the District last week a syndicate was formed to purchase the Washington franchise from the Wagner brothers, and it was decided that the syndicate should have a capital of $50,000.

The decision was also reached that stock should be offered for sale at $500 a share. Since the last meeting nearly one-half of the stock has been bought up. At the meeting tonight the baseball situation will be discussed, and the reports of the canvassers who have been seeking stock buyers will be read.

PUGILISTIC EVENTS ARRANGED.

Two Matches to Be Fought in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A match between Gus Ruhlin and "Stockings" Conroy, of Troy, was arranged yesterday. It will be for twenty-five rounds and will take place at the Broadway Athletic Club December 19. Billy Madden got the original offer for the match from a St. Louis club, but George Considine mentioned a better purse. Ben Jordan was yesterday matched to meet Eddie Lenny, of Philadelphia. The battle is to take place at the Broadway Athletic Club, December 23. It will be for twenty-five rounds at 122 pounds.

Plan to Cripple Gould Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, determined yesterday to strike a blow at the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest, and left here for St. Louis to put his plans in operation. Today he will confer with the operators of the Belleville, Ill., mines with a view to stopping shipments of Belleville coal to the Gould roads. He says this step is preparatory to cutting off the supply entirely of the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Cotton Belt, and the Iron Mountain Roads. The miners employed at Belleville are union miners, and it is proposed to use them in striking the first blow at the Gould roads.

UNION VETERAN OFFICERS.

Results of the Annual Election of the Local Department.

The results of the Fifteenth Annual Encampment of Union Veterans, of the Department of the District of Columbia, held Tuesday night at Veterans' Hall, Sixth and G Streets, were made public today. Gen. Samuel R. Strattan, the department commander, occupied the chair, and he appointed Messrs. Middleton, Pettys, Harding, Meachem, and I. B. Anderson, of Baltimore, as the committee on credentials. While awaiting the report of this committee lively speeches were made by the delegates.

General Strattan's report as department commander was read, and at its conclusion it was applauded heartily. The report was followed by the report of the assistant adjutant general, Col. E. A. Fenton, and the assistant quartermaster general, Col. C. H. Worden.

General Strattan's report was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Legg, Hayes, and Block; the assistant adjutant general's report to Messrs. Meachem, Glassie, and Yingling, and the quartermaster general's report to Messrs. Snodgrass, Foote, and Brooks. The committee on the assistant adjutant general's report was continued, to make a further report.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being next in order Gen. Samuel Strattan was nominated in a rousing speech by Dr. Hayes and seconded by former Detective Block. At this stage of the proceedings Dr. Frank T. Howe asked General Strattan if he would accept a re-election. General Strattan stated that nothing would give him more pleasure than to accept a renomination as department commander, but he regretted exceedingly that private interests would preclude his acceptance of a nomination by acclamation at the present time.

Dr. Howe then proceeded to nominate Col. John Middleton. He was followed by Comrades Payn, Glassie, and Meachem, for Middleton. Col. A. M. Legg was nominated by George M. Foote, U. S. A., retired. This nomination was seconded by several members. Colonel Legg was elected. Col. E. G. Hardig, of Baltimore, was elected first deputy commander; Col. Frank Welsh, second deputy commander; James B. Anderson, of Baltimore, surgeon, and C. Boilinger, of this city.

The executive committee elected consisted of J. M. Jones, S. J. Block, Robert Aleton, R. D. Goodman, L. D. Brooks, of Baltimore; J. T. Anderson, and A. D. White, of Fort Monroe.

Col. Samuel W. Baxter, the department mustering officer, installed the officers elected. General Legg announced the appointment of Dr. C. V. Pettys as assistant adjutant general, and Col. J. F. Ryan as his quartermaster general.

The ladies of the Relief Auxiliaries prepared a supper for the encampment which all enjoyed.

Mrs. Dyrenforth, wife of the commander-in-chief, was present, but he was too ill to attend. The encampment passed resolutions of regret and sent him words of good cheer and hearty sympathy.

After supper the encampment adjourned to the upper hall and a regular old-fashioned camp-fire followed. Patriotic speeches were delivered by Gen. S. R. Strattan, Gen. John McElroy, Dr. J. R. Hayes, Hon. S. S. Yoder, former National Commander Robert Allison, Messrs. D. W. Glassie, Goodman, Meachem, Harding, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Dyrenforth, and the new department commander, General Legg.

Injured While Gunning.

LA PLATA, Md., Nov. 23.—Howard, the sixteen-year-old son of Joseph Stumpner, a section boss on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, while gunning yesterday severely injured himself. The young sportsman was crossing a stream and used the gun to balance himself, with the muzzle turned toward his body. The piece exploded, blowing off the fleshy part of the left arm. Upon the recommendation of Dr. T. S. Owen the young man was taken to the Maryland University Hospital.

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POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 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 25, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

Trans-Atlantic Mails.

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Etruria,* from New York, via Queenstown.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s. s. Maas dam,* from New York, via Rotterdam. Letters must be directed "Per s. s. Maasdam."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for ITALY, per s. s. Werra,* from New York, via Naples. Letters must be directed "Per s. s. Werra."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for SCOTLAND direct, per s. s. Anchoria,* from New York, via Glasgow. Letters must be directed "Per s. s. Anchoria."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for AZORES ISLANDS direct, per s. s. Tartar Prince,* from New York.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NORWAY direct, per s. s. Norge,* from New York, via Christiania. Letters must be directed "Per s. s. Norge."

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—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. American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Wednesdays, German steamers from New York on Thursdays, and Cunard, French, and German steamers from New York on Saturdays, take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mails.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NICAGUA, per s. s. Themis, from New York. Letters for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA must be directed "Per s. s. Themis."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for JAMAICA, per s. s. Erna, from New York. Letters must be directed "Per Erna."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Philadelphia.

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 p. m. for BRAZIL direct, and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per s. s. Kaffir Prince, from New York, via Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro. Letters for NORTH BRAZIL must be directed "Per s. s. Kaffir Prince."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, and GREYTOWN, per s. s. Altai, from New York. Letters for COSTA RICA must be directed "Per s. s. Altai."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for BERMUDA, per s. s. Trinidad, from New York.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NUEVITAS, GIBARA, PUERTO PADRE, and BARACAO, per s. s. Curityba, from New York.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for TURKS ISLAND and DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, per s. s. Carib, from New York.

SUNDAY—(b) At 12:00 m. for ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON, per steamer, from North Sydney.

Mails for NEWFOUNDLAND, by rail to North Sydney, and thence via steamer, close here daily, except Sunday, at 12:00 m., and on Sundays only, at 11:30 a. m. (d) (h)

Mails for MIQUELON, by rail to Boston, and thence via steamer, close here daily at 3:15 p. m. (d)

CUBA MAILS close here via Port Tampa, Fla., Sundays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 3:00 p. m. (f)

Via Miami, Fla., Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays at 10:30 a. m. (f)

Mails for MEXICO overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamers sailing from New York, close here daily at 10:30 a. m. and 10:00 p. m. (k)

Mails for COSTA RICA, BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, by rail to New Orleans, and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 p. m., the connecting closes for which being Sundays and Tuesdays for COSTA RICA, and Mondays for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA. (c)

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:35 p. m. up to November 23, for despatch per s. s. Kinshiu Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "Via Seattle.")

Mails for SOCIETY ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 p. m. up to November 25, inclusive, for despatch by ship Galilee.

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia), NEW ZEALAND, HAWAII, FIJI, and SAMOAN ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:35 p. m., up to November 25, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Alameda.

Mails