INFLUENCE OF MISSIONS

Not Responsible for the Situation in the Celestial Empire.

Missionaries Do All That Lies Within Their Power to Prevent Contention Between Christian and Heathen Chinese—Policy of Presbyterians in Extending Doctrines of the Bible.

NEW YORK, June 21.—While many meetings for special prayer in behalf of the missionaries and missions in China are being held in various cities of the United States, a considerable number of Christians are discussing the proposition that unconsciously Christian missionaries may have aggravated the friction between the Christian and anti-Christian Chinese.

Ernest de Bovier, a merchant of Shanghai, China, but recently arrived from the East, when asked in regard to the present situation said:

"The Boxer Society is made up of malcontents and extreme conservatives, opposed to railroads and foreign ideas of all kinds. The first we knew of them they were destroying property along some German railway lines in Shantung province. The Empress has allowed the outbreak to get beyond her control. Her soldiers will fight the Boxers with great reluctance, if at all. She dismissed her generals, and that shows me that she took sides with the anti-foreign element. But she is not bitter in her opposition to foreigners. She knows that the Chinese people are not ready to go ahead at the rate planned by the extreme progressionists, who had made of the Emperor a ready tool. There is justice in the native's hatred of those coming from other lands. Missionaries, with the best of meaning, do much to cause and increase this feeling.

"A 'heathen' Chinaman pays his taxes without protest. A Christian native often complains to a neighboring missionary about the large amount he has been assessed. Then the missionary writes to his nation's Minister in Pekin, who appeals to the Tsung-li-Yamen. This board, in order to avoid further trouble, tells the mandarin in power to reduce the native's taxes. This, of course, causes envy and leads to bitter feuds. The Chinese taken into the foreign colonies also have been exempted from native obligations. Now as to results:

"The 'Society of the Large Knife' and the 'Society of the Patriots' will join the movement, which will spread to southern China and embrace the whole Empire. There will be massacres—at least in Pekin and Tientsin. Armed intervention is about the only hope. Russia alone, I believe, is the nation in a position to settle matters. She and Japan alone have the troops at hand, but she will never permit Japanese intervention. Russia can, and I think will, do the work for a fair compensation, even if it is stipulated that she shall leave Pekin as soon as the trouble is over."

G. S. Garrison, of the secretary's office of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, said:

"I do not know how it is with the Catholics or any other denomination but our own. Still, I do know that the Presbyterian missionaries do not interfere between a native and his Government. Here is the action of our board taken February 3, 1896, that covers the case, and I do not believe the Methodists, Congregationalists, or Baptists are a bit behind us in this policy:

"'Relations of missions to governments.

"'Care in securing indemnity and in interfering in legal matters.

"'That, while believing firmly that the missionary, in the unselfish efforts to give to the people of mission fields the gospel and its blessings, does not forfeit rights accorded to the trader, however harmful his traffic, the board would still urge upon its missionaries the wisdom of reliance rather upon the conciliatory message with which they are charged and upon Him in whose name they are sent forth than upon the arm of Government (meaning their own Government). While having confidence in their prudence and judgment, it would emphasize its fear of the effects of demands for indemnity which, either to our own Government officials or the people, shall seem extreme. And it would express its hope that, while encouraging justice and discouraging injustice, they will carefully avoid interference with the proper legal processes of the lands in which they reside. No demand for indemnity should ever be made by an individual missionary on his own responsibility, but should be advanced only after most careful consideration by the mission or its executive committee, and, when possible, not until after correspondence with the board. The board would commend to those who have to decide questions of duty in connection with the relations of the native converts to their own governments, the wise suggestion made in a posthumous paper of Dr. Nevius:

"'In considering the question of resistance or non-resistance to wrong in any given case, all motives of a mere personal nature should be set aside and regard had only to the best interests of Christ's Church.

"'Our Saviour's teachings on this subject (Matt. 5: 10-12, and Luke 6: 22, 23) must be thoroughly understood and scrupulously obeyed.

"'Native Christians should be thoroughly instructed in the teachings of the Bible with regard to the duty they owe to civil rules.

"'The distinction should be kept in mind between lawsuits in which the Christian is the defendant and those in which he is the plaintiff.

"'The missionary should not seek to shield and help the native Christian whether right or wrong, but it should be his object to defend the right, even though he may be obliged to do so against his own converts.

"'The missionary should always proceed on the presumption that the Christian is prejudiced in favor of his own case, and is in great danger of involuntary, if not willful, misrepresentation.

"'Christians should be carefully warned against the unreasonableness and offensiveness of claiming any special advantage on the ground of their being Christians.

"'Would it not be a good plan for the missionary never to entertain or prosecute a complaint of a native Christian without calling the other party and becoming equally acquainted with both sides?'"

The Rev. William Christie, a missionary recently returned from the far interior of China, has this to say on the situation:

"The revolution reported to have broken out near Sze-Chuan leaves little chance for missionaries in the northwest of China to escape to the coast. My station, at Toa-Chow, on the borders of Tibet, is in the vicinity of the seat of the trouble, and I am familiar with the ground. Cheng-Tu, the capital of Sze-Chuan, is about fifteen hundred miles from Pekin. The Methodist are very strong there, having a church, parsonage, hospital, school, and other buildings. The Canadian Presbyterians have a church, parsonage, school, and hospital. The China Inland Mission has a church, and preaching chapel. The Roman Catholics also are very strong there."

GOLDENBERG'S

922-24-26-28 Seventh St. and 704-6 K St. "The Dependable Store."

Balance of Our Recent Wrapper Purchase, with Values up to $1.50, go for 59c

To make a quick clearance of the balance of the wrappers left from last week's great sale we offer choice of every remaining garment at 59c. Comprising fine quality percale wrappers, trimmed with ruffles and flounces, and have ruffles over shoulder, trimmed with fancy braid and also ruffle flounces around bottom. In both light and dark effects, made with dressmaker-fitted lining. Well-made, perfect-fitting garments. All that are left from values worth up to $1.50—go for 59c.

More of the Untrimmed Hats, sold up to $1.50, go Friday for - - - - 10c

Monday's great sale of Untrimmed Hats met with such instant favor that we have been on the lookout for another lot. Our efforts were rewarded—and tomorrow we again offer a lot of the season's most popular shapes and styles, which go on sale Friday morning at the same low price which set all Washington wondering— and thronged our Millinery Department. Comprising over 3,000 Hats—ladies', misses', and children's—in all styles and shapes—dress shapes, Neapolitans, fancy braids, Panama straws, mode hats, walking shapes, etc., in all colors and effects that have been most fashionable this season. Up to now they have been selling as high as $1.50. Choice is offered at 10 cents.

3 Remnant Tables of Wash Goods

Table Number One—1,500 yards of Wash Goods, comprising Plain, Figured, and Corded Lawns, Fancy Figured Swisses, etc.—worth up to 10c yard—for 3 7/8c

Table Number Two—2,000 yards of Fancy Printed Swisses, Plain Colored Corded Swisses, Figured Lawns and Dimities. Qualities worth up to 12 1-2c yard—for 4 7/8c

Table Number Three bears the season's choicest styles, including Figured Batistes, Swisses, and Lawns, in the loveliest effects imaginable. The cheapest sold at 12 1-2c yard—for 6 3/4c

Wool Homespuns, 12½c yd.

No previous Friday has known such bargaining—and we don't know when its equal will be possible again. Five pieces of double-width Wool Homespuns, that look exactly like goods costing 89c yard—and in such desirable shades as browns, tans, and grays. Really worth 29c a yard—and offered tomorrow for the absurdly small price of 12 1-2c a yard. These homespuns will make splendid dresses and skirts for summer wear to seashore or country resort.

49c Silks, 19c yd.

A sensational offering for Friday—that cannot fail to throng the silk counter. Eight pieces of finest quality strictly All-Silk Printed China Silks, TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE (note width)—which is worth 49c—will be sold tomorrow at 19c a yard. In the season's most desirable patterns and colorings—black, navy, and royal grounds, with white figures. None to dealers—this bargain is for our customers only.

Odds and Ends of Hosiery

Odds and ends of Men's Full Seamless Hose, in fast black, with high spliced heel and toe. Go on sale Friday, per pair, for only 5c

Ladies' Vests.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, finished with taped neck and arms—in colors, but no whites. Sold at 12 1-2c. Go Friday for 8c

Shoe-Remnant Day.

Tomorrow at Hahn & Co.'s 3 Busy Stores.

It's remarkable how our Friday Shoe Sales are increasing in popularity! This alone proves the worthiness of our weekly Shoe Bargain Offerings. Unlike at many bargain sales—we offer NO shoes during these or any of our sales that we cannot back up by our guarantee. All slow sellers—any lines that we have not all sizes of and that we wish to discontinue to re-order—are disposed of on Fridays at prices that represent only a fraction of their real value.

Following shoe lines will be found on separate tables at our three busy stores tomorrow—to be sold at these prices—but none to dealers:

Ladies' Shoes.

A tableful of $1.50 to $2.50 Tan and Black Oxford Ties, Sandals, Laced and Button Boots. Broken sizes; nearly every size of some kind at 87c

$1.15 for these $2 and $3 Oxford.

18 pairs $3 Tan turn-sole Oxfords, A and B, sizes 2 to 3.

60 pairs $2 and $2.50 welt and turn-sole kid and patent tip Tan Oxford Ties. Sizes 2 to 4, At $1.15

$2.50 to $3.50 Hand-made Boots, $1.45

$3 and $3.50 Tan Vici Kid hand-made turn or welt sole Laced Boots, all widths, 2 to 6 1-2, at $1.45

Fine $2.50 black kid Laced Boots, very flexible soles, AA to D widths, broken sizes, ranging from 2 to 8, at $1.45

Boys' $1.50 to $2 Oxfords and Shoes, 95c

A tableful of Boys' Patent Leather, Tan and Black Kid Oxford Ties, and Tan Shoes, that sold from $1.50 to $2, broken sizes, tomorrow 95c

Men's Shoes.

Black or White Canvas Rubber Sole, sewed Outing Oxford Ties and Laced Shoes; sizes 6 to 11 ..... 37c

A table full of Reed's $4 and $5 Tan and Wine color hand-sewed Laced Shoes—A and B widths; sizes 5 to 10, tomorrow $1.45

Men's $3 to $5 Tan Shoes at $1.95

$5 Tan Glazed Calf Rubber Sole Tennis, Yachting, and Steamer Shoes; nearly all sizes at $1.95

$3, $4, and $5 finest hand-made Tan Shoes, nearly all styles; but not all sizes, tomorrow $1.95

At 37c Childs' 75c Tan Vici Spring Heel Button; sizes 5 to 8. Boys' $1 Canvas Outing Shoes; leather trimmed; sizes 3, 4, and 5.

Patent Leather Spring Heeled Sandals; all sizes—Childs' 5 to Ladies' 6. Table full of broken sizes Childs' Tan and Black Sandals; Laced and Button that were $1 to $1.25. **At 65c**

At 95c A table full of Misses' $1.50 and $2 Sandals and high Shoes in Tan and Black Kid or Patent Leather—broken sizes.

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. 733 Pa. Avenue S. E.

3 Reliable Shoe Houses.

Samuel Friedlander & Co. | The Bargain Store.

When Bargains Are in Bloom

BARGAIN NO. 76 FRIDAY

Hurry and Pick 'em.

Today they're a budding—tomorrow they will be in full bloom for your bargain bouquet. You'll never find more enticing values than these. You'll never see 'em underpriced. It's a pleasure for us to render you the service by accommodating you in having your purchases charged.

Men's Suits.

175 Men's Suits in single and double-breasted styles with single or double-breasted vests. This season's best sellers. In blue and black all wool serges, cheviots, check, and striped worsteds. Prices for these suits were $from $7.50 to $15, but on account of these several lots running small, we offer them in sizes from 34 to 44, for Bargain Friday Price $5.87

Ladies' Skirts.

Ladies' grass linen dress skirts, full width, with deep hem, the 50 cent quality. Bargain Friday Price 18c

Ladies' crash, duck, and P. K. dress skirts, trimmed with biased folds and braid that sell every where at $1. Bargain Friday Price 49c

Flower Sale.

We have gathered together all of our flowers, consisting of daisies, roses, poppies, field flowers, and foliage, among them are silk and linen flowers that sold as high as 50 cents a bunch. Choice for Bargain Friday 8c

Untrimmed Hats.

One big lot of manufacturer's samples of stylish shapes of untrimmed hats that sold up to 75c. Choice for Bargain Friday 10c

Men's Collars.

1,000 dozen men's 4-ply all-linen collars, all styles, sizes 12 to 18. The product of one of Troy's greatest collar makers. You'll find among them 10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c values. The latest shapes for boys, men, and women. As many as you want. Bargain Friday Price 5c

Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Balance of our ladies' trimmed hats, all of this season's product that sold up to $6. Choice for Bargain Friday $1.48

Cambric Remnants.

Mill remnants of best quality dressmakers' cambric, 2 to 10 yards, all colors, worth 5c a yard. Bargain Friday Price 2½c

5c Notion Package.

1 spool 100 yard silk.
1 aluminum thimble.
1 card hump hooks and eyes.
1 paper pins.
1 paper gold-eyed needles.
1 piece good cotton tape.
1 pair good corset laces.

10c Notion Package.

1 egg darner.
1 bottle Carter's ink.
1 dozen kid curlers.
1 strip garter elastic.
1 bottle machine oil.
1 box mourning pins.
1 dozen bone buttons.

Samuel Friedlander & Co.
416—Seventh Street—416

Making the Final Days of the Sale Go With Telling Effect

The last days of the popular sale are approaching. Very soon the sale that has clothed half the men of Washington will pass off into mercantile oblivion, but its record stands. Those who shared in the sale saved half their money. Those who intend to share in the wind-up will do even better. For instance:

$7.50 for Suits that cannot be duplicated elsewhere under $15; choice of Serges, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, etc., in single or double-breasted sacks. Quick, before sizes are broken.

$10 for Suits in fine Scotch Cheviots, Swedish Worsteds in neat checks and stripes; also elegant Serges of every description. Regular $20 values.

$12 for choice of elegant Suits in Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Worsteds, and finest grades of Serges. Tailored and trimmed equal to made-to-measure garments.

We bought this stock from the manufacturing house of L. Grief & Bro., Baltimore—famous throughout the country as makers of strictly high-grade clothing for men. It was our good fortune to secure it at an average price of 40c on the dollar. Your size is here today—may NOT be tomorrow—HURRY!

M. Dyrenforth & Co.,
923 Pa. Ave.

Made Her Beautiful

Every Lady in the Land Can Now Have a Beautiful Skin.

A TRIAL BOX FREE.

Every lady who sends her name and address will receive by mail free a trial treatment of a celebrated beauty's remedies for beautifying the complexion. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, contains no oil, grease, paste, or chemicals, and is absolutely the only successful beauty maker known.

Fannie B. Ralston, 628 Lexington Avenue, Newport, Ky., sister of the famous Kentucky Beauty Helen Ralston, who also used these beautifiers, says: "When I began using Mme. Ribault's complexion beautifiers I did not think it possible to

FANNIE B. RALSTON.
(Showing her wonderful improvement.)

clear my skin, my face was in a horrible condition, literally covered with red spots, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, and freckles. And whenever the weather changed eczema, chap and salt rheum added to my misery. I suffered a thousand deaths, and when I sent for a trial of Mme. Ribault's beautifiers just as I had done before time and again with other advertised remedies, I did not expect any results. Imagine my surprise when the next day all redness and soreness were gone. At the end of a week my skin began to clear, the freckles and moth patches disappeared, and the eczema and salt rheum were completely cured. I improved so wonderfully that my friends did not recognize me so quickly had the change taken place. My skin is now perfectly lovely, and there is not a blemish or wrinkle anywhere.

"I hope all ladies will at least try these marvelous beautifiers."

Do not delay, but write immediately. The treatment is harmless, a natural beauty maker, and will permanently remove all tan, freckles, moth patches, pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, sunburn, chaps, roughness, and any and all skin imperfections, no matter what they may be.

Write today without fail and the free treatment will be mailed prepaid with full directions and all particulars absolutely free. Address, Mme. M. RIBAULT, 677 Elsa Building, Cincinnati, Oh.

PERILS OF THE TOOTHBRUSH.

A Case Where Too Much Cleaning Caused Cancer.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

"Cancer of the lip," a physician stated yesterday, "is caused more frequently than one would think by the toothbrush. Let me illustrate this by a typical case which I am treating now:

"John Blank smoked a good deal and to keep his teeth white he cleaned them hard three times a day with a brush whose bristles were like wire. He brushed a little patch of skin from his upper lip. Afterward he was careful and the sore spot healed. But then he forgot and the spot became sore again.

"This went on a year or two. Two days out of seven this one place in Blank's lip was sore. Finally it began to pain him, it hurt all the time! it smarted even when apparently healed.

"He would awake in the night with the sharp, pinching pain there, and the pain was like the clutch of a crab's claw, for he had cancer now—cancer due to the irritation which he had applied thrice daily for a year to that one spot with his stiff-bristled brush.

"No wonder he had cancer, and no wonder there are many such cases. People won't learn that tooth cleaning may do harm. They are proud of it as of bathing, and they can't believe that any little pain or irritation due to it can be other than of benefit."

Chinese Act in Mobs and Hordes.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

One knowing the condition of things in China wonders neither at the frequency of riots nor at the rapidity with which vast crowds can assemble under fanatical and bigoted leaders. Peaceable and law-abiding citizens are suddenly transformed into yelling and infuriated monsters of destruction. The average Chinaman lacks the power of thinking as an individual. He acts in mobs and hordes. Ignorant of the commonest facts of science, such as our children are familiar with, he is credulous to an extent which it is hard for us to conceive. Being as credulous as they are ignorant, the populace need only a few shrewd fellows to play upon their fears and to arouse their superstition and fanaticism.

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

"Artificial irrigation by a system of drainage canals has arrived at perfection in Idaho where it first originated," said John M. Dexton, at the Normandie this morning. "Arid alkali wastes are now the most fertile tracts in the State. Artificial irrigation has many advantages over rain, which falls or fails to fall without regard to utility, or, in other words, where it is most needed or where it is not needed at all. Many crops need water more than others, and such can be assisted artificially. While such as need no irrigation can be deprived of it.

"It has been stated that in the strawberry crops falling rain splashes grains of earth and sand upon the fruit which prevent it from arriving at a perfect maturity. The Idaho berry is large and spotless, fine of flavor, leaves nothing to be desired, and proves the superiority of artificial irrigation over nature."

* * *

William McAdoo, of New Jersey, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, under Secretary Herbert during Cleveland's Administration, is a guest at the Shoreham. Mr. McAdoo is now practicing law in the metropolis and is in the Capital on professional business.

* * *

"On my trip up the Potomac from Norfolk," said Dr. Frank P. Webster, of the city named, at the Arlington this morning, "I was surprised at the absence of habitations on either bank of the river. It is a fertile country, well wooded and drained by many streams, but there appears to be little crop-raising in progress. It would make an ideal truck-farming country, I believe, and would have the advantages of such a market as the city of Washington, and on the other hand the largest port for the shipment of truck farming in the country, the port of Norfolk. It is a strange condition that permits this country to lie fallow."

* * *

C. W. Westbury, of Richmond, Va., traveling passenger agent of the Southern Railway, is a guest at the Raleigh.

* * *

"Newport News is a busy place," said Dr. Noah Johnson, of the city named, at the Shoreham this morning. "The ship yards unceasingly reverberate day and night with the sound of hammers on metal. The United States warship Kentucky has just been completed and the Illinois is nearing completion. A number of merchant liners are being built at the yards, and any number of vessels are on the docks for repairs. The largest dry dock in the world is being built at the News, which will accommodate the largest ship afloat. There is plenty of money; expenses, though, are rather high, but still it is a likely place for energetic young business men and investors." Dr. Jackson is in Washington to attend the Convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

* * *

The 82-foot steam yacht "Nereid," purchased recently by Colonel Staples, of the Riggs, left this city yesterday for the Thousand Islands House at Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence River. The trip will consume ten days and will be made over inland water courses. The run will be via the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, to the Delaware River to Kill-Van-Kull, up the Hudson River to the Erie Canal, through the Lakes and Welland Canal into the St. Lawrence River.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken after exhaustive illness acts as a wholesome tonic, giving strength and vigor to the entire system.

THE MISTAKE OF A SOLDIER.

He Calls on a General for a Dental Service.

(From the London News.)

I heard a good joke at the club, and as it refers to a lieutenant general, I am showing great forbearance in not tacking it onto Carrington. It happened last week on board of a transport at Cape Town. To understand the joke one must know that the badges of rank of a lieutenant general are a sword and a baton crossed, over which is a crown. A volunteer of one of the yeomanry, with whom military knowledge is not a strong point, boarded a transport, and, seeing the general, went up to him and asked him whether he would mind drawing a tooth for him. The general was astonished. "What the devil do you mean?" he roared, thinking the yeoman was unpardonably familiar. The man's face fell. "I'm very sorry, sir," he said; "but our doctor's on shore, and——" "But," said the officer, smiling at the man's mistake, "I'm not a doctor; I'm General ——." The yeoman stammered, "But—but—your badge, sir!" The general good-humoredly turned his shoulder to the blushing youth. "Here you are, my lad; what's the matter with the badge—'crossed sword, baton, and crown'?" "oGod heavens!" said the man; "I hope you'll forgive me, sir. I thought it was the skull and cross bones!"

Japan in Training.

(From Ainslee's Magazine.)

Almost every dockyard in England, Germany, and France has been pressed into service to help increase Japan's navy. The United States contributed two cruisers, the Kasagi and the Chitose. Nor were the dockyards of Japan idle. All these ships are manned by crews to whom no command will be more cheering than that of "clear for action!" Every man of them has been taught, and knows that Japan's discomfiture in the retrocession of Port Arthur, and the Liao Tong peninsula was the work of Russia, and such knowledge will nerve the muscle and steel the heart.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

American and English coal is in strong demand in the heart of the Westphalian coal mining district of Germany. This is an instance of "carrying coals to Newcastle," and at a profit, too. Nearly all of the German coal mines have contracted to deliver their entire output until April, 1900, at fixed prices; but such an enormous demand for fuel remains unsupplied that a market has been opened for American coal at high prices. A Birmingham coal agent has placed an order for 100,000 tons of Alabama coal, and is reported to have numerous requests from manufacturers for samples and information. In 1898 only 27,100 tons of coal were exported from this country to the entire Continent of Europe; in 1899, 45,322 tons. It is believed that during the present year as much American coal can be sold in Germany as the entire output of the Rhenish and Westphalian mines themselves. This new market for the product of American mining industry will add another important item to the already phenomenal export trade of the United States, while, at the same time, the increased consumption of fuel in Germany speaks volumes for the industrial development and commercial activity of the Fatherland.

Fewer Men of Moderate Means.

(From the Denver Post.)

The industrial combinations are making themselves felt everywhere. One mercantile firm after another is forced to the wall. The passing of the small manufacturer and business man is an irreparable loss to the country. His going is simply a mark of the trend of the times. Ultimately, unless conditions change, the great middle class of moderate means—nurtured and cherished in monarchical England—will be swept away in republican America, to be succeeded by the extremely rich and the extremely poor.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING AND REGULATING STREETS AND AVENUES.—Office of the Commissioners D. C., Washington, D. C., June 20, 1900.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900, for grading and regulating certain streets and avenues.

Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all other necessary information can be obtained at the office of the Engineer Commissioner D. C. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C. je21-6t-exSu

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., JUNE 7, 1900.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until NOON, JUNE 22, 1900, for constructing hospital stewards' quarters here. United States reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes should be endorsed "Proposal for Hospital Stewards' Quarters." E. S. BENTON, Q. M. je7,8,9,11,20,21

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., JUNE 7, 1900.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until NOON, JUNE 22, 1900, for constructing addition to main hospital here. United States reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes should be endorsed "Proposal for Addition to Hospital." E. S. BENTON, Q. M. je7,8,9,11,20,21

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, JUNE 18, 1900.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals to Sell Municipal Hospital Site," will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK M. on TUESDAY, JULY 31, to sell to the District of Columbia a site within the District for a MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL for said District. Bidders must state in their proposals the price per square foot or acre for which they will sell a smaller portion of the ground so offered. No proposal that does not embrace an offer to sell a tract of at least five acres in area will be entertained.

A certified check for One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) on some banking institution in the District of Columbia, or a certificate of the Collector of Taxes that the bidder has deposited said amount with him, must accompany each bid as a guarantee that the bidder will complete the sale of the ground if his bid should be accepted. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved. HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners of the District of Columbia. je19-6t-exSu

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS TO AND CHANGES IN PLUMBING IN GRANT SCHOOL BUILDING.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 18, 1900.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. on JUNE 27, 1900, for repairs to and changes in plumbing in the Grant School building, located on G Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets northwest, Washington, D. C.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Inspector of Plumbing of the District of Columbia, and bids upon these forms only will be considered. Plans and specifications, together with all necessary information, can be consulted at the same office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Proposals for Repairs to and Changes in Plumbing in Grant School Building." HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C. je19-6t-exSu

BUILDING MATERIALS AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.—U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 735 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.—Separate sealed proposals for cut stone, common bricks, red pressed bricks, select red hand-made bricks, light-colored face bricks, Portland cement, sand, broken stone, broken bricks, cast iron door and window frames, miscellaneous iron castings, lumber, ornamental terra cotta, enameled iron pipe, terra cotta conduit, iron armored conduit, flexible iron conduit, cutout boxes, porcelain cutouts, C.-S. switches, and switch boxes, will be received here until NOON JULY 18, 1900, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL, Lieutenant Engineers. je18,19,20,21-jy16,17

PROPOSALS for furnishing cast-iron water pipe. Office of the Commissioners, D. C., Washington, D. C., June 13, 1900.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK M., JULY 7, 1900, for furnishing ten thousand lin. ft. of 12 inch, five thousand lin. ft. 4 inch, and three thousand lin. ft. of 3 inch cast-iron water pipe. Specifications and blank forms of proposals may be obtained at this office. HENRY B. F. M'FARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners, D. C. je19-6t-exSu

Dr. Shade's Chloridum

Discovery for Consumption, Throat, Lung, and Catarrhal Diseases.

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