CONTROL OF THE HOUSE

Bright Democratic Prospects in the Next Congress.

Gains for the Party of the People That Will Be Made in the South Indicate That the Popular Branch of the National Legislature Will Be Against Imperialism and Trusts.

Democratic managers hope that there may be elected in Maryland a solid Democratic delegation to the House of Representatives in the Fifty-seventh Congress. The party managers believe that Democratic Representatives will be elected to succeed Messrs. Wachter and Baker, and they are sanguine that Messrs. Camalier and Little will defeat Representatives Mudd and Pearre. It is said that the Republicans are renewing their efforts to continue the control of the House. They expect to buy the Presidency, but they feel that even if successful in negotiating this purchase they will need the House.

This is absolutely necessary to the consummation of the scheme of world-wide dominion, to the continuance of the career of colonial expansion. To be sure, the President has, under the war authority, control of the revenues of the Philippines and is collecting and disbursing them without regard to Congress, but these revenues, large as they are, fall far short of paying the expenses of maintaining an army there to collect them.

Some one must foot the bills. It cannot be the Filipinos, the Administration cannot, and the trusts will not, so it must be the dear people. Before now the common people in England and France have found that the hand which holds the purse-strings is, after all, the power that rules the destinies of nations. So the Administration will be coming to Congress for money next session, and the next, and the one after that. Next session it can have all it wants. The public Treasury is full to overflowing, and it will be thrown wide open so that every one who can crowd to the doors will receive a share of the spoils. But should the next House be in opposition to the Administration there will be a difference. Obstinate legislators in the lower house by withholding supplies might force even the President to come to terms.

There is every reason to believe that for years to come some $200,000,000 per annum will be required for the maintenance of our army in the Philippines. What terms a Democratic House could exact from the Administration before granting such a princely outlay! It is absolutely necessary, therefore, for the Republicans to control both branches of Congress, as well as the Administration, if they hope to continue their course of aggression.

And they realize their predicament and are driven to desperate straits. They know that while there are a few Democrats who may not vote for Bryan because of their mistaken fear regarding the currency question, they can and will cast their ballots for Democratic candidates for Congress who will see that Imperialism is nipped in the bud by cutting off its source of supplies. And the Republicans further see that thousands of their own clan, who fear to endange their positions under Republican employers by voting for Bryan will assert their manhood by supporting the Democrats in their efforts to elect a Democratic House.

So apprehensive have the Republicans become that no expedient is too low to escape their attention in their efforts to capture the House, as witness the turning down of Representative McAleer who fills a seat from the politically corrupt city of Philadelphia. It had been the custom for years to grant this seat to the Democrats, because of the reverence in which the memory of Samuel Randall is held and because even the Republicans, perhaps, did not like to steal all the seats belonging to Philadelphia. But this time Mr. McAleer is to be defeated and a Republican elected, if possible.

In the last House the Democrats had 168 votes and the Republicans 185. Of the four vacancies the first was in the Twenty-fourth New York district, where the late Representative Chickering was elected by 10,000 Republican plurality; the second in the Fifth Pennsylvania district, where the late Representative Harmer was elected by 30,000 Republican majority; the third in the First Maryland district, where Governor Smith was elected by a good majority, and the fourth was the Fourth Virginia district, which is reliably Democratic. The composition of the House, had these vacancies been filled, would therefore have been Republicans, 187; Democrats, 170, the Republicans having a majority of 17. The next House will, as the present one, be composed of 357 members, 179 being necessary for a majority. It may be presumed that, all things being equal, the Democrats will gain as many districts as they will lose, and they should have 170 members of the next House to start with. They will then need nine more for a majority. They will gain one in Virginia where Representative Wise was seated on a contest. They will gain another in Alabama, where Representative Aldrich was seated on a contest. They will secure a third in Kentucky, where Representative Pugh was elected by ten votes. They will secure three more in North Carolina, where Representatives White and Linney were elected by the negro vote and Mr. Pearson was seated on a contest. Another seat will be gained in Texas, where Representative Hawley, who was the only Republican who could carry his district, declined to be a candidate again. These count up a total gain of eight seats.

Maryland is an old line Democratic State, and with one or two exceptions has always returned Democrats to Congress, except in the Fifth and Sixth districts.

Last year Representative Wachter was elected by the scant plurality of 122 votes, and received less than a majority of the votes cast. The Democrats should recapture this district, it is contended. One vote can also be easily secured in the Second district, carried by the Republicans in 1898 by only 370 votes. If the Democracy of Maryland cannot do this much for the sake of the national cause and in an effort to restrain the imperialistic tendencies of the Administration, then Maryland may hereafter be put in the doubtful class. Nor is the defeat of Representatives Pearre and Mudd an impossibility. Mr. Mudd has 3,000 plurality behind him, while Mr. Pearre had a majority of 4,506, and comes from a strong Republican district. Yet Mr. McKaig was elected from that district. But in any event, if the Democrats win in the Second and Third districts the House will be safe, if the party holds its own throughout the country, while, if they can carry the Fifth and Sixth districts, the House will be Democratic beyond doubt.

CONDITIONS IN COLORADO.

The State for Bryan and Defeat in Sight for Wolcott.

It is said that the political news which comes from Colorado to party headquarters in Washington indicates that although the county and State conventions have been held by the various political parties in the Centennial State, the tickets nominated and the line of battle generally laid out, the local conditions still remain somewhat mixed. It is said on all sides that there is no doubt that the electoral vote of the State will be cast for Bryan and Stevenson.

The Senatorial contest is apparently a pre-eminent factor in the local campaign. Senator Wolcott, at the head of the McKinley Republicans, is making the fight of his life, with the odds considerably against him. His only chances for re-election are: First, he is this year the only possible Republican candidate for the position of United States Senator, while on the Democratic-Silver Republican-Populist side there are several candidates, including Governor Thomas, the Hon. T. M. Patterson, ex-Governor Alva Adams, and possibly others, with no one of the much, if any, in the lead; second, he may capture members of the Legislature after election. Senator Wolcott has developed a disastrous faculty of exasperating opponents and antagonizing others, who might otherwise be neutral or quiescent. His personal unpopularity is the common rallying ground of the heterogeneous forces opposing him. Public opinion is fairly expressed in the following utterances of a well-known Denver man who was a Republican until 1896:

"Senator Wolcott is supremely impudent when he asks the people of Colorado to send him back to the Senate. He led us into the fight for silver, and then, when the battle began deserted to the enemy, selling his birthright for a mess of pottage. When he proclaimed from the Senate that to repeal the Silver-purchase law would destroy Colorado, as Carthage of old was destroyed, and that the State might as well be plowed up and sown with salt, he warned the capital of the world to avoid us, and contributed far more to our trouble than did Governor Waite's 'bloody-bridle' speech. His excuse for deserting silver is that the silver cause became hopeless. One of the leaders of the Revolution, while still believing the cause was right, abandoned it because he thought it was hopeless. His name was Benedict Arnold."

The Republicans nominated a good ticket in the State, and also in Arapahoe county, which latter is practically Denver. Many citizens, however, will not vote for this otherwise excellent ticket, so far as legislative candidates are concerned, solely on the ground that such candidates are practically pledged to the re-election of Mr. Wolcott. It is said to be a fact that every Colorado Republican delegate who walked out of the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, when Senator Teller publicly renounced the Republican party, and who thereby became more or less eminent in the Colorado Silver Republican ranks, is now in the ranks of the local McKinley-Wolcott Republican party. They are, however, people who are either in office or who want office. Others who believe the Republicans are right in everything but silver have joined the McKinley Republicans rather than become practically absorbed by the Democrats. Against this class may be set a large number of former Republicans who believe that the party has ceased to represent the people and has become the oppressive agent of trusts and corporations.

These have joined the Democrats and Populists in nominating a creditable Fusion State ticket.

Within the last few weeks a number of prominent Republicans from other States have been making Republican speeches in Colorado, among them Governor Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, and Senator Fairbanks. The best information obtainable at this time points unquestionably to a majority for Bryan in Colorado.

ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT A FAKE.

A Blossom From the Fertile Mind of Perry S. Heath.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The truth concerning that alleged "dastardly attack" made upon Governor Theodore Roosevelt, for which the "Chicago American" has been held responsible, and which it is alleged was made upon him as he was leaving the Trinity Dutch Reformed Church, on Sunday night, was told today by a newspaper reporter for a Republican morning paper.

Reduced to short terms and few words, the story of the "attack" upon the Vice Presidential nominee was a lie out of whole cloth. It was hatched in the National Republican headquarters shortly before 12 o'clock on last Sunday night for purely political purposes from the fertile brain of Perry S. Heath, Chairman of the National Republican Press Committee.

At the hour mentioned Sunday night Perry S. Heath called up by telephone the city editors of the "Tribune," "Record," "Inter-Ocean," and "Times-Herald," and gave them the story about the alleged attack upon Roosevelt. To these several papers he gave the same facts, the same list of witnesses, all of which were prepared by him after Governor Roosevelt returned to the Auditorium Annex.

The facts in this story were given out by the reporter for the "Times-Herald" who was assigned to the Trinity Dutch Reformed Church on Sunday night and who accompanied Governor Roosevelt from the church to the hotel. In company with him were reporters for all the morning papers. They thought so little of the "dastardly attack" that they wrote nothing about it, deeming it such a trivial incident, and not one worthy of mention.

It remained for Mr. Heath to work up the story for political timber for effect and furnish it to the morning papers. The reporter who gave out the real facts said there was not a single incident to warrant the stories as printed.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Economy Hall.

Wonder what Mertz will say today?

New Woolens.

We open up today about 150 new and choice styles of autumn and winter Woolens. Such extensive preparations must mean we expect great selling here.

Fifteen ... is not ...

And it will be, too, a crowning money-saving season. In this vast gathering of Woolens we have been painstaking to bring together the nobblest and latest of fashion's conceptions. And with this magnificent array of Cloths—backed up with our surpassing underselling methods and superior Tailoring—we promise a happy fulfillment of your every wish.

Always remember, our guarantee gives you full protection.

MERTZ & MERTZ, Tailors,

906 and 908 F St. N. W.

Overcoat Weather!

The thermometer has taken a big drop and the indications are that Jack Frost has started on a rampage. We're prepared to assist you in withstanding his assaults. To-day's offering is an exceptionally good value, in a fine assortment of Kersey and Melton Overcoats—Italian cloth linings—tailored in the newest style—the proper length—and all the fashionable shades. A coat which couldn't be duplicated for $10 elsewhere—we'll sell for

$7.50

A WINTER SUIT

Your'e thinking about. Our clothing bears an enviable reputation for the newest styles and woolens—and the prices are fixed to satisfy the most economical. Single or double-breasted Cheviots, Cassimeres, or Worsted Suits made by the best makers in the country and worth every bit of $10, for

$7.50

M. Dyrenforth & Co.

923 Penna. Avenue.

THE EVILS OF MILITARISM

Mr. Stevenson's Vigorous Speech in West Virginia.

Republicans Trying to Hoodwink the People Concerning the Trusts and the Philippine War—Mr. Bryan's Running Mate Receives an Enthusiastic Greeting at Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 10.—Parkersburg was brilliant last night with fireworks, set off by a long procession of Democratic clubs which escorted Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson to the hall where he spoke. During the day Mr. Stevenson had also made speeches at Wheeling and New Martinsville.

The Vice Presidential nominee and members of local committees rode in carriages at the head of the procession here. They passed under a series of electric-light arches which span the main street of the city and which are illuminated on great occasions. The meeting took place in a temporary building erected last summer by the board of trade to accommodate the State Democratic Convention. It is large enough to accommodate several thousand persons, and was packed full long before the crowds stopped coming.

Every available place was covered with people. Ladies stood in the aisles and crowded with the men upon the stage, leaving scarcely standing room for the speakers. Boys climbed among the timbers of the roof. The place was thick with flags, and when the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" there was a great demonstration.

It was a splendid meeting, and it is seldom that an audience has an opportunity to listen to a more forceful, logical, and eloquent speech than that delivered by Mr. Stevenson. His principal theme was imperialism. He briefly gave some practical illustrations as to the workings of the great combinations which seize upon the markets and close the doors upon the advancement of young men. The trusts, he declared, are against the Democratic party because the Democratic party is against the trusts.

Then he came to his main theme—imperialism. Compared with this great question, he said, all the other issues of the campaign are but as dust in the balance. It is more important than the happiness of a whole generation of people. When he said that the Government has expended over $200,000,000 in the endeavor to conquer the Philippines, and, what is a thousand times worse, has sacrificed the lives of many of our people, there came an impressive and dramatic interruption from the audience. A man far down the hall said: "Two of them lie in our cemetery here."

Mr. Stevenson said there are 60,000 soldiers fighting in the Philippines, yet "they tell us there is no war, and it is the same people who tell us there are no trusts." He carefully distinguished between expansion and imperialism. The Democratic party, he said, had given to the country all the expansion it had which is worth having, but the inhabitants of the Territories annexed by Democrats are citizens and not subjects to be kept down by force.

Upon his arrival at Parkersburg, about 5 p. m., Mr. Stevenson went to the home of ex-Senator J. N. Camden, where he secured a few hours' rest and took dinner. He has undergone great hardships during this trip, sleeping but little and making many speeches a day. In Ohio he had to reach several places where he had appointments by long rides in carriages. From Parkersburg he went to Piedmont to speak early today and will probably go to Baltimore this evening.

All this work seems to make no impression upon his stalwart frame. His voice is clear and shows no sign of fatigue.

Mr. Stevenson said that the signs of the campaign are extremely favorable. It is the general belief, he said, that the Democrats will get a majority in Chicago and will carry Illinois. He thinks the tide is setting strongly in favor of the Democratic party. Upon his present trip his reception everywhere has been most cordial.

The Democrats in this part of the State appear to be confident of success. J. H. Miller, Chairman of the State Committee, says the poll of the State made by the committee indicates a Democratic majority of over 7,000. The committee believes the Democrats will elect three of four Congressmen, and possibly all of them. In this (the Fourth) district the Republican candidate, James Hughes, is a native of Canada. He is the postmaster at Huntington. His Democratic opponent is Creed Collins, of Ritchie county, a farmer and miller of great personal popularity.

The Republican candidate for Governor, A. B. White, lives in this city. It is said that a strong faction of his own party is against him and the Democrats declare that his defeat is assured whether the State goes for Bryan or McKinley. Neither do the Democrats doubt the election of a Democratic Legislature and the defeat of Senator Elkins.

There is a club of twenty-five or fifty colored voters in Parkersburg wearing Bryan buttons. They declare that it will be to the advantage of their race to divide the vote, and they do not like the introduction of a new race question to furnish arguments against the colored people of the United States by annexing the Philippines.

Another thing to be noted in the campaign here is the Democratic tendency of the oil regions. West Virginia is now the largest oil producer, and the Standard Oil Company, after the manner of trusts, puts down the price of what it buys as fast as it puts up the price of what it sells. By controlling the market it can regulate both. Recently there has been a considerable fall in the price of crude petroleum and the oil producers, although most of them come from Pennsylvania, are taking refuge in the Democratic party.

Ex-Senator J. N. Camden, who presided at a Palmer and Buckner meeting in 1896, has taken the stump for Bryan and Stevenson and is doing most effective work.

THE MARYLAND PROGRAMME.

Mr. Stevenson to Speak at Hagerstown and Frederick.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 10.—Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, who will come to Frederick next Friday on his way to Hagerstown, where he will speak that night, will be the guest of Col. L. Victor Baughman during his brief stay in Frederick.

He will arrive here in the morning from Baltimore and be taken to the fair grounds, where he will meet the farmers and their friends. Owing to the severe strain to which he has been subjected on the stump, he will deliver only a brief informal address.

He will dine with Colonel Baughman. In the afternoon he will drive over to Hagerstown, through the South Mountain battlefields, and arrive there in time for the evening meeting, where he will make a speech.

PREPARING FOR THE LEADER.

Maryland Towns to Give Mr. Bryan an Ovation.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 10.—The Democrats of Frederick and adjoining counties are making extensive preparations for the reception of Mr. Bryan October 23. The preparations are on such an elaborate scale that they will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in Frederick City before.

The Frederick Business Men's Democratic Association is taking great interest in the matter and in the campaign generally. Clubs of every district of the county are formulating plans to meet in Frederick and assist in the demonstration. Each of the twenty-four districts will be represented by a band of music and a mounted squad of marshals, who will lead clubs and delegations.

Mr. Bryan will arrive in Frederick about 10:30 o'clock a. m. He will be escorted by a procession to the courthouse square, where he will address the people. At 3 o'clock that afternoon he will leave over the Western Maryland for Baltimore, stopping to speak at Westminster. McClintock Young, Vice President of the Palmetto Fibre Works, the largest manufacturing establishment in Frederick, will be chief marshal of the parade.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Oct. 10.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of Mr. Bryan on October 23. The committee of arrangements met last night and chose a committee of reception and vice presidents and appointed subcommittees to look after the details. It will go to Frederick on the 23d and escort Mr. Bryan to this city.

REGISTRATION IN BALTIMORE.

Today Expected to Result in Making the Total About 121,000.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The last sittings of the boards of registration began yesterday and will conclude today. It will be necessary for all persons who desire to vote and who have not as yet had their names enrolled to register today or their last chance of voting this fall will be lost.

Yesterday's registration resulted in the addition of 8,986 white, 1,690 colored, a total of 10,676 voters to the lists, making a total for the five days now concluded of 94,488 white, 17,749 colored, a grand total up to date of 112,237.

The total registration last year for the corresponding five days was 86,512 white, 16,091 colored, a total of 102,607 voters, showing an increased registration for this year of 9,630.

The registration will probably be not far from 121,000 when concluded today.

Cultivate a Sweet Voice.

Kind hearts are more plentiful than persistently kind and gentle voices, and yet love loses much of its power when the voice is sharp and hard. Often a sharp voice shows far more ill will than the heart feels, but people do not know that the speaker's "bark is worse than her bite," and they believe her to be ill-tempered and disagreeable. It is so easy to pick up a sharp and snappish manner of speaking. Very often it is acquired in mirth, and in the give and take battles of words in which boys and girls delight. There is no malice in the sallies, and a great deal of fun, but meanwhile the voice is often acquiring a sharp and shrewish tone which sticks through life, making it stir up strife and ill will among its listeners. So watch the tone in which you speak and take care that it is gentle and sweet. A kind voice is like music in the home, and is to the heart what light and beauty are to the eye and Heurich's beers to the taste.

SWAMP-ROOT is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver, or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists' in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free; also pamphlet telling all about it and its great cures.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

DRUMMERS FOR BRYAN

Commercial Travelers Will Vote Against the Trusts.

Some of the Knights of the Grip Who Have Been Spared by Monopoly Perfunctorily Support McKinley and Roosevelt to Retain Their Positions—Will Strike With Ballots.

"Ninety-five per cent of the commercial travelers in the United States and about one hundred per cent of those men who were commercial travelers till the on-rush of trusts drove them from the road, will vote for Bryan and Stevenson," is what a commercial traveler said today.

"This is in confidence. I have to appear as a McKinley man. But I have plenty of justification for my perfidy. I am one of the few of the once noble army of traveling salesmen whose services were considered valuable enough to be retained by the assimilating combines that wiped out our old firm. And I've got a wife and babies to support. I want to hold my job. So I say 'McKinley' and appear to like it before the trust spies. "But wait until I get into the election booth.

"Wait until the thousands of 'has been' commercial travelers and the hundreds of those present (the remnant of a once powerful class) get behind the curtain in the voting place. Won't we 'swat 'em' at the polls!

"I want to say to every mechanic, every clerk, every accountant, every motorman, every conductor, every railway train agent, every laborer, and every man who works for a monopoly, play your part, keep your own council and then—'Swat 'em at the polls.'

"Ten years ago it was estimated that 120,000 traveling men were employed in the United States. This class of men put more money in circulation than any other. It is conservative to say that the salary and expenses of these men amounted to an average of $8 per day for each. That means $960,000 daily, or $288,000,000 for the 300 working days of the year.

"The trusts have reduced the number of traveling men during the last ten years until there is less than 40,000 of us left. Nearly all of this has been accomplished since Mr. Hanna became President of the United States. The American Tobacco Company alone, according to the chairman of the national committee of the commercial travelers, put 5,000 of us out of the running.

"So I say, 'Swat 'em at the polls,' brother travelers.

"In a few months, or a year or two at least, unless the march of trade combination is stayed, there will be less than 5,000 traveling salesmen left to tell the tale. The whole tendency of the commercial combine is to transact business in the cheapest way possible—and that is by mail.

"Every merchant knows this; every traveling salesman knows it, and there are 80,000 examples of the truth of it living in this country today. If there be any class of citizens in the country who should vote to down Mr. Hanna it is the traveling salesmen, both those now employed and those who have been forced out of employment. And what applies to the travelers applies in a greater or less degree to every employe of commercial trusts.

"If anybody doubts what I say let him peruse the following partial list of trusts, together with the number of concerns they have put out of business, and which is vouched for by the National Democratic Committee of Commercial Travelers at St. Louis and has never been disputed:

American Agricultural Chemical Company (fertilizer plants)	23
American Automatic Weighing Machine Company (concerns)	3
American Ax and Tool Company (plants)	16
American Bicycle Company (plants)	55
American Chicle Company (chewing gum plants)	6
American Cotton Oil Company (properties)	123
American Hide and Leather Company (concerns)	30
American Linseed Oil Company (plants)	82
American Malting Company (concerns)	37
American Sewer Pipe Company (plants)	51
American Thread Company (plants)	13
American Tinplate Company (mills)	281
American Type Founders' Company (concerns)	23
American Window Glass Company (per cent of all)	80
American Writing Paper Company (concerns)	22
Asphalt Company of America (per cent of all)	95
A. Booth & Co., fish and oysters (concerns)	43
International Paper Company (plants)	39
International Silver Company (plate concerns)	24
McOrth-Evans Glass Company, glass chimneys (mills, 90 per cent of all)	14
Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company (mills, 90 per cent of all)	14
National Lead Company (plants)	26
National Salt Company of New Jersey (per cent of all)	95
National Starch Manufacturing Company (concerns)	20
National Tube Company (concerns)	17
National Wall Paper Company (concerns)	30
Otis (Passenger) Elevator Company (concerns)	13
Republic Iron and Steel Company (concerns)	29
Standard Metal Company, car journal bearings (concerns)	10
Union Bag and Paper Company (per cent of all)	99
Union Steel and Chain Company (properties)	78
United Fruit Company (concerns)	10
United States Envelope Company (concerns)	10
United States Flour Milling Company (big mills)	24
United States Worsted Mills (largest mills)	19

"In addition to the foregoing are the following, which absorbed nearly all of their competitors, the actual number of which I have not at hand just now:

American Car and Foundry Company.
American Cement Company.
American Edible Nut Company.
American Felt Company.
American Fisheries Company.
American Glue Company.
American Iron and Steel Company.
American Lithograph Company.
American Ordnance Company.
American Radiator Company.
American School Furniture Company.
American Silk Manufacturing Company.
American Soda Fountain Company.
American Smelting and Refining Company.
American Steel and Wire Company.
American Steel Casting Company.
American Steel Tube Company.
American Strawboard Company.
American Sugar Refining Company.
American Switch Company.
American Tobacco Company.
American Woolen Company.
California Fruit Canners' Association.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Continental Cement Company.
Diamond Match Company.
Electric Boat Company.
Electric Vehicle Company.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company.
Havana-American Company.
International Automobile and Vehicle Tire Company.
International Car Wheel Company.
International Heater Company.
International Steam Pump Company.
Kodak Limited Company.
Manhattan Spirit Company.
National Biscuit Company.
National Casket Company.
National Glass Company.
National Saw Company.
National Screw Company.
National Shear Company.
New England Cotton Yarn Company.
Pacific American Fish Company.
Pacific Coast Biscuit Company.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.
Pittsburg Stove and Range Company.
Pressed Steel Car Company.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company
Standard Rope and Twine Company.
Trenton Potteries Company.
Union Carbide Company.
Union Switch and Signal Company.
Union Typewriter Company.
United Lighting and Heating Company.
United Paper Company (tissue paper).
United Shoe Machinery Company.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company.
United States Leather Company.
United States Playing Card Company.
United States Rubber Company.
United States Varnish Company.

"It is a rather formidable list.

"So, once again, 'swat 'em at the polls.'"

DOUBT!

THERE should be no such word as "Doubt" on the lips or in the heart of any honest man or woman as to the efficacy of WARNER'S SAFE CURE for the cure of any and all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Bladder.

Kindly keep in mind these few facts which, in a word, embrace our claims:

Warner's Safe Cure

Is time-tried and world-tested.
Is guaranteed to do as represented
Is made on honor.
Cures when doctors fail.
Cures before doctors fail.
Cures permanently.
Stands on its record.

GIVE IT A CHANCE TO CURE YOU.

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 October 13, 1900, the last connecting closes will be made from this office as follows:

Trans-Atlantic Mails.

WEDNESDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Auguste Victoria, from New York, via Plymouth and Hamburg. Mail for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, BRITISH INDIA, and LORENZO MARQUEZ, via Cherbourg, must be directed "Per s. s. Auguste Victoria."

(b) At 7:15 p. m. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT, BRITISH INDIA, and LORENZO MARQUEZ, per s. s. La Touraine, from New York, via Havre. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s. s. La Touraine."

FRIDAY—(b) At 7:15 p. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Etruria, from New York, via Queenstown. Mail for GERMANY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY (Christiania), and RUSSIA must be directed "Per s. s. Etruria."

(b) At 7:15 p. m. for GERMANY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY (Christiania), and RUSSIA, per s. s. Trave, from New York, via Southampton and Bremen. Mail for other parts of EUROPE must be directed "Per s. s. Trave."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s. s. Maasdam, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Maasdam."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for SCOTLAND, per s. s. City of Rome, from New York. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. City of Rome."

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for GERMANY only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of EUROPE will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

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

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NASSAU, N. P., and the PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO, CUBA, per s. s. Saratoga, from New York.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for YUCATAN, per s. s. Hermann, from New York, via Progreso.

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

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

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NAGUA and CAPE GRACIAS, per s. s. Kong Frode, from New York. Mail for JAMAICA, BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA must be directed "Per s. s. Kong Frode."

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for MEXICO, per s. s. Matanzas, from New York, via Tampico. Mail must be directed "Per s. s. Matanzas."

FRIDAY—(c) At 11:05 p. m. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per s. s. Silvia, from New York.

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

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for PORTO RICO, per s. s. San Juan, from New York, via San Juan.

(c) At 11:05 p. m. for CURACAO and VENEZUELA, per s. s. Hildur, from New York. Mail for SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA must be directed "Per s. s. Hildur."

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., Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays at 2:30 p. m. (f)

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

Mails for 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 Mondays.

Mails for COSTA RICA, by rail to Mobile, Ala., and thence via steamer, close here daily at 10:00 p. m., the connecting closes for which being Tuesdays.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for CHINA,* JAPAN, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,** via Tacoma, close here daily at 7:00 p. m., up to October 10, for despatch per s. s. Olympia. (o)

Mails for CHINA,* JAPAN, HAWAII, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,** via San Francisco, close here daily at 7:00 p. m., up to October 12, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. America Maru. (o)

Mails for HAWAII, via San Francisco, close here daily at 7:00 p. m., up to October 12, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Australia. (o)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and FIJI ISLANDS, via Vancouver, close here daily at 7:00 p. m. up to October 13, inclusive for despatch per s. s. Miowera. (o)

Mails for CHINA,* JAPAN, HAWAII, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,** via San Francisco, close here daily at 7:00 p. m., up to October 21, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. City of Pekin. (o)

Mails for AUSTRALIA (except West Australia), NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, and SAMOAN ISLANDS, via San Francisco, close here daily at 7:00 p. m., after October 14, and up to October 27, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Alameda. (o)

Mails for CHINA* and JAPAN, via Vancouver, close here daily at 7:00 p. m. up to October 30, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Empress of Japan. Registered mail must be directed "Via Vancouver." (o)

*MAILS FOR COCHIN CHINA are forwarded to New York for connection with European steamers.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Military Mail) despatched to San Francisco at all closes for that office to connect with Government transports, the sailings of which are irregular.

(b) Registered mails close at 1:00 p. m. same day.

(c) Registered mails close at 8:00 p. m. same day.

(d) Registered mails close at 8:00 a. m. same day.

(e) Registered mails close at 1:00 p. m. previous Saturday.

(f) Registered mails close at 1:00 p. m. previous day.

(h) Registered mails close at 12:00 p. m. previous Saturday.

(k) Registered mails close at 8:00 p. m. previous day.

(o) Registered mails close at 6:00 p. m. previous day.

JOHN A. MERRITT, Postmaster.

DIED.

HICKEY—On Wednesday, October 10, 1900, at 1:30 a. m., LAURENCE, beloved husband of the late Catherine Hickey.

Funeral takes place from his residence, 200 I Street northwest, Friday, October 12, at 9 o'clock a. m., thence to St. Aloysius Church, where solemn high mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. oc10-2t-em

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE,
Undertaker and Livery.
322 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Chas. P. Williams has this day been admitted as a member of the firm of Bloomer & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 1331 F Street, Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1900.
GEO. C. BLOOMER,
oc10-3t-em CHAS. P. WILLIAMS.

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