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$5 to $8 Sets of Teeth including Painless Extraction. Best Gold Crowns ... $5.00

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It will be out Wednesday. This is the only store in Washington where it will be offered simultaneously with its appearance in New York and London. Orders booked now. Price ... 25c

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Well built and substantially made. Easy running. Regular $5 Value. Cash or Credit, $3.48.

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THE CIVIL SERVICE RECORD

Annual Report of the Chief Examiner to the Commissioners.

Work Accomplished During the Past Twelve Months—The Applications Passed Upon—Recommendations Looking Toward Better Results.

A. R. Serven, Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, has submitted to the Commissioners his annual report, a document devoted to the details of the service so far as the examination and classification of applicants for Government positions coming within the scope of Civil Service, are concerned. Mr. Serven gives statistics showing the number of persons examined during the past twelve months, the percentage of those who passed and those who failed; he tells where the applicants are from; how the money appropriated for the conduct of the examinations has been expended, and closes with a number of important recommendations concerning the service, which he thinks will bring about better results. His report is as follows:

"December 20, 1900.

"To the Commission:

"The chief examiner submits herewith his annual report covering the business transacted under his supervision for the year ended June 30, 1900, with such recommendations as the circumstances seem to justify.

"During the period under consideration 45,641 persons have taken the competitive examinations provided by the Commission to test their qualifications for original appointment to positions in the classified service; of these 21,872 were for the departmental branch of the service, 2,349 for the Government Printing Office, 4,396 for service in the custom houses, 455 for positions under collectors of internal revenue, and 16,569 to serve in the classified postoffices; during this period 241 persons were examined non-competitively for excepted positions in the customs service, and 7 for excepted positions in the internal revenue service; making a total of 45,889 persons examined for original entrance to all parts of the classified service. Of the 45,641 persons examined competitively for original entrance to the service 34,237 passed and 11,404 failed. Of the 248 persons examined non-competitively for entrance to excepted positions in the customs and internal revenue services 200 passed and 48 failed. During the year the Commission examined persons already in the service for promotion as follows: Departmental, 130; customs, 323; Postoffice, 12. Total, 465.

"Examinations were given to test qualifications for transfer within the service as follows: Departmental, 257; customs, 8; postoffice, 3; total persons examined for transfer, 248. Of the 130 persons examined for promotion in the departmental service, 49 passed and 81 failed. Of the 323 persons examined for promotion in the customs service, 303 passed and 20 failed. Of the 12 persons examined for promotion in the postoffice service, all passed. Of the 237 persons examined for transfer in the departmental service, 156 passed and 81 failed. Of the 8 persons examined for transfer in the customs service, 6 passed and 2 failed. Of the 3 persons examined for transfer in the postoffice service, 2 passed and 1 failed. This makes a total of 46,902 persons examined under the Civil Service law and rules during the year. In addition to this number, at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 134 persons were examined for policemen, of whom 72 passed and 52 failed, making a grand total of 46,736 persons who were examined during the year.

"In order to examine these persons it was necessary to provide 1,188 opportunities for the assembling of competitors, which were at places widely distributed through the several States and Territories. However, no persons were examined in either Alaska, Indian Territory, or any of the new possessions. Of this number of places and dates for taking examinations, 443 were advertised in the spring and fall editions of the "Manual of Examinations," and notice of the remaining 745 was given to the public by means of specially prepared press announcements.

"There were 469 different kinds of examinations required to test the qualifications of applicants examined during the year; 197 of these, in which 5,680 competitors were examined, of whom 5,198 passed and 482 failed, were conducted and rated entirely by members of the local boards for the different services, as follows: Engineer Department at large, 108; Ordnance Department at large, 61; Mint and Assay Service, 14; Government Hospital for the Insane, 2; Lighthouse Service, 10; Marine Hospital Service, 1, and Secret Service, Treasury Department, 1. The remaining 272 kinds of examinations given during the year, in which 40,922 competitors were examined, were rated by the Commission's examiners in Washington.

"In addition to the special press notices already mentioned, to furnish information to the public concerning pending examinations approximately 80,000 copies of the 'Manual of Examinations' for the classified civil service, a pamphlet containing 110 pages of information relating to examination work, were prepared and distributed by the Application Division. The members of the 1,311 local boards of examiners were given notice by mail of examinations they would be required to hold, and as much instruction in relation to their duties connected with such examinations as the facilities of the Commission permitted.

"In connection with this report will be found the usual tables containing detailed statistical information concerning the work of this office during the year.

FOR HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

"Although it was determined soon after the passage of the acts providing civil government for Hawaii and Porto Rico that appointments to Federal positions in those islands similar to classified positions in the United States were subject to civil service examinations, and that citizens of the United States residing there were entitled, under civil service rules, to compete for positions in the local and general classified service, yet prior to the date of this report the Commission has not been able, because of the limitations under which its work is conducted, to do more than carry on the preliminary correspondence preparatory to the introduction of the merit system there. However, it is hoped that arrangements may be made by which residents of the Hawaiian Islands who desire to compete in the general examinations which are held in the United States during the present fiscal year may be given the opportunity to do so some time before June 30, 1901. The question of holding general examinations in Porto Rico has been somewhat delayed because of the uncertainty as to whether 'the people of Porto Rico,' as denominated by the act providing for civil government there are citizens of the United States within the meaning of section 1 of Civil Service Rule V, which provides that 'Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States.' It is understood that this question will probably be definitely decided within the near future by the disposition which the United States Supreme Court will make of the cases known as the 'insular case,' now on appeal there.

"Efforts have been made to reduce, as far as possible, the charges against the appropriation for traveling expenses, etc., during the present year, in order that a sufficient balance may, if possible, be left for the purpose of providing for the expenses incident to the establishing of the examination system in both Hawaii and Porto Rico, and this will probably be done provided this question of citizenship be determined within the next few months.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS DEMANDED.

"The same tendency is observed in the Government service that is so striking a characteristic of the present development in the conduct of industrial enterprises, namely, to require specially trained assistants in the responsible positions connected with all important branches of the classified service. For this reason the number and variety of technical examinations is constantly increasing. During the past year seventy-three kinds, or combinations, of qualifications were required by examinations never before held by the Commission, in order to meet the needs of the service, of which sixty-four were for eligibles having highly technical or scientific qualifications. During the year the Commission also held 396 other kinds of examinations, all of which had been previously given; the great majority of these also required special training and experience along professional, scientific or technical lines. Most of this class of examinations were specially advertised through the courtesy of the public press, as the Commission has no appropriation from which to pay for giving notice to the public of its examinations.

"These examinations were held at intervals during the year as the needs of the service required, some of them being repeated from three to five times in order to obtain a sufficient number of properly qualified persons for appointment. The great variety of scientific work now being carried forward by the Government has thus placed upon the Commission the duty to find competent persons in nearly every branch of scientific research and investigation. In order to be qualified for these positions, persons must be found who have had good practical experience and preliminary training for the performance of duties of this character, for the purpose of these examinations is to secure experts and not mere amateurs. The enormous extent of this class of service is well shown by a review of the kinds or titles of examinations held during the year, and the subjects in which competitors were examined, which will be found in the appendix to this report.

"Special press announcements are prepared for each of these examinations and furnished to all of the news agencies or periodicals that will use them. Approximately correct mailing lists of the technical and scientific schools are also kept by the Commission, and announcements are sent to all of those that are thought to be at all interested in the line of work contemplated, or where members of the different faculties are likely to be acquainted with or to have knowledge of persons having the desired ability. During the past year a special effort has been made to endeavor to furnish information in connection with these examinations sufficient to indicate as clearly as possible how proficient a person should be in the particular qualifications in order to reasonably expect to pass the required tests.

"As a rule, for most special examinations the Commission is in receipt of much correspondence from persons who are more or less familiar with the different subjects in order to determine whether it might be profitable for the writers to undergo the examinations which have been announced. While in most cases it is difficult to indicate the exact scope of these examinations other than by the subjects themselves, yet it is believed that this defect in the examining work is being slowly overcome. Another reason which has prompted extraordinary efforts to accomplish this has been that those who are not qualified might be discouraged from using their time and that of the Commission in hopeless attempts to pass examinations of this character. The percentages of failures in the Commission's examinations appear to be gradually growing less. This is taken as a good indication that the efforts to put the public in possession of clearer and more specific information as to the exact requirements for the different examinations is meeting with success.

"An inspection of the statistics of appointments from examinations during the past year in the general departmental service, which includes the entire classified service except postoffices, custom houses, internal revenue offices, and the railway mail and Indian services, shows that 1,390 appointments were made, about 900 of which were to comparatively insignificant positions, in which only a limited amount of general education and intelligence was required. Of the remaining positions, 576 appointments were made of persons who had specially qualified themselves for the work to which they were appointed, by courses of advanced study of some character beyond the ordinary school work, and 181 others had qualified because of special experience as well as study along these special lines of miscellaneous work.

"Thus it is seen that about 55 per cent of all the persons appointed to this large part of the classified service were those who had developed their ability by special, technical, scientific, or professional instruction and study. Practically all the responsible positions which were filled by persons not already in the classified service were filled from this specially trained and educated class, and the salaries attached to these positions were more than twice the amount of those appointed to the less important positions. The salaries of the 757 appointments above referred to, and of the eighty-eight persons appointed to professional positions in the Indian Service during the same period, aggregated not less than $1,000,000 per annum.

"Attention is again called to the great need of a small consulting library in connection with the preparation and rating of these professional, scientific, and technical examinations, and the recommendation is renewed that Congress be asked to provide an appropriation of $1,000 for this purpose. As stated in my last annual report, the purposes of this item must be specifically expressed in the appropriation bill, in order that money may be used in purchasing books for this Commission, under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury. Because of this ruling, for the last three years examiners have been unable to secure any books or publications of any character whatever to assist them in their work, unless paid for from their private means, and have been greatly hampered on this account.

ATTEMPTS AT FRAUDS IN EXAMINATIONS.

"Diligent efforts have continued during the past year in the direction of detecting and punishing attempts at fraud in connection with examinations. Several instances have occurred where applicants have submitted false statements essentially affecting their possession of the qualifications necessary to entitle them to enter the examination. There have been some cases also in which applicants have submitted falsely made or forged certificates or vouchers. In all cases the applications have been canceled and the applicants barred from future examinations until further orders, and those cases which seemed to warrant such action have been referred to the Department of Justice with a view to prosecution under the provisions of section 5418 of the Revised Statutes forbidding the falsely making or forging a writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States.

"Particular attention has been given to the matter of collusion between competitors in examinations and special efforts have been made both to prevent the occurrence of collusion and to detect the same in those cases in which it does occur and secure its proper punishment. The efforts in both these directions have been very successful, and it is now well-nigh impossible for collusion to occur without leaving its earmarks and being sooner or later detected by the examiners expert in that direction, and the guilty parties being summarily punished.

THE CASE OF LISTON D. BASS.

During the past year complaint was made to the Chief Examiner's Office that the Rev. L. D. Bass, D. D., representing himself to be the president of an alleged institution known as the Bureau of Civil Service Instruction, had persuaded persons desiring appointment in the classified service to send him the money required by him as an enrollment fee, upon inducements held out as to his ability to secure for them such appointments and promises so to do, but that after paying their money they had received no instruction and had not secured appointment. The matter was laid before the proper authorities of the Postoffice Department as being one coming within the provisions of section 5480 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the use of the mails for exploiting a scheme to defraud. Upon a hearing of the case the Postmaster General issued a fraud order against Bass' mail and that of his alleged institution. Through the proper authorities the matter was also presented to the grand jury of the District of Columbia, and he was duly indicted by that body under the above-named section of the statutes, and at the date of this report the case is on the calendar awaiting trial.

EXPENSE OF HOLDING EXAMINATIONS.

"Because of the great desirability of experienced representatives of the Commission consulting with principal Government officials having supervision of classified forces outside of Washington and the great urgency of better personal supervision of the work of the Commission's more important local representatives in different parts of the country, an examination has been made of the disposition of the appropriation of $7,000 for traveling and other expenses outside of the District of Columbia for several years past, in order, if possible, to suggest how this part of the work committed to the charge of the Chief Examiner may be better performed. It appears that from $5,000 to $5,500 has been required for each of the last two years in order to provide for the examinations to be held in each State and Territory, as provided for in the Civil Service act, and such additional special examinations as the requisitions of the different departments have necessitated. About $4,000 of this annual expenditure has been used for holding the examinations scheduled for each spring and fall, for which examiners must be sent out from Washington. From $500 to $700 is required to meet the traveling and subsistence expenses of examiners for special examinations outside of Washington where it is necessary to have an experienced examiner present, as, for example, in the cases of the first examinations for postoffices which are to be classified, and such other work as requires an examiner specially equipped by previous experience; and from $400 to $500 for the rent of examining rooms and furniture and for janitor service where accommodations were not furnished in Government buildings. This results in a maximum balance of not to exceed $2,000 for all of the general work of all kinds, including all investigations of every character, etc., to be transacted by the Commission outside of Washington.

"The great importance of this part of the Commission's duties and the practical benefits which would result if the work could be properly done fully justifies for this purpose an amount equal to that required for holding examinations; that is, that there should be available for this purpose not less than $5,000, or $3,000 in addition to the balance of $2,000 left from the present appropriation after the examinations are provided for. It is respectfully urged that the Commission should use every proper effort to secure the increase of the present appropriation of $7,000 to $10,000 per annum.

MORE EXAMINERS NEEDED.

"The small force provided for the examining work of the Commission necessitates examination tests which often are not as thoroughly considered as they should be, examinations not held with sufficient promptness, and results not determined within what should be a reasonable time after the examinations are held. New examinations are continually being prepared, needing careful thought and study to secure proper results. During this report year it was necessary to prepare absolutely new examinations of an exacting character averaging considerably more than one each week. The inability to do this work carefully and thoroughly is unfortunate for the service and exposes the work of the Commission to unavoidable and undeserved criticism. Long delay very frequently occurs in the marking of the papers and the failure to promptly furnish suitable eligibles results in temporary appointments which occasion much embarrassment to the service, and when certification is finally made it frequently happens that because of the long delay since holding the examinations the competitors having the best qualifications have engaged in other pursuits and consequently decline to enter the Government service.

"While it has been possible, through the most urgent solicitation, to obtain a considerable number of details from other departments qualified to aid in performing this work, yet that affords but limited relief, and the chief examiner is forced to the conclusion that the long continuance of a system requiring dependence for such a considerable part of the important work upon persons detailed from other departments, and subject to frequent changes, is at best but a poor substitute for a force with qualifications properly balanced, under the supervision and control of the Commission, and is probably the most expensive method that could be adopted for the transaction of that character of work. However, it is believed that the examinations have been held and the work incident to them has been transacted as well as the conditions under which it has been performed would permit.

"The embarrassment occasioned by these conditions must necessarily be increased with the large amount of new work and the preparations of new examinations which will be required for the insular possessions of the United States. It is anticipated that this additional work which, under the executive order of November 30, 1900, and the Commission's action thereunder, will require the maintenance of a force to transact all the business of the Philippine Civil Service Board in the United States, will probably increase the duties of the force in the chief examiner's office by from 6 to 8 per cent.

"Some provision ought, therefore, to be made for additional employes in order that this additional business may be promptly and satisfactorily performed. In this connection attention should also be called to the fact that during the past year a considerable number of examinations formerly offered twice each year have been held but once, although there were many persons who desired to compete in them. Unless a larger force can be provided it will be necessary to still further reduce the number of this class of examinations as well as to more and more disregard other matters of great importance connected with the work of the Chief Examiner's Office, which merit more attention than it has been possible to give them in the past.

EXAMINATIONS FOR EXCEPTED POSITIONS.

"Although the Civil Service rules require that appointments to most of the excepted positions in the customs service and all of such positions in the Internal Revenue Service, except in Alaska, should be subject to an examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and held by the Commission, it was impossible during the report year to arrange for the examination of most of the persons who were reported by the department as appointed to these positions. At the present time examinations have been held for nearly all of the customs positions, but for very few of these appointees in the Internal Revenue Service, as required by the rule, largely because the facilities of the Commission were taxed to the utmost in order to hold the competitive examinations which were needed to furnish the departments with such assistants as were desired.

"It has not been possible thus far to devise a way by which many of the excepted positions in the internal revenue service may be reached for examination without considerable increase in the appropriation for traveling expenses, as the department has reported that most of these persons will be unable to leave their assignments in order to appear before the Commission's local boards for examination.

"It will, therefore, be necessary to send a representative of the Commisssion to each of the points where such persons are employed in order to comply with the provisions of the rules, unless the department may subsequently be able to direct such appointees to report to the local boards for examination.

LOCAL BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

"In addition to the ordinary work required of the local boards of examiners, an average of about fifty special examinations are being held each month in order to supply eligibles having the required qualifications as requested by the heads of the different departments. These special examinations require specific instructions to be given to from 400 to 500 local boards of examiners each month, in order that the examinations may be conducted with justice and equality to all competitors. There are about 5,000 members of these local boards, which number 1,311, outside of Washington. This membership is constantly changing, and it is necessary, in order that the new members may have a proper understanding and realization of their duties, that the boards should be carefully instructed as often as once every three years, as the changes during the period amount to a practical reorganization of each board.

"Notwithstanding the importance of having these boards regularly visited by some inspector thoroughly qualified to instruct them in their duties and to review their work, the Commission is wholly unable, with its present appropriations, to accomplish this, and is compelled to rely upon the unsatisfactory method of printed instructions, which frequently leads to very unfortunate complications, even with persons desirous of performing their duty in a thoroughly conscientious manner. It is only in a few of the larger cities which are visited by the members of the Commission's force for other purposes, that any opportunity is had to give the personal advice and instruction which are so much needed by all boards.

"During the past three and one-half years about 200 of the smaller postoffices scattered throughout the country have become classified, but in most of these cases the Commission had to depend upon members of boards in neighboring offices to organize and instruct the new boards, notwithstanding that they themselves had not received the instruction and assistance they had every right to expect from the Commission. The logical result of this is that grave errors have often occurred, and must occur, causing injustice to applicants and raising doubts in the public mind of the fairness and integrity of the Commission's work. Prior to 1896 it was possible for the Commission, when organizing local boards of examiners, to instruct them through members of its own force. Since, then, however, the large number of new boards necessitated by the extension of the classified service, taken with the imperative demand for other purposes upon the appropriation for traveling expenses, has compelled the practical abandonment of this plan, which is a great misfortune to the service, as the duties of the local boards in connection with the increasing number and variety of special examinations of complex character are more exacting than before. For this reason the most urgent need exists for ample facilities to renew the careful and systematic instruction of these boards."

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Closing Out Our Stocks of Ladies' Silk Waists and Tailor-Made Suits.

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Handsome Silk Waists in all the most beautiful shades. Perfect fitting and waists that sold for $5 and $7, to go for ... $1.95

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits.

The lot is limited to 50 and the assortment consists of the finest materials. Stylishly made suits that sold from $12 to $15, for ... $6.98

Never Before Have We Cut Prices Like This for Men's Clothing.

Men's Suits.

Excellent, serviceable business suits, made of materials that will stand hard usage. These suits formerly sold for $5 and $6. We are overstocked and the price will now be ... $4.75

Men's Suits.

A neat and dressy suit. Made of fine worsteds and all wool cassimeres. We've been selling 'em right along for $10 and $12. We cut the price to.. $6.50

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister, is in New York presiding at the annual festival of the Swiss Singing Societies. This evening he will award prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison have taken a place near Leesburg, Va., for their home this summer.

Miss Susan Grimes Walker, daughter of Rear Admiral Walker who has been the head of Fiske Hall, Barnard College, has resigned her place to become head worker in the West Side University Settlement in New York.

David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. Henderson, left Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday, for a three-months' tour in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, who have occupied the William F. Weld place in Brookline, Mass., at intervals since the estate came into their possession, bought last week from the Misses Patten a spacious lot in the fashionable part of Washington for $94,000. Mrs. Anderson will build upon this land a large and handsome house, which will be her winter home.

Mrs. Henry and her daughter, who have recently been the guests of Mrs. Henry's sister, Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, of Morristown, N. J., have returned to their home in Washington.

Gen. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie have decided to sell their home in New York and reside in Washington for the next four years. They have taken the Admiral Upshur residence, almost opposite that of Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt's house here.

Mrs. Joseph Drexel has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, to Mr. Harry Lehr.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris have closed their Washington residence and are in New York, en route for Cobourg, Ontario, where they have leased the Ladd place for the summer.

Representative and Mrs. Charles Fowler have closed their house here, and have gone to their home at Elizabeth, N. J.

Representative and Mrs. Richard Wayne Parker have closed their Washington residence and will spend the summer at Northeast Harbor, Me., where they have taken a cottage.

RESCUED BY POLICEMEN.

A Woman and Her Children Taken From Their Burning Home.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Mrs. Mary E. Engelbach and her six children were rescued yesterday morning from their home, 919 South Charles Street, which caught fire from a defective kitchen flue while they were asleep. The rescuers were Round Sergeant McLean and Sergeant Gooding, of the Southern district. The fire spread by way of the staircase to the third floor.

Mrs. Engelbach and five of her children were in the second-story front room, while Maggie, her oldest daughter, was in the third-story front room. Mrs. Engelbach was aroused about 2:20 a. m., by the sound of breaking glass. She thought burglars were in the house and opened her bedroom door to listen. As she did so the smoke and flame swept toward her. With a scream she closed the door and ran to the front window crying "Fire!" Sergeants McLean and Gooding and Patrolman McGee were in the neighborhood, and went to the rescue.

Patrolman McGee sent in an alarm while the sergeants secured a ladder in the neighborhood and by means of it took the children and Mrs. Engelbach to the ground.

In the meantime, Maggie, who had been awakened by her mother's screams, sought to escape by means of a rear window. She was about to jump to the ground when Sergeant McLean, who had gone to the rear of the building, called to her to wait until a ladder could be brought. Instead of doing so she jumped to the roof of an adjoining house and was taken in through a trap door.

When the firemen arrived they did not learn at once that Maggie had escaped and, led by Chief Shipley, ran through the blinding smoke in the third story looking for the girl. Several of them were almost overpowered and had to be assisted from the building by their comrades. The damage to the house is about $100 and the furniture and clothing belonging to the family is damaged about $200, none of which was insured.

Jacob J. Engelbach and his two sons, who are employes of the United Electric Railways Company, were not at home at the time, having left for their work shortly before the fire broke out.

Trying to Save Jenkins' Life.

NORFOLK, Va., May 27.—William H. Jenkins, sentenced to be hanged on June 28, may have his sentence commuted to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. A strong effort is being made by his counsel, George A. Melvin, to secure commutation. Mr. Melvin has already sent the papers to Governor Tyler, and it is thought that they will be acted on this week. The petition asking that the sentence be commuted contains the signatures of Sheriff Cromwell and eleven of the jurors, as well as many prominent citizens who were witnesses in the case. Jenkins was convicted of the charge of murdering George Williams. The trial was a long and sensational one.

COAL LANDS CLAIMED.

Moser Heirs Bring Suit to Eject the Lehigh Company.

HANCOCK, Md., May 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Albright and 339 other heirs of the late Burkhart Moser have begun an ejectment suit against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the Circuit Court at Pottsville, Pa.

The Moser heirs allege that the defendant company is a trespasser, and has no title to coal lands over which it claims ownership in East Tamaqua, Rahn Township, in Schuylkill County, and to coal tracts in Carbon County, the value of which aggregates from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000. John Moser, Mrs. Thomas Doyle and Mrs. Max G. Shives are heirs living in Hancock. They have been offered $10,000 apiece for their interests in the estate by an association of capitalists, who wish to purchase the property as soon as the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has been ousted.

A WOMAN PRISONER ESCAPES.

Blackened Her Face and Eluded the Guard.

GREENBURG, Pa., May 27.—Eva Armstrong, alias Mrs. C. H. Miller, committed on two charges of shoplifting, made a bold dash for liberty from the county jail here Saturday night. With burnt cork she blackened her face, picked the great iron lock with a wooden key that she carved out of a rung of a chair, and once in the corridor, passed the guard, who believed she was a negro visitor.

Being without friends or funds, she walked the railroad, and after a rough night's experience, was captured yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, at a point fifteen miles away. She was heading for Pittsburg. She is twenty-three years old and prepossessing. Four weeks ago the woman sawed three bars off with an ordinary case knife, and was just about to make her escape when detected.

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We're confident that a visit will ensure us your patronage.

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7th and D Sts. N. W.

—The gas bill will be at the house Saturday. Isn't it nice that the gas company is so prompt?

—Lots of people in town are getting Acetylene people help them put a joke on the gas company.

The Electrolite Lamp is the means by which lots of Washingtonians are cutting down their bills for light. Looks, weighs, and works like an ordinary lamp, but gives a light that outshines gas or electricity, and makes 'em actually throw a shadow!

Walter B. Clay, 525 13th St. nw.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For ladies' and gent's cast-off clothing. Address postal, I will call.

M. RICE, 1332 7th St. N.W.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO. Main Store, corner 7th and E Streets. Branches all over the city and in all markets.

ELEGANT PRESENTS For PREMIUM STAMPS. KING'S PALACE. 812-814 7th St. 715 Market Space.

A Simple Home

Treatment for pains in the back, scalding, puffiness and all symptoms of Kidney disease is Warner's Safe Cure.

Woodward and Lothrop,

10th, 11th, and F Sts. N. W.

Cotton Dress Goods At Special Prices.

(First floor, Tenth St.)

Several thousands of yards of this season's most popular cotton dress fabrics, comprising pretty, sheer Lawns, beautiful Mercerized Organdie, Faconne, and Foulardines, Imported Corded Scotch Zephyrs, exquisite Silk Striped Dimities, and elegant Embroidered Mohair Swisses.

We offer these, consisting of recent special purchases direct from the manufacturer, and others from our own stock, at prices greatly below the usual.

Some for Half.
Some for Less.
Some Not So Much.

35-cent Corded Scotch Zephyrs, 12½c the Yard.

Manufactured by a celebrated Scotch maker and imported to sell for thirty-five cents. We closed out the lot (a large one) and offer same at 12½c.

25-cent Striped Ginghams, 18c the Yard.

Blue and white, pink and white, heliotrope and white stripes—fine and beautiful quality. 32 inches wide.

50-cent Mercerized Organdie Faconne, 25c the Yard.

A variety of exquisite floral printings in new design on a silk-like white ground, that retains its rich lustre after being laundered. This very fashionable and quick-selling dress fabric was purchased from the manufacturer at a price concession, and is offered at half the regular price.

35-cent Mercerized Foulardine, 25c the Yard.

This cloth is delightfully light and fine and looks like silk—and retains its beautiful lustre after washing. 28 inches wide.

50-cent Silk Striped Dimity, 37½c the Yard.

Exquisite printings, artistic and attractive. Choice colorings—good assortment, but quantity is small.

$1.50 and $1.75 Embroidered Mohair Swisses, $1.25 the Yard.

44 inches wide—black embroidered with white, grey with white, natural linen shade with white, heliotrope with white—a variety of pretty designs.

(First floor, Tenth Street.)

White Goods Dept.

(Second floor, Eleventh Street.)

Specials.

2,000 yards 40-inch India Linon. Sheer, smooth, and fine—the best we've ever offered—a twenty-cent value. 15c the Yard.

1,000 yards Plaid White Pique. Good quality, neat designs—for waists and separate skirts and children's kilts, coats, and reefers. 15c the Yard. Usual Price, 30c.

1,000 yards Brown Linen Suiting. 36 inches wide—for separate skirts, Eton suits, for market dresses, traveling, and general outing wear. Half price. 15c the Yard. Usual Price, 30c.

100 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, Bleached, hemmed, and ready for use. 25c Each. Usual Price, 35c.

100 dozen Hemstitched Linen Towels. All linen; soft and absorbent, extra size (22x40 inches)—a special value. $3.00 the Dozen. Sold singly if you wish.

1,500 "Atlantic Mills" Muslin Sheets. Generous hems top and bottom; cloth torn (not cut) from the piece, hence will launder straight. 2¼x2½, 50c Each. 2½x2½, 59c Each. Very Special Values.

Second floor.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP.