

TO REPEAL THE GEARY LAW

Chinese in This Country Begin a Movement Against Exclusion.

A Memorial to Congress Now Being Prepared in New York—To Be Presented to the United States Government Through Wu Ting-fang.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Chinese in the United States are preparing for an organized fight to obtain the absolute repeal of the Geary Exclusion act at the coming session of Congress. The movement was started in this city early in the week, and it is expected to spread rapidly to Philadelphia, Chicago, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, and other cities having large Chinese populations.

A powerful organization has been effected among the Chinese merchants of this city. Within the next two weeks every one of the 1,500 Chinese here will be asked to sign a carefully prepared memorial to the United States Government asking that the exclusion act be repealed. The memorial will protest in the strongest possible terms against having the act extended for twenty years from the date of its expiration, in 1902. It will be forwarded to the Government, along with similar memorials prepared in other cities, through Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington.

An effort will be made to obtain the support of thousands of Americans whom the Chinese believe are opposed to the exclusion act. The memorial will be a petition to Congress which Chinese lawyers and students are now drawing up. The Chinese realize the handicap which is placed on the movement through their lack of suffrage. They hope to persuade some political organization to take up their cause.

Their strongest hope of eventual success lies in Wu Ting-fang. They say it was on his advice that they organized for the struggle. They depend largely on his personal popularity to get them fighting supporters in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE CELESTIALS HOPEFUL.

Another thing which has given the Chinese hope that public and official sentiment is about to turn in their favor is the stand which the United States has taken in dealing with the allies in the Chinese crisis. The present movement would have begun a year ago had the Boxers remained active. His unflinching stand in Peking this winter in the United States almost gave up hope. Some of them sold out and went home. The clearing of the war cloud and the subsequent show of interest in the development of their fatherland has given them a new and stronger hope. The offer which the United States made to the Powers to cut the indemnity in two made a great impression on the Chinese.

"See, the United States now smiles on our country," they said, "and they will give us the right to become citizens, to go back and forth as we please—perhaps!"

There is no doubt that the movement which has just started here is a strong one, and that the public will be carefully pulled. Chow Tszchi, the smiling and Americanized consul general at this port, holds daily conferences with the big men of Chinatown who are pushing the proposition. His unofficial pen will probably draw up the memorial. The wealthy Chinese merchants' association—Tung Sing Hong, as they call it—is giving active support, and its president, Mo Ping Fung, No. 16 Mott Street, is one of the most active.

No stronger evidence of the Chinese in earnest could be offered than the fact that they have started a weekly newspaper in this city for the purpose of arousing the Chinese action against the Exclusion act. This paper, the "Chinese Weekly Herald," is reaching nearly all of the fifty thousand Chinese who live east of the Mississippi. Through its influence a movement similar to the one just started here will begin in Chicago next week. Its work, so far, has been chiefly to educate the Chinese on the exclusion question. It publishes the entire text of the act and of the present treaty between China and the United States. It has told of the bill which Representative Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, intends to bring before Congress, and which provides for the exclusion of Chinese until 1922.

THE MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The memorial to Congress will demand the absolute repeal of the Exclusion act on the grounds of fair play and a sort of reciprocity for the opening of Chinese ports. It will ask that the Chinese be put on at least as good a footing as the Japanese immigrants—the only requirement being good health and a stipulated sum of money to assure their not becoming public charges. Even more than the right to travel freely to and from China the Chinese desire the right of becoming United States citizens, with full suffrage and property rights.

The memorial will include some interesting statements in their own behalf. One clause will try to persuade the supporters of the act that Chinese immigration would not be bad for the workmen.

Commercial benefits which America would derive from granting free communication with the Chinese will be a point strongly pressed. The memorial will speak of China's 400,000,000 inhabitants, and the vast market for flour, paper, tobacco, clothing, iron and steel ware and machinery which would be opened up. There will be a clause which will demand "the repeal of the Exclusion act will remove a terrible stigma from the United States Government, will create a favorable impression in China and open up the vast Empire to American goods and manufactures of all kinds."

"The Chinese say that the repeal of the Exclusion act would be of great benefit to this city. They say that the Chinese population would increase to 20,000 in a short time, and that most of the newcomers would be men who would be able to buy the property in Chinatown which has been bought outright by the Chinese, or if the property owners will embrace a review of the work done by the Macabees in the District, where there are several thousand knights and ladies. It is expected that a large percentage of the members will attend the memorial service.

The programme is a most attractive one, combining vocal and instrumental music and short addresses. After an organ prelude by Dr. J. W. Bischoff, prayer will be offered by the Rev. Dr. Newman. Miss Helen E. Row, one of Washington's most charming sopranos, will sing Bischoff's "Nearer Home." "The Lost Chord" will be given by Miss Adelaide Lynham, after which there will be introductory remarks by G. E. Padgett and a short address by Rev. Mr. Graves of Falls Church, Va., a prominent and eloquent Macabee.

The remarks of Mr. Graves will follow, to be followed by a song by Misses Rowe, Lynham and A. Hache. "The services will conclude with a postlude on the organ by Dr. Bischoff.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—"Myrtle Cure" for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 50 cents and 81. Sold by Stevens' Pharmacy, Pennsylvania and Ninth Streets.

Blue Serge Is the ideal goods for a Summer Suit. The only right way to get a good one is to have it made to your measure. Smart men realize the value of the following high prices. Our Blue Serge Suits fit and hold their shape.

Prices commence at \$10. Mertz & Mertz, Tailors, 906 and 908 F Street.

READY FOR THE SUBURBAN

An Immense Crowd Expected at the Sheep-head Bay Track.

The Field to Be Summoned to the Post at 4:15 o'Clock This Afternoon—A Prediction Made That Imp's Record Will Be Beaten.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The blue ribbon event of the American turf, the great Suburban Handicap for three-year-olds and over, will be run at Sheep-head Bay track this afternoon as the feature of the Coney Island Jockey Club's card for the opening day of the June meeting of 1901.

Owing to its tremendous popularity in all parts of the country, it will probably witness the largest crowd yet gathered in spite of the fact that the quality of the field engaged to go is always below the suburban standard. All the aces and conditions of metropolitan life will be represented and there will be thousands of visitors from the South and West who are in New York just now, either on business or en route for the popular northern seashore resorts.

The course over which the Suburban has run year after year yesterday than ever before. The Suburban distance is one mile and a quarter, the purse is \$30,000 gross and the field will be summoned to the post about 4:15 o'clock if Christopher J. Frazier, the starter, is lucky enough to get the three-year-olds off the track. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Clark predicted that the winner would finish in better than 2:36 1/2, Imp's record for the race established in 1899.

TRIED BY MILITARY COURTS.

Forty-eight Filipinos Convicted and Twenty-one Hanged Since April 23. Secretary Root today received from General MacArthur at Manila, the reports of the proceedings of military tribunals in the Philippines since April 23. The reports show that 48 natives were tried and convicted; 21 were hanged and 27 sentenced to terms of imprisonment and years to life in prison. Not one of those tried escaped punishment.

One of the important cases was that of Jose Balligod, who was formerly President of the "Pueblo" of Zamboanga, a province of Cagayan, Luzon, who is now serving a sentence of 20 years at the Presidio de Manila. The record of the trial shows that Jose dealt out American justice during the day and spent his nights in organizing bands of "cut-throats." He tried so many cases and secured so many fines that in a short time he had a gang of 250 men behind him. These he armed with bolos and knives and used to terrorize the twenty-ninth Volunteers, who were quartered within the balliwick ruled over by Jose.

The court held that as a Filipino, Jose might have had an interest in concealing from the Americans the intended attack, but as president it was his duty to notify the intended victims, which he failed to do. For this dereliction he was convicted of neglect of duty as a president and was sentenced to 20 years in prison. In another case Jacinto Pineda, was charged with murder and disturbing the peace. He was hanged for the murder, but was honored with the charge of disturbing the peace.

RESTORED TO THEIR PARENTS.

Runaway Children Taken in Custody by Washington Police.

Two bright children, who ran away from their homes, spent last night at the House of Detention, and this morning were put aboard a train by Acting Sanitary Officer Philip and his men, to their parents. One of them was Gus Lande, a sixteen-year-old boy whose home is in Brooklyn. Recently he shipped on a British tramp steamer, bound for Genoa, as a cabin boy. One morning he forgot to put the pepper on the cabin table and was severely criticized for his thoughtlessness. When the steamer touched at Brunswick, Ga., Lande deserted and has since been working his way toward home.

The other runaway was Edith Slaughter, who was taken into custody by the police on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Second Street northwest. She said she had taken \$500,000 to her father, who is employed by the Standard Oil Company in Passaic, N. J., and ran away. She was provided with a railroad ticket for her home at Hancock.

IN COMMAND OF A TROOP.

Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Next in Line of Promotion to First Lieutenant.

In a general order received at the War Department today from General MacArthur, at Manila, appears an item designating Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., to be the senior second lieutenant of the First Cavalry, and next in line for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. He is given command of Troop I, with the pay of a first lieutenant, effective October, 1900. The promotion is especially interesting in view of the fact that a short time ago the cable despatches stated that the young officer had been killed in an engagement with the Filipinos.

TO LOCATE A NAVAL STATION.

Personnel of the Board to Select a Site in Porto Rico.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, Secretary Long has appointed Captain Cooper, Commander Berry, Lieutenant Commander Staunton, Surgeon Lowndes, and Civil Engineer Parks to select a site for a naval station in Porto Rico. The board will submit estimates of the cost of the establishment of a naval station on the coast of Porto Rico. The act directs the board to go around the island and examine all sites. All the members except the board members in Porto Rico and the board will meet when he gets there. He will sail from New York for San Juan, on June 21.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE.

James B. Haggin to Build a Fine Home in New York.

NEW YORK, June 15.—James B. Haggin, multi-millionaire mine owner and horseman, intends to buy a lot and build a magnificent Fifth Avenue clubhouse and to have erected upon the site a palatial residence. He concluded arrangements yesterday for the purchase of the Progress building, situated at the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, with a frontage of 109 feet on the avenue and the same depth. The price is about \$2,500,000. The club members intend to build a twelve-story building, and spend about \$500,000 in the building. The members resolved to sell fifteen months ago, deeming it wise to realize on the great increase in value and to construct another clubhouse free from debt.

A Commercial Treaty With France.

ROME, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Signor Prinetti, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that he was ready to resume the negotiations for a commercial treaty with the United States when the American Senate approves the treaty with France.

An Indian School Contract.

The contract for the construction of the new Indian schoolhouse at Riverside, Cal., was awarded yesterday to Wilcox & Rose, of Cotton, Cal., at their bid of \$134,316.50.

Bleu and Return Every Sunday, 81.

Trains leave Washington 9:01 a. m., returning arrives at Washington 9 p. m.

CLAIMS FOR FIVE-INCH GUNS.

Comptroller of the Treasury Decides Against a Partial Payment.

The Secretary of War recently submitted papers to the Comptroller of the Treasury regarding partial payment for work done on twenty-five five-inch rapid fire guns by the Bethlehem Steel Company, at South Bethlehem, Pa., and requested the Comptroller's decision as to the legality of the payment in question.

The Secretary of War in his communication to the Comptroller said that the claim for the Bethlehem Steel Company aggregated \$108,522.49, under a contract with the War Department, dated June 8, 1898, for the work mentioned above.

"It appears that under the terms of said contract," says the Secretary of War, "the contractor was to deliver to the War Department, on or before March 1, 1899, but that no penalty was provided for delays in delivery, and that most of the delay in completing the work is properly chargeable to the United States. The contractor was to receive the appropriation for the payment of the guns in question is part of the \$50,000,000 appropriated March 3, 1898, for the 'National Defense,' which will cease to be available on June 30 of the present year. The contractor was to receive the balance of the work already performed during the lifetime of this appropriation.

"Attention is invited to the report of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, in which it is stated that if the Comptroller declines to pay for the work vouchers covering the partial payment requested the Ordnance Department will recommend favorable action on the application of the Comptroller.

"J. T. Tracy, Comptroller of the Treasury, holds that the partial payment cannot legally be made. He says: 'No advantage having been taken by the United States of the breach of contract which occurred when the guns in question were not delivered as contracted for, your enquiry will be answered in the light of the terms of that contract under the law.'

Mr. Tracewell then itemizes each provision of the contract and continues: 'It is evident that no contract was made, either by or accepted by the United States, and it is equally clear that the Bethlehem Steel Company has not complied with the terms of the contract either in whole or in part. No provision is made for partial payment of work done or completed portions of the guns. There has been no delivery of the articles, nor has any service been rendered to the United States for which the contractors are entitled to payment under the terms of the contract, and I have, therefore, advised you that the account of the Bethlehem Steel Company for partial payment on work done under this contract cannot legally be paid.'

TO TEST POWDER IN FUTURE.

A Naval Board Named for This Special Line of Work.

The recent explosions burning of a lot of smokeless powder at the Naval Yard has again brought forward the question of improving the quality of this kind of ammunition for naval use. While the mystery of the origin of the fire has not yet been solved, it is being investigated by ordnance experts that deterioration of the powder was the cause. The naval ordnance bureau decided to take prompt action to prevent further accidents of the kind and at its suggestion Secretary Long has appointed a board of officers, all familiar with the manufacture of powder, to make rules for testing ammunition that will prevent the recurrence of such accidents.

ANNAPOLIS MEN AS SURGEONS.

A Plan by Which ex-Cadets Re-enter the Naval Service.

Dr. Herbert M. Tolpore, of Buffalo, N. Y., is making a tour of inspection for the medical corps of the navy and will be commissioned an assistant surgeon. Dr. Tolpore was a naval cadet and, like a number of other Annapolis men who left the academy before graduation, he took up the study of medicine and re-entered the service as a surgeon.

Several surgeons in the navy are graduates of the Naval Academy who found after quitting the navy that they liked life on the ocean wave better than they had found it on land. When they returned to the academy they were given appointments and secured appointments from civil life to the medical corps.

CAPE NOME HIS DESTINATION.

Pierre Wagzaman Leaves for an Extended Sojourn in Alaska.

Pierre Wagzaman, well known on the local stock market, has gone to Alaska. He made his departure for the West on Friday, and before leaving informed a few friends that he expected to make Cape Nome his destination. He said he would probably return to Washington in two or three months. Many of the brokers and speculators in the city and the general opinion is that, with its many manifest advantages, it cannot possibly fail to be successful.

Summer Resorts in Virginia and the Potomac Region, including "The Land of the Sky" and the "Famous Sapphire Region."

Southen Railway has now on summer excursion tickets to the above resorts at greatly reduced rates. Pullman and dining car service. Also week end rates to commuting points in Virginia. See fare for the complete trip.

Loss of Vitality

That is what makes so many people feel "half dead," especially in warm weather.

Poor appetite, unrefreshing sleep, easy physical or mental exhaustion, paleness, nervousness, and that tired feeling are common indications of this loss, which may sooner or later result in prostrating sickness. A general tonic is needed.

Many have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a powerful purgative effect on the whole system. Mary Dillinger, Everett, Ohio, writes: "I was nervous, weak, and worn out. My appetite was poor and I had a tired feeling all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla recommended to me, and when I had taken it a while all the bad symptoms disappeared and I felt like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to cure and keep the promise. Don't wait till you are worse—buy Hood's today.

J. WILLIAM LEE, Undertaker and Livestock.

322 Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

TO APPLY FOR A CHARTER

The Abattoir Company Preparing to Begin Work.

Local Butchers to Meet Tuesday Night to Discuss Final Details. Great Interest in the Movement Against Western Packing Houses.

Incorporation papers for the abattoir company, which members of the Butchers' Association of Washington have formed, will be taken out next Wednesday by the arrangements for the association to take final action on the scheme has been called for Tuesday evening in Bessler's Hall. At that meeting it will be decided what members of the association will be named as incorporators, and probably the arrangements for the distribution of stock will be made.

The intention of those at the head of the abattoir movement is to protect the trade, and to keep the business entirely upon a co-operative plan. No member of the association will be allowed to take more than \$2,000 worth of stock, and certain other restrictions are to be put upon the sale of it. No one who desires to dispose of his holdings can do so without first offering them to the company which will have authority to buy in stock at the market value.

The men behind the scheme are making sure from the outset that the Armour-Cudahy, Swift, and Nelson Meats companies do not come in and get control of the stock of the abattoir company. The intention is to make the project entirely a local one, supported by local finances, and catering to the local market. It is understood that a number of Virginia capitalists and wealthy farmers have already offered financial assistance, some having offered to invest as much as \$100,000.

"We have a complete boycott against Swift & Co.," said John R. Kelly, President of the Butchers' Association today, "and the reason we have singled out Swift is because Mr. Lyman is at the head of their local warehouses. He loses no opportunity to raise the price of meat, and has treated us in all respects unreasonably. I do not think the matter would have gone to the extreme that it has had the Swift Company's representatives dealt with us. We passed a resolution on our meeting several months ago in which we requested that all members of the Washington Retail Butchers' Association should refrain from dealing with C. E. Lyman. The resolution was passed unanimously, and is being lived up to. We sent a copy of it to the office of the Swift Company, as we wished it to be understood by the management that we were opposed to their manager here. No action has been taken by the Swift Company.

"In our attempt to reach a settlement of the local difficulties we sent a committee from the organization to visit the Washington office of every Western concern. Our committee was not received in the proper spirit and they were never given any satisfaction. The matter drifted along for so long that we finally were obliged to take action to protect ourselves. We asked the local wholesalers to be properly dressed, and the local representatives were always waiting for advice from the home offices, which never came."

The charges that the wholesalers are attempting to cut into the local retail field was denied this morning by C. E. Lyman, representing the Swift Company. "We sell only to dealers," he declared, as he pointed to a sign upon his wall, which announced that no meat would be sold to consumers. When asked about the alleged association of wholesalers, of which he is supposed to be the chairman, Mr. Lyman declined to discuss the subject.

The butchers were disappointed in a boycott against Western hams, and it was declared yesterday that not a Western lamb was on sale in the market stalls. There is also a great dissatisfaction over the quality of the beef that is furnished to the Washington market, and it is being investigated by the local retail field.

The Western packers only send enough good beef here to make us take the bad," said Mr. Kelly. "It is a well-known saying in Chicago and Kansas City that the packers are sending us the dumping grounds for poor meat. I cannot get anything that is fit to serve up to my customers unless I send to New York for it. We are fighting one thing at a time, but the beef question is the most important. When we have the abattoir we can bring right into market the best beef the cattle will yield, and from the Virginia and Maryland farms."

The Butchers' Association is part of the National Retail Butchers' Association, and has behind it the power of the latter organization, consisting of thousands of members. Not content with being so bolstered up and supported in their fight against the home offices, the members intend to apply for a charter with the American Federation of Labor.

The abattoir will not be a mere line of business touching the meat trade and will make complete use of every ounce of the carcasses of hogs, calves, hogs, etc. The proposition to establish an abattoir in connection with it has received much commendation and will probably be considered favorably. The abattoir has the support of the entire retail butcher industry of the city, and the general opinion is that, with its many manifest advantages, it cannot possibly fail to be successful.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN GRADUATES—Full dress suits for hire. TENNILE, 100 7th St. N.W.

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THE INDUSTRIAL ENQUIRY.

Telephone Service Rates Discussed Before the Commission.

U. N. Bethel, General Manager of the New York Telephone Company, was a witness before the Industrial Commission this morning. He testified concerning the general telephone business. The witness said the New York telephone system was the largest in the world. It had the greatest per capita development of all the cities, having 1,000,000 wires, Mr. Bethel said.

The enquiry had under its control 62,000 stations in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. The company, the witness said, was always ready to adopt improvements, regardless of cost. A European telephone expert, he said, had recently declared that New York had the largest and best telephone system in the world.

The lowest rate to telephone subscribers in New York was now \$1 per year. This rate, however, had not prevailed for a great while, Mr. Bethel said. In the business section of the city, he said, the company had worked out a message rate plan which had given satisfaction to the subscribers. The new service, he declared, relieved the busy lines from congestion of business.

The witness stated that the New York company furnished a service at \$12 per year, or at the rate 3 cents per message. In foreign countries, he said, the telephone companies charged the flat rate system—that is, so much per year regardless of the number of messages sent. In this country, however, he said, the message rate prevailed generally. He regarded the message rate fair, to all concerned in the opinion of the witness the interest of the telephone subscriber was best subserved by one company. The witness said this was a mistake to think that the telephone paid such large dividends. Since 1892 the New York company paid only 6 per cent per annum. The New York company, he said, employed 35,000 persons, who received in wages over \$100,000 per week, exclusive of retainers of the company. The company paid liberal wages, Mr. Bethel declared, as it desired the best class of operators. The employees, he said, were of a high character. The company made it pleasant for its employees and did everything it could for their comfort. He said, however, that the witness said the operators in the United States were better paid than the operators in Europe. In this country, he said, operators received from \$8 to \$12 per week, while in Europe they received from \$2 to \$3. In Europe, he said, the same rate would apply to other branches of the business, the witness declared.

FATALLY SHOT BY BURGLARS.

Mahoney City's Chief of Police Surprises a Gang of Thieves.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., June 15.—John Hassell, chief of police, of this place, was mortally wounded by burglars whom he apprehended trying to crack the safe at Swift's warehouse at 3:20 o'clock a. m. As he peered into the window, members of the gang who were doing good duty on the outside, opened fire on him. One of his wrists was shattered by a ball. Another bullet went through his kidneys. The burglars escaped without securing anything. There were four in the attacking party. There is no doubt that the fifty-year-old man has been chief of police for fifteen years.

Death of John Dunlop.

REICHMOND, Va., June 15.—John Dunlop, a well-known attorney, died here yesterday from paralysis. Deceased was in the sixty-eighth year of his age and a lineal descendant of the famous Harrison family of Virginia. He was educated and spent his boyhood in England. Among the brothers of the deceased is Donald Dunlop, of Baltimore. Mr. Dunlop was the attorney for the late Lewis Ginter, of this city.

DIED.

NEELY—On Friday, June 14, 1901, Dr. J. T. NEELY, beloved husband of Louise H. Neely, and formerly of the Treasury Department, died at his residence, 87 N. St. N.W., at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

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