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Rough Cheviots, ALL-WOOL and FAST COLOR, in Double and Single Breasted Sack and Cutaway Frock Suits at

$10.

As stylishly cut and as perfect fitting as if made specially for you. You'll find poorer all over town at $12.50 and the cheap tailors will charge you $15 and won't fit you as well, either.

Fall Overcoats, any style, shape, color, or fabric you want. Prices $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, and up to $35.

Specially good value in that 50c and 75c Neckwear at 35c each or 3 for $1.

ROBINSON, CHERY & Co.,
12TH and F Sts. {Clothes, Furnishings, Hats, Shoes.

Suits On Credit.

We not only furnish your house on credit but fit you out with an elegant suit—well made—best material—and charge you nothing for the accomodation. You cannot get better prices anywhere in town—and our stock is large enough to insure you getting a perfect fit.

Let your wife look at our cloaks and capes.

MAYER & PETTIT,
Reliable Outfitters,
415 Seventh Street N. W.

You Cannot Beat These prices.

$8.00 Men's Suits for	$3.00
$9.00 Men's Suits for	$4.00
$10.00 Men's Cassimere Suits for	$5.00
$8.00 Young Men's Suits for	$3.80
$20.00 Men's Overcoats, Melton, Kersey	$9.50
$15.00 Imported Germania Overcoats	$7.50
$12.00 French Black Cheviot Overcoats	$6.50
$10.00 Oxford Mixed Overcoats	$4.75
$2.00 Children's Suits	80c
$2.50 Children's Suits	$1.20
$3.00 Children's Suits	$1.50
Genuine Dr. Wright's Health Underwear	89c
Double-breasted Gray Wool Undershirts	49c
Hand-made Knit Jackets	75c up
$2.40 Derby Hats. A magnificent Hat in Youman's, Miller's, Dunlap's and Young's blocks	$1.40

H. FRIEDLANDER & BRO.,
Cor. 9th and E Sts. N. W.

Good Bread—the pivot about which the familylarder swings. A hard to get or easily obtainable thing—depending on your choice of Flour. THE BEST BREAD needs the Best Flour to make it. And the Best Flour—bar none in the world—is

PILLSBURY'S BEST

Sold direct from the Mills—untouched—untampered with—something few flours sold in Washington can claim. 'Tis a Flour like virgin gold, 22 karat fine.

Pillsbury's Best marks the zenith of Flour-making in the Ninetenth century. It's the Best your money can buy.

Pillsbury-Washburn Mills,
L. H. WIEMAN, Agent,
716 Tenth St. N. W.

Stroll's shoes

You will miss many a good thing if you don't read The Evening Times.

SUIT FOR FALSE ARREST

T. W. Gilmer May Enter It Against the Commissioners.

GRAFTON HOTEL LICENSE

Anti-Saloon League Determined to Make It a Test Case—Health Officer Woodward Declines to Take the Responsibility for Making an Analysis of John Sanford's Stomach.

There is some prospect that suit will be brought for damages for false arrest in behalf of T. W. Gilmer, who was recently before the police court on the charge of having violated the garbage regulations.

The charge alleged against Mr. Gilmer is understood to have been dismissed by Judge Kimball, upon the charge that the regulations did not apply.

Subsequently application was made to the police department, and referred to the Commissioners, for copies of all letters and papers in the case, with their indorsements.

The Commissioners replied yesterday, stating that they could not furnish the copies asked for, but that Mr. Gilmer, or some one for him, will be permitted to examine any papers connected with the charge preferred, as now on file, at any time that may suit his convenience.

Health Officer Woodward declined yesterday to have an analysis made by the chemist in his office of the stomach taken from the body of John M. Sanford, upon its recent exhumation, basing his objection upon the grounds that the facilities of his laboratory are inadequate.

The test to be made is an important one, he said, the result of which may be required as evidence to decide a vital issue. He was, therefore, averse to having anything to do with it officially, and suggested that an application be made to the court to have the remains placed in the hands of a chemist whose facilities will be ample, and the result of whose test can be depended upon.

CITIZENS FILE A PROTEST.

The Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, through a special committee appointed for the purpose, filed a protest with Engineer Commissioner Powell yesterday against the encroachments upon the roadway of Delaware avenue, between H and I streets, by the District and the B. and O. Railroad Company.

The committee allege that nearly the entire roadway of the avenue is occupied, the District having used the space as a property yard, and the railroad having a siding located there, to the injury of property abutting on the avenue.

It is claimed that the value of property is materially depreciated by the obstructions, and the committee asked for relief. Messrs. W. J. Frizzell, J. B. Algate, J. B. Burke, W. A. Carver and B. Ostman represented the association.

The Anti-Saloon League is firm in its determination to contest the granting of a barroom license to hotels located within 400 feet of a church or school, and the Grafton Hotel is likely to be made the defendant in the contemplated proceedings, the excise board having recently taken favorable action upon the application of the proprietors.

The attorney for the league was not present when the license to the Grafton was authorized, but he had entered a protest, and when seen yesterday stated that the matter would in all probability be carried elsewhere.

There are two or three ways by which the contest can be made, but it is more than likely that the proprietors will be brought into police court, as soon as it can be established that sales have been made, upon a charge of conducting a saloon contrary to law.

In this way a judicial decision will be obtained earlier than by any other process.

Messrs. Walbridge and McPherson, of the Mt. Pleasant Citizens' Association, were in conference with Commissioner Powell yesterday, with respect to future railway enterprises in the Northwest.

The citizens of Mount Pleasant are anxious to know what Congress will have before it in the way of bills for new projects in that line, and are getting ready for the campaign.

It is not anticipated that Congress will wholly ignore the people, and the road that goes the people's way will have the leverage of a strong popular expression.

It seems to be the wish of a majority of the residents that the proposed road shall traverse Seventeenth street extended in a straight line to either Kenyon street or Kenesaw avenue. It can thence reach the park at its own pleasure, either by way of Kenyon street or by some other cross thoroughfare.

STREET MAY BE EXTENDED.

If by Kenyon street there is a probability that the consent of property owners will be asked for the extension of that street to Sixteenth, a suggestion that will receive Major Powell's indorsement if properly presented.

There are three street lines in whose intentions the people are concerned. These are the traction Company, the Metropolitan and the Eckington and Soldiers' Home. Each is believed to have an eye on the Zoological Park.

The Commissioners have issued an order extending permission to the governor of Delaware and staff, "armed and equipped," to enter and pass through the District, en route to and from Atlanta, Ga., between the 8th and 12th of November.

Thomas E. Cabell has obtained the contract for constructing the addition to Tenleytown school building, upon his bid of $11,250.

Sealed proposals were opened yesterday for the construction of a school building on Riggs street, near the Soldiers' Home. The names of the bidders with the price stated by each were as follows: George W. Corbett, $8,700; A. G. Pumphrey, $8,843.65; Pavarini & Greer, $8,350; B. P. Bond, $11,359; T. E. Cabell, $12,398; W. W. Winfree, $9,790; J. M. Dunn, $9,235; Peter McCarthy, $9,649.

Building permits issued to-day: Mrs. D. D. Colton, for one four-story brick and stone dwelling, at No. 1615 Connecticut avenue northwest, $40,000; A. H. Stamp, for general repair to No. 913 M street northwest, $15,000.

Sixteen out of twenty-five of the applicants for appointment as physicians to the poor were successful in passing the examination recently held. The two who stand highest in the eligible list, and they are close together, are Drs. J. H. Stone and J. A. Stoutenburgh.

Never Mind The Motive

—Just look at the fact.

We're next to GIVING AWAY FURNITURE—CARPETS—MATTINGS—DRAPERIES—STOVES—and so forth—and the "and so forth" includes everything a home needs to furnish it. We have cut prices—and that's equivalent to multiplying your dollars

What's more we'll give you all the Credit you want.

House & Herrmann
917, 919, 921 and 923 SEVENTH ST.
636 Mass. Ave.

HATHAWAY, SOULE & HARRINGTON'S fine pigskin, double lined, double sole, waterproof Men's Shoes—new opera toe—The regular H. S. & H. $5.00 shoe at $3.90

HATHAWAY, SOULE & HARRINGTON'S Men's genuine cork soled calf shoes—calf lined—hand welt—Really a splendid value at $4.40

For Women.

ORIENTAL TOE Slippers, in fine patent leather—for full dress—one strap—a very fine made, stylish and durable slipper—Worth $2.50, at $1.90

CROCKER'S
939 Penna. Ave.

WILL GO TO WOODLEY.

White House Family Expect to Move There Soon.

President Cleveland and his family will go to Woodley, their country home, in about ten days and remain there until the cold weather sets in. Woodley is now being placed in condition for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and their children will go there immediately after the return of the President and his party from Atlanta next week. Mrs. Cleveland will not accompany the President and the Cabinet to Atlanta, but the wives of the Cabinet officers will be in the party.

Informal conferences were held at the White House yesterday between the President and his Cabinet officers with regard to the condition of official business in the various executive departments.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Builders' Association Will Demand Legislation to That End.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.—At the second day's session of the National Association of Builders, a resolution was adopted calling upon Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, to enforce all laws looking to the protection of the public forests from unnecessary and wanton destruction; also, urging upon the governors of the several States the recommendation of legislation in their annual messages looking to the preservation of the forests from destruction.

Left Collateral in Advance.

Mrs. Kate McCaffery, living on Jefferson street in Georgetown, called at No. 7 station last night and left $5 collateral for a charge which she said was going to be made against her. Sure enough, two hours later a warrant turned up charging Mrs. McCaffery with disorderly conduct, sworn out by Martha Gosnel, a neighbor. Some days ago a similar case against Mrs. McCaffery was taken into police court, but was continued indefinitely.

Stroll's shoes

There's Nothing half so comfortable in life as Stroll's Shoes

Stroll's 810 7th st. NW

ONE HOUR GIFT :-: SALE
—AT—
OPPENHEIMER'S,
514 Ninth St. N. W.

MONEY SAVERS.

From 8 to 9 a. m., THURSDAY.

$5.99 Fine Beaver Cape, handsomely braided all over, 30 inches long, tailor-made; actual value $9.50—our price $5.99.

39c Fine Cloth Capes, medium weight, in red, navy blue, gray and black; actual value $1.50—for one hour only 39c.

12c Dozen, fine Italian Lemons, large and juicy; worth 30c—only 12c.

OPPENHEIMER'S,
514 Ninth St. N. W.

REPUBLIC OF THE BOYS

Practical Mission Work Among Juveniles at George Camp.

HOW BUNTING CURES TOPERS

A. W. Milbury Tells the National Mission Union of the Industrial Christian Mission—S. H. Hadley Says Ministers Are Not Good Rescue Workers—Rev. E. D. Bailey's Remarks.

Ten branches of the Gospel Mission Union on rescue work in different parts of the United States were described to the convention of workers at Foundry Church yesterday. There was, if possible, an increase of enthusiasm. The delegates are untrammeled by lifeless unconventionalities and nothing checks the flow of religious sentiment.

When Mr. Bunting was reading a paper in the afternoon a piping "Hallelujah" came up in response to a statement.

"What is it?" he asked, turning in the direction of the voice. He thought some one was asking him a question.

"Hallelujah!" repeated the motherly old lady, whose zeal had caught his attention.

"Oh, hallelujah!" said Mr. Bunting, and added, "Yes; praise the Lord!" and he went on telling how he cures drunkards. The audience smiled, but there was no interruption of the current of thought.

RESCUE HOME.

The devotional exercises in the morning were conducted by Hugh Jones, of New York.

William Rawes, of the Whosoever Gospel Mission and Rescue Home, of Philadelphia, told of the work being accomplished in saving those who must be picked up and rehabilitated.

W. C. Blackburn, of the Free Sunday Breakfast Association, of Baltimore, said the organization was formed November 16, 1890. During less than five years the attendance has been 160,000. More than 25,000 have asked for prayer and 4,000 have professed conversion.

The object of the association is to spread the gospel, and it has been developed that the best way to reach a poor man is through his stomach. Every Sunday morning all that will assemble, are served with coffee and bread, sandwiches, meat, or anything they have on hand. About two-thirds of those who come to breakfast remain for religious services, and the gospel is preached pure and simple. They save all they can and pray for those who are not saved.

ITS WORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

At intervals through the programme the Silver Lake Quartet of Rochester, and the mission choir rendered some excellent and appropriate musical selections.

Lewis U. Bean, of the Sunday Breakfast Association, Philadelphia, said the work had been going on for seventeen years the 6th of next month. Its objects are the promotion of Christianity and temperance by giving a Sunday breakfast. These are served during the six winter months and every Sabbath evening in the year tea is served. This is the first institution of the kind established in the world.

In serving breakfast four large, thick corn beef sandwiches and three cups of coffee are allowed to each person, and with the best material the cost is but 4.6 cents each. The tea service costs 3.3 cents for each person.

The attendance last year was 111,000 and 60,788 were fed. In sixteen years 452,108 have been given meals. During the year 5,893 came forward for prayer, and 2,087 signed the pledge. The cost of maintenance for the year was $5,237. No salaries are paid.

A communication was read giving some facts regarding the House of Mercy, located in Washington, which is a retreat for girls who have fallen and desire to reform. It was established in 1884 and is connected with the Episcopal church.

Rev. E. D. Bailey led in prayer for little Maggie Anderson and her sister, who are seriously ill.

Mrs. Maria Silthorpe, of the Margaret Strachan Home, New York, told of the methods used for the conversion of fallen women. The home was established eleven years ago by Margaret Strachan, a little North Ireland seamstress, who began the work with $3 and an unlimited supply of faith.

RESCUE WORK IN THE WEST.

C. M. Stocking, of the Christian Union Mission, Minneapolis, told of the Rescue work in that city, which was inaugurated in the Jumbo Theater. Two years ago seven Baptist churches began holding open air services. He took out the first gospel wagon ever seen on the streets of his city. His wife played the organ and he did the talking. This continued until his stenographer asked him if he was in the insurance business or if he kept a Home Mission office.

Mr. Stocking told of how the work progressed until all the churches of Minneapolis, including the Catholic, had united in organizing Christian Union Missions. He said they had a grand, royal mission, but no building or local habitation. But God and every church organization in the city is back of the work, committees have been appointed, and the future looks bright.

Mrs. Brown, of the Helping-Up Mission, Baltimore, that during the twelve years of its existence the hungry had been fed, the naked clothed, the sick visited and the gospel preached to the poor. The record of results is in heaven.

Maj. Hilton pronounced the benediction.

An unusually interesting programme was carried out at the afternoon session.

RESERVOIR OF BLESSINGS.

The afternoon service was opened by devotional services, conducted by Thomas B. Ironside, with music by the quartet and mission chorus.

Mrs. Platt, president of the District Women's Christian Temperance Union, brought greeting from the organization. She said, all were interested alike in saving souls. They were going into the churches, the schools and the slums with the gospel of purity.

Mr. Friend W. Hoyt, of Scattergood Tabernacle, Shilton, N. Y., said he had been in the work twenty-three years, but had never attended a meeting that did him so much good as this. It was a reservoir of spiritual blessing. He believed in faith. "Take every thing to God," was the motto.

"Mother" Prindle, of the Florence Mission, New York, spoke of America and Europe. She had just come from the Social Purity Congress, in Baltimore, and told something of the meeting. She said the Florence Mission cost $14,000 a year and saved hundreds of girls. One girl that came to them from a vicious life was the daughter of a Baptist minister, and she was drawn by hearing them sing one of her mother's hymns. She protested against the sowing of the seeds of ruin by impure conversation and warned all against the destroying influence of impure thought.

HOPE OF ISRAEL MISSION.

Mr. Levy, of New York, spoke of the "Hope of Israel Mission" to the Jews in that city. He said it was founded about six years ago by A. C. Gaebelein, a Methodist minister. The secretary is Dr. F. Strocter, who was a professor in the University at Denver. Mr. Gaebelein is now in Russia at work among the Jews there. He met Revelovitch, who is proposing to go to Jerusalem and establish a church and work for Christianized Jews.

They have a mission house and church in New York. They have no committees, except one to raise money.

Mr. F. Franks told the story of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society. He said the society was organized as undenominational in 1829. Just $100 was appropriated in the first year for distribution of tracts among foreigners as they arrived. Last year $64,000 was given to the cause and fifty-eight paid workers were kept busy.

There is a young lady supported by the society who goes to the courts and brings away girls who appear there for the first time. Then there is Rev. Mr. Bass, who has been preaching to the prisoners in Kings county prison for thirty years. There is a lady who goes to the 5,000 in the almshouse. There is a lady who goes to the insane asylum. She says that she finds persons there who in lucid intervals are helped.

The Shelter is one of the main features. Two men were interested and gave the means to supply a place to sleep for all homeless. Last year 50,000 men were given lodging, and to each a meal was furnished. Last month the Shelter received about $300, which these men brought in, many of them having been lifted to a position of partial self-support. It is proposed to open two more of these Shelters. Those who persistently will not work are refused help.

CLINIC FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS.

The university settlement in Philadelphia was represented by James P. Hall. He described it as a sort of clinic for divinity students. They are invited to come during their vacation. The settlement is on the edge of a poor and vicious quarter of the city. The students are shown how money is being spent to pauperize. They are shown how lives are bought and sold.

The students go down to the Bedford street mission, where in summer 1,200 boys and young men come down to bathe. They invite the boys into the mission room there and give them short practical talks. In this way they get acquainted with the boys and reach them in their homes. He energetically opposed going to the houses of the poor with a police officer and forcing a way in for the purpose of teaching religion. He did not believe much good could be done that way. The only way was to get in as friends.

Maj. Hilton next introduced Mr. W. R. George, of the George Industrial Camp, New York. He said he was in business to stop all the missions. His business was to teach the boys and girls to earn a living. Everyone must have food, clothing, and shelter, but everyone must earn it. There should be no effort to get something for nothing. That is what very many poor people are doing. They are not succeeding in this, but they are placing the evil of a bad example before their children. The strongest force against which missions have to contend is bad home influence.

He has taken numbers of the bad boys and girls of New York and established a republic of the boys for the boys by the boys at Freeville, N. Y. They govern themselves by a congress of their own. They have allowed the girls to vote.

THE BOYS' REPUBLIC.

Classes in carpentry, cooking, dressmaking, etc., are formed. They have a money of their own. In this they are paid. None need to work, but if they do not work they are not paid. The unskilled laborer is only paid 50 cents of their money each day. It costs 40 cents a day to live and there is three cents taxes. If a boy loafs much he soon has nothing to pay for food and lodging. At the end of the season the children frequently have a good sum and it is exchanged for real money, which they take home.

The camp has its own police, court and prison. The whole government is by the children. All want to be "cops." They must first pass civil service examination. This teaches them the need of education. If a fight occurs in camp the boy policeman is sent to make the arrest, and must take the risk of a fight, just as the real policeman does. Offenders are punished by imprisonment, and learn that it pays to do right. The instruction given aims to give the children practical skill in the industries taught.

In their voting booths are put up and the whole routine of the Australian system as practiced in New York is carried out. The boys go back to the city able to instruct their fathers. He heard one telling his fellows that when he became a man Barney McQuade wouldn't lead him around as his father was led.

Maj. Hilton said there was one thing he never was in his life in any doubt about. That was what to do with a drunkard when he found him. He was himself a victim at one time. He never offered a man a pledge. The only thing that could save him was the religion of Christ. He put the drunkard on the cars and sent him straight to the Christian Home for Intemperate Men in New York. He introduced as the founder of this work Mr. Charles A. Bunting, a handsome gentleman with white hair and beard.

LOOKED AT HIS OWN LIFE.

Mr. Bunting said in February, 1876, he was led to look into his own life. He was saved in the hippodrome meetings in New York. He had been at times subject to drink. In 1877, he felt he must establish a rescue work for the intemperate. Mr. William E. Dodge came to him and they worked together. They got a house in Seventeenth street that would accommodate thirty men. In June the home was opened. After six months the directors were ready to give up, but he said it was God's work and he would not let it fail. It did not.

Their plan was not by medical treatment. They simply offered a kindly welcome, a good home, with Christian influences and seclusion from the temptations of drink.

In eighteen years they have received 5,000 men and only three have died. If any man knows a drunkard in Washington send him to the home and he will be taken care of until he is well. Proof of inability to pay will be required.

They do not believe drunkenness is inherited any more than any other sin. The recuperative powers of nature, with good food, rest and Christian teaching, are relied upon to effect a cure. When a man comes drunk he is put in the hospital and given a simple sedative. Physicians are seldom needed.

Mr. Bunting paid a high tribute to his wife, who stood by him when a sufferer from drink. He said she was the most effective Christian worker he ever knew. He warned against the use of morphine. It was never used at the home. Many came there to be saved from it. The use of tobacco, he said, was most dangerous. The relapse to drunkenness in nearly every case he had known in the work had came from the use of tobacco. They were able to cure permanently about 60 per cent.

GOSPEL WAGONS OUT.

The gospel wagons were out at 6:30 p. m. and many visiting delegates were present to see their methods of work.

The Moody choir, under the direction of Mr. Percy S. Foster, gave half an hour of song at the opening of the evening session. The men of the choir had seats in the gallery. The assembly room was overcrowded and dozens were turned away.

The Silver Lake Quartette also took part in the service.

Mr. A. W. Milbury, secretary and founder of the Industrial Christian Mission, New York, told a story of a man whose mother up in Westchester County was praying for him through the years and finally brought him to the mission. He said he didn't come for the food, though he was starving, nor for shelter, though he had walked the streets for days; he came to be made a man again.

He said a pessimistic Christian was an anomaly. There were none such among rescue workers. They are all optimists. They believe with the mothers. Friends, pastor, father may call a boy or a girl a hopeless case, the mother never does; neither does the rescue worker.

They have on Bleecker street what some people say is the prettiest mission chapel in New York. It was built entirely by men who were rescued from the street. It was furnished by gifts from men who were rescued.

Major Hilton read a note which had come to the platform saying a man was in the audience in answer to his mother's prayer and he was asking to be saved. He would ask Brother S. H. Hadley, who would speak next, to pray for that man.

RESCUE MISSION WORK.

Mr. Hadley then spoke on "Rescue mission work." He said for Mr. Milbury that he had a house about his mission in which he sheltered 160 men. He had a dining-room for 1,000 at 5 cents apiece. He had a broom factory, and other industrial means.

When he was a young man he served the devil, and he learned how to do God's work then. God knows how to use a thief's knowledge, a drunkard's knowledge. That was the kind of knowledge he had when he was converted in Jerry McAuley's mission in New York. He now was here to tell some of these church members who were so "green" about such work what they ought to do. He never knew but two ordained ministers who were good rescue workers.

Rev. E. D. Bailey spoke of the "Advance Movement." He hoped some day to be able to give the statistics of this rescue work, which he called the Advance Movement. In quick eager words he told the story of the growth of missions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore.

He told how the pastors of the churches are going out and preaching on the streets. Notably Dr. Wharton, of Baltimore, was doing this every day and taking the people into his church.

He spoke of the Salvation Army work, and said widespread as this is, there are ten rescue missions for every Salvation Army station. The Mission work began twenty-three years ago, and had spread through the whole country. Men had been raised up who could teach himself and others who were raised in the theological seminaries. The only thing needed was a name. Possibly the name Rescue Army would do. This was the first convention of Rescue workers ever held. Yet the work was now known in every large city. There were seventeen Florence Missions and twenty Doors of Hope in just one branch of it.

After the meeting the gospel wagons went down to Thirteenth and C streets and held a meeting among the outcasts of that sections.

To-day

Levering's Coffee, lb	22c
Arbuckle's Coffee, lb	22c
Baby Brand Milk, (can)	10c
Two-lb Pckg. Best Oats	7c
Java and Mocha Coffee, lb	30c
Best Mixed Tea, lb	50c
40c Jars Beef Extract	25c
Dozen Boxes Matches	14c
New Buckwheat, Pckg	10c
New Maple Syrup, Can	35c

Ask for premium cards.

The new books are now in stock. Bring your completed library cards and make your selections.

JOHNSTONS,
729, 731 7th St.

POLICE Shoes.

Broad tread—comfortable—durable—built for all kinds of weather.

$2.50

For regular $3 values.

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s
RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES,
930-932 7th St. N. W.
1914-1916 Pa. Ave. N. W.
233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

MRS. LOCKWOOD HELD.

Grand Jury Will Investigate the Alleged Libellous Signs.

The case of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood for alleged libel was called in Judge Miller's court yesterday.

Mrs. Lockwood came into court wearing a smile of triumph and accompanied by her counsel, ex-Congressman Turner. She did not appear to mind the ordeal in the least, and sat calmly by while Mr. Turner cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution.

The first Government witness was Mr. Robert E. L. White, the lawyer and real estate agent, who claims to have been libeled. He testified that he had some trouble with Mrs. Lockwood and found signs posted on his door that reflected on his character and business integrity. He also testified that he had employed two men, Johnson and Conway, to watch the house and find the author of the mysterious signs. He was to pay them a dollar a night and $5 extra if they found the one who put them up.

These two amateur Hawkshaws went to work after the manner of dime novel detectives and shadowed the house.

They waited and waited, and finally the "detectives" claim they saw Mrs. Lockwood put up the sign on which the libel is based.

William L. Jackson, one of the "detectives," was the next witness. He testified that he knew Mrs. Lockwood and had spoken to her on one or two occasions. He was sent for by Mr. White and offered the job, he said. He also said that he saw Mrs. Lockwood paste up the distasteful sign about 10 o'clock.

Andrew L. Conway, another "detective," was then called and testified about the same as his partner, Mr. Johnson.

Russell E. Brown, another government witness, testified that he went in Mrs. Lockwood's office and used some of her mucilage, which was very much discolored."

This testimony was brought out by the government as the paste on the back of one of the signs was discolored. Mrs. Lockwood's counsel, Mr. Turner, then said: "Your honor, the witnesses, like the mucilage, are very much discolored."

This closed the case of the government, Mr. Turner for the defense then claimed that there was no libel, as it was on a dark street and about 10 o'clock at night.

Mrs. Lockwood then took the stand, and denied having written or caused the alleged libel to have been written. She denied knowing either of the amateur detectives. The witness for the government testified that Mrs. Lockwood wore dark clothes that night, and on the stand she denied this, claiming that it was a warm night, and that she wore a light dress. In her testimony Mrs. Lockwood flatly contradicted every statement made by the witnesses for the government.

Judge Miller held Mrs. Lockwood in $300 bonds for the grand jury, as he said he could not unfangle the muddle. Mrs. Lockwood gave bail.

You will miss many a good thing if you don't read The Evening Times.

Stroll's shoes

W. D. Clark & Co.,
811 Market Space.

Dress Goods Specials!

THIS DEPARTMENT SHOULD CLAIM YOUR CLOSEST ATTENTION. EVERYTHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL IN THE CALENDAR OF DRESS FABRICS.

$1.15 Camel's Hair Curls, 44 in., all shades	90c
$1.50 Cotele, 46 in., all shades	$1.25
$1.25 French Boucle, 46 in., all shades	90c
$1.00 Cheviot Checks, 42 in.	75c
$1.25 Two-tone Mohair Boucle	$1.00

Ask to see those Mohair and Wool Novelties at 50c., 40 in wide.

An exquisite assortment of the latest Paris novelties.

Jackets, Capes, And Coats.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT GREAT ACTIVITY PREVAILS. WE HAVE MANY EXCLUSIVE STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF THE POPULAR-PRICE GARMENTS, STARTING FROM $5.00.

WE INVITE YOUR CAREFUL INSPECTION, NO TROUBLE TO SHOW YOU, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT.

W. D. CLARK & CO.,
811 Market Space.

Don't ride in open cars

any longer without first protecting yourself with a Fall Overcoat—though the sun may be warm, the October breezes carry colds and pneumonia.

The Covert Coats are very popular this year—they are reasonable in price, serviceable and stylish. A perfect fit guaranteed.

DYRENFORTH'S, 621 Pa. Ave.
Under Metropolitan.

It Is Money Saved

to send your curtains to a good laundry instead of attempting to clean them yourself. We have special facilities for fine laundry work, and any one who has tried us can tell you we only do the best work.

Capital Steam Laundry,
Tel. 1618. 512 8th St. N.W.

The Sale in Full Swing.

Since we commenced this great clothing sale—ordered in the letter published yesterday—this store has been packed with eager buyers—eager to secure Fall and Winter CLOTHING at HALF PRICE. The qualities are absolutely guaranteed by us and the prices are the lowest ever offered in Washington.

HERE ARE SAMPLES.

Men's single and double-breasted Cheviot Suits, regularly cost $10.00 and $12.50. NOW $5.00 and $6.25.

Men's Fine Cassimere Suits that would regularly cost $14.00 and $16.00. NOW $7.00 and $8.00.

Men's Fine Dress Suits that would regularly cost $18.00 and $20.00. NOW $9.00 and $10.00.

Men's Clay Diagonal Coats and Vests that would regularly cost $14.00 and $16.00. NOW $7.00 and $8.00.

Men's Covert Cloth Fall Top Coats that would regularly cost $14.00 and $16.00. NOW $7.00 and $8.00.

Men's Kersey and Beaver Long Cut Overcoats, regularly cost $18.00 and $20.00. NOW $9.00 and $10.00.

Men's Storm Overcoat Ulsters that would regularly cost $10.00 and $12.00. NOW $5.00 and $6.00.

Boys' double-breasted Suits, regular cost $6.00. NOW $3.00.

Boys' Long Pants Cheviot Suits, regular cost $7.00. NOW $3.50.

Children's Short Pants Suits, regular cost $3.00. NOW $1.50.

Children's Reefer Suits, regular cost $5. NOW $2.50.

Men's Pants, 100 different designs and colors, regular cost $3, $4, $5, $6, $7. NOW $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50.

COME EARLY AND TAKE YOUR PICK.

The Famous, 803 Market Space, TWO DOORS FROM 7TH ST.