

# CONFIDENTIAL CLERK MAY RESIGN HIS POST

### H. H. Rand Reported to Be Ready to Get Out of Post-office Department--Would Simplify Embarrassing Situation.

### Not Popular With Fellow-Workers--Change in Civil Service Rules Fixing Duties and Salary Probable.

A rumor was going the rounds of the Postoffice Department this morning that H. H. Rand, confidential clerk to Postmaster General Payne, will resign his position in the near future. The explanation is that Mr. Rand is an unnecessarily embarrassing feature of the Postoffice middle and that the political managers are watching the developments so closely that if he were to get out, one excuse for newspaper attention would be removed.

Mr. Rand has been exceedingly scarce around the department of late. His office, on the fifth floor, which used to be the objective point of innumerable visitors, is now deserted and the typewriters no longer merrily click glowing assurances of the brilliant prospects of the mining properties in which Rand was interested.

He is said to be keeping himself over in the Bush Building, and it is also said that in a short time he will make that his official headquarters and that the Postoffice Building will know him no more.

### Not Popular With Clerks.

Mr. Rand has incurred the enmity of a number of department clerks who accuse him of watching their movements and finding what saloons or restaurants they visit. Many of those who are said to have been under his observation are men by no means drunkards, but who take a drink whenever they feel that way after office hours, and have never made any pretense of being total abstainers.

The clerks loudly denounce this alleged espionage on the part of Mr. Rand, and say that it is not nice work for a man who is supposed to be especially qualified to hold the position of confidential adviser to a Cabinet officer. Mr. Rand has always been unpopular with the greater number of the clerks, and they would be delighted if he were to leave the service.

Mr. Rand's intimacy with the late Col. Nathaniel McKay, the famous lobbyist, who died some time ago, is much discussed by the clerks, as well as his persistent presence in Washington when certain bills were being discussed. Colonel McKay's reputation as a lobbyist, and his friendship and association with Mr. Rand have, furnished much food for comment among the Postoffice critics.

Mr. Rand's case is apt to cause a change in the civil service rules govern-

ing his position. The law states that the Postmaster General shall be allowed a private secretary at \$2,400 and a confidential clerk. The civil service rules are so worded that it has been construed that the Postmaster General may appoint the confidential clerk to any vacant position in which he may deem it necessary to have a confidential representative. This leaves a wide latitude in the duties and salary of the position to the discretion of the Postmaster General, and there is a strong opinion that the office should be placed on a more stable base.

### Fixed Duties and Wages.

It is probable that the attention Mr. Rand has attracted will cause the duties of his position of confidential clerk to become definitely fixed, and at a definite salary, and that future heads of the department will not have such wide discretion in fixing the duties of their closest adviser.

The case of James T. Metcalf, ex-superintendent of the money order division, is still unsettled. Mr. Metcalf made a strong appeal for reinstatement and investigation, pending a more thorough examination of the charges against him, and that appeal is still in the hands of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Payne said at the White House this morning that the case of Mr. Metcalf had been brought to the attention of the President, and that he and the President had undertaken its consideration, but that no action had been decided upon.

### Herman at the Department.

Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., was at the Postoffice Department this morning. He is the man who succeeded in obtaining the contract for money order paper over the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, who had it for twenty years. It was because Mr. Metcalf is supposed to have tried to persuade Herman to withdraw from the field that he was dismissed from his position in the department.

Mr. Herman gave new assurances that, although he has not a plant at present, he will soon have one and will be able to turn out the blanks as fast as the contract requires. He has received assurances from the typographical union that he need have no fear on the labor subject if he runs a union shop, as he has promised.

### No Charges Filed.

J. L. Bristol, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, said this morning that no charges have been filed with him against the offices of the Third or Second Assistant Postmasters General. It has been asserted that charges against both offices would be investigated, but if the charges are in existence they have not yet been filed with Mr. Bristol.

# CLERGYMAN INCITED MOB TO BURN NEGRO

### Delaware Minister Exhibited Blood-Stained Leaves.

### LEADERS ATTIRED AS WOMEN

### Authorities Will Investigate Death of White, But Radical Action Is Not Anticipated.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23.—The vengeance wreaked upon George S. White, a negro, by burning him at the stake last night, for assaulting Helen S. Bishop, daughter of the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bishop, leaves this city today a victim of its own conflicting emotions. It is the first time that lynch law has obtained in the State and the sentiment in the city over the mob's work is divided.

### Many Express Satisfaction with the Lawless Action of the Mob, While There is a Strong Feeling that the City and State Have Been Demeaned. There will be an Investigation of the Causes and the Deal, but There the Matter Will Probably End.

### Mob in a Frenzy.

So strong was the feeling against White that it crystallized last night into such a frenzy of passion that the armed guards of the city were powerless to prevail against it.

Incited to vengeance by a sermon delivered by the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, 4,000 men stormed the jail where White was incarcerated, and, in the face of the gunfire of police and jail authorities, dragged the negro from his cell and took him to the spot where the crime was committed. There he confessed White was chained to a post, fagsota piled up, a burning brand was applied, and the execution was on.

### Dressed in Women's Clothes.

Wilmington was a storm center of rumormongers last night of the purposes of the mob, and developments did not come until late in the night. Then 4,000 men marched down upon the jail and waited. Suddenly the road came a dozen men, dressed in women's clothes and masked, galloping on horses. Quickly dismounting, these strange horsemen mingled in the crowd and gave orders to arm with railroad ties.

Under the commands of a leader, they charged the workhouse doors with their battering rams. Ten times the mob charged and the doors gave way, the mob rushing into the hallway, there to beat down more doors. A rain of fire met the crowd as it jammed in the building and four men were taken away wounded.

Those in the rear kept pushing those in front, and the sheriff, not wishing to slaughter the mob, ordered the hose turned on. This failed, and the sheriff and his men were flung aside and the search of the cells began.

With the help of a man who knew White, the negro was found. The cell door was beaten in and the negro was dragged out, crying and pleading for mercy.

A great cheer arose from the mob outside when the word was passed that the negro was found, and there were many who wanted him shot on the spot. The leaders insisted that he must burn, and White's hands were tied behind him.

### Confessed His Crime.

Quietly and quickly the march to the place of execution was commenced, and the negro was led to the place where he had assaulted Miss Bishop. There, while 4,000 men looked on, he confessed his crime. A stake had been driven into the ground and to it the negro was bound hand and foot, while dry underbrush, soaked with oil, was ignited.

For over an hour the mob watched the flames as they ate their way into the negro's body, leaving but charred remains, which were picked up as souvenirs. The mob then quietly dispersed. What was left of the corpse was taken in charge by Deputy Coroner Killmer this morning.

### Story of the Murder.

White was arrested for the murder of seventeen-year-old Helen Bishop, who was found in the roadway near her home with her throat cut, on the evening of June 16. So strong was the evidence against White that on the day of Miss Bishop's funeral a demand was made upon the judges of the superior court to call a special session to consider White's case. This was refused, and the feeling for vengeance grew.

On Sunday Mr. Bishop, the victim's father, pleaded in his sermon that the law be allowed to take its course, but at a large open air meeting, the same day, the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, pastor of Olivet Presbyterian Church, showed his congregation a cluster of leaves stained with the blood of the girl, and in a sermon, entitled "Should the Murderer of Miss Bishop Be Lynched?" scored the judges for refusing to hold a special session of the court to try White.

### PROTEST MADE AGAINST CONSUL AT CHIHUAHUA

### EL PASO, Tex., June 23.—Two hundred and six of the American residents of Chihuahua have signed a petition to the Secretary of State asking that United States Consul W. W. Mills, of that place, be removed for neglect of duty and other causes. Consul Mills is a brother of Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, retired, and has held his post five years. At the recent inauguration ceremonies of Governor Terza, the American colony proposed to attend in a body, with Consul Mills at its head. Mills failed to attend, and a bitter controversy afterward resulted.

### SENTENCED FOR FRAUD IN PENSION CLAIMS

Charles A. Heyman, convicted in Criminal Court No. 1 last Wednesday of procuring fraudulent affidavits in certain pension cases, was today sentenced by Justice Pritchard to one year and one day in the New Jersey State prison.

# GUILTY OF DEATH OF BABY GEORGE LEMP

### Conductor and Motorman of Car Exonerated.

A verdict of death from injuries accidentally received was returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest today into the case of six-year-old George Lemp, who was run over and decapitated by a car at Fifth and K Streets last evening. The conductor and motorman were exonerated from all blame.

William E. King, motorman of the car, testified he had noticed Lemp playing about the curb as the car crossed K Street. When the boy ran into the street King immediately applied the brake, and the car had almost stopped when the accident occurred. He declared the car was going at a moderate rate of speed.

### How It All Happened.

A description of the accident was furnished by Charles Brown, of 1336 Third Street northwest, who saw the boy killed. A moment before the tragedy occurred the witness had observed young Lemp playing near the curb with another boy.

"The youngsters seemed to be pulling away from each other," Mr. Brown said, "and I had hardly glanced in another direction when I suddenly heard some one cry out. The yell evidently came from a passenger in a passing car."

"I turned and looked toward the street. Then I was horror-stricken to see the little fellow under the fender. The truck struck him. He rolled along for a short distance, and it seemed as though he would be saved. The motorman applied the brake, but before the boy was brought to a standstill the car had been caught under the wheels. It seemed to me as though his head had been cut off."

### Other Testimony.

A number of other witnesses also testified. Their testimony was similar in nature to that of the previous witnesses, but was further brought out, however, that the car was going at a regular rate of speed, and that the motorman made every effort to stop it. After all the evidence had been taken the case was given to the jury.

# PARDONS GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT

### Louis Bertole, Convicted Here, Has Sentence Commuted.

The President has acted on fourteen applications for executive clemency. He has denied five applications and has acted favorably on nine, among which are the following:

Louis Bertole pleaded guilty in the District of Columbia to two counts of an indictment charging him with larceny, and was sentenced to imprisonment for three years under each count, a total imprisonment of six years. The District Attorney and judge have recommended that sentence be commuted to one term of imprisonment of three years. The Attorney General concurred in this recommendation, and the President has commuted the sentence as recommended.

The President has formally revoked a conditional pardon granted to William Paschen on January 3, 1903. Paschen was enlisted in the navy, and in August, 1902, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year for desertion. On the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy the President granted a pardon upon the condition that he faithfully served out the remaining portion of his term of enlistment. He was thereupon restored to duty, and subsequently again deserted, was convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

He has commuted to a term of imprisonment, to expire July 1, 1903, the sentence of Willie Johnson, alias Willie Overton, who was convicted in the Western district of Arkansas of murder, committed in the Indian Territory, and on May 4, 1894, sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was subsequently commuted by President Cleveland to imprisonment for life on account of grave doubt of the prisoner's guilt of murder in the first degree.

Charles J. Foush was sentenced on January 13, 1899, to imprisonment for ten years in the Ohio penitentiary for burglary. It appears from the reports he was a mere boy at the time of his offense, and the articles which he stole were of very trifling value.

U. M. Henderson pleaded guilty in Colorado to embezzlement of funds of a national bank, and was sentenced to imprisonment for five years, of which he has served one-half.

# ELECTROTYPERS' UNION MEETS HERE IN AUGUST

### Second Annual Convention of the Organization.

The second annual convention of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' International Union is to be held in Washington beginning Monday, August 19, and ending the following Saturday. It is expected that between fifty and sixty delegates, representing all sections of the country, will assemble in Macabee Temple, near Ninth and E Streets northwest, when President James A. Freil, of New York, calls the first day's session to order.

This is the second year the electrotypers and stereotypers have had a separate organization from the printers, with whom they are closely associated both during working hours and at other times. They separated from the printers' organization two years ago, and held their first annual convention in Cincinnati. Forty delegates were present. In view of the fact that the membership of the union has increased since the last convention, and there are a number of delegates who have never been to the National Capital, a larger attendance is expected.

The international officers are James A. Freil, president; John Straube, Chicago, vice president; and George W. Williams, of Boston, secretary and treasurer.

The local convention committee, which will see that the delegates are properly taken care of, will be composed of the following members of the Washington branch: John E. Parker, chairman; C. O. Buckingham, first vice chairman; Frank S. Larkin, second vice chairman; F. L. Tarbox, secretary, and W. S. Whitmore, treasurer.

The reception and entertainment committee will be made up of the following members: Michael J. Shea, chairman; A. M. Herd, R. L. Christian, C. J. Kirby, Rodney L. Thixton, and Percy J. Eckles.

William J. Hart is chairman of the printing committee, and G. H. Thayer, John E. Parker, and Jesse G. Buck are the other members.

# COMMISSIONERS ADJURED TO KILL ALL THE CATS

### N. V. Tibbets Assures Them of Perennial Fame If They Do It.

"Rid the District of cats and everybody but old maids will pray for you and strew flowers on your grave for a thousand years after you die."

Such is the promise of immortal fame N. V. Tibbets, of 117 Tenth Street northeast, holds out to Commissioner Macfarland in a letter urging the banishment of the cat family from Washington.

"Every one of my neighbors keeps seven cats and the howls they let out day and night would awake the seven sleepers. Why not rid us of a few million cats in this city?" Mr. Tibbets continues in his letter. "You can do it. If I am rightly informed no one can keep a cat in Boston who does not pay a license on it. The license is the same as that on dogs and the poundmaster gobbles up all cats that are not properly tagged. Why not try this plan in Washington? Put stray cats in the same class with stray dogs."

# LOUD NOW IN THE NET OF POSTAL SCANDAL

### Said to Have Pressed Claim for Device Never Used.

Ex-Representative Loud of California, ex-chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices, has been brought into the Postoffice scandal on account of his alleged desire to press before the Department the claims of a California company which has a patent device, which registers the time the carrier makes his collections from the letterboxes.

It is alleged the department bought 7,000 of these devices at prices ranging from \$4 to \$4.70 each and their actual cost was less than half that figure.

It is said 10,000 more of the devices were ordered after Mr. Loud paid a visit to the department shortly after the adjournment of Congress in 1902. Mr. Loud is also said to have written several letters to the department urging the value of the invention.

The device is the invention of the postmaster at San Francisco, and is known as the Montague device. After the first order was given considerable difficulty ensued in collecting the money. The second order was given some months ago, and has not been entirely filled yet.

Representative Loud has been at the Postoffice Department in behalf of the San Francisco company. It is said, but specifically explained that he was not interested in the company. He took the ground that whatever the necessity or lack of necessity for the device, competitors of his had secured the contract and furnished the articles called for. Therefore, he believes, they should be paid according to the stipulation. The second contract for 10,000 was signed by Assistant Postmaster Wynne, it is said.

It is asserted that the records of the department will show that the \$105,000 deficiency in the Free Delivery Service, which Mr. Machen is charged, \$45,000 is represented by 10,000 of these devices. This is denied, however, at the department.

Assistant Wynne, in his annual report made to the Postmaster General last November, said of the device: "The department also recently adopted an improved device to be attached to the letterboxes, which automatically shows that the box has been collected from by the carrier, and the hour at which the next collection will be made from each box. These devices are now being attached to boxes in the larger cities, principally Philadelphia, Chicago, and San Francisco. The device is a California invention. The time indicator fills a long-looked want on the part of the public, as a great deal of complaint has heretofore been made on account of the public not being able to tell from the time card on the face of the street boxes whether or not the collector had made his collection."

# BRITISH MINISTER DEPARTS FROM SERBIA

### BELGRADE, June 23.—The British minister here, in accordance with orders from his home government, left Belgrade this morning at 5:30 o'clock and will remain away until after the reception to King Peter.

One of the high officials of the provisional government today said that one of the first bills that would be presented to King Peter would be one granting amnesty to political offenses. This bill will doubtless embrace forgiveness not only for those immediately connected with the recent assassinations, but also for all those now in exile as a result of offenses in days gone by.

# RUMORED CHANGES IN CENSUS BUREAU

### Disbursing Clerk Langley Said to Be Slated to Quit.

### CONGRESSMEN HIS ENEMIES

### Angered by Failure to Get Appointments—Chief Clerk McCauley Doesn't Expect to Resign.

Dr. S. N. D. North, the new Director of the Census, has gone to his home in Boston for a stay of about two weeks. There are persistent rumors that when Dr. North returns to Washington there will be changes in the executive force of the Census Bureau. All connected with the bureau deny that there is any truth in the reports, but there is an air of unrest there which indicates that something is going to happen.

Most frequently mentioned as one of those to go is Disbursing Clerk Langley. Mr. Langley has long been talked of as a candidate for the position of solicitor for the Bureau of Corporations in the new Department of Commerce and Labor, but of late little has been heard of this supposed transfer to other service.

### Too Many Broken Promises.

It is said that Mr. Langley has incurred the wrath of a number of Senators and Representatives by his lavish assurances, while appointment clerk, that their friends would be appointed to positions in the Census Bureau and his subsequent failure to fill the places. He is said to have had several stormy scenes with Representatives, who declared it placed them in a most embarrassing light to tell their constituents that certain appointments were to be made, and then to have to tell the same constituents it was all a mistake and the appointments could not be had.

One Pennsylvania Representative in particular had words with Mr. Langley about this method of doing business, and it is said the disgruntled members of the House have made their grievances felt. Whether or not the complaints of the Representatives are about to accomplish results and account for recent rumors could not be learned.

### McCauley May Stay.

There has also been some talk about Chief Clerk McCauley leaving the bureau, but Mr. McCauley denied, this morning, that he had any intention of resigning or that he anticipated being asked to do so. He said:

"I have not resigned, and do not expect to be 'fired out.' In fact, Dr. North has strongly intimated that he wished me to remain. He was in the bureau a long time as chief statistician and was in close touch with Governor Merriam when the governor was director, and I do not anticipate any serious changes in the force."

### A Map-Mounter Examination.

There has been some complaint that nothing has been heard of a civil service examination held on April 21, for the position of map mounter in the Census Bureau. The report got out the bureau had requested for some reason that the papers be not marked, and a number of people who took the examination demanded to know the cause of the trouble. At the Census Bureau this morning it was explained as follows:

It was found the bureau needed a map mounter, and the request was made for the examination. After the examination was held it was found that there was no appropriation for the position. It was intended to class the map mounter as a skilled laborer, and assign him to the map mounting work, but only four skilled laborers were allowed the bureau and they had already been appointed, so no new appointment could be made.

A notice to that effect was sent the Civil Service Commission, and as there was no immediate demand for map mounters the marking of those papers was postponed until the papers in more important examinations had been marked. The people who passed the examination for map mounter will be certified and will be eligible to fill any similar vacancy which occurs in any of the other departments.

# OPPOSITION TO SMOOT MAY CAUSE INVESTIGATION

### Senate Committee Is Receiving a Number of Letters.

Members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are receiving letters from all parts of the country in relation to the election of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah. The letters are sufficient to cause the question to be taken up by the committee, although the general impression among Senators is that they will not result in a report for the unsuitability of the Senator. It is said that Democrats on the committee will favor the unsuiting.

### DIED.

EICHELBERGER—On Tuesday, June 23, 1903, at 12:55 a. m., D. G. EICHELBERGER, at his late residence, 715 Rhode Island Avenue northwest.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BELL—On Monday, June 22, 1903, at 6:55 p. m., WILLIAM R. BELL, Member of Washington, No. 125, Fraternal Order of Eagles, are requested to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, 304 S Street, northwest, Wednesday, June 24, 1903, at 4 o'clock.

HUGH F. HARVEY, Worthy President, GEORGE DUTROW, Worthy Secretary.

WILKINSON—On Sunday, June 21, 1903, at 9 p. m., MARY ELLEN, the wife of John M. Wilkinson, aged forty-eight years. Funeral at residence, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue southeast, Wednesday morning 8:30 o'clock; thence to St. Peter's Church, where regular mass will be said for the repose of her soul. Interment at Mount Olivet.

McCRINK—On Monday, June 22, 1903, at 8:35 p. m., DELIA E. M., beloved wife of Peter C. McCrink.

Funeral from her late residence, 234 Second Street southeast, Wednesday, June 24, at 9:30 a. m., interment at Mount Olivet.

### UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY, 222 Penn. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

# CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST CONTRACTORS

(Continued from First Page.)

hired. R. Bowie Holland and an assistant named Martin, and several other employees of the Government under Col. James Morrison were detailed at the place whence the seeds were to be shipped.

Nellis was to begin the assembling of seeds early in November, the preparation of the papers for the seeds beginning November 15 and the packing November 20. Instead of this the work is alleged to have begun late in February.

### Poor Paper and Light Weight.

It had been customary for the contractor to have the papers printed by a subcontractor in New York, but Nellis attempted to do the work himself. He had the machine in which an official of the department is said to have been interested installed in the building, and the work of pasting the papers was let out to the people all over the city.

The machines, however, are alleged to have failed to work satisfactorily, and they were finally taken out and the contract was made in the North, which delayed business again.

It is alleged that these packets were made of the cheaper grades of paper, and that the packets were much smaller than those commonly used by the other contractors, the price on those used by Nellis under the eyes of the officers being worth, it is alleged, 65 cents a thousand, while those generally issued cost about \$112 a thousand. It is alleged also that the packets were much smaller than they should have been, as were the big envelopes in which the packets were sent out to the constituents of the Representatives.

### Alleged Instructions Not to Weigh.

Though Messrs. Morrison and Holland were supposed to see that some method of honest weighing was observed by the shippers of the seed, it is alleged there was no system that could be called such, the girls being told to dip up as much seed in a spoon and dump them into the papers.

By this method, it is alleged, that none of the papers were of the weight required by the contract, though the officers were there to see that they were.

In this connection Charles Kingsley, who was the foreman under Nellis, in the new testimony filed with the Court of Claims, announces that he had received orders from Nellis to make all of the packets short in weight, and that in accordance with these orders he did so.

It also alleged that the contractor again violated the contract by substituting cheap grades of seed for the more costly grades, an instance being the substitution of spinach seed for the seed of the beet. The former seed cost at that time about 6 cents a pound, while beet seed cost more than 16.

# CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST CONTRACTORS

Many Complaints Noted.

According to the testimony much of the seed was sent to localities where it could not be used.

It is also said that instead of having printed on the packets the names of the varieties of the vegetables, as required by the contract, cartloads of the seed were shipped out, labeled "Selected," which left the farmers in doubt as to what they had received and which caused them to flood the department with complaints. Many of the complaints on file are both numerous and pathetic.

One farmer inquires concerning a packet of beans which had been sent him with the label "Selected": "Is it pole, short, vine or bush, butter, wax, snap, yellow or green, early, late, or medium?"

The first hearings in the case took place nearly two years ago, but at that time nothing sensational appeared in the testimony. Nellis at that time answered the first allegations. The testimony on file now is so voluminous that several days are required to read it.

The Government expects to take the matter up in the Court of Claims this fall.

Deputy Attorney General James A. Tanner has the case in hand, and has taken most of the depositions.

When the case reached the court, Secretary Wilson turned the whole matter over to the division of Prof. Beverly T. Galloway, who held up the payment to Nellis, and who now has the case in hand for the Department of Agriculture.

# PRESIDENT INVITES SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Adjutant General Corbin has gone to New York to meet Sir Thomas Lipton, the distinguished English yachtsman, who has come to make his third attempt to capture the America's Cup.

General Corbin carries with him an invitation from President Roosevelt to Sir Thomas for a luncheon at the White House on Friday. Generals Corbin and Chaffee will go down the bay in a yacht and meet Sir Thomas at Quarantine, this evening.

# CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST CONTRACTORS

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