PERKINS' LETTER ON OFFUTT CASE

Trustees of Emergency Will Consider It.

HE GIVES A FULL REVIEW

Throws Responsibility Upon Resident Physician, to Whom Patient's Condition Was Reported.

There will be a called meeting of the board of directors of the Emergency Hospital on Friday afternoon, at which, it is reported, there will be a sequel to the late investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Henry T. Offutt at the hospital from fracture of the skull. A special committee will submit a report on a letter addressed to the directors by Dr. Perkins, in which he says he has been unjustly treated by the management.

The letter, which was received by the directors on the morning preceding their regular monthly meeting on the 8th instant, and which will be the subject of argument next Friday, is as follows:

"Dr. William P. Carr in a recent letter addressed to the Commissioners and published in the daily papers stated that the physician in charge of Henry T. Offutt, the man who died January 8 as a result of fracture of the skull, had violated one of the rules of the hospital in leaving the man in the emergency room all night; that he had been severely reprimanded; that the certificate of commendation had been denied him, and that he was no longer attached to the hospital.

False Impression.

"This created the impression with the public that I had been dismissed in disgrace, when, as a matter of fact, I left the institution February 1, nearly two months ago without ever being called before the attending staff or the board and questioned regarding the case. Was this just? If I were guilty of infractions of the rules, why was I allowed to serve my full term?

"I can only conclude that this act of Dr. Carr was purposely to lay blame upon me and injure my reputation and relieve the chief resident physician and the hospital of responsibility because I was at the time no longer a member of the house staff."

"About 7:30 o'clock January 5, I brought Henry T. Offutt in the ambulance to the hospital. Upon placing him on the table in the emergency room, I carefully examined his head and found a depression which I concluded was a fracture. Having been told by Dr. Burnett when the chief resident came on duty last September that he (chief resident) would assume all responsibility and the other physicians none, I called chief resident in to see the case. I pointed out what I thought was a depressed fracture. He made a careful examination and then said:

Doctor's Opinion.

"'No, that is not a fracture, it is a normal irregularity in the skull. I had such a case a short time ago and thought it a fracture, but the attending surgeon pronounced it a normal condition.'

"This can be corroborated by Miss Odell (nurse), Policemen Shepherd and Vermillion, and the night janitor, all of whom were in the room at the time the chief resident and I examined the patient.

"Assuming, therefore, in view of the chief resident's opinion that no fracture existed, that the man was only suffering from concussion, I placed him on a bed in the emergency ward. Noticing soon after this that the patient was restless, I tied two beds together to prevent him from falling on the floor. Until 2 a. m. I was treating other cases in the emergency room and went in to look at Mr. Offutt at least once every half hour. He seemed to be doing well.

Reasons for Action.

"Now, the question arises, why did I not send the patient up to the ward? To do so was an easy matter, but there are many reasons why I did not.

"First—The patient said he worked at the House of Detention and was obliged to go on duty at 6 a. m.

"Second—The police officer said the man's family depended upon him entirely for support and that if he could report for duty at 6 o'clock, it would be to his interests, and if necessary he could then be excused to return to the hospital.

"Third—I assumed in view of the opinion of the chief resident that the patient was suffering only from concussion, which would perhaps disappear in a few hours. I could not reach any other conclusion. If I had treated him for fracture of the skull and later it was found that he had no such condition; or if I had gone to the phone and told the attending surgeon the man had a fracture, I would have had charges of insubordination preferred against me and would have in all probability been dismissed.

No Violation of Rules.

"Fourth—Patients suffering from injuries such as slight concussion and alcoholism were left downstairs almost every night, to be discharged after 5 or 6 o'clock a. m.

"Did I violate a rule in leaving the man in the emergency room over night? I did not so far as I know. As a matter of fact, no one ever enlightened me regarding rules governing the hospital. Once or twice, soon after my appointment, in February, 1903, Dr. Burnett left word with one of the physicians that he would come down some Sunday and tell us all about the rules. That was the last I ever heard from him regarding rules.

"It is a well-known fact that 'ignorance of law excuses no one,' but if there are no means by which one can get hold of the laws, should he, if he violates them, be held responsible?

"But if there is a law in vogue at the hospital prohibiting physicians from leaving patients downstairs all night, why did the chief resident violate it? He frequently left patients downstairs all night. There is one case I recall to mind which stands out prominently above all others, and which I conclude established a precedent for leaving patients downstairs all night. The facts as I shall relate them can be verified by the records and almost anyone engaged in the institution at the time.

A Similar Case.

"On October 25, 1903, Charles Howard was brought to the hospital from Thirteen-and-a-half and D Streets southwest. Ambulance book shows he arrived at 12:50 a. m. and that the chief resident made a diagnosis of alcoholism and abrasion of the body. Emergency record shows fracture of ribs and internal hemorrhage. The history of the case was that the man had been run over by a heavy wagon, the wheels passing over his body. Patient was kept downstairs until 4:30 p. m. when he was sent to the ward from strong room on first floor.

"The attending surgeon saw him on the afternoon of the second day after admission. Immediately he pronounced the man in a serious condition, and expressed the opinion that he was suffering from internal hemorrhage as a result of rupture of some abdominal organ. Orders were at once given by the attending surgeon to have the man prepared for operation, which was set for 7 p. m. The man died just as the anesthetic was about to be administered. This case passed unnoticed.

"If the foregoing case was allowed to remain downstairs fourteen hours, from the time he was brought to the hospital until 8 or 9 a. m. without a nurse or physician in attendance, am I to be blamed for keeping in the emergency room a patient whom the chief resident considered not to be in a serious condition? Furthermore, Dr. Carr states in his letter to the Commissioners that Mr. Offutt was alone only two hours. I saw him up to 2 a. m. and the night janitor at 4 a. m.

"According to the report of the Board of Charities, the chief resident testified that he suspected Mr. Offutt had a fracture of the skull. If he thought so, he certainly failed to say so when he examined the patient, and besides none of those in the room at the time corroborated his statement.

Relations With Hawkes.

"I have received information directly and indirectly that I am charged with having frequently given the late Dr. William H. Hawkes information which he used against the hospital, also that I visited him.

"The first charge I deny most positively. Prior to the time Dr. Hawkes became executive officer, I never said one word to him regarding happenings of the hospital. In November, when he was acting in that capacity, something happened in the hospital in regard to which he approached me, but not until he had gotten all the facts from others. I did not at any time exceed propriety or my authority in giving him information.

"The case of the bellboy who disobeyed me and shocked the moral sensibilities of a nurse, I reported to the chief resident first. Later, Dr. Hawkes investigated the affair, and one week after he had interviewed every other witness, he came to me for my version. As he was executive officer, I was duty bound to answer his questions. I gave Dr. Burnett the same information when he asked me.

The Second Visit.

"In regard to the second (visiting Dr. Hawkes), it is hardly necessary for me to say anything, but I will state that I knew Dr. Hawkes before I came to the hospital and that he was always a friend of mine. I will also state that I visited him two or three times in November in reference to personal letters he gave me to doctors living in New York, when I went there last December.

"Now, it seems to me in view of all the foregoing facts, to withhold a certificate from a physician who has worked night and day with untiring energy without any remuneration; whose aim has been to be just, truthful, and honorable in all things; who has ever had the interests of the hospital at heart, and done everything within his power to promote its welfare; who has never knowingly violated any rules of the hospital, would be to impose an unjust penalty, and leave upon the hospital a stigma which could never be removed.

"Very respectfully,

"W. ROBERT PERKINS, M. D."

Justice JETER C. PRITCHARD

Nominated today by the President to be judge of the Fourth United States Circuit, a place made vacant by the death of Judge C. H. Simonton, of South Carolina.

Judge Pritchard Goes To the Circuit Branch

His Appointment to Fourth United States Circuit Sent to Senate Today by President. His Probable Successor.

The nomination of Jeter C. Pritchard, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the Fourth United States circuit, was sent to the Senate today by the President.

Justice Pritchard will succeed to the place made vacant by the death of Judge C. H. Simonton, of South Carolina. The Fourth circuit takes in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, and West Virginia.

No surprise is occasioned by Justice Pritchard's selection as it was realized the prominence he attained in the Postoffice trials and the manner in which he presided was pleasing to the Administration.

Acceptable to Him.

Justice Pritchard, when informed of his nomination, said much as he disliked to sever his connection with the District bench and his many friends in Washington he would, of course, gladly accept the promotion offered. His acceptance, however, will not, he said, interfere with the business of the court already calendared. In this connection he said that he would take up the trial of the Tyner-Barrett Postoffice case next Monday, the date fixed.

Justice Pritchard will, of course, be compelled to give up his residence in the District and make his home in the judicial district where he will preside. He said he would probably make his home in Asheville, N. C. He recently purchased a home at 1429 Euclid Place northwest, at a cost of about $50,000. He did not say whether he will dispose of this property.

Justice Pritchard said he did not know who would be named as his successor on the District bench. It was suggested to him that Senator McComas, former justice, is prominently mentioned as his successor. He, however, said that he believed Senator McComas' friends were anxious that when his term as Senator expired he should be appointed a member of the District Court of Appeals. Further than this Justice Pritchard said he did not know anything of the appointment of his successor.

Meeting of Bar.

It is believed that a meeting of the members of the District bar will be called at an early day for the purpose of suggesting to the President the names of some local lawyers who are capable and would be acceptable to the members generally as the successor of Justice Pritchard.

Since Justice Pritchard assumed his duties he has made a host of warm friends among the members of the bar and the residents of Washington generally. He has always been eminently fair and impartial in all his rulings, whether the persons interested in the outcome of any litigation were black or white was all the same to him, he dealt out justice with an even hand and never swerved from what he believed to be his line of duty.

When it became known today at the City Hall that it was likely that Justice Pritchard would be promoted to the United States Circuit Court bench there were expressions of sorrow at his loss to the District and congratulation for him because of his good fortune.

Justice Pritchard is very popular among the members of the District bar, and they all regret very greatly that he is to sever his connection judicially with them.

Born in Tennessee.

Justice Pritchard was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., on July 12, 1857. He received a common school education and was apprenticed in the "Jonesboro Tribune-Herald" office. In 1873 he moved to Bakersville, Mitchell county, N. C., and was joint editor and owner of the "Roan Mountain Republican" until 1887, when he went to live in Marshall, Madison county.

Judge Pritchard was a Garfield elector in 1880, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1884, 1886, and in 1890. Mr. Pritchard was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor in 1888, and was the Republican caucus nominee for the United States Senate in 1892. In the same year he was delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis convention, and was a candidate for Congress.

Licensed in 1887.

Judge Pritchard was first licensed to practice law in 1887. He became prominent in the co-operation movement in North Carolina and the success of that movement resulted in his election to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Z. B. Vance. He was re-elected in 1897. His term of office in the Senate expired in March, 1903, and in the following May he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate on November 23, 1903.

In the discharge of his duties, Judge Pritchard has been eminently successful. Of all the cases which have come under his jurisdiction his handling of the cases of the Government against Machen, the Lorenzes, and Groffs excited interest and favorable comment all over the country.

RAINFALL MARS RUSSIAN BAZAAR

But It Proves to Be a Great Success.

COUNTESS CASSINI REJOICES

Washington Society Braves the Elements and Stands by the Brave Little Woman.

"Over $2,600, and in this rain, too," said Countess Cassini, originator and promoter of the Russian Red Cross Bazaar, late last evening, hugging a tin box to her breast and standing with skirts muddy and bedraggled to her knees, over boots two sizes too large on her feet, and water dripping from the brim of her lace picture hat. "That does not sound like failure, does it?" with her most winning smile.

As the countess surveyed the water-soaked tents and pavilions last evening with their gay red trimmings running into the white, and exquisitely dressed women scurrying over the wet lawn, the rain sprinkling their flower hats and soaking their slippered feet, she was reminded of her little remark at the Russian embassy yesterday morning, when she exclaimed:

"It must not rain today. Ah, it's your 'Merican weather man,' but tomorrow we will repeat the show, and tomorrow everyone will come."

Scene of Frolic.

While there is a busy scene in progress there this afternoon, nothing could possibly equal in genuine fun the frolic which terminated yesterday's efforts.

The huge pavilion, which proved impervious to rain, held a dozen different dinner parties and a vaudeville show all at once. Mr. and Mrs. Henry May had as their guest of honor Miss Roosevelt, who braved the weather against the physician's advice, and she never looked more attractive than in her white gown and huge picture hat with a fall of lace four inches deep from the brim.

The Russian ambassador entertained at another table, and Prince de Beara was also a host. Champagne and song flowed in unison, and when the orchestra played the national hymn of Russia every person jumped to his feet and joined in the song. No less heartiness greeted "America," and the wildest enthusiasm was shown when the first notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner" were struck.

Mr. Gutowski, of the Russian embassy, was head waiter in the big pavilion, and sold cigars and grew rich on the tips turned in by generous patrons, and which were afterward turned over to swell the Red Cross fund.

The Vaudeville Show.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the polite vaudeville performance was given. Through the courtesy of Mr. Chase, of Chase's Theater, and their own voluntary services, the following artists appeared in the same act each is giving this week at Chase's: Digby Bell, the comic opera comedian; Stuart Barnes, the monologist, and Robertus and Willode, the foreign equilibrists and jugglers. Chase's musical director, Prof. Kerngood, presided at the piano.

The large and fashionable audience was generously demonstrative over each artist's contribution, and finally the host at one of the dinner tables jumped up excitedly and presented Digby Bell with the big floral centerpiece from his table.

Everyone who had previously shown an interest in the bazaar, showed their loyalty to the brave little Russian woman, and dared the weather in their daintiest frocks. Mrs. Hay, whose name heads the list of patronesses, was one of the first to appear. Shortly after her arrival, carriages and automobiles lined one side of the block occupied by "Belmont." Secretary Taft loaned the Artillery Band, and it was stationed near the group of pavilions.

England Represented.

The British ambassador and Lady Durand also arrived early, viewed the fair in general, donate $100 to the tea booth in which Miss Durand took part, and then left. Sir Henry and Lady Durand sent a check for $100 to the Japanese minister that they might better retain the feeling of neutrality.

Almost the only part of the lawn fete which did not resemble washday in poverty row, with faded and discolored rags flaunting in the wind, was the flower booth, which, with its artistic straw-thatched roof and walls of boganvillia, with fresco of roses, violets, and other flowers within. This booth really looked impishly fresh in its surroundings of waterscaped canvas tents. Mrs. Walsh presided over this booth with grace and financial success.

Under the genial persuasion of Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. McClintock and others, tea was made to bring anything from 25 cents to $5 a cup, while a stranger within the gates was politely served with the beverage at 10 cents.

Mme. Jusserand presided over a booth stacked with goods from Paris and Russia, but like the wares of many others, the choicest things remain to be sold today.

In the cafe chantant, Mrs. Oliver Cromwell was the leading spirit.

Some of Mrs. Cromwell's assistants, who went about the audience selling light refreshments and cigarettes, and also in costume, were the Misses Goldsborough, the Misses Loring, Miss Colton, Miss Postlethwaite, Miss Annette Townsend, Miss Poor, Miss Southerland, Miss Elliott, of Savannah; Miss Palmer, Miss Miller, and Miss Morgan. Mrs. Hemphill and Mrs. John C. Fremont also assisted.

Miss Roosevelt, who arrived early and remained late, was one of the most ardent patrons of the fortune teller, or palmist, who came from Atlantic City.

Side Shows Spoiled.

The rain crippled altogether some of the sideshows, but Miss Jones, the niece of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, cleared nearly $50 on letters, and then closed her office after Government hours, frightened to death for fear "'Nic' Longworth and Charley McCauley would break in and steal the mail addressed to them."

As dark drew near, society men and diplomatists forgot their white spats and vests, their silk hats, and frock coats, and went to rolling boxes containing ladies' French wear, hats, cakes, confections, and other luxuries into the ample stables of Belmont to keep them safe until the fete opens at 3 o'clock today. The French ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the German ambassador and attaches of his embassy, the Russian ambassador and his staff, and other diplomatists stood under the canopy of the toy booth in the driving rain yesterday and bought out the entire supply, made jokes, and otherwise enjoyed the rainfall.

According to gate receipts fully a thousand people braved the rain yesterday and are willing to try it again today.

Countess Cassini expects to make fully $15,000 from the bazaar and private contributions to send to the Russian Red Cross.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Death and Destruction By Engine Explosion

Five Buildings Wrecked, Two Set on Fire, and Three Men Fatally and Three Seriously Injured by Curious Accident.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—Engine No. 220, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eastbound, at 5:30 this morning, while passing Tenth Street, Braddock, exploded, fatally injuring three men and seriously injuring three others. Five buildings were wrecked or partly wrecked and two of them were set on fire, requiring the attention of the fire department.

The fatally injured are:

M. A. Hunter, engineer of the train; aged 35, single, a resident of Connellsville; scalded on face, head, and every part of the body; is in an unconscious condition at the Mercy Hospital.

I. J. Gorn, aged 26; single, fireman of Connellsville; scalded and burned about the face and body, is dying at the Mercy Hospital.

Fred I. Deagle, aged 22; burned about the face and body; is dying at the Mercy Hospital.

The seriously injured are:

Harry Dowling, aged twenty-nine, of Braddock, injured about head and limbs.

Warren Dowling, aged thirty-three, of Halkett Avenue, Braddock, injured about arms and body.

George Bordock, aged twenty-five, Tenth Street and Halkett Avenue, Braddock, injured about legs and body.

The last stop of the train was at Glenwood, where the engine took water. At that point, when examined, everything appeared to be in good working order. At Tenth Street, Braddock, the train was proceeding at fair speed.

Suddenly there was an explosion. This was followed by a cloud of steam, cinders, and flame, which continued to be propelled into the air until the engine reached Eleventh Street, a block away from the explosion. Here it left the tracks, striking the side of St. Paul's Polish Lutheran Church, while a cylinder-head flew in an opposite direction, striking the wall of an ice house and breaking it down.

The debris was widely scattered, but most of the damage was done to the property situated along the tracks between Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

Last night the engine had been doing shifting duty at various places between Pittsburg and New Castle Junction. This morning it was proceeding East with a freight train.

GAMBLING IN COLLEGE ROCKEFELLER BUILT

Stern Inquiry by President Harper Follows Discovery at Chicago University.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Discovery of gambling among the students of the University of Chicago, within the very walls of the institution founded and supported by John D. Rockefeller, has resulted in a stern inquiry by President Harper and a ban upon all card games.

The Reynolds Club, the largest student organization at the university, in the rooms of which the gambling is said to have been conducted, is to be closely watched for a recurrence of the gaming spirit, and six students, evidence against whom is in the hands of President Harper, narrowly escaped dismissal in disgrace.

JAI-ALAI PLAYERS COMING.

HAVANA, April 27.—The steamer Louisiana, which sailed today for New Orleans, carried the manager of the jai-alai and a dozen players who are on their way to St. Louis to participate in the games at the Exposition.

WHAT TEA DOES TO RHEUMATICS.

When you next take tea, think of this. Tea contains 175 grains of Uric Acid in every pound.

Meat contains only five to seven grains.

Rheumatism is Uric Acid in the blood.

Uric Acid accumulates from food when the digestive apparatus cannot create enough Alkaline elements (like soda) to neutralize it.

This Acid collects urea, or worn-out waste matter, from the system.

That Urea enters the blood when Alkaline action has not previously dissolved it.

By and by the waste matter reaches the joints and muscles, through circulation of the blood.

There it gradually deposits in solid particles, like granulated sugar.

These solid particles grind between the joints and muscles at every movement.

This grinding causes irritation and pain.

These in turn may develop inflammation and swelling. That inflammation bestirs Nature to help herself.

She proceeds to coat the hard Uric particles over with cushions of pulpy mucous, like the first healing strata of an outer sore.

This pulpy covering grows to the bones, as well as to the particles deposited. There it hardens like plaster or sealing wax. Then we have "bony joints," almost inflexible, and usually fixed in a bended position, from the pain and inflammation.

That is Rheumatism at its worst.

It is bad enough before it gets that far.

There is but one sure way of curing Rheumatism. The first step is to neutralize the Uric Acid already in the system. Next, to dissolve, and carry away, the hard deposits that grind between the joints. Then get the digestive apparatus into such healthy condition that it will, unaided, produce less Uric Acid and more Alkalines.

This is what Doctors generally have failed to do.

It is what I studied a lifetime to accomplish, and achieved only after many failures and thousands of experiments.

At last I found, in Germany, a solvent which was not only effective, but absolutely safe to use.

Few agents powerful enough to be effective in Rheumatism are safe.

My discovery, now called "Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure," acts directly, but internally, upon Uric Acid in the joints and muscles.

It dissolves, and carries off, the painful deposits, producing an immediate Alkaline condition of the blood, and neutralizing the Acid in it which would have fed the Rheumatism and extended the disease.

It won't restore bony joints to flexibility, and it can't undo, in a week, the damage caused by years of rheumatic condition.

But it will benefit every case, and it will entirely cure most cases of Rheumatism.

So sure am I of this that I will supply Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to any sick one who writes me for it, on a month's trial, at my risk.

If it succeeds, the cost to him is only $5.50 for the six-bottle treatment.

If it fails, I bear the whole cost myself.

And—he alone shall be the judge—shall decide who shall pay.

Surely you will not continue to suffer when you can thus get well, at my risk.

I have written an important Treatise on Rheumatism, telling of its relief and cure.

It is free to Rheumatic people.

Write me a post card for it today.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 3766, Racine, Wis.

P. S.—Simple cases often yield to one bottle of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. (Druggists, $1). But all druggists do not supply it on a month's trial. You must write to me for that. C. I. S.

HIT BY BASEBALL, SUES KITTREDGE, BATTER

The Washington baseball club of the American League and Mainchi Kittredge, a member of the team, have been named as defendants in a suit begun before Justice of the Peace Callan by Edward Viehmeyer, to recover $300 as damages for personal injuries.

Mr. Viehmeyer explains that on April 14 inst. he was a visitor at the baseball park, to view a game between the Washington and Philadelphia teams. He was sitting on the "bleachers" and says he was struck by a ball on his face, said to have been batted by Kittredge. Herbert L. Franc is named as counsel for the plaintiff.

GIRL STRIKERS REJECT ADVICE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 27.—Nearly 400 striking girl garment workers from the Gailand Bros.' mills met last night and adopted resolutions rejecting the advice of a sermon in which they were advised to return to work.

BIG OFFICE BUILDING MAY BE CONSTRUCTED

General Anson Mills Applies for Permit for Eight-Story Structure—More Apartment Houses.

Gen. Anson Mills has made application for a permit for an eight-story office building on G Street, to adjoin that erected by him and now occupied by the Navy Department. It is understood that the Fuller Construction Company will be the builders.

The District authorities have not yet announced whether the permit will be issued. The papers and plans are now before Engineer Commissioner Biddle for his consideration.

The question raised in the minds of the District authorities was whether or not the new building could be erected to a height of eight stories with a frontage on G Street, which is a residence instead of a business street.

According to the law, buildings on what are known as business streets may be 110 feet in height.

Blandon, O'Brien & Belt are going to build six two-story apartment houses at the corner of North Capitol and S Streets, to cost $60,000. These houses are to have a frontage of twenty feet each, which will give ample and commodious rooms. Other features unusual in apartment houses of this character are also to be embodied in these houses, such as separate yards, electric door openers, highly finished bathrooms, steam heat, and the like.

The same firm will also build on 3 Street, two two-story dwellings of eight rooms and bath each, to be seventeen feet front and finished throughout in the best possible style. The cost of this improvement will be about $11,000.

LUZONS VICTORS IN THIRTEEN INNINGS

The Luzon Athletic Club defeated the Parksides in a thirteen-inning contest by 13 to 12. The feature of the game was the playing of Costello at second, and the pitching of Ed Taylor for the losers. Frank Welch played a poor game for the losers, making five errors. The attendance was 294. The line-up:

L. A. C.—W. Welch, first base; P. Irwin, catcher; A. Costello, second base; G. Rapp, third base; Scrivener, pitcher and left field; McDonough, shortstop; Holleran, pitcher and left field; Wren, center field; J. Welch, right field.

Parksides—O'Brien, shortstop; Cumberland, catcher; Taylor, pitcher; W. O. Brien, left field; F. Welch, first base; M. Corkery, second base; W. Harper, right field; Edwards, third base; Morisey, center field.

Goldenberg's

Seventh and K Sts.

Bargain Thursday Sale

Demonstrates Our Underselling

Thursday is the day we set apart to emphasize our leadership—and we put forth extra efforts upon this once-a-week occasion to undersell our own low prices.

Tomorrow's list offers convincing evidence.

25c Hose Supporters.

Women's Straight Front Hose Supporters; large satin or French satin pads, two or four strap; rubber covered buttons; extra quality wide elastic; black, white, and colors. Regular price, 25c..... 19c

5c to 10c Pearl Buttons.

White Pearl Buttons, plain or carved styles; two and four hole; superior quality; regular values 5c, 8c, and 10c a dozen, for one day, dozen at..... 3½c

10c Stock Pins.

Gold plated, gun metal, silver plated, and pearl ball top Stock-Pins, sold regularly at 10c each, choice offered for one day at..... 5c

10c Collar Foundations.

White Silk Chiffon Collar Foundations, straight or pointed styles; all sizes, perfect quality, sold regularly at 10c each; for one day at half price..... 5c

19c Shirtwaist Sets.

White Pearl Shirtwaist Sets, large and medium sizes, highly polished; sold regularly at 19c a set; for one day instead at..... 9c

15c Toilet Articles.

Choice of large-sized bottles of Superior Bay Rum or Florida Water, worth 15c; offered for Bargain Thursday, each, at..... 8c

Eastman's Talcum Powder

Eastman's Verona Violette Talcum Powder; glass jars with sprinkle top; special for Bargain Thursday, each, at..... 8c

Buttermilk Soap.

Three cakes of Lanolol Buttermilk Soap, for toilet or bath; perfectly pure, highly perfumed; for one day at..... 10c

Regular 50c Linoleum.

Heavy grade Linoleum, full pieces and perfect quality—not remnants or seconds. Choice patterns. Always sold at 50c a yard. For one day, per square yard..... 29c

Regular 29c Mattings.

50 rolls of 180 warp Japanese Mattings, in handsome carpet patterns, quality usually sold at 29c a yard; offered for one day at..... 17c

75c Bed Pillows.

Size 18x26 inch Pillows for large size beds, covered with guaranteed feather-proof ticking, and filled with odorless feathers. Regular 75c value, each at..... 39c

$1 Spreads.

Our regular dollar Spread is the equal of any sold elsewhere at $1.19. In Marseilles patterns, offered for one day at..... 75c

Best Apron Ginghams.

50 pieces of best quality Apron Ginghams, in blue, green, and brown checks; of various sizes; offered for one day, yard, at..... 5¾c

Shirting Prints.

100 pieces of fast color Shirting Prints, in a splendid variety of light and dark colorings; suitable for wrappers and children's dresses. For one day, yard..... 3⅞c

49c Foulard Silks

24-inch all silk black fine twill Foulard Silks, will not slip; also Figured Foulard Silks, in a complete range of the season's most favored shades and combinations. Regular 49c values for..... 35c

Regular 75c Black Silk

24-inch double twilled black Surah Silk, extra heavy strong quality, rich luster; guaranteed to wear; regular 75c quality, for one day at..... 49c

Men's $10 Suits.

A special lot of men's new and fine tailored Suits; in fancy Mixed Cheviots and strictly all-wool Worsteds; lined with serge and finished in superior manner; guaranteed perfect fitting. Regular $10.00 value, for..... $7.25

Men's $3 and $3.50 Trousers.

200 men's and youth's Trousers, in a pleasing variety of Fancy Worsteds, Striped Worsteds, and Cheviots; in the correct spring effects; perfectly cut and tailored; regular values up to $3.50 a pair, for one day at..... $2.29

Regular 69c Dress Goods.

Silk luster Sicilienne, 50 inches wide; heavy grain quality and strictly reversible; guaranteed dust-proof and not to spot. Royal, navy, brown, gray, etc. Regular 69c value, for one day at..... 48c

$1.00 Black Voile.

50-inch all-wool black imported Nub Voile, perfect raven black and superior quality. The most fashionable material for black costumes. Regular dollar quality, for one day at..... 62c

Boys' 50c Trousers.

Boys' all-wool Fancy Cheviot Knee Trousers; sizes 3 to 16 years; the sort you've always paid 50c a pair for, lowered for one day to..... 25c

Boys' 25c Overalls.

Boys' Navy Blue Denim Overalls, made with bibs and suspender straps; sizes 2½ to 14 years; regular 25c quality, for one day at..... 17c