HEAD TAX ON IMMIGRANTS

Mr. Tillman Advocates a Prohibitive Duty on Foreign Labor.

ANOTHER TRUST PROTECTED

The White Lead Combination Well Cared for by the Tariff Bill—Messrs. Allen and Vest Show How It Will Be Benefited by the Higher Duties.

The closing hour of yesterday's session of the Senate was made lurid with a running debate between Senators Tillman and Chandler on the amendment to the tariff proposed by the former, laying a $100 head tax on immigrants.

The earlier part of the session was devoted to a discussion of the tariff on watches and clocks, which, although opposed vigorously by Senators Gray, Vest and Jones, was adopted in the shape desired by the Finance Committee.

A proposed placing of pineapples on the dutiable list was also rushed through with the support of the Southern Senators.

Section 179, imposing a duty of 1 1-2 cents a pound on lead, was opposed by Senator Allen. He said that if the tax is placed at 1 1-2 cents its practical effect would deprive American smelters of local advantages and send the smelting business to Mexico or British Columbia.

Mr. Allen wanted to know why the rate had been increased.

Mr. Platt, of the Finance Committee, said he didn't know.

Mr. Lindsay—When the leather schedule was being disposed of it was stated that increased rates were necessary to make the schedule more symmetrical. He had no doubt that symmetry had a good deal to do with the present raise.

Mr. Carter explained that the increase was to protect the American product against that of Mexican cheap labor. White lead, he said, had been recently declining in value.

In the course of the argument it was intimated that the people Mr. Allen was talking for were connected with the Lead Trust. He denied this warmly during his remarks, saying: "Yesterday we were confronted with the spectacle that this Government had no remedy against the monopolies

"Sir, we have no laws against trusts. We can arrest some poor devil for stealing a sack of flour; we can arrest and punish some shoeless waif for stealing a loaf of bread, and yet when it comes to these gigantic corporations, the legislative, the judicial and executive powers of the Government are powerless and impotent to enforce the law. If that be true, the Government is gone. There is no use talking about its going; it is gone."

Mr. Mantle made an argument in favor of the home product.

Mr. Allen said that nine-tenths of the smelters of the country were opposed to a high duty, which operated in favor of those who could get Mexican ores by ocean transportation, which was cheap, and against the smelters of the interior who had to get them by railroad.

Mr. Vest said that the debate was another illustration of conflicting interests. He was from a State which contained the largest lead mines in the country. He was not here to represent any such interests. His contention was for the interest of the consumers, regardless of that of the miners.

Mr. Vest read from published statements of the Lead Trust to show the enormous dividends declared in recent years. The Lead Trust manufactured two-thirds of the white lead, and it was history that higher duties meant higher prices for white lead. The Lead Trust admitted that fact. He wouldn't vote for higher duties if it cost him his seat in the Senate. Mr. Vest was satisfied with the existing law.

During Mr. Vest's argument ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her retinue, as it were, appeared in the Senators' private gallery, to which they were shown by Senator Perkins.

Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, spoke at length on the amendment, the tenor of his remarks being to show that the advantage of the duty would be to the manufacturers of white lead on the seaboard, where the raw material could be imported in bond for the export trade.

The vote on the Senate amendment raising the duty on lead was agreed to, yeas, 30; nays, 26; so the Lead Trust won.

Mr Chandler introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for all information relating to the Government buildings at Ellis Island.

Other paragraphs on lead duties were taken up. Mr. Vest moved to substitute the existing rates. Each amendment was lost.

The increased duties on mica were also adopted, notwithstanding the protest of electrical workers and stone manufacturers, submitted by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas.

The committee amendments as to gypsum at $1 a ton crude, $1.50 ground or colored, were agreed to. Printed protests were submitted by Mr. Jones.

Mr. Vest moved to put tallow and wool grease on the free list. Lost.

Mr Tillman asked that he be allowed to take up his amendment relating to immigration and imposing a head tax of $100 on immigrants. This measure, he said, was, perhaps, a startling proposition. As we have a large expanse of unsettled country for millions of people, the idea of limiting immigration was perhaps an obnoxious one. A bill, he said, had been passed restricting immigration on the lines of intelligence as a qualification. The present amendment put a value on American citizenship.

Mr. Chandler—You would sell it to some foreign citizen.

Mr. Tillman—If you want to get into a colloquy, I shall accommodate you before I get through. At any rate this amendment carries the Republican principle of protection. You Republicans vote to keep out pauper products, but you admit pauper laborers.

Mr. Tillman said he desired to put Democrats and Republicans on record as to standing by their platforms. Would they let the constant stream of a half-million of men annually come in to compete with American labor? Mr. Tillman said it was such immigration as this that ruined the country and debased its politics. He saw thousands of them standing on the streets of Chicago, waiting to be bought. They had congregated in Pennsylvania, where, in the coal mines, they were in worse condition than the slaves in the South before the war.

The miners are, however, to be taxed 3 cents a head by a recent Pennsylvania legislation.

Federated labor had asked that immigration be restricted for five years. Mr. Tillman had an article read on this subject. These federated laborers, he said, had, no doubt, three-quarters of them voted the Republican ticket. They had been promised protection by the Republicans by the tariff. Would Republicans now aid in this kind of protection?

Mr. Tillman read statistics relating to miners, their ignorance, how they lived, their foreign ways and lives, their dirt, and "all that in Pennsylvania (to Mr. Quay) thirty years after your boasted emancipation of the slaves." Mr. Tillman said so help him God, he hoped these miners would keep on voting the Republican ticket till they found out where their protection was to come from.

Mr. Quay called Mr. Tillman's attention to the fact that the statistics he submitted were prepared by a Republican committee with a view of helping the miners.

Mr. Tillman—And I desire this Republican Congress to go a little further. Will you do it? I dare you to doit. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tillman then read statistics to show how the foreign elements had supplanted the workmen in other than the mining industries. The laws at present, he said, were not worth a snap of the finger as to keeping out undesirable immigrants. Mr. Tillman said he was not talking for the South, for there, thank God, everybody who wanted it could get work and something to eat. He was talking for the benefit of civilization of other sections. He protested against keeping open the flood gates to let in the Goths, Vandals and Huns, who one day, like the commune of Paris, would destroy this country.

The Democratic party stands committed to restriction, and so is the Republican party. The $100 is a very small bonus for a man to pay for the privilege of being fostered here by the Republican party. (Laughter). "And now," he said, "I will give the Senator from New Hampshire, who is looking at me derisively, a chance to make a meal out of me."

"Mr. President, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to devour the incisive, inconsistent Senator from South Carolina," said Senator Chandler, "but I am afraid I shall not have the pleasure of making a final meal of him today. The Senator has well stated the evils of unrestricted immigration to this country, and I agree with every word he has said with reference to those evils." Mr. Chandler held that everything that could be done by law to keep out the vicious class of emigrants should be done. The Republicans, in fact, had made an effort not long ago to pass a good law. It passed the House and the Senate restricting immigration under an educational test, but it was vetoed, and by whom?

Mr. Tillman—By a Republican President. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler resented this sally good humoredly, and said that he now felt indeed that the Senator from South Carolina ought to be devoured. "It was vetoed," continued Mr. Chandler, "by the President of the Senator from South Carolina (laughter); or at least the President for whom the Senator from South Carolina voted."

Mr. Tillman—And if God will forgive me I'll not do it again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler said that after this record he thought the Senator from South Carolina could better engage the tines of his pitchfork in disemboweling the late President of the Democratic party than in laying his sins at the door of the Republican party. Because certainly it was the President of the Senator from South Carolina——

Mr. Tillman—I protest——

Mr. Chandler would not be interrupted, but Mr. Tillman broke in with, "I insist, Mr. President, on putting myself straight on Grover Cleveland." (Great laughter and applause from the galleries, which was unchecked during the whole of this running debate.)

Mr. Tillman went on to say that he went to Chicago in 1892 at the head of the South Carolina delegation. The delegation was opposed to Cleveland; it had an idea of what Mr. Cleveland would do, and so had the South Carolina State legislature, which had passed resolutions denouncing Cleveland as a prostitute——

Mr. Chandler—Oh, Mr. President, I protest against that. I protest against the Senator from South Carolina talking about his president in that way. (Shouts of laughter.) I protest against the use of any such language.

Mr. Tillman broke in again, not having finished his denunciation of Mr. Cleveland, and addressed his remarks directly to Mr. Chandler.

The Vice President called the attention of Mr. Tillman to the rule that he must address Senators through the chair.

Mr. Chandler said that he didn't want to be interrupted.

Mr. Tillman—Please let me go on. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler—Well, I will consent if you will speak in your usual respectful terms of the late President of the Senator from South Carolina. (More laughter and applause.)

Mr. Tillman—Well, we went to Chicago knowing what he was going to do. We voted against him every time, but he was nominated, and we had nowhere else to go (laughter), and we did not desire to go back on the result. We went home and voted for him. We were always consistently opposed to him.

Mr. Tillman suggested to Mr. Chandler that he switch some of the Democrats who had followed and who still follow Cleveland instead of him (Tillman), "who was such a fool as to have voted for him." (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler then went on with his argument after premising that the fact "remains that the bill was vetoed by a Democratic President." There was not a single Republican against it. Later in his speech Mr. Chandler referred to the three factions of the Democratic party, which Mr. Tillman promptly corrected by stating that there were four amid great laughter.

Mr. Chandler argued against the amendment that it would take from the immigrant the very money he needs when he comes to these shores to make his home comfortable. Mr. Chandler said that he was in favor of restricting immigration and putting all safeguards arounds it, but he saw no merit in the amendment of Mr. Tillman. He replied to the taunts of Mr. Tillman about the Republicans being afraid to vote for this amendment although it was a protection to American labor by retorting that the Southern States had gotten protection in cotton ties, etc.

Mr. Tillman wanted to know specifically if Mr. Chandler would vote for absolute restriction of immigration on the principle of absolute prohibitive duties.

Mr. Chandler—There is a distinction between a human being coming to this country and a bale of goods, even if the Senator from South Carolina can't see it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler described the latter part of Mr. Tillman's amendment as a tail introduced for political effect. He said sarcastically that of course all the ills of the miners and other laborers, so graphically described by Mr. Tillman, would all be removed when the country had the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Mr. Tillman recalled the fact that Mr. Chandler had delivered a speech on bimetallism last spring. He said that if there were such free coinage there would be no tramps and paupers.

Mr. Tillman addressed Mr. Chandler several times as "You."

Mr. Chandler protested because "it frightened him more than Mr. Tillman was aware of." (Applause.)

The vote was taken on the Tillman amendment and resulted: Ayes, 3; nays, 48.

When Mr. Quay voted aye there was a great deal of amusement in the Senate and galleries.

Messrs. Quay, Butler and Tillman were announced as having voted for the amendment.

Mr. Allison announced that the committee agreed to the provision suggested in the morning as to an ad valorem duty on jewels intended to be used in watch manufacture.

The Senate held a short executive session and adjourned until today at 11 a. m.

FEWER HOURS FOR CLERKS

Cabinet to Take Up the Question at Friday's Meeting.

VIEWS OF THE SECRETARIES

The Proposition for Saturday Half Holidays During the Hot Weather Generally Favored—Commissioner Evans' Decided Opinions in Opposition.

Secretary Alger, with nearly all the others of the heads of departments, is in favor of an early closing hour on Saturday afternoon during the hot summer months from now until the 1st of October. He went to the Cabinet meeting yesterday primed with statistics and prepared to put the whole business before his colleagues in the Cabinet. He mentioned the subject, but went no further with it, as before any discussion occurred President McKinley requested that he would hold the matter over until Friday's meeting. President McKinley gave no reason for this request, and none is surmised, except that perhaps the President may consider himself not yet sufficiently well up in the matter to decide on it.

It is considered probable throughout the departments that this return to the old practice of several years ago will be made this summer. Only one or two of the Cabinet are known to be opposed to the idea, and most of them are strongly in favor of it. President McKinley also is understood to consider this Saturday early closing in summer a good thing.

It is said that the President has one objection to the plan, or rather a feeling not quite amounting to an objection, perhaps. It seems to him rather unfair and perhaps almost verging on heartless for the clerks in the departments here, receiving excellent salaries every month, being able to work all the time with no lay-offs because business is slack and times are dull, except for a long holiday with pay, to receive in addition shortened hours just at this time when all over the country so many people are in so much less enviable position.

A Times reporter made a tour of the departments yesterday which included nearly all of them and some of the bureaus, in search of the opinions of the secretaries and the heads of bureaus on this question. Two or three refused to make any statement, but there was only one gentleman on the list who expressed himself strongly in opposition to the plan—the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Henry Clay Evans. Secretary Gage said that he had not yet made up his mind, but seemed rather inclined toward disapproval.

Secretary Gage said: "I have not yet considered the matter fully enough to have formed an opinion whether the short Saturday can be given to the clerks without in any way injuring the service. It may be that it can be done. As a purely business proposition, however, the clerks in the departments here have a very easy time compared with those employed by private concerns in other cities. The hours are short and there is already a large amount of leave allowed to every clerk. There is thirty days for everybody, a twelfth of the whole time; there is thirty days additional which a good many take as sick leave, which makes a sixth of a whole year, and a Secretary may, at his discretion, to a faithful clerk who seems especially deserving, give still a third month's leave, or, in all, a quarter of the whole year.

Commissioner Evans said: "Everybody takes the full thirty days' leave; a very large percentage take a very large part of our thirty days' sick leave. I have clerks in the bureau here who have taken ninety days' leave in one year, and not long ago, knowing something of this, I had a record of the amount of leave obtained by each clerk in past years. I understand that there was some objection made to this, and that some of the ladies thought it was mean of me to look into back records. However, it is certainly impossible for me to look into the records of the future, and, as I was quite desirous of finding out something of the matter, I saw no other way.

"There are of course a great many people who take their thirty days each year, get thoroughly rested and prepared for another year, and ask for nothing more. It is noticeable that as a general thing these people are among the best of our clerks in every other way. I do not approve of this Saturday half holiday or even of the shortening of the day. The day is already shorter than is prescribed by law, by half an hour, and is certainly not an irksome one. In any other business than the Government business hours would be longer every day and leave less.

"I find that a good many of the Congressmen are of my opinion, too. Remember that this law relative to the number of hours' service in the departmental day looks both ways. It is permissible to give the clerks a shorter day, and it is also quite within law to add an hour or two. It seems quite possible to me that if this subject is agitated some of the people up at the Capitol, who have been used to longer hours themselves in the West, or in business anywhere, for that matter, and who have seen others work a good deal longer all their lives, may make serious objections, and even advocate the addition of time to the working day, rather than the other thing."

These reasons given by Secretary Gage and Commissioner Evans are the strong ones, and the very apparent ones against the short hour Saturday movement. The reasons on the other side, urged by heads of departments and by clerks alike are strong ones, too. In the first place it is contended very forcibly that the people who talk about the short day in the departmental service have no right to compare it with a day's work in any other business. The absolutely routine dullness of the Government work in most cases is the same year in and year out, the confinement, the discipline, the mechanical character of the whole thing are terribly wearing on the vitality of the clerks, it is said. Six hours and a half for one day, of for a month, or a year, is perhaps a very easy thing, but when the clerks go through the same thing at the same desk in the same room for many years the work is far from such an easy thing as a great many outsiders seem to believe.

The particular arguments in favor of the shortened day at the end of the week are that the clerks will work just as efficiently and accomplish just as much in the shortened day, as is said to have been proven in former years, that it is a very humane plan, at the end of a hard week's work in the hot part of the summer, and that it is a great convenience to most of the clerks.

A large proportion of the clerks live in the suburbs or have their families at distant points during the summer, and can catch earlier trains and make their vacation so much longer.

This rule of a shorter Saturday in the departments had been quite generally observed until two or three years ago, when Secretary Morton objected to it. The State Department clerks had always closed their day on Saturday at 3 o'clock, winter and summer, and some of the other departments had issued rules every summer for the three hottest months.

Secretary Morton did not look with favor on this plan, and made the objection at one of the cabinet meetings that it was against the law, a point now conceded by nearly everyone to be not well taken. He was upheld in this opinion by Mr. Cleveland, and since then the plan has been given up.

The law cited is very clear. It is published by the Civil Service Commission, as follows:

* * * It shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of the public service, to require of all clerks and other employes, of whatever grade or class, in their respective departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order; Provided, That the heads of the department may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend or limit the hours of service of any clerk or employe in their departments, respectively; but in case of an extension it shall be without additional compensation.

ROAD RACE TO RIVER VIEW.

Counselman First Over the Tape With Warriner Second.

The handicap cycle road race which was the feature of the Catholic Club's excursion to River View yesterday, was hotly contested from start to finish, and some exceedingly pretty riding was done. Counselman, of the Century Club, with a handicap of thirty seconds, won the race in fine style, finishing fresh and strong. Wrenn, the only scratch man of the race, had an even chance to win, as he was riding neck and neck with Counselman one mile from the finish, when his chain broke.

The start was made at the foot of the Insane Asylum Hill at 3:46 p. m., and precisely at 4:32 Counselman passed over the tape, amid the applause of hundreds of fair spectators, as well as wheelmen from the various cycle clubs represented in the race.

Warriner, of the Fencible Cycle Corps, followed thirty seconds later, having ridden a plucky race.

Brazerol was the third man to cross the tape.

The other riders finished as follows: Wright fourth, Gant fifth, Berberich sixth and Wrenn seventh.

The prize, a handsome gold medal, will be presented to Counselman at a smoker to be given by the Catholic Club a week from next Thursday.

The judges of the finish were B. A. Lehman, M. A. Keane, R. T. Small and R. W. Maupin.

The full list of entries was as follows: Berberich and Brazerol, of the C. C. C., 2:30 handicap; Warriner, Fencibles C.; Mackey, W. A. C.; Gant, G. R., and Retss, G. R., all 2 minutes' handicap; Day and Ellis, of the E. A. C., each had 1 minute; Wright and Counselman, of the C. C., had 30 seconds, while Wrenn, of the Levants, was on scratch.

Barry Parks, the well-known trick rider, succeeded in shooting the chute on a single wheel in one trial.

NOT TO BE REORGANIZED.

A Rumor About the Civil Service Commission Denied.

The report that the Civil Service Commission is to be reorganized entirely in the near future is positively denied both at the White House and at the Civil Service Commission. A reporter for The Times called at both places last night, and received the assurance that nothing of the kind is contemplated by the President.

The Civil Service Commissioners were at the White House on Monday by appointment with the President to consider matters of routine business extending a month ahead. They did not see him, however. Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the commission, mapping out work for the month of July and making plans which extend even further in the future.

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See indorsement of Superintendent of Charities for '95, page 54, and many members of Congress on file in our office. Home treatment with full directions to any part of the country.

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The Modern Plague

It Forces Thousands to Surrender Health and Life.

Nervousness is the plague of modern civilization. More people suffer from disorders of the nervous system than from all other ailments combined, and too often they fail to realize their danger until some terrible disease has taken possession of them.

From a Virginia Judge.

"For months past," said Judge James Henry Lane, of Arlington, Va., "I have been a great sufferer from aggravated constipation, partial paralysis of the bowels, and nervous debility. My nervous system was a complete wreck, as a result of hard work and excesses. I could not sleep, my appetite failed, I was losing my memory and life to me was almost a complete failure. So many doctors had treated me and failed to help me that I had about lost all hope. As a last resort, and with little faith, I tried

Dr. Walker

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"He has cured me sound and well, and I can never say enough in his praise. I have been a justice of the peace for Alexandria county for the past three years, and reside at Arlington, Alexandria county, Va. (Signed) J. H. LANE, J. P."

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Duck Pants, $1.00.
Crash Pants, $1.50 (long or "bike").
Alpaca Coats, $1.50.
Serge Coats, $3.00.
Men's Crash Suits, $2.50 (regular $3.50 grade).
Unlined Serge Suits, $7.50 ($10 grade).

2 for 1 during our $7.50 men's suit sale. Suits that sold up to $15 are now but $7.50.

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No Branch Store in Washington.

ASSAULTED AN OLD MAN

Farmer Lindsey Brutally Beaten by a Young Negro.

Attacked on the Benning Road and Seriously Injured—The Assailant Escapes.

Joseph Lindsey, a farmer, about sixty years of age, living just beyond the District line, a short distance from Benning, was assaulted and badly beaten yesterday morning by Rowland White, a young negro, who had formerly been employed by the old man.

Yesterday morning Mr. Lindsey came into the village to transact some business and while on his way home met White, who demanded the payment of some money which he claimed was due him for work.

A quarrel ensued, and as the old man was endeavoring to get away from the negro he attacked him, knocking him down, kicking him and beating him almost into insensibility.

After his assailant had escaped Mr. Lindsey lay for some time upon the ground before he was able to drag himself home and inform his family of the occurence, and a physician was summoned.

Word was at once sent to the police at Benning, and Mounted Policeman Hagan rode out to his home to ascertain the particulars of the case. Last night Mr. Lindsey's condition was reported to be quite serious, and developments which may prove fatal are feared. His face is a mass of bruises and abrasions, where the negro struck him. White has a very unsavory reputation, and lives somewhere in Washington. The police were notified last night to look out for and arrest him.

LIBERTY MARKET CLAIMS.

Data Prepared by the Commissioners Submitted to Congress.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Senate June 21, 1897, directing the Commissioners to transmit to that body all data in their possession concerning the Northern Liberty Market claims, they yesterday sent to Vice President Hobart a letter containing the desired information.

These claims arise from the destruction of the old Northern Liberty Market, Congress, January 28, 1897, having passed an act that all stall holders should be reimbursed for their losses. The stall holders themselves contend that by this act it was intended to pay them not only the actual losses sustained, but also for the value of their stalls, some of which at the time of purchase brought fancy prices. Auditor Petty, on the other hand claims that the act contemplates payment only for actual damages, and it is this controversy which Congress is called upon to adjust.

Marine Band at the Capitol.

The Marine Band will go through the following program at the Capitol plaza this afternoon under the direction of Prof. Fanciulli:

1. March, "Baltimore Centennial".... Herbert
2. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
3. Fackeltanze .....Meyerbeer
4. Grand selection from Mignon..... Thomas
5. Medley, Southern Plantation Songs Conterno
6. Descriptive Fantasie, "A Trip to Manhattan Beach".....Fanciulli

Synopsis: Break of day; sunrise; running for the boat; Barcarole down the harbor; rushing for the train; railroad ride; a glorious day; waltzing in the sands; dance of the sea nymphs; imitation of fireworks; after which, "Home, Sweet Home."

7. March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever" .....Sousa
8. Patriotic Hymn, "Hail, Columbia" Fyles

Golden Cross Notes.

Goodwill Commandery held a semi-annual election of officers on Monday night, resulting as follows: Noble commander, George Musson, re-elected; vice commander, Miss Sherwood; prelate, David F. Harris; herald, W. E. Allen; keeper of records, Edward Steer, re-elected; financial keeper of records, W. G. Perry, re-elected; treasurer, B. F. Moore, re-elected; warder of inner gate, Mrs. Peck, and warder outer gate, Tyler Sherwood, re-elected. At the close of elections Representative Perry gave a report of the supreme session at Nashville, Tenn. Deputy Ashford, of Potomac Commander, presented his greetings. The meeting closed with a program of music by a graphophone, in charge of W. E. Allen.

Eastern Athletic Club Excursion.

The members of the Eastern Athletic Club will hold their excursion to River View today, and expect to take down a large crowd. On account of rain it was postponed two weeks ago, the date for which it was originally arranged. With this additional time in which to perfect arrangements and add new features the club promises to give one of the most enjoyable outings of the season.

Steamers will leave the Pentz wharf this morning at the usual hours and at 2 this afternoon, and at 6 o'clock this evening, and the last boat will arrive home at a seasonable hour.

$10.00 To Chautauqua, N. Y., and Return via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special excursion will leave Washington at 7:50 a. m. Friday, July 2, connecting with special train at Harrisburg, arriving Chautauqua at 10:30 p. m. Tickets good going on above train, returning July 12 to August 1, $10 round trip. je29-2t-em

SALE OF THE GODFREY, MOORE & CO. STOCK.

At $7.50

Take your pick of any Ten-dollar, Twelve-fifty or Fifteen-dollar suit in this entire stock and you can have it for seven dollars and fifty cents. Don't delay, though.

At $5.75

Take your pick of any Seven-fifty, Eight-dollar or Ten-dollar suit in this entire stock and you can have it for five dollars and seventy-five cents.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

11th and F Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THOSE WHO EAT.

The new management of the American House, having refitted and refurnished their dining-rooms and kitchen, will on July 1 have perfected all arrangements for the accomodation of ladies and gentlemen who desire table board only. The terms will be reasonable, the service good. Dining-rooms equipped with electric fans and lights. For further information apply at the office of the American House. CHAS. W. LEANNARDA, Proprietor. je28-3t

DENTISTRY done on weekly and monthly payments; crown and bridge work a specialty. DR. T. W. STUBBLEFIELD, 11th and F sts.; over Mertz's Drug Store. my19-3mo

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 612 E street nw.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, NEAR THE BOWEN ROAD, AND THE DISTRICT LINE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated June 20, 1893, recorded in liber No. 1830, folio 316, et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, we will offer for sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 10, 1897, at 4 o'clock p. m., part of a certain tract of land called "Brothers' Joint Interest," and known as lot No. eight (8) of B. D. Carpenter's survey of said tract, made November 19, 1859, containing four acres of land, more or less, and otherwise known as part of "Nonsuch." Said lot fronts on a private road leading into Bowen road, is bounded on the SE. by the line between the District of Columbia and Maryland, and is improved by a frame dwelling and outhouses.

Terms of sale: One-half cash, of which $75 must be paid at the time of sale as a deposit; balance in equal amounts at 6 and 12 months from the day of sale, for which the purchaser's notes must be given, bearing interest from the day of sale at 6 per cent per annum, and secured by deed of trust on the property. If the terms of sale are not complied with in ten days from day of sale, the trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchasers, after 5 days' public notice.

RICHARD T. MORSELL,
W. BLADEN JACKSON,
Trustees.

je28-d&ds,13t.em

Title to River Locks Determined.

Attorney General McKenna has rendered a decision in favor of the validity of the title of the Monongahela Navigation Company to the locks, canal, etc., at Pittsburg. Congress, at the last session, authorized the purchase of this property by the Government at about $4,000,000, provided the present owners could give good title. The decision of the Attorney General clears away all obstructions to the purchase. The decision is now in the hands of the Secretary of War, who will take prompt steps to carry out the directions of Congress in the matter.

Special Excursion to Sea Shore via B. & O.

Tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May, and Sea Isle City will be sold for 10 a. m. and 12 noon, Royal Blue Line trains, on Fridays and Saturdays during the season, good to return until Tuesday following, at rate $5 for the round trip. je30-m,w,fh-tilAu27

MARRIED.

MERO—FRANCIS—Married on the 13th of May, 1875, by the Rev. Charles Jenkins, S. J., of St. Aloysius' Church, MR. MARION MERO, son of the late John A. Mero, of Fairfax county, Va., to MISS MARY AGNES FRANCIS, daughter of George W. Francis, sr., of Philadelphia, Pa. 1t

RODGERS—LOCHTE—On February 22, 1895, by the Rev. N. C. Naylor, JOHN E. RODGERS to CATHARINE LOCHTE. 1t

DIED.

BROOKS—Died, on Wednesday, June 30, 1897, at 1:45 a. m., at his late residence, No. 927 Eighteenth street, JOHN HENRY, at the age of sixty years, nine months and twenty days, beloved husband of Fanny S. Brooks.

Notice of funeral hereafter. 1t

SPENCER—On Tuesday, June 29, 1897, at 4:20 p. m., WILLIAM SPENCER, aged sixty-four years.

Funeral private. 665 South Carolina avenue southeast. 1t

TURNER—HARY C. TURNER, beloved son of William and Sarah Turner, died June 28, 1897, aged two years four months and seventeen days.

A precious one from us has gone,
A voice we loved is still;
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.

Funeral from residence, No. 16 N street southeast, Wednesday, June 30. 1t-em

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WILLIAM LEE,
UNDERTAKER,
332 Pa. Ave. N. W.
First-class service. 'Phone, 1383.

Special Notice!

WE ARE NOW SELLING OUR BEST SPRING AND SUMMER CHEVIOTS, SERGES, AND FANCY SCOTCH SUITINGS AT REDUCED PRICES—FROM $35 UPWARDS. FINE IMPORTED TROUSERINGS FROM $9 UP.

M. F. SELTZ,
1339 F Street N. W.
je7-1m-em

AUCTION SALES.

RATCLIFFE, SUTTON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 920 PA. AVE. N. W.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF ONE THREE-STORY, NINE-ROOM AND CELLAR ROMAN BRICK DWELLING, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, BRING No. 1242 PRINCETON STREET NORTHWEST.

Under and by virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated March 5, 1896, and duly recorded, March 11, 1896, in liber 2101, folio 353 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, default having occurred in the performance of the terms and conditions of the bond mentioned and referred to in the said deed of trust, and at the written request of the secretary of the body corporate, the obligee in and the holder and owner of said bond, the undersigned trustees will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, the 12th DAY OF JULY, A. D., 1897, AT 5:30 O'CLOCK P. M., that piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, and known and designated as so much of lot 15, block 23, in John Sherman, trustee's, subdivision of part of Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Plains, now called "Columbia Heights," as lies within the exterior lines of lot 32, in Charles D. Church's subdivision of said lot 15, a plat of which is recorded in book "County," 11, page 30, one of the records of the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, said lot being improved by a new 9-room and cellar dwelling, with all modern improvements, the same being premises numbered 1242 Princeton street northwest.

Terms of sale: All cash. A deposit of $150 will be required at time of sale. Terms of sale must be complied with within ten days from date of sale; otherwise, the lot will be resold at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser or purchasers. All conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost.

STEPHEN VAN WYCK, Trustee,
Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.
FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, Trustee,
Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.
je30-d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers, 612 E Street N. W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE PALISADES OF THE POTOMAC—INTERSECTION OF CONDUIT AND NEW CUT ROADS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated the 13th day of November, A. D., 1891, and duly recorded in Liber No. 1833, folio 326, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of July, 1897, at 4 o'clock p. m., all those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises situated in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, and known and designated as follows to wit: Lots numbered One (1), seven (7), to twenty-three (23), both incl., and thirty-five (35) to forty-six (46), both incl., in the subdivision made by Jacob P. Clark and Edward B. Cottrel, trustees (of part of lot No. One (1) in a subdivision of a tract of land called "White Haven" among the heirs of Abner Cloud; for the Palisades of the Potomac Land Improvement Company, said subdivision being recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia in Book, County 8, page 15.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to be represented by the notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum from day of sale, payable semi-annually, and secured by a first deed of trust on the property sold—or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. All conveyancing, recording and notarial fees at purchaser's cost. A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and if terms of sale are not complied with within ten days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after such public advertisement as they may deem proper and necessary.

WILLIAM W. AYRES,
Trustee.
WILLIAM E. LEWIS,
Trustee.
je26-d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers, 612 E st. nw.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON THE PALISADES OF THE POTOMAC, CONDUIT ROAD, D. C.—By virtue of a certain deed of trust, dated the thirteenth (13th) day of November, A. D. 1892, and duly recorded in Liber No. 1769, Folio 355 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell at public auction in front of the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th day of JULY, 1897, at 5 o'clock p. m., all those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises situated in the County of Washington, District of Columbia, and known and designated as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered eight (8) and nine (9), in block numbered eight (8), in a subdivision made by Edward B. Cottrell and Jacob P. Clark, trustees, of lot three (3) and part of lot two (2), in White Haven—for the Palisades of the Potomac Land Improvement Company, as said subdivision is recorded in county book 7, page 33, in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia.

Terms of Sale—Lot eight (8) to be sold subject to a prior trust of five hundred ($500) dollars and 6 per cent interest from October 4, 1895, the amount realized over and above this amount to be paid in cash; lot nine (9) one-third cash and the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to be represented by the notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum from day of sale, payable semi-annually and secured by first deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. All conveyancing, recording and notarial fees at purchaser's cost. A deposit of $100 on each lot will be required at time of sale, and if terms of sale are not complied with within ten days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to re-sell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after such public advertisement as they may deem proper and necessary.

WM. E. LEWIS, Trustee.
JOSEPH E. HURST, Trustee.
je24-d&ds

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Will be sold at Sloan & Co.'s auction rooms, 1407 G st. nw., July 3, 1897, all goods in name of J. C. Scott and Mrs. N. Hagan, to enforce lein for storage charge, etc., unpaid. WM. F. BEAMER, 906 N. Y. ave. je28-6t