The Times

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Sunday, July 4	24,408
Monday, July 5	35,410
Tuesday, July 6	39,270
Wednesday, July 7	39,690
Thursday, July 8	41,336
Friday, July 9	40,020
Saturday, July 10	40,380
Total	260,574
Daily average (Sunday 24,408, excepted)	39,361

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY JULY 13.

Before leaving Washington for the Summer subscribe for THE TIMES. The Morning and Sunday Editions will be mailed to you for thirty-five cents a month—the Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions for fifty. Addresses changed as often as desired.

An Interesting Question.

It is a pleasant and perfunctory practice in the House of Representatives, just before adjournment, for some gentleman connected with the opposition to rise in his place and move a vote of thanks to the Speaker for the fair and impartial manner in which, during the session, he has exercised the prerogatives of his office, maintained the Constitution of the United States and preserved intact the rights and liberties of the popular branch of the National Legislature. We are anxious to know, in connection with the prospect for an early adjournment, what Democrat is to lay this parliamentary tribute at the feet of Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine.

Ordinarily the motion of courtesy alluded to means little and is tolerable enough. It forms a fitting end to the asperities as well as the amenities of debate between representatives of great national political parties, operating equally, in their legislative capacity, under the protection of the Constitution and laws of the country, and of the rights, privileges and rules of the House.

This time it would mean something quite different and foreign to that idea. During the session about to end the Speaker of the House has deliberately, systematically and continuously ignored the rules of the body, displayed his utter contempt for the rights of its membership, and openly, flagrantly and repeatedly violated the Constitution of the United States.

We are interested, therefore, to ascertain what Democrat will rise and move a vote of thanks to Speaker Reed for his "fair and impartial" conduct in the chair, in view of a course of action that is notorious, and must remain infamously historical in the annals of the country. However it may appear on ordinary occasions, on this one the Democratic member who assumes the responsibility will do so with full notice that by his action he condones and approves the subversion of the Constitution, and the violent suppression of the House, by its lawless, usurping Speaker; and every Democrat who votes for such a motion will be an accomplice in the crime. Neither the mover of such a matter nor the Democrats who vote for it will be in a position thereafter, either in Congress or on the hustings, to attack or criticise the things they have condoned, approved and indorsed.

It must not be forgotten, of course, that Speaker Reed has still to name the House committees. It is within his absolute power to withhold them until just before adjournment, and, if he chooses, until after this meek of subservient adoration has been handed to him by a cowed and kicked minority.

Considering this also, we again ask: What Democrat will offer the motion of condonation, indorsement and confidence, and what Democrats will vote for it?

The Case of Ona Melton.

A few years ago if Ona Melton, an American correspondent, guiltless of violating any propriety or law, had been seized by the Spanish authorities and kept for over a year in a loathsome dungeon, there would have been such a howl of rage from the press of the United States as no Administration could stand. Everybody from Hanna down to the President would have been lampooned, blackguarded and hounded until the last man of them would have been glad to compromise on a pension for all newspaper men and a war of extermination against Spain.

But that was in the days when the American newspaper press was an independent, powerful estate of the realm and before its chief facilities, factors and exponents had been bought up by the gold and bond syndicates and the trusts and monopolies. Now, an American correspondent may rot in the Cabanas Fortress, and there hardly is an angry line of type to denounce the outrage. Here and there we concede that there is protest, but there is a great deal more complaisance.

In view of such conditions it is satisfactory to note that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is bent on bringing the case of Ona Melton to an issue. It is probable that Senator Berry's resolution, calling upon the President to use whatever force may be necessary to secure the young man's release, will be reported this week, and, it is hoped, will be acted upon. It will not be accomplished without bitter opposition from the Spanish Senatots, but there are fair prospects for success.

It is a foul blot upon the record of this Government that an innocent, non-combatant American citizen should be allowed to remain for thirteen or fourteen months in one of Weyler's jails, without cause and without trial. The offense to the American people is accentuated by the fact that to this time no imperative demand has been made for his release.

We indulge the hope that the committee and the friends of human liberty and the rights of American citizens in the Senate will see this thing out. If the Congress should adjourn without securing action, then it is rather certain that Ona Melton will continue to lie, and probably die, in his cell. Once the "Congress is off its hands," the Administration will go to Lake Champlain, and American prisoners in Cuba must make the best of it until next winter, or later.

The Labor Movement.

There is one thing altogether unpleasant in connection with developments in the great labor movement. A few days ago we were confidently assured that there would not be any strike in West Virginia; that the men in the mines had plenty of work, for a wonder, and knew better than to go out. Yesterday it was announced that a change had occurred; that the situation had grown acute; that "organizers" from the national body of mine workers were being distributed over the State, and that serious trouble was feared.

Coincidently with this news, it was reported that Gov. Atkinson had hastened to secure five hundred stand of improved rifles, half a million rounds of ammunition and a lot of rapid fire gun cartridges from the General Government. Now, this is not pleasant news.

It bears too much the aspect of violent coercion in advance of the fact. What right has the governor of West Virginia to assume that, because the coal miners of his State are oppressed and suffering and, therefore, may decide to quit production, as an object lesson to their masters, that thereby they necessarily place themselves in a position of antagonism to good order, which must at once be met by military suppression?

When, before the Presidential election of 1896, hundreds of manufacturers and others locked out their operatives, in order to force them to vote for Mr. McKinley, no governor that we ever heard of rushed off to secure rifles, Gatlings, and cartridges to suppress possible violence on the part of the masters! What, then, is the difference between quitting by the bosses and quitting by the men?

The action of Gov. Atkinson is uncomfortably in the nature of a reminder that people who hunt trouble generally manage to find it. In the event of an actual outbreak, what would his little six or seven hundred militia infantry be worth against all the sturdy miners of West Virginia?

As the pacificos whom Weyler was trying to starve to death at Sagua la Grande have been able to keep alive by catching fish at the mouth of the Sagua River, all fishing has been stopped under penalty of summary execution.

As the armistice between Greece and Turkey terminated yesterday, it is possible that tonight or tomorrow we may have reports of a highly interesting character. Edhem Pasha for several days has been ready to move, and it is not impossible that he may have started for Thermopylae. Unless European pressure was used effectively on yesterday there should be developments.

In return for our alliance against the Cuban republic, it is said that a Spanish naval squadron is to re-enforce our boat now seeking redress from the Sultan of Morocco. Nothing could be closer or more fraternal than the relations between the Hanna administration and the country of Canovas and Weyler.

The bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department is now and hereafter will be known as the bureau of foreign commerce. This is an excellent change. While we had bureaus of statistics in the State, Treasury and Agricultural Departments, public confusion and much official annoyance was inevitable. The reform will not be complete until there is one general national bureau of statistics.

A good deal of fun is continually poked at the supposed autocrat of the fin-de-siècle household, the up-to-date servant. She is represented as better dressed, better paid and better treated than her mistress, and as tyrannizing over the latter with iron nerve. One of these would-be humorists pensively remarks that time was when the hired girl got a dollar a week and expected to do anything in the line of housework which she was asked to do, to take care of the children, do the washing and ironing and part of the sewing, and not to have any afternoons off. She was lucky if she had a room to herself at all, and was not expected to dress well. Most mistresses insisted that no followers should be allowed.

There undoubtedly was such a time, and that is one reason why the American farmer's daughter got out of the position of hired girl as soon as she could find anything else to do. She preferred competing with men, doing a man's work for about half a man's wages, and having her evenings and Sundays for herself, to taking a position in which she was not only looked down upon, but expected to devote her entire life to the service of her employer, giving up a home of her own and everything that makes the life of a human being endurable. In this she showed her good, hard, American common sense. When mistresses put their housework on a business basis they will have business-like servants, and not till then. Some of them do it now, and have no cause for complaint.

Lipton is in New York. There may be some people in this country who do not know who Lipton is. He is the man who owns sixty London grocery stores, and nobody except Lipton knows how many grocery stores in other places. He has ten thousand people in his employ, and he has never had a strike. As these people are engaged in raising tea, coffee, cocoa and fruit, packing pork, making cake, preserves, candies, baking powder, sauces, and every other kind of grocery that can be thought of, and selling the same, this amicable domestic arrangement preventing strikes can hardly be due to localized trade, or huge combines with other capitalists, or anything of that sort. The reason assigned by Thomas J. Lipton himself is that he does all he can to make his employes contented, and to make them feel that his interests are theirs. He is Scotch, and he says that strikes are "verra bad business." Mr. Lipton says that he did not wish his $125,000 gift to the poor of London, at the Queen's jubilee, to become known. He says a bank clerk let the cat out of the bag. However that may be, the fact that that donation associated his name with the Princess' dinner did not make the dinner less valuable to hungry people.

The currency message was not sent in yesterday. It is in a most agonizing state of "perhaps!"

Advices from Cuba corroborate the statement of this journal that a serious Spanish reverse occurred last week. Particulars still are wanting, but Spanish officers in Havana acknowledge that they fought a battle and were defeated near Artemisa. Over four hundred wounded Spaniards already have arrived in Havana from the field, and trains loaded with more are arriving daily. The depleted condition of Weyler's forces is becoming more and more evident. He has been compelled to destroy and abandon a number of forts along the Jucaro-Moron trocha for lack of men to man them, and is trying to mass what army he has for the defense of Havana and Matanzas. It is plain that he has surrendered all hope of an aggressive campaign, and is acting strictly on the defensive. Yellow fever is spreading hideously in the Spanish army. In Matanzas alone nearly 1,000 soldiers have been stricken within less than two weeks.

The "conference" committee is reported to be in danger of a temporary disagreement. The disagreement will continue until the amended figures come around from the Glover Building; not later.

It was Arthur Hugh Clough who wrote a sarcastically revised edition of the Ten Commandments, one of which read in this way:

Thou shalt not kill; but needst not strive
Officiously to keep alive.

Some of the people who are grumbling about too much charity, because the fresh-air fund and the outing fund, and the boys' republic, and children's country homes, and sterilized milk funds, and the like, have been instituted, might do well to ponder on this couplet. Is it a part of our nineteenth century civilization to bake children to death in city tenements because their parents are too poor to buy the free air of heaven for them? Is it anybody's business if charitable people, especially people who have more money than they know what to do with, choose to spend some of that money in saving babies' lives and helping tenement waifs to grow up better citizens? Tenement life in a crowded slum district may weed out the weaker children, as hard conditions in the country do, but there is this difference: the bad air and bad sanitary conditions of the slums impair the health of the survivor, morally, mentally, and physically. If such a Malthusian philosopher has any idea that children should be allowed to die because their fathers and mothers are ignorant and vicious, when there are people who are willing to give money to avoid such a consummation, he had better get himself born again in a tenement. It is the only thing that will reform his ideas.

If the hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, doesn't get the country into trouble through his advice to the Administration, we shall all have cause to be thankful.—New York Sun.

Mr. Gage is from Chicago, we believe, and, therefore, persona non grata in New York; but he should not wear a yellow suit of clothes and red gloves at a State funeral.

FORGER LEWIS SENTENCED.

Eight Years at Hard Labor His Punishment.

Urbana, O., July 12.—Bond forger Z. T. Lewis, whose operations amounted to a quarter of a million dollars, was taken into court this morning. Lewis looked pale and emaciated. Judge Warnock talked for an hour reviewing the case, claiming Lewis never intentionally injured anyone financially.

A plea of guilty was entered, and Judge Heiserman, after stating that the sixty-three indictments against Lewis had been reduced to three, sentenced the forger to eight years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Lewis broke down and cried when the judge announced his decision.

The Elevens at Nottingham.

London, July 12.—The gentleman of Philadelphia began their cricket match with the Nottingham eleven at Nottingham today. The visitors went first to bat and scored 138 runs for the loss of two wickets, when the game was stopped for luncheon.

Two Killed by Lightning.

Richmond, Va., July 12.—While on their way from church yesterday afternoon Samuel and Oscar Mahanes, brothers, were struck by lightning and instantly killed near Ivy Creek Church in Albermarle county.

Caught Coming and Going.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Taxing both Bibles and playing cards causes some church members to catch it on both sides of their religion.

NEWS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Many Callers for Office, but Few See the President.

Many persons visited the White House yesterday to present their claims for appointment to office, but very few besides Cabinet officers and Senators saw Mr. McKinley.

One of the earliest to see the President was Secretary Bliss, and he conferred for an hour over the New York appointments. During a portion of the conference, Congressman Bennett, of Brooklyn, was present, and he took part in the discussion, particularly in reference to the Brooklyn portion of the New York patronage.

When Secretary Long called, he was accompanied by Major Appleton, of Boston. He was introduced to the President by Mr. Long, and had a conference concerning the Panama Canal. This was no sooner finished than ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, president of the Nicaragua Canal Company, went post haste to the White House and requested to see the President. Mr. McKinley requested Mr. Miller to call during the afternoon.

Both Major Appleton and ex-Senator Miller desire to obtain from the Government a bond issue guarantee to aid their respective companies to construct these canals, and each is aware that the Government will back but one scheme, if any, and in consequence the log-rolling by the major and the former Senator is just at present very lively. If they can persuade the Administration to enlist its aid, each believes his scheme will go through.

Senator Hawley had a brief talk with the President concerning some minor appointments.

Before leaving the White House the Senator informed a Times representative that he did not believe that the Senate would, during the present session, act on the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, unless Japan should commit some overt action which would render necessary immediate ratification. Senator Hawley said he believed, however, that there were votes enough in the Senate at present to ratify the treaty if it was found desirable to do so without further delay.

Senator Hanna, who always has the "open sesame" to the President, obtained an audience without difficulty, and it is understood that the coal miners' strike was the subject discussed. Senator Hanna is much worried over the condition of this strike in Ohio, and he is anxious to bring about, as soon as possible, a settlement of the question, for he fears that it will have a direct bearing on the election in Ohio, with a result that will injure his campaign for re-election.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, escorted Michael Scanlon, of Illinois, to the President. Scanlon was chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the State Department under President Harrison, and he desires to be reinstated. The President will consider his application.

Senator Gear and Senator Shoup obtained five minutes of Mr. McKinley's time, after which it was officially announced that the currency message would not be sent to the Senate yesterday. It is not known when this document will be sent to the Capitol, but it is safe to say that it will not be done until all possible doubt of its interfering with the tariff bill is removed.

Senator Baker of Kansas called on the President with Isaac Lambert, who is anxious to succeed United States District Attorney Perry, resigned. Congressman Hull introduced Major Ruby, formerly consul to Belfast, to the President. The major is out of a job just now, and assured Mr. McKinley that he was willing to go to the front for his country again as consul to some South American country.

Samuel Randall made his customary visit to the White House, but failed to see the President. He said that he does not yet known that he will be appointed chief coiner at the Philadelphia Mint, but expects positive information by July 19.

Senator Fairbanks received from the President an assurance that A. Z. Lawshe, of Indiana, would be appointed a deputy auditor for the Postoffice Department.

There is a strong probability that former Congressman Snyder, of Minneapolis, Minn., will be appointed minister to China, to succeed Minister Charles Denby, who has filled the Pekin mission for twelve consecutive years.

Minister Denby was appointed by President Cleveland at the beginning of his first term and he took with him to China his son as second secretary of the legation. In a short time the son was promoted to be secretary of legation and father and son have had a grand thing of it ever since. The billet is so good that when President Harrison was elected a dead set was made for the office, and it was finally offered to Hon. Henry Blair, of New Hampshire. The Chinese government objected to the appointment of Mr. Blair and the nomination was recalled.

The pressure then became so great that rather than offend factions, Mr. Harrison continued Minister Denby's services. He was reappointed by Mr. Cleveland, and his record is now the longest of any American minister to a foreign country. If Mr. Snyder is nominated for the mission, it will be due to the efforts of Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

TUCKER VISITS McKINLEY.

The Salvation Army Commander Calls at the White House.

Commander Booth-Tucker, the leader of the Salvation Army in the United States, called at the White House yesterday afternoon, by appointment, with a note of introduction from Vice President Hobart, to whom he had made an agreeable visit in the morning, and he had a very pleasant interview with President McKinley.

Commander Booth-Tucker, after President McKinley had told him how pleased he was to see him, and how highly he appreciated the good work of the Salvation Army, told the President that he felt honored to have the opportunity of speaking for the many thousands of the Salvation Army in this country, whom he represented, to assure him of its loyalty and its devotion to good citizenship and its purpose to help in making good citizens out of bad ones and in relieving the suffering and distressed.

He explained that he was on his way West to examine large tracts of land in connection with the army's latest project for the destitute and unemployed in the cities, which was to get them out on farms, as had been so successfully done by the army in other countries. If this succeeded, he told the President, hundred of thousands would be taken out of miserable conditions and given an opportunity to make homes in favorable circumstances. President McKinley listened with interest and expressed his hope that the enterprise would prove successful. The President has long taken a friendly interest in the work of the Salvation Army, and when he was governor of Ohio wrote a letter strongly commending it.

Actor Ratcliffe Arraigned.

New York, July 12.—Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, was arraigned before Judge Newburger, in general sessions, to plead to a charge of having assaulted his wife, the daughter of Peter Delacey. Ratcliffe was arrested in Chicago. The case was adjourned till tomorrow. Meantime Ratcliffe languishes in the Tombs, being held under $1,000 bail.

CAPITOL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

When the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations meets tomorrow to take up the Hawaiian annexation treaty, Senator Turpie will offer an amendment intended to protect the rights of native Hawaiians. It is patterned somewhat after the provisions of the third article of the treaty by which France ceded Louisiana to the United States and the ninth article of the treaty of peace with Mexico, signed at Guadalupe, Hidalgo, February 2, 1848.

These treaties, under both of which territory was annexed to this country, provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the terms of the federal constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, in the meantime such persons to be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they professed.

It is not Mr. Turpie's intention to so frame his amendment as to take in the inhabitants of the island, but native Hawaiians only, thereby avoiding the Japanese and Chinese who inhabit the islands in large numbers. There will doubtless be some opposition to the amendment, on the ground that under it there may be some shadow of claim for the ex-queen to secure the crown lands that belonged to her while the reigning sovereign. This will be provided against, however, although some hold that this is not necessary for the reason that she held these lands as queen, and not as a private citizen.

The Democrats of the Ohio delegation held a caucus yesterday and elected Representative Lentz, of Columbus, as the State's representative on the Congressional campaign committee, to succeed Mr. Sorg, who was not re-elected. This is the first step in the direction of filling the vacancies on this committee. The Republicans are quite active and have a full-fledged committee at work. Secretary Lawrence Gardner thought the Democrats ought to be equally as wide awake and the filling of vacancies is due to his suggestion. As soon as the vacancies are all filled the committee will meet and organize and begin the work of the next campaign.

There may be another Hawaiian outbreak in the Senate today, for Senator Morgan will endeavor to call up his joint resolution providing for the annexation of those islands to the United States. Mr. Morgan fears the process of annexation through the instrumentality of a treaty will be too slow and cumbersome, for there is every indication that it will not be called up at this session of Congress. If the Senate could be prevailed upon to pass the resolution at this session, annexation being one of the favored projects of the Administration, the matter could easily be put through the House before adjournment. The language of the joint resolution is almost identical with that of the treaty.

The debate on the deficiency bill is dragging out to an interminable length, and there are some who predict that it will not be passed this week. Senator Morgan yesterday made a long attack on the item granting several thousands of dollars to the new syndicate that proposes to buy the Union Pacific Railroad, and there are many others, who favor the immediate foreclosure of the mortgage on that road, who will also oppose the passage of the item. The debate on the armor plate has not yet been concluded, and the private claims tacked on the bill will meet with vigorous resistance. The bill is far from being passed, and this is due entirely to the fact that it has been loaded down with matters that have no business on a deficiency measure.

INDIGNANT AT HARRISON.

Veterans of His Old Regiment Think He Has Slighted Them.

Indianapolis, July 12.—The veterans of the Seventieth Indiana, ex-President Harrison's old regiment, are very indignant over what they regard as a slight by their former commander. Some time ago a committee from the survivors called on Mr. Harrison and arranged for the annual reunion, which is to be held at Acton tomorrow. They informed him that they wished to suit his convenience, and he fixed the day for the reunion and promised to make two speeches. He is president of the regimental association, and was also expected to preside.

The fact that he left the city so hurriedly last week for his home in the Adirondacks without leaving any word of explanation has caused considerable feeling.

There is talk of electing another president, but some of the president's friends hope that some one has been designated to explain to the veterans the cause of his hasty departure.

It is known that the baby was ill when he started, and this is supposed to be the reason.

Senator Hanna's Button Habit.

(From the New York World.)

Washington, July 11.—Senator Hanna yesterday caused a conductor and motorman on the underground electric line to imagine that their train was afflicted with an epidemic of ghosts. They perspired for several squares before discovering that the Senator was the innocent source of their perplexity, and the conductor notified him that he was the disturbing spirit.

Mr. Hanna and Gen. Grosvenor were riding up from the Capitol and holding an animated discussion on the Ohio campaign. The Senator sat on the outside of the seat, with his hand on the side-post where an electric push-button is placed for the convenience of passengers in stopping the train. Absorbed in conversation, he would put his hand up and down the post; the bell would ring and the car stop at the next corner. No one alighted, and when this had occurred eight or ten times the mysterious signaling was traced to Senator Hanna, and his attention was called to the button.

"I suppose," said the conductor, as the Senator got off, "that he is so accustomed to making the Administration stop or go ahead by pushing the button that he does it automatically."

A Tea Duty.

To the Editor of The Times:

Why does not Congress restore the duty on tea and provide the needed revenue, at the same time benefiting the tea trade, the consumer, and the Southerner, who is beginning to grow tea? Because of political clap trap from a few Republican politicians, who cry "Free breakfast table." What rot! Does anyone suppose that the consumer is to be gulled by any such nonsense as this, when the lumber to make his table, the cloth to cover it, the service to put on it, the coal to cook his breakfast, the sugar in his tea, and about everything else he has for breakfast are taxed? Does any one man think that under these circumstances the consumers' vote is to be bought by leaving off the amount of one-twentieth of one cent per cup duty from his tea and giving him poor tea instead of good, such as other countries with a duty have? What sort of politics is this?

X.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Closing Scenes of the Great Convention at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 12.—The Christian Endeavor convention practically closed today, though the executive session of officers will be held tomorrow. At Mechanics' Pavilion this morning a great crowd listened to addresses on missionary work. Rev. Dr. Rhodes, of St. Louis, presided.

Prof. Wells, of Boston, spoke on "The Tenth Legion Foreign Mission Society of Endeavorers," which was organized last year and is growing at the rate of more than a hundred members weekly.

Rev. Dr. Ewing, of India, cited the remark of Henry Martin, less than a hundred years ago: "If I should see a Hindoo converted, I should think it a resurrection from the dead." Yet today, he said, there are 2,280,000 native Christians in India.

Secretary Baer introduced a large number of missionaries, who gave brief accounts of their work. Woodward's Pavilion was crowded at the closing exercises today. Miss Lillian S. Mead, of Adelaide, South Australia, spoke of "The Prayer Chain," which extended to the Antipodes and of Endeavor work under the Southern Cross.

Dr. Rhodes, of Chester, Pa., spoke on "City Evangelization Outside of the Church." Rev. Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, spoke on "Deepening the Spiritual Life Inside Our Churches."

Rev. E. L. House, of Attleboro, presented the banner to the New York Union for the greatest progress during the year.

MILITARY ATHLETIC TACTICS.

Equipment-Race Feature in the Fort Crook Tournament.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 12.—Much interest is being manifested in the military and athletic tournament which is to take place at the post on July 16. Prominent among the events is the equipment race.

The contestants will be equipped with rifle, belt, and bayonet, twenty rounds of ammunition, and a blanket. In the race, the rifle will be left 10 yards from the starting point, gloves at 20 yards, blanket at 30 yards, ammunition at 40 yards, belt and bayonet at 60 yards, and camp hat at 70 yards. The trooper will turn at the 80-yard point and replace all equipment for inspection.

The heavy marching order drill race will also be an interesting feature of the program. The distance will be 440 yards. Heavy marching order equipment, such as is prescribed for active field service, will be used.

"YOURS TILL DEATH."

McDonald Had Just Written This When Lightning Killed Him.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 12.—For the first time since the opening of the camp here the United States flag flies at half mast for the death of a member of the National Guard, who died while on duty at camp.

A flash of lightning struck the Y. M. C. A. tent, outside the camp confines, and Corp. James J. McDonald, of Company A, Twenty-second New York Regiment, was instantly killed.

He was engaged at the time in writing a letter to his promised wife, whose name has not been disclosed, and was to have been married on his return from camp, on Saturday next. The letter which he had just finished, but not yet signed, concluded with the words, "Yours till death."

Twelve other men were hurt by the bolt which killed McDonald.

GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP DEAD.

Former Minister to Russia Dies From Heat Prostration.

Detroit, Mich., July 12.—George Vanness Lothrop, who was minister to Russia under the first Cleveland administration, died here today.

For years he has shared with Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the distinction of being the leading constitutional lawyer of Michigan. He possessed property worth $5,000,000.

Mr. Lothrop was nearly eighty years of age. He was prostrated by the heat a week ago, and had been in a comatose condition since that time.

MAYOR STRONG OVERRULED.

Gov. Black Disapproves of Andrew D. Parker's Removal.

Albany, N. Y., July 12.—Gov. Black today disapproved Mayor Strong's order of removal of Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, of New York city.

The governor says that the charge of neglect of duty is not sustained by the testimony.

A Somnambulist's Fatal Fall.

New York, July 12.—Rose Branne, thirty-eight years old, whose home is in Philadelphia, fell from a third-story window early this morning at No. 331 East Sixty-second street, where she was stopping temporarily with the family of John P. Boyle. She is probably fatally injured. It is stated that the woman got up in her sleep and the window of her room being open, walked out and fell to the ground.

The Railroad's Side of the Case.

To the Editor of The Times:

Some of the people who are fighting the Eckington Railroad would do well to remember that the road can do without them much better than they can do without the road. What would suburban real estate be worth without the railroads? If by illiberal treatment the suburban roads should be driven out of business, the rental value of houses along the lines would fall almost to zero, and lots would not be worth the taxes now assessed. Owners of land along the lines could afford to pay the running expenses of the roads and dividends to the stockholders rather than stand the depreciation which would result from abandonment of the lines.

The enactment of the law removing the trolley from New York avenue was due to the same sort of nagging that is going on now with the result that the patrons of the road have been deprived of rapid transit to the detriment of all persons residing along the line. How do they like the "slow horse" as compared with the trolley? The District Commissioners can be depended upon to arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to the air motors, and the chronic objectors should reserve their maledictions and legal technicalities for a more worthy cause.

THOMAS W. GILMER

Thrifty New Hampshire.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The curious fact has been developed that in one of the forty-five States of the Union—it was the rock-ribbed and conservative old State of New Hampshire—the revenues exceeded the expenditures last year by $150,000. No explanation is offered for this isolated case of public thrift, but it is a fair inference that New Hampshire's legislators do not devote their days to "padding" payrolls and to hatching investigations for the perquisites that may be obtained.

A Good Sign.

"It seems to me I see you coming out of saloons a good deal," said the old gentleman.

"Well, that's a good sign," responded the youth.

"A good sign!" exclaimed the old gentleman.

"Certainly. If I were disposed to stay in longer at a time I wouldn't be seen coming out so often."—Chicago Post.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Our business hours during July and August are 7:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 7:45 to 1.

Special Sale of Negligee Shirts.

48 dozen Men's Fine Madras Negligee Shirts, with two collars and one pair of cuffs, made for a St. Louis firm, but not delivered for reasons satisfactory to the manufacturer. Were bought by us at a price that enables us to sell dollar-fifty qualities for

$1.00 Each.

Regular Price, $1.50

First floor.

Linen Department.

Today 78 dozen

Hemstitched Huck Towels

Size 18x36 inches—a most excellent quality.

15c each, $1.75 a dozen.

Regular Price, 20c each.

Second floor.

Special sale of Trunks.

Today we have ready another special purchase of Trunks, which we can offer below the usual prices. While this lot is not as large as the first one it comprises some excellent values. We name in part:

Canvas-covered Dress Trunks, hardwood stays, steel clamps, brass "Monitor" lock, No. 4; side bolts, two center bands, sheet-iron bottom, strap hinges, deep tray, with hat box.

28-inch	Each	$3.50
30-inch	Each	$3.75
32-inch	Each	$4.00
34-inch	Each	$4.25
36-inch	Each	$4.50

Canvas-covered Dress Trunks, steel clamps, two hardwood center bands, best No. 4 lock bolts, strap hinges, leather handles, iron bottom, best "Excelsior" lock, deep set-up tray with hat box, extra dress tray, cloth-lined—

28-inch	Each	$4.35
30-inch	Each	$4.85
32-inch	Each	$5.25
34-inch	Each	$5.75
36-inch	Each	$6.25

Two special lots of high-grade Telescope Cases, or Carryalls, as follows:

Telescope Cases, canvas-covered, extra heavy, leather bound, heavy leather strap—

18-inch	Each	$1.00
20-inch	Each	$1.25
22-inch	Each	$1.50
24-inch	Each	$1.75

Telescope Cases, covered with heavy duck, leather-bound, leather corners, well riveted, furnished with olive leather handles—

18-inch	Each	$1.25
20-inch	Each	$1.65
22-inch	Each	$2.00
24-inch	Each	$2.40

Third floor.

Summer Cooking Stoves.

Today we offer 2-burner Hot Plate Gas Cooking Stoves, complete with double detachable burners and six feet of best covered tan end tubing, at the low price of

$1.29 the Outfit.

These stoves are made by a leading manufacturer, and sold on a three days' trial.

Fifth floor.

Ice Cream Freezers.

We have just received another shipment of White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, which are conceded by all to be the very best on the market. The ease and quickness with which this triple-motion freezer makes ice cream commends it to every one. It costs a little more than inferior makes, but it pays to buy the best. We offer them at low prices as follows:

2-quart size	Each	$1.75
3-quart size	Each	$2.15
4-quart size	Each	$2.50
6-quart size	Each	$3.25
8-quart size	Each	$4.25

We also have the famous "Gem" Freezer at lower prices.

Fifth floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.