BRIGHTWOOD IS AROUSED

Its Citizens Protest Against a Change of Postoffice.

HOLD A VERY WARM MEETING

The Brightwood Park People Withdraw From the Hall—Senator Wellington Invoked—All Roads Lead to Brightwood—Committee to Visit Postmaster General Gary.

The Brightwood postoffice will remain at Brightwood if the citizens of Brightwood can keep it there. And a meeting loud and long was held last night for the purpose of keeping it there. It was only the withdrawal from this meeting of the opponents of the Brightwood office that prevented the outbreak of dire war.

For thirty years A. G. Osborn, Republican, has been postmaster at Brightwood. His last term expired a few days ago, and W. R. Van Horn, Republican, was appointed. The change of postmasters caused some agitation among the patrons of the office, but, when Postmaster Van Horn announced that he would change the site of the office from Brightwood to his grocery store at Brightwood Park, a quarter of a mile down the road, the Brightwood people began to say things that are perfectly human, but would look violent in print. A petition was sent to the Postoffice Department, urging that the site should not be changed. This petition did not satisfy the longing of the people of Brightwood to do a thing or two to Postmaster Van Horn, and last night the citizens met to devise a plan to thwart the change of site.

Dr. J. A. Lavender called the meeting to order and was elected president. Mr. John G. Keene was nominated for secretary, but he declined. The same thing happened to Mr. Harrison. Then the secretaryship fell to N. E. Robinson.

The first official act of the chairman was to say: "If there are any people present who do not believe in the retention of the postoffice at Brightwood they will please withdraw, and are at liberty to hold a meeting all to themselves." This was a diplomatic stroke. A company of "Brightwood Parkers" were in the hall, and the understanding was that they intended to fight the proposition to retain till the floors ran red, till the ceiling reeked and the walls were splashed. When the chairman concluded this important speech the "Parkers" marched out in a body with a determined tread that made the lamp hearts crack.

Mr. Thomas presented a set of resolutions that the change was not desired by the majority of the patrons of the office, it would work a hardship to very many people, and confer undue advantage on very few. Ex-Postmaster Osborn was the friend of every man, woman, and child in Brightwood. The resolution alleged that Postmaster Van Horn had secured signatures to his petition for the office of postmaster by misrepresentation. The present site was near the schoolhouse, and the children could call for mail, and thus save the patrons many extra trips. The resolutions alleged that the Postmaster General had been misled by false representations. The aid of Senator Wellington was invoked. The resolutions called for the appointment of twelve citizens to bring the state of affairs to the notice of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Shymck stated that he had talked the situation over with the Postmaster General. He believed that all matters of a personal nature should be eliminated from the resolutions. Mr. Norris took the same view. They all felt affection for Osborn, but what was dearer to them than all else was the retention of the postoffice at Brightwood. Mr. Keene thought along the same lines. Mr. Clayton came close to precipitating trouble. He defended Postmaster Van Horn from the imputations cast upon him in the resolutions. The police census showed 300 people at Brightwood Park and but 140 at Brightwood.

Mr. Robinson next took the floor. He quoted statistics to show that 194 heads of families favored retention, while the opposition could muster but 52. A verbal sparring match occurred between Mr. Clayton, on one side, and Chairman Lavender and Secretary Robinson on the other, which showed that although Mr. Clayton was a quick debater, yet he was on the wrong side of the fence so far as that assemblage was concerned.

Mr. Thomas spoke in support of retention. He characterized removal as an "outrage." He declared that "we will not be robbed of our postoffice." A letter from Schoolmaster Nally was read which questioned the authority of the Postoffice Department to assent to the proposed change. Mr. Moore said he would like less preambling and resolving and more action. Mr. Norris said that as all roads led to Rome, so all roads lead to Brightwood. Brightwood Park was off the main track, and if they needed an increase of postal facilities they ought to hustle for an office of their own and not seek that which Brightwood had and had had for thirty-five years.

After the usual parliamentary snarl, the resolutions were amended so that all allusions to Messrs. Osborn and Van Horn were stricken out. Then they were adopted and the following committee appointed to wait on Postmaster Gary tomorrow afternoon: Dr. J. A. Lavender, William Shryock, Oliver Morse, Dr Henry Darling, Fred Bex, Curier Green, J. H. Roeth, William Ray, Theodore Thomas, Charles W. Mattingly, F. R. Green and N. E. Robinson.

Some of those present were: J. A. Lavender, William Shryock, Oliver Morse, Dr. Henry Darling, Frederick Bex, Curier Green, J. H. Roeth, William Ray, Theodore Thomas, Charles W. Mattingly, F. R. Green, N. E. Robinson, T. D. Gilman, L. D. Jones, Frank Sprague, Walton Lawrence, N. M. Sweet, James R. Clark, A. M. Harrison, Dr. Shand, Dr. Lewis, James A. Mackall, Henry A. Shumwell, John G. Kraemer, Edward Dauna, Joseph H. Clark, John Feast, J. H. Carroll, George W. Maddox, E. L. Corwin, Walker Clark, William King, J. W. Clark, O. S. Mans, F. R. Green, Edward Best, James P. Hays, John L. Norris, John G. Keene, R. C. King, Philip Coffrey, William O. Ray, Joseph Thomas, James Sands, and Albert Thomas.

Capitalists in a Small Way.

New York, July 15.—On board the Hamburg-American Line ship Patria, which arrived this afternoon from Hamburg, were fifty-six passengers in the forward steerage, who are going to settle in Missouri, where they intend to start in the cattle and horse raising business. They are well supplied with funds. Their cash capital amounted to $122,000, which is in $5, $10 and $20 gold pieces.

A Rape Fiend to Be Hanged.

Columbia, S. C., July 15.—On March 15 Tony Lyles assaulted Miss Jane Willard, a country girl, at Whitmire, Newberry county. He was captured, but escaped and was again captured and today tried for his life, being ably defended by volunteer attorneys. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on August 20.

THIS MYSTERY SOLVED.

Mr. John F. Doyle, Reported Missing, Returns and Explains.

John F. Doyle, the popular young bicycle dealer, was reported missing on Wednesday night, and until his return home last evening his family and friends were unceasing in their efforts to locate him. It seems that Mr. Doyle left his home on Wednesday, without declaring his intention to remain away for any length of time. The idea occurred to him, while on his wheel to go to a nearby Virginia town in search of a wheel which had been stolen from him and was reported to be at that place. He calculated to be able to reach Washington before daybreak on Thursday, but because of unexpected obstacles which arose and the bad condition of the roads he was delayed. In the meantime, his wife had become alarmed, his numerous wheeling and business friends were informed, and all parties joined in a thorough search of the city. The police were notified to look out for Mr. Doyle. Speculations as to the dealer's whereabouts or fate were rife, but all anxiety was removed by his walking in late last night, hale and well. The police were still looking for Mr. Doyle last night, but The Times man found the gentleman at home when he called at 11 o'clock last evening.

McCORD, WARNER, HUGHES

Senate May Confirm These Presidential Appointments Today.

Favorable Action Expected in Executive Session—Arizona Wants Her Governor Inaugurated.

It is the Senate program to go into executive session at a reasonably early hour today for the purpose of disposing of the contested nominations now on the calendar. Chief among them are those of S. H. Warner, jr., of this city, to be consul at Leipsic; Myron H. McCord, to be governor of Arizona, and Dr. Hughes to be postmaster at Birmingham, Ala. It is thought that in all of these cases the Senate will take favorable action and confirm the nominees.

While there is an earnest desire on the part of many Senators that the Warner case be got out of the way, it is still probable that Senatorial courtesy may prevail to bring about another postponement of its consideration. If Senator Wellington is really a sick man at his home, and no one denies that he is, and he requests the Senate to hold the case up until he is able to return, it is probable that such a request would be complied with. There are few Senators in the chamber apparently in sympathy with the Maryland Senator in this fight, and that Mr. Warner will be confirmed is admitted on all sides.

The case would have been called up and acted upon Wednesday had not a telegram been received by Mr. Hanna from Mr. Wellington asking that action be deferred. Senator Gallinger, who is in charge of the case during the absence of Mr. Frye, received a message from Mr. Wellington announcing his illness, but saying nothing about the Warner case, and had not Mr. Hanna interfered the nomination would probably have been acted upon. The Ohio Senator, however, requested that it go over, and Mr. Gallinger complied.

Mr. Wellington has been quoted as saying that he has carried the fight against young Warner as far as he cared and would make no further objection to the consideration of the nomination. It may happen then, that if no further word is received from him the case will be taken up today even though he be absent. The talk of the Democrats siding with Mr Wellington in order to stir up trouble among the Republicans is denied by Democratic leaders. Mr. Gorman has expressed himself as being entirely indifferent to what is done. He looks upon the row as a family matter among the Republicans and is willing that they should fight it out among themselves.

For this reason the great majority of the Democrats will vote for the confirmation of the nominee, there being no charges before the Senate other than those made by Mr. Wellington the other day in his speech. Mr Wellington appears to be quite alone in his struggle, and it is predicted that when the vote is taken the Senate will confirm Mr. Warner by a very one-sided majority.

Mr Myron H. McCord, nominated for the governorship of Arizona, it is believed, will be confirmed by a very comfortable majority. Mr McCord met and refuted all the charges before the committee, and a favorable report was made on his case. He has a number of very warm friends in the Senate, and they will see that he is confirmed today, if possible. The people of the territory are anxious that action should be had while the needs of the territory demand the speedy inauguration of the new governor. It is probable that Mr. McCord will not much longer be kept out of the office to which he has been appointed.

STUDYING OUR AGRICULTURE.

A French Scientist Is Here for That Purpose.

Mr. Daniel Zolla, a professor in the National School of Agriculture and the free school of political science at Grignon, a suburb of Paris, is at the Ebbitt House.

He has been sent to the United States by the French government to study the climate and investigate the agricultural systems of this country. He will also study and report on the cost of transportation of the principal agricultural products and cattle.

Prof. Zolla arrived in the city on Wednesday, but has already made considerable progress in his investigation. Yesterday he called on Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, chiefs of the Weather Bureau, chief of the department of the dairy industry of the United States and the chief of the record division. He will probably remain in the city a week or more.

When he completes his investigations here he will return to New York, where he will remain a few days. He will go first through several of the Eastern States, and will then start West, visiting all the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in Ohio, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, California, Colorado, Missouri, Kansas and Kentucky.

In this latter State he will pay special attention to the subject of cattle breeding.

Prof. Zolla expects that the trip will extend over three months.

SIX FISHERMEN DROWNED.

Lost in the Fog and Perished in the Recent Gale.

Boston, July 15.—Capt. Rondon, of the fishing schooner Golden Rule, arrived here yesterday, and reports the loss of eight of his men while on the fishing grounds last Saturday.

The men were tending trawls when a fog set in. Capt. Rondon cruised around until Tuesday, but failed to find the men.

A telegram this morning reports the rescue of two of the missing men by the schooner Sylvester Whalen. The other six were probably caught in the big gale of the last few days and drowned.

PEARL MALTBY TURNS UP

She Protests Violently Against Being Taken Home.

FOUND WITH MR. ANDERSON

Two Young Men Spy Her on a Fort Myer Clubhouse Veranda—Her Father Has Her Locked Up—Her Lawyer Counts on Her Release Today.

Miss Pearl Maltby, the young woman who left her home, at No. 908 L street, a week from last Wednesday, has been found. Last night, on the road to Fort Myer, in company with Mr. Thomas O. Anderson, she was met by her father, Mr. Lewis Maltby, and a Virginia constable named Gaines. After a struggle and a slight loss of blood on the part of Mr. Anderson, she was brought across the Aqueduct bridge and taken in a patrol wagon with her father to the Georgetown station, and afterwards to the First precinct station.

Miss Maltby remained at the First precinct station last night despite the demand of her lawyer, Mr. L. Newton Donaldson, for her release, but he confidently expects her liberty this morning.

The story of the discovery of the young lady is partly one of good detective work and partly one of chance. Mr. Maltby had the idea that his daughter was at Mr. Anderson's clubhouse, a mile and a half beyond the Aqueduct bridge, and determined yesterday to keep a close watch on Anderson's movements. He believed that in this way he would be able to discover the girl. If she were not in the Fort Myer clubhouse, he expected that Mr. Anderson would meet her in Washington when he left his place of business.

In company with a reporter from The Times, Mr. Maltby stationed himself at the Washington end of the Aqueduct bridge at about 7:30 o'clock last night. Here he kept a vigil all the evening.

At about 10 o'clock two young men, friends of Officer Passeno, who is stationed at the bridge, telephoned to Officer Passeno from Fort Myer that they had seen the girl sitting on the veranda at Anderson's place. As they passed the place they saw a very pretty girl in a bicycle suit, and knowing the story of Miss Maltby's flight they suspected that she was the lady on the porch. They hurried on to Fort Myer and made their report.

Mr. Maltby went across the bridge and secured the services of Officer Gaines. They proceeded toward Anderson's place, but met Mr. Anderson and Pearl on their way to the city.

The officer immediately made an attempt to arrest Mr. Anderson, but was warned by that individual to keep his hands off. Gaines also left Miss Pearl at liberty at the request of Mr. Anderson. The party proceeded toward Washington, but failed to quarrel over what should be the next move. Mr. Maltby's story of what occurred is different from Mr. Anderson's.

Mr. Maltby says that he pulled a monkey-wrench from his pocket and held Anderson up with it, and that Anderson started back over the bridge. Two young men were called to by Mr Maltby and asked to stop Anderson. One of them hit him on the cheek, drawing blood, and making a severe flesh wound. Mr. Anderson states positively that Mr Maltby had a large caliber revolver, and that the man who struck him had iron knuckles on.

The girl was persuaded to accompany her father across the bridge, and found waiting for her there the patrol wagon of the Georgetown station. She was very much averse to accompanying her father, and stated absolutely that she would not go home, and would not stay if she were taken there. She created a considerable scene, calling her father harsh names and expressing the bitterest hatred for him and her mother. She stated that he had driven her from home by his conduct, and that she had been his slave for nineteen years.

The impression produced upon bystanders by her conduct was a most unfavorable one, as the language that she used was most unpleasant. Mr. Anderson also attempted to carry on the discussion at this point. He offered Mr. Maltby $10 to accompany him back over the bridge. Mr. Maltby started, but Officer Passeno prevented their going.

Mr. Maltby and his daughter went first to the Georgetown station. There a charge of running away from her parents was entered against her on the blotter, and there being no matron at the station, she was transferred in the patrol wagon to the First precinct station. Going over the bridge between Georgetown and Washington the girl tried to persuade her father to let her go. She hung on his neck, crying bitterly, and repeatedly stated that she did not want to go home. Mr. Maltby left his daughter at the First precinct station and went to his home.

Mr. Thomas O. Anderson makes the statement that his relations with the girl have been those of a friend only, and that he had positively nothing to do with her leaving home. His account is that on the day she left home she sent for him and told him that she was going to leave. He advised her not to do so and then left her. He knew nothing further of the young lady, except from the newspapers and from the Times reporter who called on him, until yesterday afternoon. She rode up to the Fort Myer clubhouse early in the afternoon and told him that she had left home and would never go back.

He advised her to return to her home and give up the bicycle and the ring which she took when she left. She could then, if she wished, leave permanently.

Mr. Anderson reiterates the statement made by him in yesterday's Morning Times as to the reasons why Miss Maltby left. He says, too, that he is convinced that she will never go back. He says she has some money, and that she will earn her own living and never call on her parents for help.

A few minutes after the arrival of the girl and her father at the First precinct station last night, Mr. Anderson also appeared with a lawyer for Pearl, Mr. Newton Donaldson. Mr. Donaldson was with Miss Maltby, jr., half an hour or more, and when he left he made the statement to a Times reporter that she would not be interviewed and had nothing whatever to say of her plans or of where she has been since her disappearance. Mr. Donaldson said that there was absolutely no reason to hold Miss Maltby, and that he believed the officers were acting unlawfully.

He stated that he will probably prevent the officers from producing her in the police court today and will secure her release.

No move has been made to arrest Mr. Anderson on any charge. He says he will stick to Pearl, no matter what happens.

Salvation Army's Invited Guests.

Kansas City, Mo., July 15.—Nearly 500 children spent the day yesterday at Fairmount Park, under the auspices of Major Stillwell, of the Salvation Army. Another for mothers and their babies will be given in a few days by the army.

Receiver's Sale of Loeb & Hirsh Stock.

A large consignment of Crash Suits

that were ordered before the firm applied for a receiver and were refused by him upon arrival, have finally been accepted at about half price, rather than run the risk of a litigation. They are now offered for sale at about half the regular values. For

$3, $4, $5 AND $6

you can buy magnificently made Suits (both long and short pants), perfectly tailored, that are really worth double.

There are some very great bargains in the furnishings department.

Any Straw Hat now 85c

Any Crush Hat up to $1.50 quality now 69c

Any 35c Necktie.... 6 for $1.00. 18c

$1 and $1 25 Negligee Shirts with detached cuffs..... 65c

A. G. WOLF,
Receiver for
Loeb & Hirsh,
910-912 F St. N. W.

CZAR REED AND KING SUGAR

Continued from First Page.

to be satisfactory to both elements, and the conferees were correspondingly happy over the probable solution of this knotty problem.

Yesterday another snag was struck in the opposition of the manufacturers of the cheaper grade of carpets, who insist that the wools used by them are of such a low grade that the duty of 4 cents is onerous and should be reduced to 2 cents. This objection has not yet been settled. The manufacturers of worsted are also up in arms over that provision which makes the duty on washed wools of the second class double the ordinary duty. This, they say, has never been done, and operates as a hardship against them. From these and other objections that have been raised it is easy to see that the wool question is yet to be satisfactorily and finally settled.

Quite a contest has developed over the duty on diamonds, the Senate contending for the 10 per cent rate of its bill. The House conferees do not favor their own rate of 15 per cent very strongly, but great pressure is being brought to bear upon them to insist, although they are cognizant of the fact that, from a revenue standpoint, 10 per cent is an ideal rate.

Discussing the general situation yesterday Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania was frank enough to admit that they are having a warm time at the meetings, and while it is possible the deadlock may be broken by the end of the week, Mr. Dalzell fears the conference may last until the middle of next week.

Mr. Dingley told a member of the House this morning that matters were in an uncertain state. He said an agreement might be reached in twenty-four hours, and the conference on the other hand might drag along a couple of weeks.

An attempt was made to obtain a statement from Speaker Reed today, but he positively declined to say anything for publication. Privately the Speaker has complained bitterly to some of his political friends that the Senate is making too many demands at the expense of the House, and it is reported that Mr. Reed is so mad that he says he is willing to remain here all summer and far into the fall rather than permit Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Jones of Nevada to compel the House to accept the Senate sugar schedule.

The failure of the governor of Tennessee to appoint a successor to Mr. Harris is causing some disappointment among the Democrats. Many of the votes on the various items of the bill were close, and when it came to placing cotton ties and such things on the free list every Democratic vote or pair was required. If this vacancy is not filled by the time the conference report is made the Democrats will be put in an embarrassing position, for they cannot afford to lose a single vote. Democratic leaders have no information as to what Gov. Taylor intends doing, but they hope the full quota of Democratic Senators will be present when the vote is taken on the conference report.

The conferees were not in session last night, and the indications were that upon the two great matters of wool and sugar they were still far apart.

THE END NOT NEAR.

A Brooklyn Paper's Correspondent on the Tariff Situation.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15.—The Washington correspondent of the Eagle, who is usually well-informed on tariff matters, telegraphed his paper the following this afternoon:

"The tariff situation is today more complicated than ever. A large number of Republican Congressmen left Washington today, to be gone a week. This does not look as if the tariff bill was apt to come to a final vote much before August 1. Senator Platt of New York thinks Congress will be ready to adjourn a week from Saturday.

"But it leaked out today that there are ten important schedules in dispute between the conferees of the Senate and the House and that Chairman Dingley has planted his foot down firmly on the Senate sugar schedule and has stated that under no consideration whatever will the House conferees accept the Senate schedule or agree to a compromise.

"'We insist,' he said, 'upon the House schedule being adopted on sugar.' The lumber and wool and the hide schedules are also giving the conferees a pile of trouble. The end is not in sight."

Executed at Midnight.

Eagle Pass, Tex., July 15.—Juan Adams and his brother, who have been hiding out some weeks, charged with the murder of Alberto Mondragin, near Cuidad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, were captured Tuesday night about sundown, tried and shot by the soldiers at midnight, according to the Mexican law.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

An Animated Discussion of the Maryland Seminary Question.

Amendment of the Protest Against the Contemplated Removal of the School.

The third day's session of the First Washington Baptist Association was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday, with Vice Moderator Joseph Matthews in the chair.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Lee, Rev. R. Johnson, and Rev. A. Gan, after which the business of the conference was begun.

Rev. R. B. Johnson moved that the report of the committee of arrangements for the next annual session of the association be reconsidered, and on motion of Rev. J. I. Loving, the matter was referred to a committee composed of Rev. R. Johnson, Rev. W. Waller, and Rev. J. H. Lee.

The resolution which was introduced at the second day's session with reference to the removal of Wayland Seminary from this city to Richmond, Va., was then taken up for reconsideration.

The word "duplitious" as used was considered too strong by the association, and on this account it was deemed advisable to reconsider the report with a view to changing or eliminating the objectionable word. This was the signal for war, and after a lively debate, in which most of the members of the association participated, it was determined to strike out the word "duplitious" and insert the word "deceptive."

The report, showing the correction, is as follows:

"Mr. Moderator and members of the twentieth annual session of the First Washington Baptist Association:

"We, your committee on denominational grievance against the conduct of the home mission board at New York city in their attempt to remove the Wayland Seminary from Washington to Richmond, Va., while we were compelled to sign an agreement for its removal in order to place ourselves on the side of reconciliation, yet we deeply regret the 'duplitious' (here insert 'deceptive') method by which such removal was brought about to the most serious injury to the colored Baptists of this District, against whose protest the said managers acted, contrary to all usage.

"We solemnly enter our protest against the information sent out through their agent, Rev. W. McVicar, D.D., that the colored Baptists of this city were ever in accord with such action.

"We, your committee, could further state that the meeting at which the reported approval was made was called for entirely another purpose altogether, to wit: To discuss the advisability of raising the curriculum to a college status, while it was ill advised into another development of a well-laid scheme of long standing to deprive us of almost our racial birthright.

"W. BISHOP JOHNSON,
"R. S. LAWS,
"R. JOHNSON."

The reports of the following Sunday-schools were read: Northeast, $1.00; Emmanuel, 50 cents; Providence, 50 cents; Mount Moriah, $1; Mount Olive, $1; Liberty, $1 50; Little Zion, $1.50. After the reading of the report short addresses on Sunday-school work were made by Rev. Rest, Miss Amanda Taylor, Rev. Matthews and J. I. Loving.

The committee to which the matter of reconsidering the report on the next meeting place was referred recommended that the next annual session of the association be held at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Garfield City, D. C., Tuesday, July 8, 1898, that Rev. W. Waller preach the introductory sermon, with Rev. J. H. Robinson as alternate, that Rev. Jesse A. Taylor, D. D., deliver the doctrinal sermon, with Rev. W. P. Gibbon, Ph. D., as alternate, and that Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, D. D., preach the missionary sermon, with Rev. Joseph Matthews as alternate. These recommendations were accepted. The association then adjourned to go to Mount Carmel Church to witness the ordination of Rev. Lew W. Leca.

The closing session was opened in the evening rather auspiciously by Rev. R. Johnson, M. D., moderator pro tem, a large audience being present. Rev. N. T. Allen preached the doctrinal sermon, taking as his subject, "Self Righteousness." Rev. J. H. Harris followed with a fervent prayer and Rev. Johnson sang, "My God, the Spring of All Joy."

The report of the finance committee was read and adopted.

Rev. Allen moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the congregation for the hospitality shown the delegates, after which the association adjourned to meet July 8, 1898.

MIXING OIL WITH SUGAR

The Rockefellers Said to Be the New Sugar Trust.

Standard Oil People Went in for Sugar Stocks and Got a Controlling Interest.

Standard Oil is financially interested in Sugar to the extent of millions. There is a general belief among the well-informed financial people of New York and Washington that the Rockefellers now have the controlling interest in the stock of the Sugar Company, and that Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles, and the other officers of the company are in a minority. Whether the strength of the Standard Oil interests in Sugar is as great as this or not may not be known for some time, but there is no question that they have a firm hold on the property.

In The Morning Times of June 20 the financial column of the paper published a long story outlining this interesting information about Standard Oil and the Sugar Trust. This was the first published story of the Rockefellers' new trust. Among the very largest and most influential people of the street there had been whispers along these lines, but nothing had been discovered by the newspapers up to that time. Now the story is published with huge headlines in the New York papers and heard as the common talk in financial circles.

The Times article stated that "almost without a doubt Sugar is going up tremendously from now on. It would have the spurt of the season in the market, and fortunes will be made." It stated that the Standard Oil Company was to be the leader. "These gentlemen are without a question buying large blocks of Sugar stock. They are buying it in every direction, and they mean business. The price of sugar will be the top notch in the career of the Sugar Refining Company. How much higher than that they will go one can only surmise."

The Times' article further spoke of a division by the Standard Oil interests of the $25,000,000 surplus that the sugar people now have.

The New York Journal of yesterday morning published a two-column article headed "Giant Trusts in 1898 Deal," which was substantially the same story.

MAN BORN OF WOMAN

Is of Few Days and Full of Trouble.

Many of the troubles of men are of their own making. Falling into vicious habits through example or ignorance, he sows seeds; those nerves grow weaker, appetite fails, bad taste in mouth, visceral learns the dreadful effects. Surely but organs refuse to perform their work, and as a consequence there is dyspepsia, constipation, torpid liver, bladder trouble, dizziness, nervousness, headache and many other symptoms.

Dr. Walker

1411 Penna. Ave. Adj. Willard's Hotel,

Has established a world-wide reputation in the cure of all diseases of this nature. Thousands of men in Washington and vicinity are suffering tortures every day. They know there is something wrong. The family physician does not understand the case. He thinks the patient "run down" and prescribes a tonic. Not being a specialist, it is not possible for him to understand these intricate cases; friends do not understand; only the victim himself knows.

Life is to him a burden, sapped of vigor and spent of vitality, enervated and debilitated, with no ambition, strength, or vitality, he lives on though wearying days and unrefreshing nights, as the penalty of his own actions. It is to the unfortunate sufferer from nervous debility in any of its forms that Dr. Walker especially addresses himself. He has spent a lifetime in the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases, and it is owing to his successful treatment of these troubles that has given him the high reputation he so proudly maintains. Thousands of men with shattered nerves, weakened powers and exhausted vitality who have tried in vain the treatment of other physicians until they have become discouraged, despairing, and almost hopeless, have, by applying to Dr. Walker, been soon restored to sound health, strength, and vigor.

$5.00 A MONTH

is the highest fee charged—including medicine.

Daily office hours, 10 to 5; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday till 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 12.

CONSULTATION FREE.—ss

EJECTED FROM THE CAPITOL

Mrs. Brier's Removal From the Building by Col. Bright.

A Wisconsin Lady's Account of Her Treatment by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Considerable unfavorable comment among the members of the Wisconsin Congressional delegation, by reason of what they consider the unnecessarily severe measures adopted by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, in ejecting from the capitol building Mrs. Brier, the wife of Prof. Brier, of the State Normal School of Wisconsin, on Monday afternoon.

The members of the Iowa delegation also feel aggrieved; for, as a result of the above-mentioned occurrence, one of their constituents was summarily dismissed by Col. Bright, who, it is claimed, had little reason for the discharge.

It seems that Mr. Brier, with his wife and little son, were walking through the Senate corridor with Representative Cooper and Mr. Carpenter, a guide. Mrs. Brier got separated from the gentlemen of the party by a turn in the corridor and became much bewildered. The child commenced to cry, but was quickly quieted by its mother, though not soon enough to prevent Col. Bright, who was near, from hearing it. He took Mrs. Brier by the arm, she claims, and quickly escorted her to the outside of the building by way of the basement.

Upon learning of his wife's treatment Mr. Brier naturally became indignant, and he requested Guide Carpenter to convey a message for him to Senator Spooner, making a complaint. This Mr. Carpenter did. Col. Bright learned of it and he at once revoked Carpenter's license, giving as a reason therefor that he had been remiss in allowing the child to enter the building.

Later Col. Bright said that Carpenter's discharge was the culmination of numerous complaints against the guide. Carpenter, however, claims that during the many years that he has served as guide at the Capitol he has only been censured on two occasions, both of which he claims were undeserved.

He says that two years ago, when Senator Gordon of Georgia had made an eloquent speech, and closed with the sentiment that no citizen of this country would fight more bravely for the flag than Southerners, he so far forgot himself as to join the tumultuous applause which greeted the close of the speech.

The other occasion, he says, was when several cadets from a college in the West were visiting a Representative in the capital. One of the boys carried a bugle, and the Congressman suggested that he let off a blast. Col. Bright was in the vicinity, and he was highly indignant that such an unseemly noise had been permitted, although Carpenter claimed he did not know the boy was going to blow the horn. These things, Carpenter claims, are the sum total of his misdoings. The Wisconsin and Iowa delegations have interested themselves in Carpenter's case, and it is believed that every possible effort will be made to have him reinstated.

THE THUNDERER THUNDERS

It Feels Very Bad About Mr. Sherman's Dispatch.

London, July 5.—The Times, commenting on the note of Secretary of State Sherman to Ambassador Hay anent the sealing question, says:

"Mr. Sherman's dispatch is of a kind that no European minister would think consistent with the dignity of his country or of his own position in society. When Mr Sherman was first appointed doubts were entertained, even expressed, as to the wisdom of the choice. If this dispatch was really sent by him these doubts will be fully confirmed.

"If the dispatch is genuine there can be little doubt that it was made public with the connivance of the Jingo Senators, who were under a solemn obligation to treat it as confidential. Such a breach of public trust will hardly tend to revive the somewhat decayed reputation of that once-illustrious body. We would remind the Americans that their Jingoism has a business aspect which is unfavorable to a revival of American prosperity."

Jane Moseley to Colonial Beach.

The steamer Jane Moseley, fast and well appointed in every respect, makes a trip to Colonial Beach, that most delightful resort, every day, and the large crowds that she invariably carries down attest the popularity of the excursion. Next week there will be several interesting sporting events at this beach, among them being bicycle races, including one for ten miles; polo matches and a yacht race, and these will attract the attention of a great many, so that the full capacity of the Moseley will be tested. On every Friday there will be a special family excursion, when the round trip fare will be 25 cents. The Moseley leaves the Clyde pier, at the foot of Seventh street, every day except Monday, at 9 a. m. Saturday she leaves at 6:30 p. m.

Bargains all over the house.

⅓ off the Men's Suits and Pants—½ off the Straw Hats—and Special Prices on some special lots of Furnishings.

EISEMAN BROS.,
Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.

No Branch Store in Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXTENSION OF HIGHWAYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington, July 1, 1897. To whom it may concern: The commission created by section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a certified copy of a map showing a proposed permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia within the area bounded by North Capitol street, Florida avenue, Eastern Branch, and the District line. This map and plats showing in detail how each lot and tract is affected by the proposed system of highways, are now on exhibition in Room 9, 4th floor, of the District Building. All persons interested are invited to examine the map and plats. The commission will consider any suggestion or protest concerning the location of any highway or portion of a highway as shown on the map. The suggestions and protests must be in writing and must set forth clearly the reasons for the changes and show the property owned or controlled by the objector. All protests, etc., must be submitted on or before the FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1897, and be addressed to the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C. The commission will meet October 15, 1897, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Secretary of War, to dispose of all objections. And will then hear only from those who desire to thus support their written objections. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War. C. N. BLISS, Secretary of the Interior. JOHN M. WILSON, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. jy12-15t,ad3-15t

DENTISTRY done on weekly and monthly payments; crown and bridge work a specialty. DR. T. W. STUBBLEFIELD, 11th and F sts.; over Merta's Drug Store. my18-3mo

AUCTION SALES.

RATCLIFFE, SUTTON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 920 PA. AVE. N. W.—TRESTEE'S SALE OF ONE THREE-STORY, NINE-ROOM AND CELLAR ROMAN BRICK DWELLING, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, BEING 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 350 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, default having occurred in the performance of the terms and conditions of the deed 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 25, 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 brown 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. SIMONS, Trustee,
Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.

The above sale is postponed on account of the rain until FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897, at same hour and place.

STEPHEN VAN WYCK, Trustee,
Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.
FREDERICK L. SIMONS, Trustee,
Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.
je30-d&ds-ex8

RATCLIFFE SUTTON & CO., Auctioneers.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THREE LOTS.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, bated the 1st day of July, 1892, and duly recorded in Liber No. 1701, folio 280 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1897, at 4:30 P. M., part of lots numbered forty (40), forty-one (41), forty-two (42), of Charles Thomas' subdivision of part of original lot No. Eighteen (18), in square two hundred and fifty-two (252), as said subdivision is recorded in the office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia, in Book J. H. K., page 253.

Terms of sale: Sold subject to a prior deed of trust of six thousand dollars ($6,000), of which about $2,500 has been paid; balance, one-third cash, and the residue in two and three years, with interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $300 required at time of sale. All conveyancing at cost of purchaser. Terms to be complied with in ten days from date of sale, or property to be sold at the cost and risk of defaulting purchaser.

MEYER COHEN,
L. P. WRIGHT,
Trustees.
jy10,13,16,19,21-em

LEGAL NOTICE.

Filed July 8, 1897; J. R. YOUNG, Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the 8th day of July, 1897. FRANK R. SALE vs. JOSEPHINE M. SALE, equity, No. 18425, docket 42.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Messrs. Obear & Douglass, his solicitors, it is ordered that the defendant, JOSEPHINE M. SALE, cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule-day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for an absolute divorce for the willful desertion and abandonment of the plaintiff for the space of over two years last passed. This order shall be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Times once a week for three successive weeks, before said rule-day. By the court.

CHARLES C. COLE, Justice.

True copy. Test:
(Seal.) J. R. YOUNG, Clerk, etc.
By M. A. CLANCY, Asst. Clerk.
jy9,16,23

IN MEMORIAM.

FRERE—In fond remembrance of my dear daughter, Ella T. FRERE, who died three years ago today, July 15, 1894.

MAMA.

COX—On Thursday, July 15, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., MARY COX, aged thirty-seven years.

Funeral will take place from Lee's undertaking establishment, Friday, July 16, at 3 p. m. 1t

UNDERTAKERS.

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

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