

JAMES CARR'S FOUL CRIME

He Outrages and Brutally Beats Little Rosa Robinson.

REVENGE WAS THE MOTIVE

Enticed to His Home, the Child Is Assaulted and Nearly Killed—Brute Makes His Escape—Five Young Men Arrested Suspected of Complicity—Police Criticized.

If James Carr is captured by officers without the aid of the police and without their protection, the probabilities are that he will be lynched for the heinous crime which he committed upon little Rosa Robinson, Monday evening.

The details of the horrible outrage are shocking in the extreme, and, though it is now thought that the child may recover from the effects of the attack, she is still delirious from the shock to her system, and even now this may result in her death at any time.

Little Rosa is the eleven-year-old daughter of Louis Robinson, a poor but honest and respectable Hebrew grocer, who keeps a small grocery store in Logan place, near the corner of First and L streets northwest, where he has resided for the past two months.

Carr is a worthless fellow about twenty-five years of age, who has lived alone with

his younger brother at No. 35 L street since their mother died about two months ago.

He had been in the habit of sending his lumber to Robinson's store and making small purchases from time to time.

Recently, however, Carr had been seen in the neighborhood of Robinson's store, and Mrs. Robinson refused to trust him further until the amount was paid.

Monday evening about 5 o'clock Carr came to the store and asked for a quart of milk.

He had no money to carry it in, and Mrs. Robinson, who was alone in her store at the time, refused to loan him one or to sell him the milk unless he paid for it, and she also asked him to pay the 25 cents which he already owed her.

This seemed to anger the fellow, and with an oath he told the woman that he could have purchased the goods at some other store for not more than 40 cents.

"Then that's the place for you to trade," said Mrs. Robinson's reply.

Carr, however, agreed that if Mrs. Robinson would send Rosa down to his home and get a bucket he would give her five cents for the milk.

Mrs. Robinson, who was alone in her store at the time, refused to loan him one or to sell him the milk unless he paid for it, and she also asked him to pay the 25 cents which he already owed her.

This seemed to anger the fellow, and with an oath he told the woman that he could have purchased the goods at some other store for not more than 40 cents.

"Then that's the place for you to trade," said Mrs. Robinson's reply.

Carr, however, agreed that if Mrs. Robinson would send Rosa down to his home and get a bucket he would give her five cents for the milk.

Mrs. Robinson, who was alone in her store at the time, refused to loan him one or to sell him the milk unless he paid for it, and she also asked him to pay the 25 cents which he already owed her.

This seemed to anger the fellow, and with an oath he told the woman that he could have purchased the goods at some other store for not more than 40 cents.

"Then that's the place for you to trade," said Mrs. Robinson's reply.

Carr, however, agreed that if Mrs. Robinson would send Rosa down to his home and get a bucket he would give her five cents for the milk.

Mrs. Robinson, who was alone in her store at the time, refused to loan him one or to sell him the milk unless he paid for it, and she also asked him to pay the 25 cents which he already owed her.

This seemed to anger the fellow, and with an oath he told the woman that he could have purchased the goods at some other store for not more than 40 cents.

"Then that's the place for you to trade," said Mrs. Robinson's reply.

Carr, however, agreed that if Mrs. Robinson would send Rosa down to his home and get a bucket he would give her five cents for the milk.

Mrs. Robinson, who was alone in her store at the time, refused to loan him one or to sell him the milk unless he paid for it, and she also asked him to pay the 25 cents which he already owed her.

This seemed to anger the fellow, and with an oath he told the woman that he could have purchased the goods at some other store for not more than 40 cents.

"Then that's the place for you to trade," said Mrs. Robinson's reply.

THE NAVY AND FIREBOG

Failure of the Board of Inquiry to Locate Him.

MESSENGER FIELDS MUST GO

The Investigation Declares Him to Be Ignorant or Negligent—A Recommendation That He Be Dismissed—Naval Men Criticize the Finding of the Board of Inquiry.

The board of inquiry, consisting of Capt. Pendleton and Lieut. Rohrer and Nicholas, appointed by Admiral Norton to investigate the most recent of the navy yard fires, finished the work yesterday and will hand the report to the commandant this morning.

The report gives full evidence of witnesses, and states that the fire was incendiary, and that Messenger Fields failed to discharge his duty in that he did not inspect the buildings before closing them.

The board was in session yesterday morning and evening when the examination of witnesses was concluded. It was found from the testimony that the fire originated in a basket full of waste paper which had been deposited in a closet in a paymaster's department.

Messenger Fields placed the basket there a few minutes before 4 o'clock, and the flames were discovered shortly after that hour.

In the interval the clerks in the department, who number about twelve, went into the room, where their effects are kept, and then went home.

Messenger Fields then locked the door and went away. According to the testimony of the clerks there were no marines, seamen or visitors in the building at the time.

The fire was started between the time Messenger Fields deposited the basket and the locking of the door. No one is allowed to enter the building after that time, and there was evidence to show that no smoking had been done at the time.

This was exploded the theory that a cigarette or cigar stump had caused the blaze. The board, after considering the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Messenger Fields could not be shown in any way in the affair. He was, however, questioned with regard to his inspection of the building before closing, and he stated that he did not inspect the various rooms, as that was not a part of his duties.

The board differed with him here, and in their report declare him to have either been ignorant of his duties or grossly negligent. The commandant is said to be inclined to the latter view, and will recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that Fields be dismissed.

Among naval men the opinion is held that the board has been baffled in its efforts to find the firebug, and intend to make a scapegoat of Fields. He is a steady young man, of excellent habits, and in his leisure hours is studying law at a local university. He has not had his position very long, but recently his wife came to Washington from their former Mississippi home.

The rumor usual in such cases that some one short in his accounts and seeks to hide the shortage by burning the books has gained but little credence. Detectives have been working on the case, but thus far have not thrown any light on the mystery. No possible motive for the burning could be found.

NEW ORLEANS COLLECTOR

Capt. Wimberly Confident He Will Receive the Plum Today.

His Candidacy Opposed by Leading Citizens of the Crescent City—Obnoxious to Secretary Gage.

Capt. Wimberly, of New Orleans, who has been here for several weeks, announced last night that in an interview with the President yesterday the Chief Executive had tendered him the appointment of collector of that port, and that the plum would fall into his lap today.

His nomination has been predicted for some weeks, for Mr. Wimberly is the man of the hour. He is a native of New Orleans, and is a member of the legislature of that State. He is a man of high character, and is well known in the city.

It is reported, on what ought to be good authority, that Secretary Gage was bitterly opposed to the selection, and made the statement that if Wimberly was appointed it would be against his consent and over his head.

A CARNIVAL OF SPORTS.

Washington Athletic Clubmen Box and Wrestling.

The Washington Athletic Club held a carnival of sports last evening at their gymnasium. Vandeville artists performed in the intervals between the athletic exhibitions, while apparatus work was given by members of the club.

Prof. Robert Akers, the instructor of the club, had brought his men to a high degree of excellence, and in all branches of athletic work a good showing was made.

Dugan and Maloney, two well-matched men, gave a pretty exhibition of scientific sparring for three rounds. Other sparring bouts took place between Haines and an unknown; Moran and Chapman; Johnson and Peyton; Monk Robinson and Janey, and Arthur Jones and an unknown.

Interest centered in the wrestling match between Mackey, of the home club, and Gorman, a former member of the Washington Athletic Club. Gorman is big and heavy, the muscles standing out on him in lumps, while Mackey is lean and lithe.

Mat Moran gave an exhibition of club wrestling, while Davis, Hurdle, Goldman, and the "Red" Quartet rendered specialties. Pat Bascy acted as referee of the sparring bouts, Jake Lusky refereed the wrestling affairs, and W. J. Magnus acted as timekeeper. The affair was a distinct success.

HE HAS CHANCES FOR LIFE SLIM.

Thomas Young, the Razor User's Victim, Barely Alive.

Thomas Young, the colored man who was so seriously cut by George Simms while attempting to protect his sweetheart, Rosie Craig, on Monday night, still lies in a critical condition at the Washington Hospital. He lost a great quantity of blood in his lung run of twelve squares, and is so weak that he can barely raise his head.

The least change for the worse, the doctors say, will result in his death. The physician have forbidden anyone to see the patient, so that no side of the alteration that resulted so seriously can be learned. Hope Craig confirms the story published yesterday morning to the effect that Young was protecting her when he was cut. The razor with which Simms had cut the cutting has not been recovered, but it is not known how badly the nerve of the razor cut vein injured. His chance of living is one in a thousand, and were it not for his magnificent physique and great vitality he would now be dead.

ABANDON HAWAII OR FIGHT.

English Version of Japan's View on Annexation.

London, July 27.—The newspapers here seem to think a contest between the United States and Japan easily possible.

The St. James Gazette, speaking of Japan's protest, says: "According to Japan's protest, it amounts to a threat to resist the transfer of the archipelago by force, and is equivalent to warning the United States that they must give up their views as to Hawaii or prepare for war. It does mean just so much in the mouth of Japan, though the Americans do not seem to think so."

The Globe, referring to the "Cynical instance of the American minister," says: "Should it be our misfortune to engage in a quarrel with our neighbor over the sea, we must see Hawaii immediately, but the state of things against which it is necessary to take precautions now is by no means remote contingency of a war between the United States and a European power able to take Hawaii, which would then become a strategic point of great importance against ourselves."

If Japan, therefore, or continues her rights to take possession of this country to interfere even at the risk of another abusive dispatch from Sherman."

Some comes the starting effect. Under the wording of the new law, hides, such as are used by the great shoe manufacturing establishments, may come in free despite the efforts of Congress to put hides on the dutiable list. In the secret items of the Republican party no one item caused more wrangling than this proposed duty on hides, and the Republicans of New England only yielded when the conviction was forced upon them that this duty must be retained if any tariff measure at all was to pass.

A couple of long-headed Yankee lawyers of Boston, employed by the boot and shoe manufacturers of Lynn, who have been watching this legislation from its inception, have quickly passed the tip that the language of the statute is so contradictory that the courts must construe it before it is put into operation. They hold that if it is construed as tariff bills have usually been interpreted, there is little reason to doubt that leather and hides of the character used by these big industries will come in free.

The clause putting the duty on hides reads simply: "Hides of cattle, raw or unscraped, whether tanned or pickled, or any other kind of hides, whether tanned or unscraped, and skins of all kinds, raw (except sheep skins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this act." The courts have always held that where there was a bungling of the text and an article was on the dutiable list, the duty on that article would prevail, on the ground that the free list was the later expression of Congress and there could be no reconstruction of the text to make the articles enumerated absolutely free of all duties. Where two or more duties are enumerated it is probable that the higher rate would prevail.

But the question is, and it is one that will be carried into the courts, "Are calf skins the hides of cattle and subject to a duty of 15 per cent?" Good lawyers hold they are not. They will, they claim, come under the category of skins which come on the free list. They argue that a calf skin is not the hide of a cow, and that the only hides imported that will be subject to the duty are cow hides, which form a very small percentage of the imports from the United States. Here again is shown the injustice of the error if it is proved to be correct, under these circumstances the duty would be levied against the material that enters into the construction of the coarser grade of goods such as are worn by the poor, and not against the skins from which the better grade of boots and shoes are made. Whether or not this is a vital mistake remains to be seen. It is likely, however, that the manufacturers of leather tanned (tanning the question in the courts, and this fact will be of interest in every large city in the country where the making of boots and shoes is an industry.

In the fruit schedule plums, green or ripe, are made dutiable at 25 cents a bushel, while apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, are assessed 2 cents a pound. In the very next paragraph, however, plums are again made dutiable without any modifying words, and assessed at 2 cents a pound in connection with figs, prunes and pomegranates, all of which relate to dried fruits. Inasmuch as the rate collected is always the highest it would seem that plums, whether green or ripe, would therefore be a duty of 2 cents a pound, but the amendment of the Senate, which made this amendment, had no intention of raising the duty on green or ripe plums to this figure.

There is also a curious contradiction in the law relating to the importation of wines. It is a duty of 2 cents a pound, but the additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs, and not on the wine. The provision appears requiring a duty to be collected on the bottles and jugs in which wine is imported, at the rates which will be chargeable if imported empty.

The refusal of the Senate committee to correct a blunder which was pointed out in good time will result in the absolute destruction of at least one industry, that of the manufacture of artificial sulphate of lime. This is made dutiable in the law at \$11 a ton, while in another place pearl ash is made dutiable at 20 per cent, or about \$1 a ton. The two things are identical, and the result will be that sulphate of lime will be imported into this country as pearl ash, and will be free of duty.

From time immemorial "wafers" have been on the free list. Originally this clause was intended to apply only to the little wafers used for sealing letters, etc., an article with which everyone is more or less familiar. In the new law, the wording has been changed so "wafers" include any kind of wafer, and it was done at the urgent solicitation of ex-Senator Blatz of New Hampshire, who wanted to have a celery wafer admitted free for medicinal purposes. Had the clause read "unleavened and not edible" no harm would have been done; but the conjunction does not appear in the text.

It is said by experts that under this language it will be possible to import all sorts of edible wafers so long as they are not leavened. Through this error, it is claimed, we may expect a considerable increase in the importation of foreign crackers, etc., under the name of wafers.

Death Meted Out to Horse Thieves.

Little Rock, Ark., July 27.—News was received here today of the lynching of a horse thief and the fatal shooting of another by a mob near the Scott and Yell county lines. The place is a wild one and far from a telegraph office. Both the victims were white men.

Third Trial of Spalding.

Chicago, July 27.—Former Banker C. W. Spalding was placed on trial today on the indictment for embezzlement of University of Illinois funds. This is Spalding's third trial, and the date, two previous trials resulting in acquittal.

ERRORS IN THE TARIFF BILL

A Loophole Through Which Hides May Come in Free.

MAY HAVE BEEN INTENTIONAL

It Is Claimed That Calf Skins Do Not Come Under the Provision Placing a Duty of 15 Per Cent on Hides of Cattle—Other Important Mistakes.

It rarely happens that a tariff bill escapes the attacks aimed at it by the interests affected by the rates imposed. Many weeks may be consumed in the construction of a measure warranted to stand the most critical scrutiny of shrewd and cunning lawyers, but never yet has that guarantee stood quite good. Tariff experts in the Senate are not more shrewd than those who, after the bill becomes a law, sit down and go through its provisions with the express purpose of discovering the flaws and preventing the Government from carrying out the intent of the legislators who framed the measure.

Sometimes it happens that loopholes are left in the law designedly. Two or three very serious errors discovered in the Dingley bill led to the conclusion that such was the purpose of the men who framed the law that has just gone into effect.

Now comes the starting effect. Under the wording of the new law, hides, such as are used by the great shoe manufacturing establishments, may come in free despite the efforts of Congress to put hides on the dutiable list. In the secret items of the Republican party no one item caused more wrangling than this proposed duty on hides, and the Republicans of New England only yielded when the conviction was forced upon them that this duty must be retained if any tariff measure at all was to pass.

A couple of long-headed Yankee lawyers of Boston, employed by the boot and shoe manufacturers of Lynn, who have been watching this legislation from its inception, have quickly passed the tip that the language of the statute is so contradictory that the courts must construe it before it is put into operation. They hold that if it is construed as tariff bills have usually been interpreted, there is little reason to doubt that leather and hides of the character used by these big industries will come in free.

The clause putting the duty on hides reads simply: "Hides of cattle, raw or unscraped, whether tanned or pickled, or any other kind of hides, whether tanned or unscraped, and skins of all kinds, raw (except sheep skins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this act." The courts have always held that where there was a bungling of the text and an article was on the dutiable list, the duty on that article would prevail, on the ground that the free list was the later expression of Congress and there could be no reconstruction of the text to make the articles enumerated absolutely free of all duties. Where two or more duties are enumerated it is probable that the higher rate would prevail.

But the question is, and it is one that will be carried into the courts, "Are calf skins the hides of cattle and subject to a duty of 15 per cent?" Good lawyers hold they are not. They will, they claim, come under the category of skins which come on the free list. They argue that a calf skin is not the hide of a cow, and that the only hides imported that will be subject to the duty are cow hides, which form a very small percentage of the imports from the United States. Here again is shown the injustice of the error if it is proved to be correct, under these circumstances the duty would be levied against the material that enters into the construction of the coarser grade of goods such as are worn by the poor, and not against the skins from which the better grade of boots and shoes are made. Whether or not this is a vital mistake remains to be seen. It is likely, however, that the manufacturers of leather tanned (tanning the question in the courts, and this fact will be of interest in every large city in the country where the making of boots and shoes is an industry.

In the fruit schedule plums, green or ripe, are made dutiable at 25 cents a bushel, while apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, are assessed 2 cents a pound. In the very next paragraph, however, plums are again made dutiable without any modifying words, and assessed at 2 cents a pound in connection with figs, prunes and pomegranates, all of which relate to dried fruits. Inasmuch as the rate collected is always the highest it would seem that plums, whether green or ripe, would therefore be a duty of 2 cents a pound, but the amendment of the Senate, which made this amendment, had no intention of raising the duty on green or ripe plums to this figure.

There is also a curious contradiction in the law relating to the importation of wines. It is a duty of 2 cents a pound, but the additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs, and not on the wine. The provision appears requiring a duty to be collected on the bottles and jugs in which wine is imported, at the rates which will be chargeable if imported empty.

The refusal of the Senate committee to correct a blunder which was pointed out in good time will result in the absolute destruction of at least one industry, that of the manufacture of artificial sulphate of lime. This is made dutiable in the law at \$11 a ton, while in another place pearl ash is made dutiable at 20 per cent, or about \$1 a ton. The two things are identical, and the result will be that sulphate of lime will be imported into this country as pearl ash, and will be free of duty.

From time immemorial "wafers" have been on the free list. Originally this clause was intended to apply only to the little wafers used for sealing letters, etc., an article with which everyone is more or less familiar. In the new law, the wording has been changed so "wafers" include any kind of wafer, and it was done at the urgent solicitation of ex-Senator Blatz of New Hampshire, who wanted to have a celery wafer admitted free for medicinal purposes. Had the clause read "unleavened and not edible" no harm would have been done; but the conjunction does not appear in the text.

It is said by experts that under this language it will be possible to import all sorts of edible wafers so long as they are not leavened. Through this error, it is claimed, we may expect a considerable increase in the importation of foreign crackers, etc., under the name of wafers.

FACTORIES SHUTTING DOWN

Cuts in Wages Being Made All Along the Line.

The Prosperity Promised Through the Dingley Bill Appears to Be Halting.

College Point, N. Y., July 27.—The manufacturing industries in this village have become more or less stagnant within the past week, and it is feared that one of the factories will be shut down altogether for an indefinite period, throwing many people out of work. Work in all the factories is very slack, and reduction in wages has been made in all of them. The men in the india rubber company were informed that they would have to accept a wage of 12.1-2 per cent has been decided upon, although the Dingley tariff increases the duty on rubber manufactures 10 per cent.

In Oppenheim's silk mills a cut of wages averaging 20 to 25 per cent has been made. The most notable reduction in wages was made this week at the Chilton Paint Works, in several instances the wages of the men being reduced at the rate of \$1 a day, making a total of \$6 per week. The men refused to submit to the reduction and quit. Work in all the different branches of industry has never been so slack as now.

BRIDE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Mrs. Charles Butts, of Alexandria, Takes a Dose of Laudanum.

Some Trouble Arose With Her Husband, and, Despairing of Happiness, She Tried to Die.

Alexandria, Va., July 27.—Mrs. Charles Butts, a bride of but a few weeks, attempted to end her life tonight by a dose of laudanum. Fortunately it was discovered in time to save her life, though she is still under the effects of the drug and the severe treatment she received at the hands of her friends.

When Charles Butts and Virgie Butler, a few weeks ago, applied to Clerk Beach of the corporation court for a marriage license, the document was refused, because the young lady was not of legal age and had no parents or guardian. The young couple appealed to Judge Norton, and that gentleman consented to help them out of their trouble.

He appointed a guardian, and the necessary papers were filed with the clerk on the assurance of the legally appointed agent of Miss Butler that there was no one to object to her wedding with Mr. Butts. A few hours later, Rev. J. H. Butler, of the Baptist Church, performed the ceremony which made them man and wife. A wedding reception followed, and the bride and groom were happy. They went to board with Mr. John Bernhardt, at No. 516 Gramscot street, and it is whispered around the neighborhood that the wedding was not many days before domestic troubles ensued, and which, it is said, was the cause of the young bride attempting to end her life.

She had been suffering from toothache, and about 4 o'clock this evening, at her request, Mr. Bernhardt purchased for her 10 cents' worth of laudanum. After delivering the drug he left Mrs. Butts alone in the sitting room, where she was found an hour later in a state of unconsciousness. The bottle which she had used was found on a sideboard. At a glance it appeared as if its contents had been undisturbed, but upon examination it was found that the lady had swallowed the poison and poured water into the glass, which was the evident intention of avoiding detection.

Assistance was summoned and antidotes were administered until the arrival of Dr. Jones, who resorted to the use of a stomach pump.

Mrs. Butts is but eighteen years of age and is very pretty.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR UNION

Pan-Britannic Schemes Will Probably Come to Nothing.

The Daily News Says the Zollverein Has Been Buried—Grand Expectations Bear Barron Fruit.

London, July 27.—The Daily News gives prominence to an article under the caption of "A Bad Harvest at the Colonial Office," which constitutes a remarkable denunciation to the popular hopes based upon the Zollverein gathering. The paper says: Cultivating the colonial premises seemed to have led to results as meager as ploughing the sensuous.

The Zollverein Chamberlain and the Zollverein Secretary, who were present at the talk, but who reported that the Zollverein harvest was nil. From all accounts the Zollverein will not be asked to fund a single shilling to support any pan-Britannic schemes. The Zollverein has been buried and the Pacific cable must be looked for in limbo, where it will have for company sundry visions of speeher imperial rap.

DR. WALKER

Vitality and Constitution All Mean the Same Thing.

\$5.00 A MONTH

The highest fee charged, including medicine.

That derangement of these governing nerve-centers are the cause of a large portion of the diseases of the head, heart, lungs, stomach, kidneys, liver, bladder, bowels, etc., and, in fact, that the majority of ailments are only secondary affections. Such being the case, it is naturally absurd to attempt to cure disease by treating only the affected organ, leaving the cause of disease untouched and leaving its location in some other part of the body, as, for instance, in the brain, or some one of the nerve centers.

Dr. Walker makes a specialty of nervous, mental and chronic diseases.

1411 Penna. Ave. Ad. Willard's Hotel, Wash. D. C.

Daily office hours, 10 to 5; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, till 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 12.

BRIDE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Mrs. Charles Butts, of Alexandria, Takes a Dose of Laudanum.

Some Trouble Arose With Her Husband, and, Despairing of Happiness, She Tried to Die.

Alexandria, Va., July 27.—Mrs. Charles Butts, a bride of but a few weeks, attempted to end her life tonight by a dose of laudanum. Fortunately it was discovered in time to save her life, though she is still under the effects of the drug and the severe treatment she received at the hands of her friends.

When Charles Butts and Virgie Butler, a few weeks ago, applied to Clerk Beach of the corporation court for a marriage license, the document was refused, because the young lady was not of legal age and had no parents or guardian. The young couple appealed to Judge Norton, and that gentleman consented to help them out of their trouble.

He appointed a guardian, and the necessary papers were filed with the clerk on the assurance of the legally appointed agent of Miss Butler that there was no one to object to her wedding with Mr. Butts. A few hours later, Rev. J. H. Butler, of the Baptist Church, performed the ceremony which made them man and wife. A wedding reception followed, and the bride and groom were happy. They went to board with Mr. John Bernhardt, at No. 516 Gramscot street, and it is whispered around the neighborhood that the wedding was not many days before domestic troubles ensued, and which, it is said, was the cause of the young bride attempting to end her life.

She had been suffering from toothache, and about 4 o'clock this evening, at her request, Mr. Bernhardt purchased for her 10 cents' worth of laudanum. After delivering the drug he left Mrs. Butts alone in the sitting room, where she was found an hour later in a state of unconsciousness. The bottle which she had used was found on a sideboard. At a glance it appeared as if its contents had been undisturbed, but upon examination it was found that the lady had swallowed the poison and poured water into the glass, which was the evident intention of avoiding detection.

Assistance was summoned and antidotes were administered until the arrival of Dr. Jones, who resorted to the use of a stomach pump.

Mrs. Butts is but eighteen years of age and is very pretty.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR UNION

Pan-Britannic Schemes Will Probably Come to Nothing.

The Daily News Says the Zollverein Has Been Buried—Grand Expectations Bear Barron Fruit.

London, July 27.—The Daily News gives prominence to an article under the caption of "A Bad Harvest at the Colonial Office," which constitutes a remarkable denunciation to the popular hopes based upon the Zollverein gathering. The paper says: Cultivating the colonial premises seemed to have led to results as meager as ploughing the sensuous.

The Zollverein Chamberlain and the Zollverein Secretary, who were present at the talk, but who reported that the Zollverein harvest was nil. From all accounts the Zollverein will not be asked to fund a single shilling to support any pan-Britannic schemes. The Zollverein has been buried and the Pacific cable must be looked for in limbo, where it will have for company sundry visions of speeher imperial rap.

No colonial representatives will sit in the British Parliament. Nevertheless, we are told that the premiers and Mr. Chamberlain are so satisfied with their meeting that they expect that a similar conference every few years would be a very good thing.

We doubt their saying this seriously. It is certain that no such polite expression is likely to find an echo in the colonies. The bareness of the Jubilee conference will make it hard for an official secretary to speak in favor of the colonies to send their plenipotentiaries to London.

If it be true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has not obtained a promise that the German and Belgian treaties will be denounced, while, at the same time, the Australasian and the Natalian bills for excluding aliens have not received the royal assent, we will soon hear complaints from the West and South, and the ideal belief in Mr. Chamberlain as the colonial secretary will be strained.

A Young Indian Girl Murdered.

Toledo, Iowa, July 27.—The first murder in twenty years among the Sac and Fox Indians occurred in their camp yesterday. Selmatana, a sixteen-year-old girl, was found dead. There were evidences that she had been assaulted and beaten to death. The Indians are much excited over the murder. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the discovery of the murderer.

WE'VE CUT DEEP INTO OUR

whole clothing stock—suits—trousers—"bike" clothes and all.

A uniform reduction of 33 1/2 per cent on every garment—with the exception of unlined goods.

You know how reasonable our regular prices are—think of them now with a third taken off.

\$1.25 for all Manhattan Negligees, 50c for some Madras Shirts worth up to \$1.50.

50c for some Negligees, reduced