

'Bike' Hose At Less than 1-2 Price.

We made a purchase of 2,800 pairs—for exactly half of what we paid earlier in the season.

They go on sale today at the lowest price on record for wool goods— 35c a pair—or 3 for \$1.00

Remember they're wool—and 75c is the regular price.

Eiseman Bros., Corner 7th and E Sts. N. W. No Branch Store in Washington.

CHICAGO WANTS TALMAGE

Wealthy Plymouth Church Extends a Call to Him.

THE NEWS A SURPRISE HERE

The Preacher Is Absent on a Lecturing Tour and It Cannot Be Learned if He Is Aware of the Action—Talks With Members of His Congregation.

A press dispatch to The Times last night, under date of Chicago, announced that Plymouth Church, one of the wealthiest in the city, has decided to call Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage to fill the pulpit made vacant by the illness of Dr. Frank W. Gunsalus.

None of the flock of Rev. Dr. Talmage appeared last night to have anything approaching a flood of light on the interesting subject of the transfer of the talents of Dr. Talmage to another field of usefulness. None appeared to entertain a clear connection of the wishes, the intentions or the desires of their wide-famed pastor.

The impression was obtained from those interviewed here that Dr. Talmage is regarded by his parishioners as a most disinterested for the First Presbyterian Church, that his departure from Washington would be surely felt by the bishops department of the church, and that Dr. Talmage would be in the city on the second Sunday in September. The servant did not know in what part of Ohio Dr. Talmage was and was not sure that he was in that state at all.

The home of Dr. Talmage, No. 323 G street northwest, is the residence of the doctor in the Catholic, but at a meeting of the officers of the church held last Thursday night, a letter was read from Dr. Talmage, in which he said that he would return to Washington and preach in the pulpit of his church on the second Sunday in September. The servant did not know in what part of Ohio Dr. Talmage was and was not sure that he was in that state at all.

Dr. Martin, trustee and elder and chairman of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, inquired here showed that Dr. Mann and his wife are spending the summer down in Virginia.

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PARADE OF THE VETERANS

Fifty Thousand of Them March Through Buffalo's Streets.

BEST OF ORDER PREVAILED

The President, Secretary Alger and Governor Black Headed the Procession—A Living Shield Consisting of 1,000 School Girls a Feature of the Display.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The annual parade of the G. A. R. started promptly at 10 o'clock, and the display was the greatest in the history of the organization. There were at least 50,000 men in line, while the crush of spectators was the greatest ever witnessed in the city.

The procession was led by President McKinley and party, including Secretary Alger, Gov. Black, and Mayor Jewett, and other distinguished persons and was greeted all along the line by tremendous applause. The city along the line of march in fairly close order, and the triumphal arches erected in honor of veterans were brilliant with light and color.

The numerous signs erected along the route were crowded, white windows, balconies, and awnings were all alive with an eager and applauding throng. The line of march ran from Main and Terrace to Chippewa street, to Delaware, to North, to the circle.

Here the Presidential party alighted and reviewed the parade from a stand, the soldiers marching past and down to Camp Jewett, at the front, where the parade disbanded.

The spectacle was the most magnificent ever witnessed here. Since early this morning the streets had been resounded with the sound of bands and drum corps, and during the parade the strains of martial music, the rattling of drums, and the thunderous volleys of applause made the welkin ring.

The police provisions were excellent, the streets about the entire route being roped off and kept clear of vehicles and pedestrians. Under these circumstances the best of order prevailed and, aside from the general disorder incident to such a crowd, no accident occurred to mar the parade and occasion. It was well toward evening before the parade was concluded.

A feature of the display was a living shield composed of a thousand school girls, dressed in the national colors and seated in the positions necessary to form the gorgeous flag.

The marchers greeted the passing veterans with a number of patriotic songs and were warmly applauded. Today's events included displays at various points, a number of reviews and other distinguished guests by citizens and visitors.

President McKinley said of the procession: "It is too bad that every child in the country could not have seen the parade. It is a grand sight, and it is a grand sight to see the old soldiers marching in the ranks of the Republic."

Senator Quay's friends are in absolute control, and their wishes will prevail. The total anti-Quay strength will not exceed fifty of the 368 votes. At a meeting of the State committee the anti-Quay people will endeavor among other things to induce the committee to recommend to the convention to have a pledge from the Quay men. He returned with a red-hot speech, saying that he had always been loyal to the Republican party, whereas Sheriff Crow, of Philadelphia, had been a traitor, and had never won a victory except when he traded with the Democrats. He usually finds against them.

The contesting delegates each got a half-vote, which the Martin delegates got a vote. They will not go into the convention.

The Business Men's League will not make any active fight at this convention, preferring to register a silent protest against Beacon as the choice of the Quay people.

The fight will commence next year.

BUYERS' EXCURSION RATES. Arrangements for One Fare Between New York and Washington.

New York, Aug. 25.—President King, of the Merchants' Association, received word today from a general eastern agent of the Atlantic Coast Line that arrangements had been made to sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip to Washington, Richmond and Norfolk, via Atlantic Coast Line, from Southern territory, good for thirty days after September 1. This gives another route to the Southern merchants who desire to come to New York and buy goods and for the Merchants' Association it opens up a still further expansion of territory, which, owing to the action of the Southeastern Association, would have remained closed to members of the Merchants' Association.

The trunk lines connect with the Atlantic Coast Line at Washington. Merchants sailing along the Atlantic Coast Line system come to Washington, where they can purchase tickets of the trunk lines through to New York.

The Atlantic Coast Line touches the principal points in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Notice of this concession on the part of the Atlantic Coast Line will be sent at once throughout the territory which it runs.

AN INSULT TO PENSIONERS

A Secret Pension Ruling Requiring Special Examinations.

COMRADES' OATHS NOT TAKEN

Commissioner Evans Makes a Radical Departure From Established Form—Honesty of Veteran Witnesses Challenged and Thousands of Claims Endangered.

A ruling until now secret has been in force several days in the pension bureau, to the effect that all "new disability" cases, where a pensioner is now receiving a pension for one disability and wants another, must be referred to a special field examiner to corroborate the evidence of the applicant and to look up the credibility of his comrades or neighbors who have acted as witnesses.

Because of the fact that this ruling has not as yet gone beyond the pension building, the old soldiers themselves have not yet had a chance to criticize it, but in the office it has been the subject of much heated comment. It is alleged that this ruling is a direct insult to the honesty of the old soldiers as witnesses.

An examiner of twenty years' experience in pension law and rulings said to a Times reporter yesterday: "This ruling is of such a nature that it has not been published in the usual manner, but imparted to each examiner individually in verbal instructions. For an administration which has become its record as a friend of the soldier this ruling certainly is an anomaly."

In my opinion, it is shameful, Judge L. H. Jones, a physician, said of the pension ruling: "This ruling is a direct insult to the honesty of the old soldiers as witnesses. It is a ruling that is a direct insult to the honesty of the old soldiers as witnesses."

The granting of pensions to new claimants, physicians, and other persons who have nearly ceased in the last two or three years. All the old soldiers, nearly, have put in their claims and had them acted on. A large percentage of all the new pension cases now are "new disability" cases in which a claim on one disability has been allowed, and further claim for other disability is made. These claims have been coming in ever since the war, but chiefly since 1880. These claims, when allowed, carry pension from date of discharge, if they were filed before June 30, 1880, and from that date if filed after that date. There are hundreds of thousands of them.

A soldier in his first claim for pension perhaps alleged only a gunshot wound. The claim, and received only a pension for a few months, and then the pension was discontinued. He then applied for a pension for rheumatism contracted in the service. The claim for the rheumatism pension is of the class of nearly all those filed and granted of late years.

The new ruling in relation to these cases, therefore, until within a few days, if allowed at all, they have been allowed upon the best evidence obtainable, through correspondence, though some of them were sent out for special examination. Under the new rule every case will be given to the special examiner, who will be given the usual evidence from comrades in the service of neighbors, formerly sufficient, using this discarded.

In claims of this nature affidavits are required from two comrades in the service, physicians, and other persons able to swear that the disability was acquired in the service. The army physicians are nearly all dead. They were ten to fifteen years older than the soldiers as a usual thing, and there are few of them remaining. Heretofore affidavits of two comrades have been sufficient. Usually the postmaster of the town where the witness lived was asked by letter from the office as to the credibility of the witness. This claim was allowed.

This is not so now. The credit of the army physician who treated the soldier in the service is now very strongly desired. If this cannot be obtained, after the two comrades of the soldier have filed their affidavits, the office will put the case into the hands of a special examiner. No claim will be allowed without a special examination.

For one thing, this will cause from three months to a year's delay in all the cases. More than that, it will prevent the allowance of thousands, and not by any means necessarily because they are not meritorious.

The common "new disability" case is where the claimant lives in a small country town, and has lived there all his life. His neighbors went into the service with him, and were with him during the war. His witnesses to "new disability" are usually among them.

Commissioner Evans' order virtually accuses these witnesses of lying. It is said. It refuses to take their testimony.

The special examiner, as a general rule, believes in recommending the disallowance of claims. His reasoning is good. His idea is that, if the office wishes a special examination, it considers the claim questionable. He tries to prove claims not good, instead of trying to prove them good. He usually finds against them.

In a late interview Commissioner Evans accounted for the increased number of claims now being filed by the greater confidence the soldiers had in the Republicans than in the Democrats. While giving out the interview he was making this order, which is considered by many of the most obnoxious to soldiers and the friends of soldiers ever drawn in the bureau.

The Times reporter called at the Pension Office yesterday to learn anything additional regarding the ruling. Commissioner Evans' reply in Buffalo, but Deputy Commissioner Lavenport made this statement: "Such a verbal ruling has been made. The effect, however, will be, we feel assured, that some soldiers who cannot now secure their new disability pensions will be enabled to prove their claims."

Watchman Shot Accidently. Special Watchman Sedwick, who is on duty at the market at Twenty-first and K streets northwest, shot himself accidentally yesterday morning. A boy cursed the watchman, who started after him. The pistol fell from Sedwick's pocket, and as it struck the ground, was discharged, and it struck the watchman's foot. The wound was treated at the Emergency Hospital.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. E. E. Baber, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo., and as he has been in values in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F street, southeast, and 8 street northwest, and 1425 Maryland avenue northwest.

BEGINNING TODAY

Dr. Walker

Will Give Each Patient His Personal Attention.

His Law Fee A Reformatory—Not a Competitive Measure.

\$5 a Month

REMEDIES FURNISHED.

Is the highest fee asked. No stronger remedy could be made to the practice of charging "big fees." Dr. Walker does not admit the superiority of Dr. Walker's methods and the integrity of his work. Dr. Walker's methods are such that the greatest special skill in the world could find for some a few.

ONE OF WEYLER'S VICTIMS

Continued from First Page.

The scandal they were transferred to Havana, where another judge appointed to examine the case quashed the proceedings and replaced the matter in its former state.

Nevertheless, the cruel treatment continued, and in a shape too horrible to describe, I myself saw a thrashing with a whip, and it was pitiable to hear the cries of the unfortunate man for mercy and his declarations that he was innocent.

Another witness such frightful scenes, let anybody say that Napoleon finished the indignation in Spain."

NOT AN AMERICAN.

Cuban Prisoner Dominguez Had Forfeited His Citizenship.

Senior Dominguez, who was arrested on August 10, and for whom Consul General Lee claimed in writing all the rights to which he was entitled under the treaty and protocol, as an American citizen. He was brought to the police court on Tuesday morning for carrying a concealed weapon.

A detective who had been at the police court and had seen Patrolman Knudsen showing Johnson's pistol to Judge Knudsen, was telling the story to his companions on Tuesday in the fort when Inspector Mattingly overheard the account. What attracted his attention more than anything else was the statement that but one cartridge had been discharged. The Marshall shooting was immediately recalled, and a possible connection between the two suggested itself.

The detectives were quick to realize the situation, and with this single fact that a man who had a pistol in which one cartridge had been discharged, and the man was brought to the police headquarters and questioned, but he proved to be non-communicative.

The autopsy was held over the remains of Marshall and the detectives attended it. They were unofficially informed that the bullet was of 32 caliber, but they insisted on seeing it, although they knew that the pistol found on Marshall was of 32-caliber. Detective Weedon took the bullet which had caused Marshall's death and tried to place it in the empty cartridge taken from Johnson's pistol. As he tried to do so, the bullet fitted exactly. Further examination showed that the cartridge was dark on one side white on the other. It was brownish. The bullet showed the same marks and when placed in the cartridge in a certain position the marks coincided.

Detective Lacey had been at work in the meantime, and had found certain parties who were in the neighborhood of the shooting early Wednesday morning, and they stated that they had seen a colored man, whose description they recalled with that of Johnson. The chain of circumstantial evidence was tightening. Early Wednesday morning the detectives went with a squad of policemen to Seventh and B streets northwest, and searched a number of abandoned houses and cellars, and were unable to find anything of value. Their object was to find a colored man whose sobriquet is "Yellow." To this man it was said that Johnson had told of a certain shooting which he had done. "Yellow" had, he never, taken a freight train out of the city.

Johnson had displayed remarkable nerve and coolness up to this time, but the slights had a trying ordeal for him to undergo. The body of Marshall had been placed in the morgue and the place was prepared for Johnson's reception. Detective Lacey was taken there yesterday morning and allowed to look on the face of the dead man. He some slight signs of weakening. The feeble yellow light from the gas jet illuminated the damp room, but slightly and at a certain angle. Detective Lacey started. Suddenly a look of fear crossed his face, he struggled to speak, but just then a police officer, who had entered the room, spoke and Johnson recovered his composure. He laughed nervously and turned his face away, but it was easy to see that he had been in the verge of saying something. Johnson could not be made to speak, however, and he was returned to his cell.

The inquest, which had been continued to yesterday in order to give the detectives time to work up the case, developed important particulars. Detective Lacey had heard that there was a wagon a short distance behind Marshall's, and after a great amount of inquiry succeeded in finding out that the vehicle was driven by Lawrence J. Bell, a farmer, who lives near Forestville. Bell was in the inquest and proved a valuable witness.

He testified that he was driving his team along the road early Monday morning and was on his way to market. He had reached the eastern end of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge when he heard a pistol shot. Bell was in the inquest and proved a valuable witness. He testified that he was driving his team along the road early Monday morning and was on his way to market. He had reached the eastern end of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge when he heard a pistol shot. Bell was in the inquest and proved a valuable witness.

The inquest was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but after four witnesses had been examined, was adjourned till Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The jury consists of Albert B. Schottelbeck, William Wolf, B. L. Osborn, George O. Miller, John Garner and Edward Holmes. The evidence up to this point was incriminating, but still purely circumstantial. The detectives were unwilling to allow the case to stand on this basis and showed another visit to the prisoner. He showed no inclination to talk then, but about 8 o'clock last night he sent word to Inspector Mattingly that he had something to say. Johnson was taken to the detective office and was questioned by Inspector Mattingly. Detectives Weedon and Lacey for almost an hour. Inspector

CONFESES HIS CRIME

Continued from First Page.

side farther up, and in spite of his pain, he clambered in, and drove to the residence of H. A. Klock, No. 1428 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. He could go no farther but succeeded in passing Mr. Klock by his cries and groans. In a few minutes Arthur Barr, No. 910 Fifteenth street southeast, and J. N. Shepherd, who lives next door to Barr, both of whom had heard Marshall's cries for help, as they were driving by, hurried up, and with Klock's assistance carried Marshall to the Fifth precinct station.

The wounded man was very weak from the loss of blood, and Patrolman Henkle quickly carried Marshall to Providence Hospital. The physicians did not at first consider the wound serious, but they soon located the bullet by probing the wound, dressed the injury and put the man to bed. In the morning the man complained of severe pain in his stomach, and the doctors then suspected for the first time that the bullet had passed from the stomach into the leg and had penetrated some of the vital organs. It was intended to use the x-rays in locating the bullet, but Marshall died suddenly on Tuesday morning.

As soon as the case was reported to the police, the fifth precinct patrolmen were notified, and succeeded in finding no clues. Inspector Mattingly was informed of the serious condition of the man, and assigned to the case Detectives Weedon and Lacey, two of his best men. Shortly before Marshall's death, they had an interview with the man, and learned the fact that his assailant was a tall, slender, very black man, obtained but little information. In fact, Marshall stated that he did not think that he could identify the fellow who had shot him.

Without a view to the case, they set to work. They informed Inspector Mattingly of their plans and acted in complete accord with their chief. The suicide theory and accidental shooting idea were explored, but failed to give any result. Completely baffled at every point, Detectives Weedon and Lacey set their mind at work on the case when a slight clue was afforded them. A colored man, who gave the name of Frank Johnson, was arrested late Tuesday morning by Patrolmen Curry, Bassard and Verillion near the Long Bridge at the corner of the Fourth and freight train. He was brought to the Fourth precinct station, and upon being searched was found to have a loaded revolver in his pocket. No great importance was attached to the case, and Johnson was given a short sentence in the police court on Tuesday morning for carrying a concealed weapon.

A detective who had been at the police court and had seen Patrolman Knudsen showing Johnson's pistol to Judge Knudsen, was telling the story to his companions on Tuesday in the fort when Inspector Mattingly overheard the account. What attracted his attention more than anything else was the statement that but one cartridge had been discharged. The Marshall shooting was immediately recalled, and a possible connection between the two suggested itself.

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MR. STRIEB'S STORY

He Was Cured of Rheumatism, Colds, and Asthma by Munyon's Remedies.

A Sprained Wrist Was Restored to Its Full Use by the Application of Munyon's Static Electrical Treatment.

Mr. George F. W. Strieby, of No. 714 H street northwest, Washington, D. C., writes: "I have used Munyon's Remedies for rheumatism, colds, and asthma, and find that there is nothing like these wonderful remedies. A few weeks ago I was run down by a wagon and had my wrist terribly sprained. I lost complete use of it and also my hand. The usual treatment and remedies were tried without any benefit whatever. I went to Professor Munyon's Institute, and after two treatments with the Static Electric Machine I regained the complete use of my wrist and hand. I consider his electric treatment simply wonderful."

Munyon's Remedies comprise a separate cure for each disease, and are sold by all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. Munyon's Static Electric Machine cures rheumatism, stiff joints, paralysis, and neuralgia. Munyon's Life Chamber cures asthma, asthma, and bronchitis. Munyon's doctors at your service free all day and evening, Sunday, 2 to 5, 623 Thirtieth street northwest.

Mattingly, at the close of the interview, stated that Johnson had confessed. According to Johnson's story he has been tramp around for some time in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge and was under a tree by the roadside. A man drove up in a wagon. The man stopped his horse and asked for a match. Here Johnson stopped, while his eyes wandered around the room. The detectives watched with bated breath his every movement. It appeared as if Johnson were seeking an excuse for the shooting. He asked the man for a few seconds later. His version was that he told the man he had no matches, that the man called him a ——— and struck him with a whip. Johnson admitted that the blow from the whip had not injured him. He had torn a pistol from the man by the leg and fired the pistol at him.

Johnson says that he did not intend to kill Marshall, and is sorry for what he did. After the shooting Johnson went out on the railroad and succeeded in making his way to the Long Bridge. He was about to take a freight train out of the city, when he was arrested.

The prisoner was returned to the First precinct last night. He was seen by a Times reporter about 10 o'clock. The self-confessed murderer sat on the iron settee, with his head resting upon his hands. He appeared to be much relieved that he had unburdened his mind. He sticks to his story that he was born in Petersburg, Tenn., and that he has been tramp around the North States. He was arrested in Philadelphia some time ago and served a term.

MAY HAVE KILLED WILSON. Philadelphia Detectives Think That Johnson Committed the Crime.

The Philadelphia authorities were communicated with in regard to the Marshall shooting, soon after it occurred, and later when it was found that Frank Johnson, then suspected of having committed the crime, had been in the Philadelphia house of correction, the Quaker City authorities were struck with the brutality displayed by the perpetrator of the crime, and recognized in the deed a parallel to the murder of William C. Wilson, bookworm, miser and librarian, about a week ago. The Philadelphia police have been working steadily on the case for weeks. Fully a dozen persons have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the affair, but no evidence can be obtained against them.

As soon as it was learned that Johnson had been in Philadelphia about the time of the Wilson murder, they immediately turned their attention to the man. It was learned at the Washington detective bureau last night that two Philadelphia agents had called to ask permission to see Johnson.

It was stated that they had been at the First precinct station, where Johnson is confined, but this could not be confirmed. The chief of the bureau is working on his something to do with the prisoner, and the prisoner says that he brought the pistol with him from the South, but since that time he has been in the Philadelphia House of Correction, and he did not at that time have any weapon.

The Philadelphia men, it seems, have obtained some information about the revolver and are following up the clue. The Wilson murder was an extremely brutal one and for days little else was talked of in Philadelphia. The murdered man kept at No. 117 Walnut street, where he lived a circulating library. Johnson and Lacey awaited the old man's return from dinner. At length Wilson returned, the murderer sprang upon his victim, choked him, and then beat his head in with a hammer. Robbery was the motive.

The Philadelphia detectives will remain in the city and try to get evidence to connect Johnson with the murder.

ROMERO SENT TO THE PINES. Alleged American Citizen Deported by Weyler's Orders.

Information has been given the State Department to the effect that through the influence of Miss Lacy, the proprietor of a small illustrated paper published in Havana, the alleged American citizen, Romero, who was arrested and placed in prison "incommunicado" early in August, has been deported to the Isle of Pines.

Romero is a Cuban, and is a native of a number of years, and Miss Gay, who is engaged to marry him, reported to Gen. Lee that she thought her affianced had become a naturalized citizen of the United States. Romero himself, although able to do so, never communicated with the consul general at all.

PRAYED FOR MISS CISNEROS. A Touching Incident of the Gospel Wagon Street Meeting.

A touching little scene was enacted during the gospel wagon service at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue last night. In addition to the usual exercises of singing and exhorting, a special prayer was offered in behalf of Miss Lacy, the proprietor of the story of a small illustrated paper published in Havana, the alleged American citizen, Romero, who was arrested and placed in prison "incommunicado" early in August, has been deported to the Isle of Pines.

It was a prayer that went right to the heart of every member of the impromptu congregation gathered about the big van, and when it was finished nearly every man's hat came off as the listeners voiced a whole-hearted, earnest and honest amen.

REWARD FOR FOULZ'S CAPTURE. Major Moore has issued a circular which contains a description of Dorsey Foulz, the murderer of James Robinson, and also a description of Joseph Dudley, who is wanted for the murder of a young colored girl in August of last year. Persons who have information as to the whereabouts of either of the men are invited to call on the police.

LEGAL NOTICE

ESTATE OF WILLIAM F. EARLE, deceased. No. 4227. The undersigned, Harry B. Eakin, administrator, has, with the approval of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, holding special term in the orphan's court building, appointed FRIDAY, September 15, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and said court as the place, for making payment and distribution under the will of said WILLIAM F. EARLE, and where all creditors and persons claiming to be entitled to distributive shares or legacies of said WILLIAM F. EARLE, are to appear in person or by agent or attorney duly authorized, to show their claims against the estate of said WILLIAM F. EARLE, and to be published once in each of three successive issues of the MORNING TIMES, a daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia, at the office of the undersigned, Harry B. Eakin, Administrator, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th day of September, 1897. Register of Wills, and 18-25-97.

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ESTATE OF WILLIAM F. EARLE,