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HELPED TAKE CALIFORNIA.

The Last Survivor of the Expedition

Tells His Story.

"From all I have been able to learn."
said William Hill, of Honesdale, Pa., "I
am the sole survivor of the United States

naval force that took possession of Califor

nia and held it in the interest of our Gov-ment in 1846. I had run away from my

home in Honeschie in 1843 and shipped on the whating vessel Marcha from New

Bestford for a three years' cruise in the Indian Ocean. We got a full cargo of oil

in two years and sailed bonneward. We touched at Honobulu, and there I, in com-

pany with others of the crew, quit the

sip, because the captain insisted on making the long voyage nome without fresh

meat on board. The United States com-

sul at Honelulu took our part in the con-

tention, and the Marcha sailed witho it as.
I shipped at Henolulu on the merchant "es-

sel Ajax, and sailed to India and back to

ed a United States man-of-war rounding

co, and we were all wildto have some kind

three hearty cheers. She proved to be the Cayenne, commanded by Capt. Mervine

A boat came ashore from the vessel in

men to enter the United States naval service for three years or during the war.

month in the merchant service, but wage were no object when war was concerned

arrived in the harbor on July 6, 1846,

The frigate Savannah commanded by Com

were there. The commodore was waiting

or a targer force. It did not come, and

he next day we went ashore and hotsted

proclamation of pessession was read in English and Spanish. That's the way we

and we did not take it any too soon. If

United States would have had to fight

England or give up all claim to California.

of Monterey by our forces was at its beight

on July 9, a British line of battleship ap-

peared in the offing. She was a formidable-looking vessel, I tell yout

ried more guns than our three ships com-

cleared for action in short order. Every

man was at hispost, and every guaready to be fired at the word. The great British

snip snied straight for the harbor, but as she entered it she tacked and her band

struck up 'Yankee Doodle.' Our flag-

Queen.' The British vessel was under the

ommand of Seymour. He entered a bost

and was rowed to the Savannah, wherehe

'I see the American flag is flying on shore,' said he. 'If it were not, I should

morediate have raised the British flac

and taken possession of California in the

no time, the history of those times would

"Two or three days after this episode

Commodore Stockton Joined our fleet with

the frigate Congress. I was transferred

from the Caycone to the Congress, and re

named in service on ber until the war was

over, helping to protect the California coast. All through the war British battle-

ahing boyered about that coast, as well as

the Mexican coast, for some reason or other

but they never came as near taking a hand

in the game as Seymour did at Monterey

At the close of the war the Congress was

at San Diego, and we gave a grand jubiled bull aboard of her. We decorated her with

the flags of all nations, and the old ship

looked fine. We invited the officers and

new of the British war frigate Grampus

which lay close by, and many friendly Cali fornians, rancheros, and their wives and

all night, and no one was able to do a thing

all next day. I've danced with women it all parts of the world, but I never saw any

one who were a match for these nativ

California women who danced aboard the

United States flagship Congress that gal

pendence being made the flagship. Commo-dore Stockton, with seventy-five men as

"Soon afterward the Congress was or-

daughters, to join in the festivities

fleet hadn't got there first and lost

paid his respects to Commodere Sloat

name of her majesty, the Queen! "The people of California wanted Eng-lish protection rather than ours, and if our

end a little differently today.

ship's band responded with 'God Save th

or wallethe excitement over the occupying

ook California for the United States.

we had been forty-eight hours later the

nodore Short, and the sloop of war Le

time out Fremont and his troops.

quite twenty years old.

Honolulu.

John. W

WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

To the Editor of The Times:

An important question is involved in the recent action of the President-approving by the Civil Service Commission, pro Ite hibiting removals except for mause, to be stated and adjudicated as a case must be So long as the rules and regulations issued by that commission concern examinations to test eligibility for appointment and reductions, possesand transfers, little or no question, perhaps, can be made concerning the ower of the President or of the commission to promulgate them, but the moment may rule issues looking to the coutrol of at once suggests a conflict of power or jurudution between the heads of departments or Congress on the one side and the Executive on the other, because no rule proval of the President. Former Presidents have invariably refused to either approve the insulate of any order conof the cause thereof and there is no law to section the one nor the other, as I shall attempt to show. There is power in "the heads of the departments," but not in the President nor the Civil Service Comto appoint and remove. To reach the point involved, a reference to the Constitution and certain laws is necessary.

Section 2 of Article II of the Constitu tion empowers the President to nominate and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint Cambusadors, other putfic us beers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not berein be established by law; but the Congress may, by raw, yest the appointment of such infector officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of or in the heads of departments.

Section 169 of the Revised Statutes above that Cougress exercised this powerof a department is authorized to employ in his department such number of clerks. messengers copyists, watchmen, laborers, etc., as may be appropriated for."

Section 194 of the Bevised Statutes. being the civil service act of 1853, provided that no clerk should be appointed until he had been examined and found qualified by a board of four examiners from the departments. That was prac-

The civil service not of 1871 changed this by empowering the President to appoint vandning board, and authorizing little to prescribe "such regulations for the adnoision of persons into the civil service of the United States as unght hest promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the

I think it will be conceded that both of these civil service statutes related samply to the examination of persons to ascerof appointment being still left in "the heads of departments," where it was placed by Congress by section 169, of the Revised

Then came the third civil service act of 1983, which left the power over exandnations in a fourd or commission, to be named by the President, but making examinations "competitive," with power expeanedness, promotions, etc., with the approval of the President.

No power was given either the President apover either appointments or removals. That was left precisely where Congress placed it by section 169 of the Beyised Statutes, to wit, in "the heads of departments." As to appointments, to from and untranspoled exercise of that power was that the person appointed must come from an "eligible" roster, which simply indicated that he or she has passed. check in the act of 1883 on the power of received is found in section 13, which says that no person shall be removed who vol-untary makes or withholds or neglects to cake a political contribution. That is as far as Congress, which has and exercised the power went in the matter of removals of the departmental force.

The power to appoint from the elicible the cause mentioned in section 13, was

the "Civil Service Commission," and by his approval of an an endment to rule 2, inder thing to est in there?"
thelawof 1883, he necessarily assumes that "Yes, what's the that act authorizes him to obstruct or en- in the tent replied. join any removal, except for cause, to be is becorrect in his theory that the power to furcels vested in lum? Let us see. The Suthat Congress undersec, 169 of the Revised Statutes, may vest appointments in "the heads of departments," and that an exerrise of that power implies the power in Congress to imply and restrict the power of

Now, it must be observed that, except as provided in section 13 of the act of 1883, Congress did not place any limitation or restriction whatever on the power of removal, lodged by it in "the heads of departments." It follows that until Conabsolute power in "the heads of departpartnepts possess it without any limits on it, except as stated by section 13. Neither the power of appointment nor of removal of the departmental force is in troi it in any way. His only power is to approve rules for examinations, and hence the heada of departments may remove for any came of for no cause, except that, under section 13, they may not remove or reduce because of the giving or with holding of political contributions, in no absorb this power of removal, nor to restrict it by any rule, for the reason that the power to appoint and remove is in "the beads of departments," and not in him-The moment Congress proceeded under the constitutional provision to exercise its power in the matter of placing the appointment of the elerical force in "the heads of departments" the power of removal went with it, and cannot, therfore, he in any other person until it is withdrawn by Congress or limited in some

It will be said that there is power in the President to approve and promulgate rules and regulations under the act of 1883. Quite true, but such only can be of any force or legal effect as concern examinations to ascertain eligibility to which that act relates The act of 1883 covers that subject.i. e., examinations to test capacity to enter the service, and reductions, transfers, etc., after persons are in, but not temovals. That was left just where Congress had placed it, and any rule extending beyond the intent or subject-matter of the law, is simply ultra vires. Congress. in "the bends of departments," they have the implied power to remove for any cause or without cause, except as enjoined by action 13, notif such time as Congress, a not the President, may proceed to further lindt that power. The failure of Congres to prohibit removals, except for the cause stated to section 16, shows that it did not intend to clog of enjoin it beyond that! It intended to leave it in "the heads of departments," free of all further limitation:

Its failure to further prohibit removals dent with a power that section 169 expressly placed in "the heads of departments," and he may not, by some provision

ransfers, etc., seek to inject into power that section 169 placed in "the bends of departments," nor clog the power longed in those heads, except as limited by

of "the neads of departments;" an attempt place in the act of 1883 something which Congress declined to lodge there, and it cannot be put there by any rule which must relate to examinations and not to appointments or removals, It is for Congress, and not the President, to say whether it desires that "the heads departments" shall remove for cause only. It is for Congress to say how far it may dente to clog or enjoin the power of re-

The President and the "Civil Bervice Trast," in their zeal to reform, seem to have overlooked the one great feature of all civil service laws, including those of 1853, 1871 and 1883, and that is, that in none of them (except section 13, of 1883) did Congress confer any power whateveron either the "Trust" or the President, over departmental removals. That power went with the power of appointment-to the heads of departments under section 169, R. S. until Congress shall not, as it may or may not desire. Examinations and not uppointnents and removals are what all our civil service laws deal with, except as tated in section 13 of the act of 1883. The President would seem to have in-

avaded the legislative domain; be has todging the power to appoint, left in "the heads of departments," free and unany attempt of the President, through a rule which presupposes some law author-

have desired through an exercise of his po litical power; in other words, by a verbal order or other manifestation of his wish to the various department officers. Possibly, heads of departments would not care to but suppose a department officer should remove a clerk without cause! The President night remove that officer; but that would not prove that the department officer did not have the power. But he has not sought to reach a result in that way, and we seriusly doubt whether any order to heads of departments to remove only for cause, to be stated and adjudicated, is within the poleaving the power of appointment at

would not be an attempt at a usurpation of powert We have only to cite the case of ex-Engress is of its power of removal, to show how important this question may but when it invades the legislative domain in search of what has been denied it, swift and effective. It occurs to me that the President has made a mistable

having followed it, until Congress shall

even a political order from the President

Washington, Aug. 23. E.HAM.

should revoke his recent order.

Gen. Lee and Private Smith. Henry H. Smith, the Well-known cotton broker of Atlanta, Ga. is a model business uan, and apparently the last man in the world to take anyliberties with a stranger But appearances are sometimes deceptive. and Smith makes out a strong case against arrowlf in a story which he occasionally tells when he attends a Confederate

"In the early part of the war," said Smith, "I was a private soldier under Stonewall Jackson, in Virginia. At that time I was a mere boy, and my gun was their conclusions from a knowledge of the almost as lag and heavy as I was. You great number of tickets already disposed cen imagine how tired and hungry I was after I had marched two days without any food. A driving rainstorm came on, and I could hardly drag my feet along the muddy road. A tent by the roadside attracted my invite in the heads of the departments." attention, and I saw a gray-hearded New the President conessorward, through peeping out at the marching troops.

I told him that I was hungry and had

been marching two days without a scrap 'Come right in,' said the old fellow

pleasantly. "Into the tent I plunged in a hurry throwing down my gun and smacking my lips in articipation of a square meal. The tranger opened a camp chest and inseen the way I sailed into the rations and for the time forgot all about my kind

"Finally be asked me if I would have a drink of waser, and handed me a goord from a booket in one corner of the tent. I ok a big drink and got ready to depart You have been very kind to me. said to my new friend, and I would like

' 'My name is Lee,' was the answer. what Lee?' I asked him-'not Gen. Lee?

'Well, I was taken aback, of course, but I was young and cheeky and I made the st of it. Soldiers had no handkeroblefs and so I wiped my hand on my breeches and we the general's paw a cordial shake. "He asked my name and told me to take care of myself as I left. "A rew days later my con

he march, and had just reached a bridge when it was ordered to open ranks to let Gen. Lee pass "I was standing at the head of the line

and when the general dashed up, followed by a negro servant riding on an horse. I could not keep still. 'Howdy, generall' I shouted.

Why, Smith, my boy, hereplied, as he pulled up his borse. 'Here, Smith, get on this borse and follow me.' "The negro turned over his horse to me

"I rode off with my commander, feeling at the bridge were bound to have their

Take him along, general, they howled. He sin't no good-never was on a borse before in his life-can't do nothing but eat-take him and keep him!

That was the send-off my comrades gave me; but the general understood the humorous side of camp life, and he merely smiled and kept straight abead.

"I accompanied him a short distance and returned to my company in the course of on hour or two, after the general's staff had Joined him.-Chicago Times

Frisky Lightning.

Lightnian seculi fond of playing practical lokes in Connecticut. In one night lately in different parts of the sobersinded old State it knocked a servan girl senseless, burned a barn to the ground. cred residences in the form of balls of fire, and cut round holes in the ceilings and walls, killed a \$1,000 horse and finally uplit in two and knocked into splinters a ted in which two persons were sleeping without horting them in the least. The bed fell down and disturbed them, that was

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

Nothing has agitated the labor world in recent years as has the coal miners' sirike, which has been on for a mouth or two in all the coal mining districts. labor throughout the United States has watched its progress from day to day, but in all things connected with the strike probably no feature has been watched so closely and with anticipation of good re-sults as the recent conference of labor leaders and prominent friends of wagewas expected that at this conference scriething practical would be suggested, or that some plan would be formulated ould result in permanent relie for the starving miners. In this, labor was disappointed. At least, this is true of local labor, among whom the concensus of opinion is that the conference was a fail ure, so far as practical results, either im

mediate or remate, are concerned.

prise to the local leaders, who say that

conferees were to act for the good of the miners, their opinions were known to be so widely different in all matters pertaining to the bett-rment of the condiagreement as to methods nearly impossi-ble. One of the local leaders said it would be an easy matter to kill the go? ernment by injunction system. It is in the reached for power which Congress, by hands of the miners themselves, he says, and can be accomplished without the aid of bombastic leaders. He suggests that tianmoded, except as restricted by sec-tion 13. Beyond that "the heads of ec-dreds and thousands and tens of thousparaments' may remove without cause, and ands. The Stategovernments, he says, will say attempt of the President, through a be compelled to feed and guard them. rande which presupposes some law and as a consequence the by Congress in the heads of departments, by Congress in the heads of departments. State and county officers would be obliged. have reached the object which he seems to open air. Such treatment, the local leader seid, would cause such a revolution of sentiment against government by injuntion as to call the attention of the whole country to the injustice it works. sides, the taxpayers in the several coundisabe; a political order of the Executive, ties and States would rebel against con tributing for such a purpose. The expense would be immense, and would, the speaker said, soon bankrupt any State. Then the State governments, and not organized lanor, would be called on to support the unemployed.

contributing to the support of the unions. This spirit on the part of local labor was plantly shown by the Bricklayers' Union cause leaving the power of appointment at its last meeting. The Central Later with the heads of departments is the Union and Building Trades Council, with which the Bricklayers are affiliated, de-cided to observe Labor Day with a grand union excursion to River View, instead of by the customacy street parade. Bricklayers, however, avowed the intention of not departing from their well-estab lished custom, and decided to parade, if they had to do so alone. Several oth trades unions, however, signified their

At their last meeting the Bricklayers re onsidered the matter, and determined that instead of parading the money which would have been expended in this way could be put to better use by donating it the remely for a persistence about the rothe reliaf of the miners. In this decisi as in the matter of parading, it is to be expected that the other unions will follow the course pursued by the Bricks erate purpose to absorb power-after layers and contribute an amount equal to

while the members of local organized abor were doing a great deal of thinking an reference to the distressed condition of the namers, they were active in making arrangements for the proper observance of Labor Day. Two mammout excursions have been arranged for, on River View, under the auspices of the trades unionists, and the other to Marshall Hall by the Knights of Labor, under the auspices of Carpenters' Assembly, No. will be a large outpouring of the labor forces at both these places is guaranteer by the arrangements committee, who draw their conclusions from a knowledge of the of At both the Hall and the View care fully and well-arranged programs of athletic events and other annusements will be who visit these places on that day will find plemy to amuse and interest them.

At the last meeting of the Central Labor Frades and Labor Association of Nashville. Tenn., informing the local organic the movement on fout in that city to in augurate a shorter municipal Workday. The movement is expected to benefit the employes in every department of the city government, and every effort will be made to make it a specess. It is statelonger hours than in other cities, and they save appealed to organized labor to bette their condition, so far as hours of labo

With this object, the Trades and Labor Union has requested the Central Labor Union to furnish) t with all information attainable on he subject. The secretary Wasinstructed o collect data on the subject and forward it to the labor people of Nashville. A com-munication was also received from the Social Science Club, of Philadelphia, relasking for the opinion of the union on the matter. The Boston Immigration League forwarded several bills which had been in immigration, and requested the local union to peruse them again and express the con clusions in reference to the subject.

During the last week a new labor body known as the Laborers' Protective Union was organized and will affiliate with the Central Labor Union. The membership is composed wholis of unskilled labor an t is expected before long will be the banner organization of the District, so far as merical strength is concerned.

The last meeting of the local Federation of Labor was largely attended, it being stated that there was a full attendance of delegates from seventeen affiliated labor organizations. This increased interest is redited to the activity of the propagands ommittee, which at a previous meeting of the Federation was instructed to visi all bodies represented and "stir them up o a sense of their daty, both to the Fed ration and their own organizations."

The election for a delegate to repre-sent District Assembly No. 66, Knighta of Labor, in the next general assembly of he order will be held on next Thursday evening. There is a great deal of inter est being manifested in the matter, and there are already several candidates in the field. As each of the candidates is very popular and there is no important issue to be considered which will influ-ence the choice of a delegate, there is no telling which of the aspirants will be

At the meeting of District Assembly No. 6. Enights of Labor, held on Thursday evening, resolutions were adonted cor lemning the government by injunction system in most emphatic language. The resolutions also densanded a recognition of the right of free speech and peaceable esemblage given the citizens of United States by the Declaration of Inde

A Tired Missourlan. The writer of this knows of half s lozen girls who are always going away to study art," and when they are at home have a sort of superior air as if they knew something which ordinary people could not touch. We are from Missouri, and tired of being overawed, and they will hereafter have to show us what they know .- Atchison Globe.

OLD GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

A Historical Review and Description of the Famous University. I wonder how many Washingtonians stop

to consider that they have right here in the Capital City one of the great universities of the country. Founded before the city of Washington existed, it has always been looked upon as the first educational institution of the District, and is now regarded asone of the bestin the United States. It is the alma mater of many distinguished nen of this country who have adopted various modes of clevating themselves in the world, and who have ultimately reached the highest steps on the ladder of honor, fame and fortune. Scuators, judges, seientists, doctors and lawyers are included in the graduates of this university. Young man have left their honors from foreign countries to receive their education here. They have come from European countries, Mexico, South America and even the West Indies, and when they reached the end of their collegiate course, they left with heavy but loving hearts for their alma mater. It is hardly necessary for me to mention the ability of the instructors of the Society of Jeaus. Every member of this society is worthy to teach, and all are scholars of

The university has a site at the western terminus of Georgetown that could hardly be equaled in the District of Columbia. An unsurpassed view of the city can be enjoyed here in the tower that rises in the center of the new building facing the east. Every Government building can be distinctly seen here, and turning your gaze to the West, the south and the southeast you have a view of the Potomac River as far as your eyes can reach You can see the Chain Bridge, the Aquedact Bridge, and the Long Bridge, by simply moving your eyes.

This beganiful site was the choice of the Rev. John Carroll, first archbishop of Baltimore, who made the selection not long after the Revolutionary war. In the year 1789 the first building was erected on there spacious grounds, and is still standing, be ing the center one in the southrow. A short schools were opened, with the Rev. Robert Plunkett acting as the first president of Georgetown College. In 1808 the large and commodious building on the north, directly facing the building of 1789, was erected. Two years prior to this the college passed under the keeping of the Fo

On May 1, 1815, by an act of Congress Georgetown College was chartered, and this was the time that it was raised to the dignity of a university. On January 17, 1830, the Philodemic Society was formed by the Rev. James Ryder, at that time vice president of the university. In 1843 the observatory of the college was built; a this time the Rev. James Ryder was the president. This building stands on a little eminence to the northwest of the college and about one-nighth of a mile from it. The ag round Winte dome can be plainly seen from the college grounds. This little ob servatory can boast of one of the linest telescopes in the country, which is himuged by professors high in the science of not rotomy - men well known in the scien-

tiffic world At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 the college was making great strides, but this national calabity sodly interfered with the onward murch of the Institution. For several weeks the peaceful grounds and even the buildings, were taken pos-session of by United States soldiers, and converted into tarrachs, the Sixty-nmth and Seventy-ninth Regiments of New York being quartered there. In 1862 it was again subjected to an invasion of Union troops, and this time used as a ospital. This was after the battle of Bull Run.

It was in 1878 that the new building, agnificent edifice of bluescone, callegueiss, quarried from the banks of the Fo tomac, was created. The length of the the head. We had heard that war had building is 207 feet, which completely broken out between our country and Mexihides from view the old buildings on the north and south. It also connects them, as the new building is the entire front, chor outside the reaf, and we gave her This building contains eighty-two rooms coupled for various purposes. In it is loated the great ball used on Commence ment days. Some of the rooms are used | charge of an officer, who was looking for as parlors and some of them as classrooms, while others are given over to the professors. The library and museum are lo- We were getting from \$75 to \$100 a cated in the new building.

No description of the university would complete without a few words about the We were eager to enlist, and when the "college walks." so dear to professors and bout pulled off shore to return to the vestudents. Many times have I, in my boy self and three others jumped in and were hood days, strailed through these picturesque paths, which are laid out distinct papers on board ship. Capt. Mer. Grand Stand, . . . rectly north of the college buildings, and ntirely within the limits of the ground-Here can be seen about every variety of tree that adorns this section of the countr ome being of gigantic size, and from the walks can plainly be seen the tombstone remains of the deceased members of the ulty of the university. The formation of the college walks

greatly resemble a huge horseshoe with a ravine in the center, and in the middle of the ravine runs a little branch, rippling errily along, to finally empty its water in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Not many years ago the college possessed a greenhouse, which was looked after by the Rev. James Curley, the noted as tronomer, but at his death the faculty decided to do away with it altogether and devote the ground it occupied to en large the athletic field. This field is it and is well known to every lover of athletic sports in the District of Columbia There have been about as many presi lents of the university as of the United States, and the first president, Rev. Robert Plunkett, served from October 1, 1791, to June 13, 1793, and was succeeded in office by the Rev. Robert Molyneux, who served until September 30, 1796. present president is the Rev. J. Havens Rich ards, and never in the history of the uni versity has it been more ably managed than department was established under the Rev. James Ryder, and in 1870 the law department was organized under the Rev

Some distinguished residents of the District of Columbia who claim this college as their alma mater are: Mr. Justice White. of the United States Supreme Court; Hon. Walter S. Cox. associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; Hon. Martin F. Morris, associate justice of the court of appeals; Hon. L. G. Hine, R. Ross Perry, the late Richard T. Merrick and Mr. George E. Hamilton. FRANK M. KROUSE.

Playmate of Sepator Harris. Brown street Tuesday night, aged about Frankliu county February 5, 1825, the property of Isham G. Harris, the father of the late Senator I. G. Harris, Who brought him to this county in 1836. On the division of the estate of Harris, Hub fell to the eldest daughter, Mrs. James A. Kirby to whom he was a devoted servant until the emancipation proclamation. He was always Harris family, and that he was a playmate "Mars Green," whom he always regarded as the greatest man on earth. Hub they all did so with a will. The ball lasted was always popular, both as a citizen and as a Workman at his trade-that of a mith. With his reverence for Senator Harris, he could not be anything politically but a Democrat, and always voted the Democratic ticket, rejoicing in its victories and feeling its defeats as deeply as anyone cise. For sixty years he has dered to San Francisco and placed under the command of Capt. Avealet, the Inde been a familiar figure on the streets of Paris, known to nearly all men in the county and respected by all .- Paris Post-Intelligencer.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Red Cars

[A Car for Bicycles and other Freight at Frequent Intervals.]

A HOT TIME.

24-HOUND CONTEST

BETWEEN

LARRY MCDGNALD,

OF WASHINGTON, D. C., AND

BILLY DUKE

OF BALTIMORE, MD., ON

LABOR DAY,

SEPT. 6, 1857, AT 10, 30 A. M., AT

STEUBNER'S ROAD HOUSE,

Preceding by a fire-sclass preliminary.

BICYCLE RACES. Monday, Sept. 6,

(Labor Day) at 3 P. M.

At the

One day a number of us sailors wer International Athletic Park shore. We were looking senward over the oral reef toward Diamond Head and sight.

Conduit Road and Great Falls Electric Rwy

Amateur and Professional Entries from

Washington, Baltimore, Philadeiphia and Virginia. SPECIAL—One mile for Club Chain ptonship of the District be tween Eastern

SCHADE VS. MORAN

In the one mile open,

Admission, 25c MOUNT VERNON. On sale from 1 to 17 a. m. Monday, Rosn 8, 9.7 (* St. N. W. vine lost no time in sailing. I was by far Reserved Seats, . the youngest person in the crew, being not 'We sailed straight for Monterey and

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The JEFFERSON,

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guard, returned to the East overland, and Capt. Avealet had orders to sail to Norfolk Va., around Cape Horn. While going round the Horn we were struck one night by a tremendous typhoon. The Congress was brown on her bottom ends and all bands were called to help save ship. The frigate drifted to lee at the rate of sixteen knots

an hour. "At the height of the terrible storm we sighted a ship to windward, her rigging filled with men evidently crying for help but we could give them no aid. I never knew what ship it was, but she went dow: with all on board. The Congress weathered the storm, and we arrived at Norfolk am sure I am the last one of that crew.'

Sarcastic, But Touching. Fogg (entering drenched to the skin)

Bass (facetiously inclined)-Yes, but how did you happen to find it out? Forg. Find it out? Didn't every man ! It had occurred to me that it was a little wet, but, of course, I couldn't be sure of it until all the folks in fown had told me itEXCURSIONS.

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Tekes on 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. trips, 10 cames be all, on 6,45 p. m. trn. 25 cents.
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BUENA VISTA, ON MONDAY, September 6, 1897, by th United Butchers and Meat Cutters of Washington, D. C. Prize bowling an

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route, insuring a comfortable night's Large and luxurious rooms heated by steam and fitted throughout with electric lights. Dining room service is a 1s carte, and is supplied from the best that the markets of Washington

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