LANSBURGH & BRO.

Muslin Underwear Specials.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, corded bands, full length and width—all sizes 25c

Ladies' Short Underskirts, made of good muslin, with deep hem and cluster of tucks... 25c

Ladies' Cambric and Muslin Drawers, made umbrella style, with deep ruffle edged with lace insertion and tucks 49c

Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Gowns, tucked yoke, neck and sleeves neatly trimmed with embroidery, 69c value, now 50c

Underwear Dep't, 2d floor.

Lansburgh & Bro

420 to 426 Seventh St.

It Won't Happen Again!

At least not for a long time. The prices that we are now quoting on Furniture and Housefurnishings are many dollars lower now than they will be again for many months to come. We are sacrificing profit and COST in order to clear these floors for new fall goods that are already arriving. If you are going to need a new Parlor or Bedroom Suite a little later—don't put off buying—for our present low prices will be discontinued the moment this surplus stock is sold. Payments arranged to suit you—weekly or monthly—no notes—no interest.

GROGAN'S

Mammoth Credit House.

817, 819, 821, 823 7th Street N. W.,

Between H and I.

$20 Sets of Teeth for-- $5.00

Teeth extracted without pain by our own process, 25c. Gold fillings, $1 up. Amalgam, 50c. Gold Crown, $2.50. Our work is guaranteed. Electrical appliances in use.

PHILADELPHIA DENTAL PARLORS

1305 F St. N. W.

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TO 12.

FOR A DAY!

39c doz. pint jars.

49c doz. quart jars

65c doz. half-gal. jars.

Cannot afford to sell these Mason's Jars for preserving at the reduced prices for more than a day—so come Friday, sure. They're interesting prices to housekeepers who intend putting up preserves.

Hudson's Variety Store

423 SEVENTH ST.

jy4-3mo

SPECIAL OFFER.

6 Superior Cabinet Memo Tint Photos $1.00

FABER, 450 7TH ST. N.W.

au13-7t

ELEGANT PREMIUMS For PREMIUM STAMPS

KING'S PALACE.

612-614 7th St. 715 Market Space.

Crowns and Bridge Work

inserted to restore the mouth perfectly, at specially low prices, and guaranteed, at THE EVANS DENTAL PARLORS, Established 1880.

1339 F st. nw.

Branch office, 211 4½ st. nw.

my9-tf-em

Remember!

The Boston Baking Co.

are baking the Best Bread

in Town, and are the originators of the meritoriously popular Long Loaf GRANDMA and Square Loaf OLD HOMESTEAD.

Like all GOOD things, these are being imitated as far as shape goes, but the QUALITY is in ours only. See that our label is on every loaf.

Your grocer sells it.

au16-tf-em

The Growth of Electricity.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

In 1831, in the boys' academy at Albany, N. Y., a mill prosperous institution, Prof. Joseph Henry solved the mystery of the electrical telegraph. He was the predecessor of Morse, and was the real father of the discovery. In 1866 another American, the late Cyrus Field, succeeded in obtaining cable communication from this continent to the old world. Now there are 1,500 submarine telegraphs in the world, aggregating 170,000 miles in length, costing $250,000,000 and transmitting annually about 6,000,000 messages. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by wire, and beneath every ocean except the Pacific the electric current pursues its silent way. The telegraph lines of the world aggregate 885,000 miles, transmitting 1,000,000 messages daily. What the electric spark discovered by Franklin and utilized by Joseph Henry has done for the development of international trade and commerce is beyond human calculation. But as a basis for computation we may say that in 1866, when the first successful cable lines between the United States and Europe were put in operation, our commerce with the world amounted to $763,000,000, while last year it had risen to the enormous aggregate of $1,847,000,000.

MAY RAISE MORE TROOPS

Plans Perfected for Additional Volunteer Regiments.

The Question Now Awaiting the President's Approval—The List of Colonels and Majors Completed by Secretary Root—Further Operations of the Army Under MacArthur

Plans were completed yesterday for the raising of additional volunteer regiments for the Philippine army. The whole matter is now in the hands of the President for consideration, and it is expected that the order authorizing the raising of more regiments will be issued today.

The Secretary of War completed yesterday afternoon the list of colonels and majors for the regiments proposed, and a copy of this statement, together with other information regarding transportation and the manner of recruiting was telegraphed President McKinley for his action. Any definite information as to the number of regiments is withheld until after the President's approval, but preparations by all of the departments of the Army indicate that five regiments will be raised and probably ten.

Secretary Root's recommendations to the President contemplate the recruiting of nearly all of the 35,000 volunteers, but not immediately. It is proposed to raise at this time only as many regiments as appear necessary to properly commence the campaign in the fall and the enlisting of the full number authorized by Congress will probably depend on the situation in the islands.

Although Secretary Root is supposed to have no military training, he is taking the deepest interest in the military operations in the Philippines. He has had a large map of the island of Luzon made and hung in his office, on which the location of the troops are posted and changed, according to the information received daily from General Otis. In this way the Secretary proposes to have the counsel and advice of competent military authority at this end, and it is not unlikely that he will to a large extent direct the operations at the end of the rainy season.

The Quartermaster's Department issued orders yesterday chartering four more transports for service between San Francisco and Manila. This action was taken in carrying out instructions from Secretary Root to provide transportation for at least five more regiments. The vessels just secured are the Belgian King, with a capacity of 700 men; Charles Nelson, 500; City of Pueblo, 850, and Columbia, about 800.

The Charles Nelson is due in San Francisco about the 25th of August, and the other vessels are expected to be ready for service before the middle of September.

The Quartermaster's Department has also been ordered to be prepared to equip five more regiments, and the Commissary Department is already making purchases of food for shipment to the Philippines for the immediate needs of an army of 50,000 men.

It is estimated that 200,000 pounds of food will be required daily, and some of the purchase just made by Commissary General Weston are 7,000,000 pounds of flour, 400,000 pounds of hard bread, 30,000 pounds of crackers, 30,600 pounds of ginger snaps, 750,000 pounds of coffee, 5,000 cases of corned beef, 115,000 pounds of codfish, 150 tons of canned tomatoes, 2,500 cases of green corn, 4,000 cases of salmon, 200 cases of lobster, 600 cases of fancy soups, 2,000 cases of condensed milk, 1,000 cases of condensed cream, 5,000 cases of oatmeal, 3,000 cases of evaporated fruit, 27,000 pounds of chocolate, 50,000 gallons of vinegar, 3,000 barrels of ginger ale in bottles, 50 cases of mushrooms, 17,000 pounds of pepper, 6,000 pounds of American cheese, several thousand pounds of candy in half-pound boxes, 76,000 pounds of plug tobacco, 11,000 pipes of assorted sizes, several thousand pounds of smoking tobacco.

It requires 130 tons of bacon a month to supply the troops in the Philippines. This is cured and shipped from this country, while the fresh beef used is purchased in Australia and shipped in a frozen condition to Manila.

INDIANS MAY HAVE GUNS.

Permission to Sell Firearms in Alaska Granted to Two Firms.

The Secretary of the Interior has granted permission to sell firearms in Alaska to the H. Liebe Company and to the Cape Smythe Whaling and Towing Company.

Article 142 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, entitled, "An act to define and punish crime in Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," provides:

That if any person shall, without the authority of the United States, or any duly authorized officer thereof, sell, barter, or give to any Indian or half-breed who lives or associates with Indians, any firearm or ammunition therefor whatever, any spirituous, malt, or vinous liquor, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than two nor more than six months, and by a fine of not less than $500.

H. Liebe & Co. and the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company, of San Francisco, requested of the department permission to sell firearms and ammunition to Indians at the companies' stations in Alaska. They stated that firearms were necessary to the Indians, and that they had hitherto provided them without objection from the Government.

The Secretary replied as follows: "I have to state that by Executive order dated December 1, 1896, all restrictions and prohibitions placed upon the importation into the Territory of Alaska of breech-loading rifles and ammunition therefor, and the sale thereof within that district were revoked, and permission was given to introduce such rifles and ammunition into the district for sale, excepting, however, from the effect of such proclamation, the restrictions regarding the introduction of firearms and ammunition upon the islands of St. George and St. Paul. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he perceives no objection to granting this permission. Therefore, in consideration of the facts, the said companies are accordingly authorized to sell, barter, or give to any Indian or half-breed who lives or associates with Indians in Point Hope district, etc., firearms, ammunition, etc."

A Monster Funeral.

Ridgway, Pa., Aug. 16.—The funeral of W. H. Hyde held yesterday from his late residence was the most largely attended in this place for years. All the business houses and manufacturing plants shut down during the afternoon. A deluge of flowers was offered as testimonials of the high esteem in which the town's greatest benefactor was held by his fellow-men. Over 20,000 persons followed the funeral cortege to the Pine Grove Cemetery, where the remains were placed in the family vault.

Sound Sleep

comes from a sweet stomach, pure blood, strong nerves, and healthy heart. The surest way to acquire these is by an honest use of this famous medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For fifty years it has never failed to cure stomach disorders, beginning with constipation and ending with kidney or liver trouble. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

Get what You ask for. Take no Substitute.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The marriage of Miss Martha Shannon Haines, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Haines, of Capitol Hill, and Mr. Herbert Cooper Sanford, of Knoxville, Tenn., took place yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, which was prettily decorated with palms and flowers and filled with friends of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. D. Huntley, the pastor of the church, Dr. Frank Bristol, being at present abroad. The bride entered the church with her mother, by whom she was given in marriage. Miss Clara Haines attended her sister, and the best man was Mr. H. C. Hooker, of Wisconsin. The ushers were Mr. Mahlon Haines, the bride's brother; Mr. E. S. La Fetra, Mr. H. C. Oberholzer, and Mr. C. Lamont.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of Mrs. Haines, for relatives and immediate friends. Later in the evening the groom and his bride left for Wisconsin to attend the golden wedding of Mr. Sanford's grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Cooper. They will be at home after September 15 at Knoxville, Tenn.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith were the recent guests of Mr. George C. Boldt at his summer home on Heart Island, in Alexandria Bay. It is considered, architecturally and picturesquely, to be the most attractive home among the Thousand Islands.

Among the passengers booked to sail yesterday on the St. Paul were Mrs. Jennie Heap, Mrs. Pressey, and Mr. F. W. Ford.

Mrs. William C. Miles, of New York Avenue, has gone on a visit to Portsmouth, Ohio, and Lebanon, Ind., to be absent until October.

Among the many Washingtonians at Atlantic City are Mr. and Mrs. William Holtman and daughter, and Mrs. P. Phillips, who are stopping at the Stanley Hotel.

Capt. E. G. Barnard, of the Treasury Department, and wife are spending the month at "Rose Croft," the country place of Capt. Alexander Kennedy at that most historic point of southern Maryland, St. Mary's City, near the Potomac and the Chesapeake Bay.

Mrs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, who remained abroad at the time of her husband's return from Russia to accept the Cabinet portfolio, is now in Brussels. She expects to come to Washington before the official season begins.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick McGuire are among the popular Washingtonians at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. M. M. LaBille and Mrs. Josephine O'Connor, who are in London, will return home about September 18.

Solicitor General John R. Richards and family, who are spending the summer in foreign travel, were in Paris at last accounts.

Among the Washingtonians now at the Patterson House, Warrenton, Va., are Mrs. Philip B. Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thomas, Mrs. Bryan and her daughters, Misses Nellie and Lizzie Bryan, Miss Christine Bricht, Mr. Charles Johnson, and Mr. Aloysius Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Benton, their son, Master Ralph, and their niece, Miss Kathryn O. Reynolds, left the city yesterday for a couple of weeks' outing at Ocean Grove and New York city.

Col. H. G. Healey and daughter have gone to Jeffersonton, Va., near Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, to spend a month.

Mr. William F. Walling, of 417 A Street northeast, and family have taken a cottage at Colonial Beach, where they will remain until late in September.

Miss Cecilia V. Murphy, accompanied by Miss Rose Miller, is spending the summer touring the principal cities of the North and will not be home until the 1st of September.

Miss Sadie E. Bacon, of 605 Massachusetts Avenue northwest, has left for Lorton, Fairfax county, Va. She will return about September 15.

Dr. and Mrs. William B. Daly, who have been spending some time at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, have returned to the city.

CHEEFOO TRADE CHANCES.

Fields for American Enterprise Suggested by Consul Fowler.

Consul John Fowler, of Chefoo, China, has written to the State Department a long report regarding the immense trade of that port. After giving a large amount of statistical matter relating to the Chefoo commerce with various nations, he concludes as follows:

We know positively that 90 per cent of our cotton goods are taken by the three ports of Chefoo, Tien-Tsin, and Niuchwang, and we know that Tien-Tsin sends vast quantities of our goods into Shantung via the Grand Canal. The fact that Chefoo has the smallest population of any open port on the coast shows that it is the interior trade that we depend upon. The Germans are gradually but surely obtaining control of the whole province. The ports north of this will sooner or later become Russian, as the territory which those ports supply is already under their authority. Of what avail will it be to us to have Tien-Tsin and Niuchwang open if the interior is practically closed?

The Russians now will not recognize a Chinese postage stamp. Letters from China for the interior via Port Arthur or Talienwan must bear Russian stamp or stamps recognized by the Postal Union. No one can land in those ports unless he is furnished with a passport. Travelers without passports must return here by first steamer.

A steamer leaves this port daily for Port Arthur, and connects with the line of magnificent steamers of the Volunteer Fleet, now making regular voyages to European and Asiatic Russia. One can leave this port at 5 o'clock in the evening and the next morning go on board a Russian volunteer steamer, and need not again set foot on shore until Constantinople, Odessa, or St. Petersburg is reached.

Ever since the Philippines came under our flag and Hawaii was added to the Union I have been waiting to see if some publishing house in San Francisco would show energy enough to start a paper for these markets. A paper containing all the latest telegraphic news from Europe and the United States, from the Orient and the islands of the Pacific, with market reviews, published just in time to catch the outgoing steamer for Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, etc., would be of great benefit to merchants in those countries, and a profitable undertaking. There are several papers published in London expressly for India, the Colonies, and the East. Now that a New York house intends to start a bank in Manila why should not one be started in China? For nearly ten years I have been urging our countrymen to establish a bank and a newspaper and many times I have written of the benefits that would accrue from warehouses in Shanghai, Canton, Hankau, and Tien-Tsin.

There is now also a most profitable field for a new line of American steamers from the United States. In fact, there is not shipping enough on the Pacific coast to meet the demand, and cargo is in many cases delayed six months for want of steamer room.

MOVING INTO NEW QUARTERS.

The Postoffice Department Not Yet Fully Installed.

Postmaster General Smith has not yet accepted the new postoffice building, which is still under the control of the Treasury Department. A large amount of work will be necessary before the structure will be in a condition for the reception of the entire Postoffice Department.

The work of moving the effects of the department, which was begun Monday, is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Several clerks of the money order division are now at work on the sixth floor and are receiving a portion of the official mail. This is the first branch of the Postoffice Department to locate in the new building.

Paradoxical.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"Doctor," said the patient, who runs to useless philosophical contemplations, "ague, it appears to me, is one of nature's contradictions."

"How so?"

"It gives you the shake, and yet it stays right with you."

TRIVIAL PENSION CLAIMS

Thousands Investigated Annually at Great Expense.

A Sample Case Shows the Expenditure of $1,000 by the Government Where the Applicant Could Get Only $22.40—Said to Be the Work of Illiterate and Dishonest Attorneys.

Notwithstanding the fact that 24,000 pension attorneys and agents were dropped from the list during the past year, there still remain 18,000, of which number there are in Washington alone, 1,086. With this vast number of attorneys and agents eager, hungry, and anxious to file claims and reap the sums allowed them by law, the officials say there can be no wonder that of the 85,000 claims for pensions filed during the fiscal year just closed, fully one-half of that number was for increase of pension, or for claims already adjudicated or refused.

The illiteracy, incapacity, and dishonesty which, it is alleged, has characterized the work of some of these "aliders-to-get pensions" has been a constant source of trouble to clients and to the bureau. The misconstruction and misconception of the requirements of the bureau, the filing of confused, irrelevant, and contradictory evidence, and the frequent exactions of sums of money from claimants for alleged expense on the part of ignorant and unscrupulous attorneys and agents have, it is said, caused delays, increase of work, and doubtless resulted in the rejection or abandonment of many meritorious claims, to say nothing of the tremendous and unnecessary expenditure of Government money in searching out such claims.

A case in point which shows the injustice of filing such claims as referred to, and the expense incurred by the bureau in giving all claims a thorough investigation is the following:

In the summer of 1867 James Johnson made his appearance in Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., where he was employed as a saw-mill engineer by a gentleman engaged in the lumber business. October 5, 1872, Johnson married Sarah W. Westley, of that place, and on July 3, 1889, he died suddenly, while living near Missoula, Mont. In the following October his widow filed, through an attorney in Washington, a claim for pension, alleging that her deceased husband had served in Company C, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and that he had died of disease of the heart contracted while a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga. One year later the widow filed, through the same attorney, a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, alleging the same service. February 2, 1891, she re-married. Four days after the nuptial knot was tied she filed, through the same attorney, a claim as guardian of her two children. April 14, 1894, she filed an affidavit alleging that after her husband's discharge from Company C, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, he enlisted in the Fifth United States Artillery, and was discharged therefrom in 1865 or 1866, at Fortress Monroe, Va. Two years later, in July, she filed an affidavit to correct that, alleging that her husband's second service was in Battery H, Fifth Pennsylvania Light Artillery, from which he was transferred to Company D, and she gave dates of enlistment and discharge. February 16, 1895, she filed affidavits in which she swore that the soldier was not married prior to his enlistment in Company C, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. As it appeared from the records that the James Johnson who served in Company C, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, resided, after discharge, in New Jersey, that he was born in Ireland, and that he was at least twenty years older than her husband, or the James Johnson who served in Batteries H and D, Fifth Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and that the latter was a miner, and was born in Fayette county, Pa., the claims were sent out in 1897 for special examination.

Upon taking the claimant's deposition it appeared that she had not known her first husband, James Johnson, until about one year before they were married; that all she knew of his former life was that he had told her that he was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and that he lived at Horsehead, N. Y., before coming to Pennsylvania. She had no papers and possessed no knowledge whatever as to his military service, the information contained in her various sworn statements and affidavits being supplied by her attorney, who, it is evident, had obtained the data referred to from the roster of Pennsylvania soldiers.

It was evident at this stage of the investigation that the claimant's husband was not the man who had served in either of the Pennsylvania organizations alleged, and it was also quite clear that her husband's sudden death in 1889 could not be connected with his service during the war of the rebellion, even if it were known with what organization he was connected. It was apparent, also, that the minor's claim must fail for want of satisfactory proof of the dates of birth, thus leaving only the widow's claim under the act of June 27, 1890, involving title to pension for the period of two months and twenty-four days. And this dependent upon the question as to whether the bureau could, and if it could, whether it should undertake to identify her late husband as James Johnson, who served during the war in some unknown organization, and this, notwithstanding the fact that there were probably hundreds of soldiers of that same name. It is said that all this time the bureau would have been justified in closing the investigation and rejecting the claim. Instead, however, the investigation was continued, resulting in showing that the James Johnson who served in the Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery, the second service alleged, was alive and a pensioner. The claimant's husband was identified by a photograph as James Johnson, who had formerly lived in Horseheads, N. Y., and had moved from there to Philipsburg, Pa. It was shown that he had been previously married at that place, and that his former wife had died the last of May, 1867. Finally information was obtained showing that he served in Company C, Fifth New York Artillery, and in Battery L, Fifth United States Artillery.

While the Pension Bureau paid out more than $1,000 investigating this claim or claims, had the widow secured a pension it would only have been for two months and twenty-four days, which at $8 per month would have amounted to $22.40, out of which her attorney's fee would have been paid first.

OPORTO'S BUBONIC PLAGUE.

No Present Fear of Its Spreading to This Country.

The State Department received a cable message yesterday from the United States Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, announcing that bubonic plague had broken out at Oporto, and that there are a few cases in Lisbon. No trains are allowed to pass the Spanish frontier, and no more clean bills of health will be issued to vessels.

The despatch was immediately transmitted to the Treasury Department, and from there transferred to the Marine Hospital Service. Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, said yesterday afternoon that the enforcement of quarantine regulations at the sea ports of Portugal and on the Spanish frontier might prevent the spread of the disease to the other countries of Europe, and he did not at present apprehend any danger that the plague would reach the United States.

Many Hurt at a Christening.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 16.—A christening took place in the family of William Oleski, at New Philadelphia, yesterday. When the ceremony was over the guests began fighting among themselves. There were a dozen people more or less hurt. Oleski, the host, who tried to quell the disturbance, had his head cut open in a half dozen places. His wife was also badly injured.

THE THIRD PENSION BOARD.

Changes Likely to Be Made in the Other Two.

In the reorganization of the pension examining board of physicians, Dr. Sterling Ruffin was the only member of the old staff of examiners reappointed by the President. This was done, it is said, because the President desired the board to be non-partisan when, by official order, he took it out of the classified service. The other members of the board are Drs. Henry Crosson and Gaius M. Brumbaugh, who succeed Drs. C. V. Boarman and C. A. Bail. Commissioner Evans also appointed Dr. George C. Latimer alternate to act in the absence of any member of the board.

There were upward of a hundred applications for positions on these boards. Shortly after the new Administration came into power considerable pressure was brought by politicians for positions on these boards. President Cleveland threw the civil service mantle over them during his Administration, and the authorities were unable to make any changes until the Presidential order was issued exempting the positions from the classified service.

There are now three of these boards in Washington, and the members are paid by fee. Up to the present time this is the first board to be reorganized, although a change was made several days ago, when Dr. Van Rensselaer was appointed to succeed Dr. Tompkins on the second board. It is understood changes in the personnel of the other two boards will shortly be announced, the boards, when finally reorganized, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat.

DENOUNCES LABOR UNIONS.

Secretary Long Receives a Letter Upholding General Merriam's Course.

The War Department made public yesterday afternoon a letter written to Secretary Long by J. A. Kebler, of Denver, Colo., regarding the criticisms of General Merriam's military operations at Wardner, Idaho, during the recent strike troubles. The writer severely criticises the actions of the labor unions and upholds General Merriam. He says:

It is very difficult for one who is not acquainted with the West to realize the tyranny of the labor unions, especially in Montana and Idaho, and more especially of the Western Federation of Miners. The wages paid to the men are higher than in any other part of the country, and in many cases the cost of living is no greater. For instance, here in Colorado our company employs about 8,000 men. Our coal miners are receiving about 30 per cent more wages than they are in Kansas or Iowa and the cost of living is no more. The wages in Montana and Idaho are even larger than here.

Some years ago the Western Federation of Miners was organized in Butte, Mont., and for the past few years their president has been Boyce. One can hardly realize the crimes that this order has committed in the West. The States are sparsely settled, and they practically control the State governments. In Montana for a number of years none but union men have been allowed to work in the mines and smelters, and if a man of any kind is not satisfactory to the union he is simply driven out of town. At Wardner all sorts of crimes have been committed. For instance, about a year ago the foreman of one of the mills, who was a union man, discharged three union men, not being satisfied with their work. He was notified by the members of the union to leave town, which he refused to do. The next day a crowd of union men went to his house, seized him, escorted him out of town, and as he walked down the road they shot him down, killing him instantly. No jury could be found in that country to punish the criminals, and despite all the efforts of the Governor, none of these men have ever been brought to justice.

The Governor, while a strong union man, a member of the printers' union, denounces these outrages, and the general feeling among all the business men here is that General Merriam did exactly the right thing, and that law and order will result from his work there. In Colorado we have had a sample of the working of this union. In 1894 the miners at Cripple Creek struck, most of them being union men. The union men committed a great many outrages, capturing mine superintendents and others, killing several men; torturing their prisoners, so that one poor mine superintendent lost his reason on account of the sufferings he had undergone; destroyed property, in fact captured the entire district, and it was only after a long and vigorous campaign of the State troops that the matter was settled.

After rehearsing various acts of lawlessness and crime Mr. Kebler continues:

Edward Boyce, the president of the union, has had indictments of murder against him. At present we are suffering from the smelter strike, caused by this union. As you know, Colorado is full of an anarchistic element who are crazy on the silver question, and the government is by no means what could be wished. We hope, however, in the next election to have the conservative element triumph.

The Navy Department sent a copy of the letter to Secretary Root. Kebler is an official of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

THINGS THEATRICAL.

A great deal of changing and counterchanging in bookings during the last few days has left Manager Eugene Kernan quite undecided as to what will be the next attraction provided for the Lyceum. "The Gay Grass Widows," which were originally slated to fill the coming week at the popular variety house, have had their route so changed that Pittsburg receives the benefit of the performances. Two or three combinations of doubtful merit were offered by their agents and refused. Business has been so exceedingly good at the Lyceum that its directors are naturally unwilling to close even temporarily, and consequently all concerned are in a dilemma. Ultimately, however, it is probable that a company of known worth will be signed and that the announcement of the next bill will not be the less welcome because postponed.

Through storms and rumors of cyclones Glen Echo has been conducted during the past week toward probable success. In addition to the band concerts given twice daily at the river resort, Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels are now performing regularly in the amphitheatre there, and have been drawing what are described as being large and well-pleased crowds. Twenty entertainers are said to be included in the organization, which contributes the conventional "first part" and "olio" of twenty years ago. Both portions of the bill have been mentioned as being unusually interesting and should continue to draw well. The band concerts, to which allusion has been made, now take place in the open air and no charge is made for them. Director Haley continues to conduct. A display of fireworks is also given nightly, and everything possible done in other ways to make Glen Echo the most popular of destinations for car-riders.

Suppressed Her Father's Book.

New York, Aug. 16.—It was learned today that Miss Mary A. Taber, of this city, a daughter of the late Henry M. Taber, had secured possession of the plates and a large number of copies of "Faith and Fact," a work on agnosticism, and that no more copies would be published, at least during the life of the copyright. "Faith and Fact" was written by Henry M. Taber, a wealthy merchant of this city, who died in December, 1897. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church and his volume on agnosticism came in the nature of a severe shock to his numerous acquaintances. Miss Taber, who was never swayed from her belief in Christianity by her parent's work, decided to suppress this enemy of her faith, and so she bought the plates and remaining unsold books.

Miss Jewett's Anti-Lynching Plans.

Boston, Aug. 16.—Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett, who brought the Baker family from the South, announces that she is about to return to carry on her campaign against lynching. She said that she will go first to Georgia and deliver addresses. She also speaks of going to Cedartown, Ga., where an attempt was made about two weeks ago to lynch a young negro.

Husband Sentenced, Wife Fainted.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 16.—When George Herman, a young expressman, was sentenced here yesterday to six months in the penitentiary for embezzlement, his wife begged Judge Vail to lighten the sentence. When he said he could not she fell unconscious.

"Hechts' Greater Stores."

The topic for today:

Skirts and Shirtwaists.

An interesting and newsy column of bargains.

About skirts.

Black serge skirts $3.98.

Dust-proof and water-proof and full width and stylish at every point. Trimmed with three rows of satin bands in the new tunic effect instead of $6, for $3.98.

New gray skirts, $3.98.

A lot of the new skirts, which will be stylish this fall with the new habit backs; they are of grey homespuns in several shades; the price is to be $6 in the fall; you may have these for $3.98.

About shirtwaists.

Lot 1—For white waists 98c. worth up to $2.25.

This lot consists of white India linon waists—elaborately trimmed with embroidery and tucks. Some have all tucked fronts. Some are striped with embroidery and tucks. Made of the finest India linon. Sale price, 98c.

Lot 2—White waists 79c. worth up to $1.98.

Swell looking white India linon. All over tucked and some striped with Swiss embroidery. Worth $1.98. Sale price, 79c.

Hecht & Company,

513-515 Seventh Street.

GLADYS PEROT GIVEN UP

The Abducted Child Surrendered in London.

The English Court Declines to Relieve the Mother From the Responsibility of Extradition Proceedings—The Girl Safe at South Sea According to a Cablegram.

London, Aug. 16.—The hearing of the application for a writ of habeas corpus commanding Mrs. Perot to surrender her child Gladys to her legal guardian, W. H. Perot, of Baltimore, came up in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today. Mr. Newton Crane, on behalf of Perot, said that the child had already been delivered to Perot, her grandfather, and there was, therefore, no occasion for the case to proceed. Mr. Patrick Rose-Innes, for Mrs. Perot, said that the arrangement under which the child was surrendered by the mother to the grandfather was of the most amicable character. The court said that the arrangement was undoubtedly proper, but that it could not relieve the parties from the responsibilities of extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot.

Gladys Perot, accompanied by her grandfather, left today for New York on the steamer Saale.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.—Charles G. Perot received the following cablegram this morning from his father, Mr. William H. Perot, dated London:

Everything right; Gladys South Sea.

According to this, Mr. Perot, sr., evidently has secured possession of his granddaughter, who was abducted July 13 by her mother, Letitia A. R. Perot. Interpreting the second part of the despatch, Mr. Perot, jr., said that his father has three sisters living at South Sea, near Portsmouth, England, and has sent his granddaughter there to rest until he is ready to return home. The inference from the first part of the cablegram that the case has been closed is not, it would seem, an altogether correct one. It is more than likely, Mr. Perot, jr., says, that his father refers to the outcome of the habeas corpus proceedings for the possession of the little girl.

BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Report of the Work Done by Army and Navy Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Marshall I. Ludington, Vice Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has submitted to the regent of the chapter, Mrs. Charles H. Alden, an interesting report of the committee on literature, which is, in part, as follows:

This committee was formed for the purpose of sending books, periodicals, and newspapers to the United States troops in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila. The members, Mrs. Marshall I. Ludington, Miss Josephine C. Webster, and Miss Josephine Stanley, met each Monday for the purpose of putting up the reading matter in neat packages which were weighed, stamped, and addressed to the adjutants of the various regiments in different parts of these countries.

The work was begun early in March of the present year, and between that date and the 21 of May 231 packages had been mailed to our troops in the field. On April 24, the committee sent a very large box of choice books, periodicals, picture papers, and calendars by the Army transport Hooker to Admiral Dewey, at Manila, for the use of the officers and sailors of his fleet. On June 15 the committee sent off a box weighing 675 pounds, and containing many valuable books, to Lieut. Col. J. D. Miley, at Manila, for the officers and soldiers of the United States Army. This box was sent on the transport Valencia, from San Francisco, and arrived at Manila the last week of July. Owing to the large amount expended for postage for the mailing of books and magazines, the committee decided, after so generously remembering our soldiers and sailors with books and periodicals, to confine itself to the sending of the voluminous Sunday papers of New York and Washington to our various regiments in active service. The committee obtains from the War Department a weekly list of the stations of the Army, and each week pound packages of these interesting papers are mailed to the adjutant of a regiment "for officers and men; sent by Army and Navy Chapter D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

The books, periodicals, and papers have been contributed by members of the chapter and by the patriotic citizens of Washington. The necessary postage on the newspapers is paid for from a special fund, furnished by the chapter. The committee is to send a box of books early in October to Porto Rico, having already a number of volumes in keeping for that purpose.

The Dolls of a Queen.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Some of the anecdotes told of Queen Wilhelmina, the young Queen of the Netherlands, are interesting. One day the little Queen was busily occupied in bringing up her dolls in the way they should go. One of them, however, was particularly obstinate, and the Queen was seen to shake it violently and say, "Look here, if you don't behave yourself I'll make you a queen, and then you'll have no one to play with." When on a visit to England, and asked by the Prince of Wales what she thought of the English people, she replied: "They are very nice and amiable, but I should never have thought it from the specimens I have seen in Holland," a remark that is said to have sent the Prince into peals of laughter. Not yet nineteen years of age, Queen Wilhelmina has already shown remarkable traits that augur well for her future as a sovereign. She has a peaceful little nation to reign over, and, with a will of her own, guided as it has been by such a woman as the Queen-mother has proved, she is destined to be a happy sovereign.

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Next Week—"Gay Girls of Gotham."

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Grand Banquet Hall now open. Special Dinners for private parties, clubs, and organizations. Queen Deborah's Gypsy Camp, and Amusements. Roof Garden.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—GRAND DOUBLE TOURNAMENT AND DRESS BALL WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30. Only two (2) fares to Glen Sligo. au14-tf-em

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FREE! Open Air Concerts At 7:15. HALEY'S BAND.

FREE! GRAND DISPLAY At 8:15. FIREWORKS.

DANCING FREE—8:30 to 10:30 in the Pavilion; at 8:30 in the Amphitheatre

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Admission, 10c. Any seat in the house. au16-tf-m

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High Diving and Trick Swimming by the famous Meiers Family. 5 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., beginning Tuesday, August 8. Admission free.

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PITTSBURG vs. WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL LADIES' DAY.

Game Called at 4:30 P. M.

ADMISSION . . . 25 AND 50 CENTS

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EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.

Take steamer weekdays at 10 a. m., 2:15 and 6:45 p. m. Sundays, 11 a. m., 2:45 and 6:15 p. m.

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FAMILY EXCURSION TO

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

Take steamer SAM'L J. PENTZ at 9 a. m. Home again about 10 p. m.

FOUR HOURS AT THE BEACH.

Full River View Orchestra on the steamer. Dancing at the Beach.

Tickets, round trips, 50c; children, 25c. au16-2t

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Steamer KENT leaves wharf, foot Sixth Street, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 3:30 P. M. Leaves Beach 5 p. m. Sunday, arriving 10:45.

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au16-4t

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