

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1900.

A GOLD MINE for prudent shoe buyers.

Only a few days longer, and the greatest money-saving Shoe Sale Washington has ever known will be at an end.

Come here during the next few days—and you can buy most any shoe in our three houses—Summer Shoes, Fall Shoes, and a few Winter Shoes—for less than any DEALER can buy them in 1,000 pair lots.

Our new stock is coming in, and we want to begin the Fall Season with a complete assortment of ENTIRELY NEW SHOES. OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN!

By Gaining New Friends, It Pays Us to Lose!

Table with shoe prices for men, ladies, and children. Includes items like 'Hand-sewed White Duck Shoes' and 'Black Kid Laced Shoes'.

Men's \$2.50 and \$4 finest Patent Leather Calf, Black Kid and Velours Calf Laced, Button, Gaiters, and Oxford. THIS WEEK \$2.85

'James Means' famous \$2.50 (stamped) Casco Calf Laced Shoes; good fall shoes. THIS WEEK \$1.65

Table with shoe prices for 39c, 45c, 59c, and 95c categories.

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s 3 Reliable Shoe Houses. Cor. 7th and K Sts. 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave. S. E.

THE HILLS OF CORNWALL

A Painter's Return to His Long-Deserted Studio.

The Colonial Style of Architecture and its Origin—White Pine Classic Landscape Gardening by the Professional—Farmers' Efforts in That Direction—The Outing of an Artist.

WEST CORNWALL, Conn., Aug. 16.—These outing letters are mainly reflections on artistic subjects, and since it is given to a painter to live on "the sunny side of the wall," it follows naturally that life, places, and things have a fine significance to him.

As I write these lines in my old summer studio in "The Hills of Cornwall," far up by Litchfield, in the extreme northwestern corner of Connecticut, my thoughts revert to those other days, when I roamed about here, year in and year out, painting the lake, the hills, the brooks, and the beautiful valleys.

It is hard to realize that over half the summer has been spent wandering along the beautiful shores of the Potomac, so natural does it seem to be to be in the country studio. I might doubt its reality were it not for the group of recently made canal and river studies, spread out on a canvas here, in the painting studio.

Italian history contains many interesting accounts of wars and strife over the sources of irrigation during the days of feudalism, and of conflicts with foreign nations. An interesting incident is told of the temporary destruction and immediate repair of the Naviglio Martesana, the large canal of Milan.

MISSIONARIES OFF TO PERSIA. Farewell Service in Rooms of the Presbyterian Board. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A farewell service in honor of the departure of some Presbyterian missionaries for Persia was held at the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions this afternoon.

Johnston Makes a Great Bargain for Sugar Buyers.

4 1/2c lb.

With Tea and Coffee Monday.

As the price of Granulated Sugar advances you get the greater bargain with your purchases of Coffees at Johnstons.

With each pound of the following coffees you are entitled to 5 lbs best Franklin Granulated Sugar at 4 1/2c lb Monday:

Table listing coffee prices: Large African Java, Large Arabica Mocha, Large Oval Mocha, Large American Coffee, Russel Oxford, Large Govt Java.

Campbell's Celebrated 10c Soups 8 1/2c can. Only on Monday.

The entire line of high grade flour at wonderfully reduced prices.

Table listing flour prices: The 35c sacks of Best Family Flour, The 70c sacks of Best Family Flour, The 45c sacks of Pillsbury's Best Flour, The 90c sacks of Pillsbury's Best Flour, A bbl. of Pillsbury's Best Flour.

The 10c Fresh Coffee Cakes for 6 1/2c lb. The 10c Spiced Jumble Cakes for 6 1/2c lb.

Table listing soap and other items: Borax Soap, Head Rice, Ginger Snaps, 10c bottle Ammonia, U. S. Oleine Soap, 5 lbs. Wash Soda, Spiced Jumbles, 10 lbs. Loose Oats.

The 5c Babbitt's Best Soap Monday for 4c cake. The 5c Fels Naphtha Soap Monday for 4c cake.

Best Pure Lard Monday, for 8 1/2c lb.

Table listing tea prices: Gunpowder Tea, Oolong Tea, New Mixed Tea, New Oolong Tea.

Large 12c bottles Rumford's Yeast Powder 8 1/2c.

Table listing various food items: The 5c packages of Uneda Biscuits Monday, The 6c packages of Hawkeye Oats Monday, The 15c packages of Cook's Flaked Rice Monday, The 10c cans of Challenge Milk Monday, The 25c Washboards on Monday, The 30c large double Washboards Monday, The 18c large cans of Table Salmon.

12 Boxes Matches for 12c.

16 lbs of Best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00. The Best Fresh Elgin Creamery Butter 23c lb.

Cocoa-ine Soap, 3c Cake Monday. A pure white soap made from cocoanut oil. Unexcelled for both laundry and toilet use.

A Sack of Ice Cream Salt for 15c. The celebrated Silver Springs quick freezing ice cream salt made by the Worcester Salt Co.

JOHNSTONS, 729 7th Street N. W.

The First Cut on Humanic Shoes for Men.

\$3.50

This is the First Time Any Retailer Has Been Allowed to Cut the Price.

We have obtained permission from the manufacturers of "Humanic" Shoes to close out Five Lines of Styles at a reduction of 50c per pair.

The Sale Will Commence at 8 a. m. Monday.

Table listing shoe styles and prices: Style 650, Style 650 T, Style 652, Style 654, Style 656.

"World-Known" Shoes, \$1.49. The balance of our "World-Known" Oxford Shoes in Russia and \$1.49 Russel Calf go on sale Monday at \$1.98 for Women's Oxfords.

Clearing our decks of every Woman's Oxford Shoe, except Jenn Miller, at the low price of \$1.98.

Crocker's, Shoes Shined Free, 939 Pa. Ave.

RIGHT TO USE CONDUITS

The Electrical Engineer Discusses a Lighting Problem.

Walter C. Allen, the Electrical Engineer, has forwarded a recommendation to the Commissioners that the question as to whether they have authority to request the United States Electric Lighting Company to make connections with the conduit of the City and Suburban Railway Company for the purpose of maintaining public electric lights on certain streets be referred to the Attorney for the District for an opinion.

In his letter to the Commissioners Mr. Allen states that it is highly desirable that public arc lights should be established on New York Avenue, from Seventh Street northwest to Florida Avenue northeast; on Fifth Street northwest, from Massachusetts Avenue to New York Avenue, and on certain other streets on which the City and Suburban Railway Company operates its cars.

"When the said railway company laid its tracks along these streets," he says, "it built conduits of greater capacity than is now needed for the operation of the road. In the act authorizing the construction of the road, approved June 27, 1898, the following proviso is inserted: 'Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting said company to use their conduits or cables or electric conductors of any character whatever for the purpose of electric lighting or power, except such as may be necessary for the lighting and propelling of the cars and other machinery of such road and the powerhouse of said company, or other property owned or acquired by said company adjacent to the lines of the road and necessary for the operation of said road.'

"I am informed unofficially by the United States Electric Lighting Company that they could purchase from the City and Suburban Railway a sufficient number of ducts for public lighting purposes. I respectfully recommend that the question be referred to the Attorney as to whether the Commissioners could request the United States Electric Lighting Company to make connections with these conduits for the purpose of maintaining public electric lights on the above-mentioned streets, if the said lighting company can furnish evidence that it is the owner of a certain number of ducts in this conduit.

"The United States Electric Lighting Company has the right to extend its conduit wherever it desires, and if the existing conduits in these streets cannot be used for the purpose mentioned above, this would be contrary to the general plan for a conduit system, since there is ample room in the existing conduit for street lighting purposes."

The recommendation of the Electrical Engineer has been approved.

BRIGANDS IN ITALY.

Standits Rob Tourists and Terrorize the Town of Frascati. ROME, Aug. 18.—One of the orthodox things which visitors to Rome usually do, has been to make a trip to Frascati, a lovely little town, picturesquely situated a few miles from the Eternal City. Today panic prevails at Frascati. Visitors are giving it a wide berth and even Italians in the upper classes who occupy pretty villas during the summer months have fled. The trouble is due to the operation of a band of brigands, who had the presumption to follow the tourists and work under the very walls of Rome. They are quite a large band, being armed to the teeth and masked. Three weeks ago they held up a coach full of tourists, cleaned out the lot of all their money and jewelry, killed one gendarme, wounded another, and got away. The chief of the Roman police descended on Frascati with all his detective force and the military authorities sent soldiers who scoured the country with the result that fifty suspects were taken and the chief proclaimed that the trouble was over.

But last Sunday another band held up another coach and killed an Italian tourist who attempted resistance. Then the exodus set in.

Wide Extent of the Calamity Reported by a Traveler. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Gilson Willets, recently returned from a journey through the famine-stricken region in India, thus describes conditions there: "The famine is, above all, a big famine. You can search all the books in the British Museum and you won't find record of a bigger famine. The breadless area covers 350,000 square miles, which is one-third of all India, or as big as all Canada. In this area are 50,000,000 people. Ten millions are entirely destitute, and of these the Government is taking care of 6,000,000 on relief work and in poor houses. The streets of Bombay were full of starving people, while over the million-dollar railway station, and on the university campus, and from the portals of the gorged market building the British flag floated gauntly.

"Up sprang from the gutter in front of the Great Western Hotel, where I stopped, a dozen brown bodies, with lean forms and robust lungs. They clamored for bread in the Hindustani tongue. They were starving and no one would throw them even a crumb. To give them money would mean to be surrounded instantly by a mad mob. Thus famine greeted me at the very moment of my arrival.

"Other families' sufferers, grown-up Hindus, as well as young Hindu, crooked, or loitered, or slept, or awaited death near other grain crises. I took a party of rich-ward from Bombay. At a small station I perceived a horrible, hideous group, representing starvation. They might have been the hair-like skeletons of the long man, like leather stretched over a frame. The young woman's shoulder-blade had burst through the skin. I should have filled the basin-like stomach of the long man on the ground, and in it washed my hands. He arose and slapped his hollow stomach with one hand, and with the other smote his head. The woman I stopped to the brown naked mite on her high voice. They implored in weak, far-away voices. 'Salam, Sahib; you are our father and our mother. Give us food, and God will bless you with many children.' And from that time I saw similar groups, and scenes, heard similar pitiful cries, saw equal distress, on every side.

"About every ten or fifteen miles there was a relief camp or a workhouse; the starving people have to walk from ten to fifty miles to get to them. In the relief camps people are seldom arrested. They are too busy or too tired to do wrong. Are the people honest among themselves? Yes; for obvious reasons. They have nothing to steal from one another.

"It seems incredible that so many millions of people can be starving at one time, that so many hundreds of thousands are dying, that such distress exists among the living. But the scenes I have described are just as true of the stricken district this moment as they were when I sailed from Bombay a few weeks ago. The famine will last throughout this year, and its effects will be felt for more than a year to come."

Henrich's Senate is the best table beverage. Price 60c, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case.

IRRIGATION IN ITALY

Interest Felt in It by the Late King Humbert.

Achievements Wrought by the System—Arid Wastes and Marshes Changed Into Green Fields, Producing Valuable Crops—Improvements Through Water Reclamation

Through the assassination of King Humbert of Italy the poor people of that historic land lost a conscientious friend. Although Rome, and later Italy, have supported many tyrants who have trampled upon the necks of the people as upon worms, others of its rulers, King Humbert among the number, have had the good sense of the peasants thoroughly at heart, and have endeavored to improve and ameliorate their condition. Especially notable as a means to this end have been the irrigation works of Italy, largely undertaken and fostered by her successive monarchs and ministers.

The early Romans were careful irrigators, and Italy is known in history as the classic land of irrigation, although it is not believed that any large irrigation systems or great canals were constructed until in comparatively recent times. As in the Far East, springs, wells, and small streams, easily diverted from their channels, were the sources of supply; but in the last few centuries Italy has developed some magnificent irrigation systems.

In the districts of Piedmont and Lombardy hundreds of thousands of poor people have found relief and comfort through the revivifying influence of water, great tracts of marsh and waste land having been reclaimed to irrigation. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between some of the irrigated and the unutilized districts. Many of the former are among the most densely populated regions of Europe. Their soils have received just the element needed to call forth their inherent powers and instead of arid wastes and extensive marshes, cornfields, rice grounds, fax fields, and green meadows producing wonderful crops cover the face of the country with prosperous farms, and cottages surrounded by the vine and the fig, and inhabited by happy families. It is only necessary to compare the present condition of the provinces where irrigation exists with their destitute past to see the good which a wise government policy has wrought for the people. Nearly six hundred years have been required to perfect the splendid canal system of Piedmont, and to change its once arid wastes and dreary marshes into sheets of cultivation. The moral presents itself to irrigators in the United States, who are but beginning this work, that they may have cheerful hearts in the irrigation work of the late King was evinced a particular interest in the irrigation work of the State and in the possibilities of rural im-

provement through water reclamation. While about seven million acres of land in Italy are already under irrigation, this is by no means all the land subject to reclamation, and projects are now on foot for additional development, the possibilities of which are very great. The great Government irrigating canals in Italy have a length of over 140 miles, and the vast network of distributing channels aggregate a total length of something over 4,000 miles.

It is understood that the new King, Victor Emmanuel III, will devote himself largely to internal improvements, first breaking away from the staggering expenses to the State of foreign entanglements.

Italian history contains many interesting accounts of wars and strife over the sources of irrigation during the days of feudalism, and of conflicts with foreign nations. An interesting incident is told of the temporary destruction and immediate repair of the Naviglio Martesana, the large canal of Milan.

During the last century, owing to excessive pressure, about 800 feet of the channel near Milan was carried away, cutting off the water supply of the city, and, occurring in April, just as the demand for irrigation was commencing, it necessitated the utmost energy to complete the repairs in time to save the great crops dependent upon its waters. It was considered necessary, among other things, to replace the ancient earthen embankment by a vast retaining wall of brick masonry. The Government acted with great vigor and the work was successful, six weeks of tremendous effort sufficing for its completion.

At such times the people of irrigated countries appreciate the exertions of their Governments. When the British Government in India reopened the Delhi canal, great crowds of the people accompanied the waters as they passed slowly along through the new channel—flowers were thrown into the stream, and the multitude loudly expressed their joy, and welcomed with glad cheers the sight of the long desired waters. Similarly the inhabitants of Milan collected in vast numbers along the banks of the Canal Martesana upon its reopening, and cheer after cheer arose as the waters poured past. All classes and parties united in bestowing the highest praise upon the engineers and the administration, for their energy had saved the crops of the year.

Farwell Service in Rooms of the Presbyterian Board. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A farwell service in honor of the departure of some Presbyterian missionaries for Persia was held at the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions this afternoon. The Persian missionaries all on the Mesaba for England tomorrow morning. They will proceed over the Continent to Russia, and thence to Persia.

The following is a list of those who will go: The Rev. J. L. Potter, D. D., of Cincinnati; Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Vaneman, of Philadelphia; Miss Susan S. Lienbach, of Paton, Iowa; Miss Jessie Wilson, M. D., of New Wilmington, Pa.; Miss Blanche Wilson, M. D., of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Charles Pittman, of Franklin, Pa., and the Rev. Charles E. Sterrett, of McDonnellburg, Pa. The last three are entering upon mission work in Persia for the first time. The others are returning to that country after furloughs spent in that country.

my desk in the studio, that I might write weekly letters, always a pleasant task. If it does sometimes impress an unmethodical artist as returning with inarticulate regularity—so this first of a series of letters from the summer studio comes to close with the promise of further art talk from this precious den which I entered yesterday after a four years' absence.

JAMES HENRY MOSER.

IRON TRADE DOUBTFUL AGAIN. Stability of Prices Threatened by the Cut in Structural Steel.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The drop in structural material of \$3 per ton—an unlooked-for event—has done more to unsettle confidence and postpone buying than any other single happening of late. The market refuses to believe that the stubborn attitude of the Bessemer Pig Association and of the billet manufacturers can be maintained. Further, there is a stronger determination on the part of the railroad men, whose requirements exceed one million tons, not to buy a ton of rails until the year-money-or-your-life quotation of \$35 is met. Manufacturers betray anxiety to settle wage-scales in view of the opening demand for iron and steel material everywhere. At present, consumers are doing next to nothing in the way of ordering in order to hasten the prevailing downward tendency in prices. Conferences are in progress.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company is courting trouble with its workmen. The latter will welcome idleness to September 15. The outside buyers refuse to accept the view that present quotations are bottom. Big sales of Alabama pig have been made at cut rates. Offers of Pennsylvania and Ohio pig are now under consideration, and conditional to over 100,000 tons at a big cut. Conditional offers have been made for large quantities of forge iron in the West. Contracts amounting to \$2,000,000 of iron and steel plates and shapes will be closed today or Monday to catch which the \$3 reduction was made. The American Tin Plate Company has heavy orders which necessitate early shipment. A moderate demand is in sight for bars, hoops, sheets, and rods. Conditional quotations were called yesterday to Europe for considerable quantities of steel depending on freight rates from mill after September 5. The larger consumers are in line to place big orders as soon as certain quotations are announced which they know must come. There is a larger latent demand that is generally recognized, according to the reports of agents who have been quietly rooting around during the past few weeks. High-priced billets and rails are holding back an avalanche of business.

A WOMAN'S LONG WALK. Michigan Mother With Six Children Searching for Her Father.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Aug. 18.—Posture and weary, Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and six children, the youngest two and the oldest eleven years old, arrived here yesterday, having walked from Grand Rapids to this city, or 700 miles. Three months ago Mrs. Burns' husband died in the Michigan city, leaving her and the children in destitute circumstances. Her father, Eli Gray, was living in Odell, Ill., and wrote to her to come there.

Not having money to pay her fare, she gathered up a few articles of clothing, bedding, and cooking utensils, and packing these and the three youngest children in a pack-trail, she and her three children accompanying on foot, she started on her long journey.

When she reached Odell she learned that her father had sold out and removed to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, in the vicinity of Poplar Bluff. The woman, undaunted by the hardships experienced in her long walk, gathered her family and possessions together and resumed her journey. Yesterday morning she reached here.

Her father cannot be found. The woman's health is broken and the children are ill. The authorities are caring for them. Mrs. Burns is thirty-eight years of age.

EUROPE IN NEED OF COAL. Demand Such That Double Price Can Be Obtained.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Coal merchants say that the foreign demand for our coal has continued to increase in the past week and the prospects are that it will hold out for some time to come. The offerings of tonnage to fill the demand, however, continue slight and freight rates have risen to an unprecedented figure. Nineteen and one-half shillings freightage a ton has been asked in the past week, and in all instances the foreigners have shown a willingness to buy at that figure. Thus the foreigners are now buying our coal at about \$5.50 a ton, whereas in this country it is selling at half that figure. Coal merchants here in August thought that the freight limit had been reached when offerings of tonnage were accepted at 17 shillings, but now, they say, no one dares guess just how high freight will go. In the middle of July 16 shillings was quoted as the highwater mark. Coal to fill foreign orders is now lying at Philadelphia, but the movement is very slow.