There's No Discomfort in
Summer Cooking
—if it's done on a Gas Range. There's no unnecessary heat—and it begins and ends at the turn of a screw. Couldn't be more convenient or comfortable. But without, there's no profit in Gas Ranges for us. We content ourselves by selling you the best ranges and setting them up properly—free.
2-burner Gas Range, $13.
3-burner Gas Range, $13.
4-burner Gas Range, $22.
WASH. GASLIGHT CO.
413 10th St. N. W.

SUGAR BARONS COMING.

Investigating Committee Has a Long List of Invitations to Appear.

It is now understood that the subpœnas issued by the Senate investigating committee and placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms yesterday are addressed to the sugar trust people and brokers, and include both the Havemeyers, Reed, of Boston; Terrell, who was the hero of the Arlington Hotel interview, and Matthieson, besides possibly the brokers who are prominent dealers in sugar stock. The names of the latter are not given, but it is comparatively well known that three New York firms, Moore & Schley, E. C. Potter & Co., and Henry Allen & Co. are large dealers in the certificates, and supposed to be identified with sugar "insiders."

Mr. Reed, of Boston, is in the city, and is expected before the committee to-day. Rumors regarding the absence in Europe of the president of the sugar refineries, H. O. Havemeyer, have left the committee uncertain whether he is in the country or not. If he is, he will be asked to appear.

When this branch of the investigation is concluded, it is the intention of the committee to investigate the question of reported efforts to influence Senators on general tariff legislation.

Mr. Cadmus, of New Jersey, was before the committee again yesterday to repeat his testimony and correct several clerical errors. It confirmed what he said yesterday, Mr. Cadmus stating that Mr. Shriver had asked for the privilege of stating that he was the man from whom the information was derived.

Senators Brice and Call have been summoned to appear before the committee.

Wanted—A Nine-cent Piece.

[From the Detroit Journal.]

In these days of money discussions it is pertinent to call attention to a much-needed coin. The denomination in mind is a 9-cent piece. Modern business ingenuity and enterprise have brought about a fine discrimination in the matter of selling prices, and instead of being satisfied with fixing their profits in decimals and demi-decimal denominations, find it to advantage to make the concession of a single penny on a $5, $10, or $15 sale. In values that are less than $5 it is almost as common to see 99 and 49 figures as it is those ending 0 and 00. We submit that a 9-cent piece is now as necessary as a 10-cent piece. It is very pleasant to our feelings and desirable to our purses to enter a large store and purchase a 20-cent collar for 19 cents, but it transforms us into pestiferous and cranky individuals to be compelled to stand on one foot for twenty-seven minutes and wait for the return of the penny due in change. The pennies we save in promiscuous buying would provide us with afternoon papers and postal cards, but the time lost in waiting for change would make an annual income sufficient for an African prince.

Sunday in Australia.

Sunday in most of the capitals of Australian provinces is not an enlivening day. Concert and theatrical entertainments are contrary to the law, hotels are rigorously closed as far as the general public is concerned, and if a publican is caught dispensing liquor he is heavily fined. Steamers and trains are run only on sufferance, although the shops are allowed to remain open.

In Melbourne, however, no shopkeeper is allowed to sell even a bottle of ginger beer or a dozen of apples. Yet Melbourne is the only town where concerts are held on Sunday, and once they were high-class, but as no charge can be made for entrance they have retrograded in character. An audience is admitted to the concert hall or theater bit by bit, each man or woman having to contribute to a collection made at the door as they enter. Sometimes, however, the plate is taken round the seats, as in church.—London Figaro.

They Come High.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Appointments to the New York police force are based upon a required height, five feet nine and one-half inches, in the applicant, but some of the "finest" seem by recent evidence to have been required to pay as high as $600 for their places.

AWAKE!
And Look at These
BANKRUPT PRICES!
Boys' $3 Russia Calf Bals, only $1.95.
Men's $5 Russia Calf Bals, only $2.65.
Men's $3.50 Calf Welted Bals, only $2.15.
Ladies' $3 Russia Calf Blucher High Shoes, only $1.85.
Ladies' $3 Russia Calf Blucher Oxfords, only $1.49.
Ladies' $2.50 Patent Tip Dongola Oxfords, only $1.89.
Ladies' $2 Russet Oxfords, only $1.19.
Misses' $2 Russia Calf Lace Shoes, only $1.19.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER SPECIAL VALUES DURING THIS GREAT SALE AT
BANKRUPT PRICES.
THE WARREN SHOE HOUSE,
GEO. W. RICH,
919 F STREET.
Remember number, as we have no branch store.

LEADERS PLANNING A TRUCE

Would Have a Five-minute Rule for Remaining Tariff Schedules.

AGREEMENT PROBABLE TO-DAY

Aldrich and Harris Had Arranged a Treaty, but Quay Smashed Their Slate—One Paragraph of the Agricultural Schedule Adopted Yesterday.

There is rejoicing in the Democratic ranks that the Republicans in the Senate have at last exhibited some signs of being willing to limit debates and push the tariff bill through to a conclusion. Senator Quay's objection, according to Mr. Aldrich, is likely to be withdrawn, and in that event the proposed five-minute rule will apply to the next four schedules and probably to those beyond, excepting the woolen schedule and the income tax, for which the Republicans want several days.

Whether this latter agreement can be reached depends on the good feeling of eccentric individuals like Quay, or time-killing speakers like Dolph, but the fact that the Republican conferees were friendly to the proposition was thought to be a favorable sign. It is expected the final vote may now be taken by June 16.

The nonchalant way in which Senator Quay put an end to the deliberations for an agreement yesterday was rather humorous.

After all the Senators had comfortably seated themselves, Mr. Harris, pursuant to an agreement reached after consultation with some of the Republican leaders, sprang a surprise on many of the Senators in the shape of a proposition to proceed with schedules G (agricultural products), H (spirits, wines, and other beverages), I (cottons), and J (flax, hemp and jute), under the five-minute rule. This would have carried the Senate to schedule K (wool and woolens) under the fast-marching order. It seemed at first as if there would be no objection.

During a short discussion which followed between Senators Harris, Aldrich, Hoar, and Frye, Mr. Quay sauntered into the chamber. He asked what it all meant. On being told that it was a request for unanimous consent to limit debate, he said emphatically "I object." Having thus abruptly smashed the proposed truce he walked into the marble room with his characteristically quiet shuffle, as though nothing had happened.

This was at the close of Senator Carey's lengthy speech on the tariff, concluded at 2 o'clock.

After that the debate settled down to a lengthy and drawn-out discussion on the duty on oatmeal and cornmeal.

A desultory discussion followed. Mr. Allen argued that protection could not benefit the farmer of the west. The Nebraska Senator became involved finally in a discussion with Mr. Teller on the causes of the low price of wheat. Mr. Teller at last said hotly that he was at a loss to locate the Nebraska Senator politically after his remarks and his recent votes. He did not know which he belonged to, the Populistic or the Democratic party.

"I voted with you on the last vote on the sugar schedule," said Mr. Allen.

"I beg the Senator's pardon," replied Mr. Teller; "you voted for and I voted against the sugar schedule."

"I voted against the discrimination in favor of the sugar trust."

"But you voted for the schedule."

"I voted for it because the party to which you belong bankrupted the Treasury, and we could not lose the revenue in that schedule."

The discussion was continued until 5.30 when a vote was had on the Finance Committee amendment fixing the rate on oatmeal at 15 per cent., and excluding it from the reciprocity provision of the paragraph. It was adopted, and Mr. Allison moved to strike out the reciprocity provision of the paragraph. It was defeated by a strict party vote—34 to 32. Then, at 6 o'clock, with a sarcastic allusion to the rapid progress made during the day, Mr. Harris moved that the Senate go into executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ATTACKED.

Mr. Linton Accuses Them of Running a Lobby for Indian School Appropriations.

When the Indian appropriation bill was taken up in the House yesterday the proceedings gave every evidence of a tendency to settle into a dull debate, when Representative Linton, of Michigan, suddenly precipitated a sectarian discussion by the contention that the Catholic Indian school received three-fifths of all the appropriations for school purposes, and that the present bill would result in a still larger proportion.

He then charged that the Catholics had a lobby in this city and at the Capitol for the purpose of obtaining money for Catholic schools on Indian reservations.

This declaration, which soon profoundly impressed the House, he followed by having read a collection of letters and resolutions of protest from Protestant bodies. Then he gave a list of appropriations for contract schools of different denominations.

At this point came the sensational part of Mr. Linton's speech. In vigorous language he appealed to the country to take warning by the history of the past, and to take precautions in time to prevent religious riots. He was opposed, he said, to a church whose head resided in a foreign country, receiving the lion's share of the appropriations, and he criticized a sect which used its church as a political machine. He appealed to every man in the House, whose constituents he declared were watching their action on this question, to vote against that section of the bill, and he appealed to their patriotism and their love of religious liberty to utterly sever all union of church and state.

With this sensational feature the House relapsed into quiet until a brief discussion of the merits of New York and Chicago was inaugurated by Mr. Straus' protest against the removal of the Indian warehouse to Chicago from New York. Mr. Goldzier championed Chicago in a speech which convulsed the House.

He would not for the world, he said, injure the little village of New York, which was about to throw off its swaddling clothes and emerge as "greater New York." [Laughter.] New York had received a serious blow when the World's Fair went to Chicago, while New York was obliged to satisfy itself with the tail end of a naval review. Another blow was when a peanut vender removed his stand from New York to the rival city of Hoboken. [Laughter.]

Mr. Holman started to have the bill read by paragraphs, which the Chair held would shut off general debate, and as this was objected to he withdrew his request, and after passing two immigration resolutions the House adjourned.

DEALS IN INDUSTRIALS.

Sugar Ceases Its Acrobatic Feats for a Time—The Market Quiet.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Share speculation on the stock exchange opened up quite brisk this morning and the trade was well distributed. The greatest business was done in the industrials, and of this group Sugar was again most active, but the transactions therein did not overshadow its sister stocks as in the past two days, Chicago Gas and General Electric being also extensively traded in. As the day advanced the dealings became less in volume, and toward the close the market became very quiet.

There were occasional periods of weakness during the day, but the prevailing tone was firmness, and the great majority of the shares traded in show advances on the day ranging from ¼ to 1½ per cent., Sugar and Northwest being about the only active shares which show a decline from the closing figures of yesterday. The trading on foreign account was less than for some days past, and was fairly divided between both accounts, but the strength of American securities in London counteracted any unfavorable inferences that might have been drawn from the smallness of the London purchasing movement.

The higher price for wheat was a factor in the upward trend of prices of the Grangers in the morning, these shares advancing ½@¾ per cent., but later lost the gains except St. Paul, which held ¼, while Northwestern fell off a similar fraction. Sugar was sold in the early dealings to realize profits, breaking 1⅝ per cent. Then the clique began to buy, and a full recovery ensued. In the later dealings a reaction of 1 per cent. took place, followed by a recovery of ⅝ and a final reaction of ½, making a loss on the day of ⅞ per cent.

Reports that the attorney general of Illinois had practically abandoned the suit against the Chicago Gas Company induced purchases of the stock of the company, causing an appreciation in value of the share of 1 per cent., of which ⅝ was lost in the later trading. General Electric, which opened ⅝ lower and made a further decline of ¼, took a sharp upward turn on buying said to be based on reported improved business prospects of the company. A rise of 2½ per cent. was made on these purchases, of which ⅝ was subsequently lost, the closing price being 1½ per cent. above yesterday's final quotations.

The improvement was largely helped by buying to cover short contracts, the sudden strength developed by the stock forcing the bears to close out their contracts. The tone of trading at the close was firm for the general list, Sugar being the only weak spot in the active list. Compared with the last sales of yesterday an improvement has been registered of 1½ per cent. on National Starch, 1 on American Cotton Oil and Baltimore and Ohio, and 2 per cent. in Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, and St. Louis. Evansville and Terre Haute shows a decline of 3 and Louisville and New Albany preferred 1 per cent. The other changes were merely fractional.

New York Stock Exchange.

Furnished by Silsby & Co., bankers and brokers, Metropolitan Bank Building, Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury, Washington, D. C.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Closing
American Tobacco	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	8	8¼	8	8
C. C. C.	37½	38	37½	38
Can. Southern	50⅝	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
C. B. & Quincy	78⅛	79⅛	78⅛	79
Chicago Gas	73⅛	76¼	73⅛	76
Delaware & Hudson	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
Distillers & Cattle F'drs	25⅞	27	25⅞	26⅞
Denver and Rio Grande	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
General Electric Co	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅞
Louisville & Nashville	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	46
Lake Shore	132½	132½	132	132¼
Manhattan	116⅝	117¼	116⅝	117
Michigan Central	96	97	96	97
Missouri Pacific	27⅞	29	28⅛	28⅞
Northwestern	109⅞	110⅛	109½	109⅞
Northern Pacific pfd	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
National Lead	49	49⅞	49	49⅞
New York Central	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99
Omaha	37	37½	37	37
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
Reading	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
Rock Island	69	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞
Southern Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
St. Paul	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
Sugar Trust	107	107⅛	105½	106¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18	18⅛	17½	18
Texas Pacific	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Union Pacific	16⅝	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞
U. S. Cordage	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛
Western Union	84⅛	85⅛	84⅛	84⅛
Wabash preferred	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16
Wheel. & L. E.	11½	11½	11½	11½

Chicago Board of Trade.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	June	57⅝	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛
	July	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58½
	Sept.	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60⅞
	June	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39½
Corn	July	40	40⅛	39⅞	40
	Sept.	41	41	40⅝	40⅝
Oats	June	29⅞	41⅛	29⅞	41⅛
	July	30⅞	31	30⅞	30⅞
	Sept.	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
Pork	June	11.99	11.97	11.90	11.97
	July	11.97	12.05	11.97	12.02
	Sept.	12.02	12.15	12.02	12.12
Lard	June	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
	July	6.72	6.75	6.72	6.75
	Sept.	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
So. Ribs	June	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20
	July	6.15	6.22	6.15	6.22
	Sept.	6.17	6.22	6.15	6.22

New York Cotton.

	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close
June	7.19	7.23	7.19	7.22
July	7.22	7.23	7.21	7.23
August	7.27	7.29	7.26	7.29
September	7.29	7.31	7.29	7.31
October	7.34	7.36	7.34	7.35

SPERRY'S DOCKING RESOLUTION.

He Don't See Why the Senatorial Toga Should Be Inviolate.

Feeling over the enforcement or non-enforcement of the statute for docking members' salaries will not subside in the House.

The resolution introduced by Representative Sperry, of Connecticut, calling upon the Sergeant-at-Arms for accurate information as to the enforcement of the law and for a report of the certificates signed by members will bring the question up again if the Committee on Rules will report it.

Mr. Sperry says: "If the statute is to be enforced at all it should be enforced equitably. It applies to both the Senate and House, yet I am told that the Senate laughs at the idea of observing it. There is a sort of tradition here in the House that members should go through the formality of obtaining leaves of absence, but when a Senator occasionally asks permission of the Senate to absent himself he provokes a smile."

Spanish Pride.

Pride is the birthright of almost every Spaniard, and the fact that one of the race may take up the occupation of a beggar does not shut him out from the possession of it. An American traveler relates that, in alighting at a hotel in Granada, he saw a man at the door put out his hand toward him.

The traveler supposed that the man was the porter of the hotel, and offered him his valise. The man stepped back, tossed his head and frowned scornfully.

"Caramba!" he exclaimed. Do you take me for a porter? I would have you understond that I am no porter."

"Indeed? Then may I ask you, senor, what you are?"

"I am a beggar, sir, and asked you for alms!"

Without Domestic Ties.

Unmarried and childless men form 72 per cent. of all the criminals of France.

Ruptures!
25,000 Ruptured People Are Killed
yearly in America alone from the severe and unnatural pressure of trusses.
Severe truss pressure causes tumors, abscesses, kidney and bladder diseases, nervous debility, varicocele, impotency, rheumatism, spinal, brain, and other serious or fatal diseases. If you are ruptured and have been disappointed in physicians and trusses, let me cure you. I can do it without operations, pain, or detention from business. Cures warranted. Thirty years in rupture practice. Free examinations every day from 9 to 4 o'clock.
Varicocele!
The Great Impediment Marriage.
If you are nervous, despondent, tire easily, have soreness in the veins of the sac or they are enlarged, pouched, knotted or hard, or you have dragging down feelings in lower part of abdomen, or dull or sharp pains extending up or down in the pelvis, or if you have lost or are losing your power, have failing memory and ambition, you are suffering from varicocele and should seek relief before it is too late. I cure varicocele without operations, pain, or detention from business. Cures warranted. Examinations free every day from 9 to 4 o'clock.
DR. PARKER. 1114 G Street N. W.

AINSWORTH APPEAL ARGUED.

Defendant's Counsel Questions the Right to Appeal—Court Reserves Decision.

The court of appeals yesterday considered the motion of Col. Ainsworth's counsel to dismiss the appeal from Judge McComas' decision, noted by District Attorney Birney Friday last.

Mr. J. A. Morrison, of the War Department, represented Col. Ainsworth and Assistant District Attorney Hugh T. Taggart appeared for the government.

Mr. Morrison argued that if any authority existed for the government's appeal it was found in the first provision of section seven of the act establishing the court of appeals, as follows: "Any party aggrieved by any final order, judgment, or decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or of any justice thereof, may appeal therefrom to the court of appeals hereby created."

Mr. Morrison contended that the act referred to did not change or add to previous laws relating to appeals in criminal cases so as to give in such cases a right of appeal unknown to the common law. He cited the case of Redmond vs. Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, in which, he alleged, the court had construed the language of the act in such a manner as he precluded such a contention by the government, and held that the act did not intend the multiplicity of appeals or the giving of the right of appeal, in cases where it had previously been denied except as the act specifically provided.

Mr. Morrison also contended that in the case of the United States vs. Sanger it was settled that the state has no right to sue out a writ of error upon a judgment in favor of the defendant in a criminal case except in accordance with express statutes, whether the judgment was rendered upon a verdict or upon a mere interlocutory order.

In his reply Mr. Taggart contended that the whole matter rested upon the determination of the court as to whether the United States came within the term "any party," and asserted that the right of appeal was wholly within the legislative control, and could therefore be restricted or extended.

The right of appeal in a criminal case was no newly-claimed one, was one exercised at common law, and was expressly provided by statute in several states.

In conclusion, Mr. Taggart claimed that the importance of such a right of appeal was well illustrated in the Ainsworth case. At the conclusion of the arguments the court announced that decision in the matter would be reserved.

COURT RECORD.

COURT OF APPEALS, Chief Justice Alvey, and Justices Morris and Shepard—Admission—C. T. Randall. Butler et al. vs. Strong et al.; petition of National Republican Printing and Publishing Company for leave to intervene; argued by C. A. Brandenburg in support, and T. T. Browning in opposition. McDaniel, et al. vs. Parish et al; argument continued by G. C. Hazelton for appellee, and concluded by D. W. Baker for appellant. United States vs. Ainsworth; motion to dismiss argued by J. N. Morrison in support and H. T. Taggart in opposition. Cornish vs. Marshall; United States vs. Metropolitan Railroad Company; Bradshaw et al. vs. Stott; continued. Gilbert vs. Fay; argument commenced by S. T. Thomas for appellant and continued by W. C. Prentiss for appellee. Assignment—On hearing, 306; special, 339; regular call, 209.

EQUITY COURT, No. 1. Justice Cox—Kuehling vs. Loveless; Sexton vs. Edmonston; pro confesso against certain defendants ordered. Schlosser vs. Schlosser, testimony before C. Is Jugie; examination ordered taken. McCormick vs. White; Chris. Heurich Brewing Company made party complainant. Culler vs. Metzerott; appearence of absent defendants ordered. Orme vs. Allen; pro confesso against defendant Edward David granted. Central National Bank vs. Johnson; Isaac Johnson vs. Central National Bank; McGee vs. Metzerott; pro confessor against certain defendants. Bretney vs. Bretney; testimony before Thomas S. Cogley ordered taken. Assignment unchanged.

EQUITY COURT, No. 2. Justice Cole—In re Thomas H. Little, Warner Chichester, William E. Drane; writs of inquisition ordered to issue. Barker vs. Miller et al; order pro confesso against certain defendants. Jacobs vs. Jacobs; time for taking testimony extended ten days. Pryor et al. vs. McIntire et al; leave to withdraw exhibit granted; argument concluded and case submitted. Earle vs. Gibbs et al; order pro confesso against defendant, J. D. Gibbs. No assignment.

CIRCUIT COURT, No. 1. Justice Bradley—W. B. Webb vs. Army and Navy Register Publishing Company; jury respited. William W. Wright vs. District of Columbia; judgment in certiorari. J. A. Hughes vs. T. J. Quinby; judgment by default. H. L. Barbour vs. J. T. Price & Son; do do do. Marshall vs. Augusta; motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT No 2, Chief Justice Bingham—Dix Island Granite Company vs. A. R. Walter; jury respited.

CRIMINAL COURT, No. 1, Justice Cole—American Car Company vs. Washington and Georgetown Railway Company; jury respited. In re estate of Annie E. Northcutt; order to take depositions. Frank H. Kinney to take deposition of Mrs. E. M. Butcher, Dennis H. Sheahan that of John H. McGrane, and Charles M. Camp that of Mary J. McGrane.

CRIMINAL COURT, No. 2, Justice McComas—United States vs. John E. Chapman and Arthur E. Phillips, false pretenses; verdict, guilty; sentence, Albany four years each. United States vs. Edward T. Sale, larceny; verdict, guilty; sentenced to jail five months. United States vs. Abraham Coleman and Daniel Whalen, gaming table; pleads guilty; sentenced to jail for four months.

American Silks.

The census reports show that there has been a large increase in the manufacture of silk in the United States during the last ten years. The manufacture of silk began in this country during 1850, and the census of 1860 showed a product valued at $6,607,771. In 1870 it had doubled; in 1880 it had increased until there were 383 establishments, with a capital of $19,125,300, and in 1890 there were 472 establishments, with a capital of $55,007,573. The output in 1890 was valued at $41,033,045, while in 1893 it had increased more than 100 per cent. and reached the sum of $87,298,454. The largest number of establishments for the manufacture of silk are in New York and New Jersey, more than two-thirds of the whole, but Illinois has ten silk factories.—New York Advertiser.

Can't Have Both Fruit and Beer.

There is a law in one section of Germany forbidding restaurateurs to serve beer to people who have eaten fruit.

MARRIED.

STRAIT—CONSTANTINE—On June 6, 1894, by Rev. C. C. Meador, NEWTON A. STRAIT, of Williamsport, Pa., to Eliza R. CONSTANTINE, of Washington, D. C. No cards.

YARNOLD—BRAY—Privately, June 6, 1894, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Theron Outwater, Mr. EDWIN YARNOLD and Miss SUSANNAH F. BRAY, of this city.

DIED.

ALLEN—On June 7, 1894, at 12.30 p. m., at his parents' residence, 941 C street southwest, ISAAC L., beloved son of J. Wright and Mary S. Allen, of Seaford, Del., aged 27 years.

FOX—On Wednesday, June 6, 1894, at 10.20 p. m., at the residence of her parents, No. 16 Grant place, GRACE ESTELLE, eldest daughter of Albert F. and Mary Jane Fox, in her 23d year.

Funeral from St. Paul's English Lutheran church, corner Eleventh and H streets northwest, on Saturday, June 9, at 2.30 p. m. Relatives and friends kindly invited to attend. Interment at Oak Hill.

LOEFFLER—On Wednesday, June 6, 1894, at 10.45 p. m., MAGDALENA, wife of Jacob Loeffler, in the seventieth year of her age.

Funeral from the residence, 1223 Fifth street northwest on Sunday, June 9, at 2 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

REAMY—On Wednesday, June 6, 1894, at 7 o'clock p. m., BERTHA MAY, the daughter of Richard H. and Emma E. Reamy, aged 5 months and 16 days.

Funeral from their residence, No. 9 Fenton street northeast, to-day at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

SHURLAND—On June 6, 1894, JOSEPH B., beloved son of George and Lizzie Shurland, aged 4 months and 23 days.

Funeral will take place to-day, 2 p. m., from parents' residence, No. 435 L street southwest.

SIMMONS—On Wednesday, June 6, 1894, at 8.30 p. m., FREDERICK WALTER SIMMONS, aged 7 months and 2 days, infant son of William L. and Gertrude F. Simmons.

Funeral from his grandmother's, Mrs. M. M. Brooks, 403 N street southwest, Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m.

UNDERTAKERS.
J. WILLIAM LEE
UNDERTAKER,
332 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
C. B. NICHOLS. J. Z. YODER.
NICHOLS & YODER,
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Prices as low as any RESPONSIBLE COMPANY in the District.
YELLOW WAGONS.
Office: 910 Pennsylvania avenue.
Depots {49th Street Wharf. 3108 Water street.
my15-1mo
FOR ONE MONTH
Will make a suit to your measure and made on the premises for $15. No sweat shop work here.
BUCKLEY,
mr24,2mo THE TAILOR, 810 F ST. N. W.
Columbia Park.
Gem of Washington Suburbs.
Your choice of any lot $25 for 10 days only; on Pennsylvania R. R.; also on Chesapeake Beach R. R., now building; commutation fare 6¼ cents; excursions daily; cash or installments; send for circular. COLUMBIA PARK CO., No. 623 F st. nw. je4-tf

Women Want to Grow Bigger.

[From the New York Press.]

They are worrying in London, it seems, over the increased size of English women, and we have been worried here in New York by the spectacle of two score or more of these amplitudinous ladies in the spectacle of "Cinderella," now being presented at Abbey's theater. The other day, in an argument with a suffrage girl, who knew everything about history and nothing about life, I was driven to my last trench, and said in desperation:

"After all, you could not be a soldier, you know! Suppose New York was invaded by Chinese, for instance. You could not go down to Flatbush or Sandy Hook and fight."

"I could not now, of course," she said, "because I am the result of generations of denial of the true sphere of women. I suppose I am soft and weak and puny, and I haven't any doubt that, although I ride on a bicycle in the school and on horseback in the park, and swing clubs, and all that, you could knock me down without any trouble if you chose. I don't count now, and none of us count physically. That's what makes it all so wrong. Don't you remember when Cæsar invaded Britain how the women bore a part in the defense, and even met men in actual personal combat? Then think of the Amazons in Dahomey that we read about! There is your primeval, unspoiled type of women. The time may yet come when we shall fight the physical as well as the moral and mental battles of life."

She was five feet three inches high, weighed 110 pounds, and looked like a hothouse flower. So the other day I sent her tickets for "Cinderella," that she might be happy in the contemplation of the primeval type. Why should the men of London worry?

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