YOUNGER BROTHERS FREE.

Released From Stillwater Penitentiary Yesterday.

Out of the Prison Walls for the First Time in Twenty-five Years—They Declare Their Intention of Now Becoming Law-Abiding Citizens.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—The Younger brothers walked out of Stillwater prison at 10 o'clock this morning free men for the first time in twenty-five years. They have been paroled by the State Board of Pardons after a long campaign in their behalf.

During the morning they walked about the streets of Stillwater unnoticed. At noon they returned to the prison, where they entertained some friends, including several newspaper men, at dinner in the Governor's private quarters. In the afternoon they took a steamboat ride on Lake St. Croix and tonight they are sleeping behind the prison walls, not as prisoners, but as guests of the warden.

Immediately after chapel service this morning, while Cole Younger, head nurse, was at his accustomed post in the prison hospital, Jim, librarian and postman, was in the library, each was informed that he was wanted "down in front." They supposed that there were visitors in the reception room, but the brothers met a deputy warden, who handed to each a suit of civilian clothes and a telescope valise.

The brothers put the clothes on without delay and in company with several newspaper men they started for the gate. The Youngers, in their civilian suits, looked like prosperous business men and they walked as erect as any of the less aged men in the party. As they emerged from the immense prison gate, behind which they had been confined for a quarter of a century, they looked about in a dazed manner and each took a long breath of the air of freedom. Then with one look at the grim walls of the prison, they started off at a brisk walk toward the city of Stillwater.

At the edge of the town they caught sight of an electric street car. The party stopped, while Jim and Cole took a second look at what to them was a marvelous sight. The men asked a number of questions about the working of the car, and discussed the question of electricity as they proceeded down town.

For an hour or more the men roamed about the business section of the city and enjoyed the sights, with as much enthusiasm as boys. The Youngers were sentenced to prison for life for a bank robbery and the killing of the cashier. The James boys were in the party with them, but escaped.

"We would much prefer not to talk about ourselves," said Cole. "Notoriety is our greatest worry now. Here we have been granted our liberty since Wednesday, and cannot get out of prison. Newspaper men are sleeping on the front steps and occupying the surrounding hills. Warden Wolfer is doing his best to keep the crowds away.

"We want to drop out of sight and live quietly. We do not know what we are going to do after we get out. Warden Wolfer is arranging that for us. We will do anything that he says. We must remain in the State, for we are prisoners still, and may always be, but we hope to show that we are willing and anxious to do right, and perhaps we may some day get a pardon that will let us go back to Missouri, where our friends and relatives are. After a quarter of a century behind prison walls you may be sure that we will never do anything that will put us back there."

An official telephoning in the next room said rather sharply to the person he was communicating with, "Don't talk so loud," and both the grey-clad figures started nervously and then laughed, a mirthless little laugh, at their alarm.

"You see, we've been in twenty-five years now," said Jim, and the gray pallor of his face grew a shade deeper.

"When we came here, of course, there were no electric cars, no telephone, no bicycles, no electric lights," said Cole. "The world must seem very different."

"But we have read the scientific magazines," put in his brother eagerly. "We have kept up with things through them, but it isn't like seeing things."

Then Cole continued: "When I think of myself walking by those high buildings and watching the electric cars I feel afraid that I shall forget that I am a grown man."

Jim Younger smoothed a letter reflectively. "It's from a girl I went to school with in Missouri," he exclaimed. "She was about eight and I was ten. Now she is married, the mother of eight children. She has written regularly and her letters prove to us that she is just as sweet a woman as she was a girl."

At this juncture a telegram was handed Jim Younger. "It's from Pawnee Bill, of the circus," he said, handing it to his brother. "Wants us to show with him. 'Now that we are free,' said Jim, suddenly, 'we don't want to be circus or museum curiosities.'"

"For twenty-five years we have been summoned here to have men stare at us and question us, and then go back and write up what they think and believe. We have been accused of crimes that we never heard of.

"I know that none of the Younger brothers had a hand in the killing of Cashier Heywood, of the Northfield Bank. It was agreed that no shooting should be done, and, as a matter of fact, it was only by a compromise between the members that the Northfield raid was attempted. It was to be the last job.

"Fifteen years ago Miss Retta Younger began to labor for a pardon for her brothers, and during that time petition after petition has been sent from Missouri to members of the Minnesota Legislature. None of these appeals bore fruit, and it was not until the Minnesota people began to agitate and sentiment grew that the Legislature found action imperative.

"No relatives of the Youngers have put in an appearance, but the devoted sister will be here as soon as her brothers are comfortably settled. Whether she will remain here and look after them is still unsettled, but it is thought she will, as they certainly need her care.

Shot a Dog at Owner's Request.

Policeman Tribby, at the request of Mrs. Barbara Striffler, shot and killed a dog at her home, 967 Sixth Street southwest, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Saturday night the dog had bitten Emma Moulden, fourteen years old, who lives at 417 K Street southwest, on the leg, inflicting a slight wound.

Getteuding Royal Headache Tablets for all forms of headache. Safe, prompt cure.

Blue Serge

Is the ideal goods for a Summer Suit. The only right way to get a good one is to have it made to your measure. Smart men realize the folly of paying high prices. Our Blue Serge Suits fit and hold their shape.

Wonder What Mertz Will Say Today?

Prices commence at $10.

Mertz & Mertz, Betteryet Tailors,
906 and 908 F Street.

SENATORS BY APPOINTMENT.

But Few of Them Have Succeeded Themselves in the Past.

The appointment of A. B. Kittredge by the Governor of South Dakota in place of Senator Kyle creates interest in some previous appointments in connection with subsequent elections by State Legislatures, especially as it is believed here, where he is well known, that Mr. Kittredge will be a candidate for election. Both Senators from California, Messrs. Perkins and Bard, were appointed to fill vacancies, the former of Leland Stanford, the latter by failure of the Legislature to elect. Mr. Perkins was chosen by the Legislature for the full term, which he is now serving. Patrick Walsh in 1894 was appointed by the Governor of Georgia to succeed Senator Colquitt, deceased, but was not a candidate for election before the Legislature. When Senator White of Louisiana was appointed to the Supreme Court the Governor appointed Representative Blanchard, who was afterward an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Senate.

On the death of Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, the Governor appointed John Patton, jr., as his successor, and he was defeated for election by Representative Burrows. The Mississippi Legislature, after a sharp contest, chose ex-Representative Money Senator after he had succeeded his friend, Senator George, by appointment. The late Senator Vance of North Carolina was succeeded by appointment by ex-Governor Jarvis, who was limited to the short appointive term by the change of political complexion in the Legislature. Senator Hanna was appointed by Governor Bushnell to succeed Senator Sherman when the latter became Secretary of State. After a contest the Legislature chose Senator Hanna his own successor.

Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, retired from the Senate after a few years' service by appointment of the Governor. On the death of Isham G. Harris the Governor of Tennessee appointed Thomas Turley, who was not returned by the Legislature.

Roger Q. Mills defeated for Senator before the Texas Legislature Horace Chilton, whom the Governor had appointed to fill a vacancy, but later Mr. Chilton was elected to fill an unexpired term. Jonathan Ross, who succeeded Senator Morrill, of Vermont, retired at the end of the term for which he was appointed.

These instances in the last few years indicate that most of the precedents are against the Governors' appointees succeeding themselves. It is recalled that Senator Burrows has proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing that in the event of a vacancy, by death or otherwise, in the Senate there shall be a popular election of a Senator.

THE VIRGINIA SITUATION.

Live State Issues More Important Than Dead National Ones.

"Unless the unexpected should happen, you will see the Democratic State Convention, which will be held in Norfolk on August 14, do as their Democratic brethren did in the recent convention at Columbus, Ohio—ignore the Kansas City platform," remarked Judge J. M. Lane, of Fairfax, Va., last evening.

"The Republicans and some Democrats say that because the Ohio Democrats did not reaffirm the Kansas City platform, and endorse Bryan, that they have repudiated the Nebraska Democrat. This is not so. Bryan has as many friends and admirers in the South today, as he had in 1900, but a State campaign is different from a national campaign. The Kansas City platform and Bryan have no place in a State platform, and for that reason, in my judgment, we will make no mention of either in the platform to be adopted at Norfolk.

"The Virginia Democrats are not thinking of the past, but are looking to the future. For the time being the increased output of the gold mines has settled the silver question, and the Republicans will fail in any attempt to revive the issue of 16 to 1.

"The Democrats, of course, will elect their ticket in Virginia, and they have an excellent chance to win in Ohio. The elimination of the Kansas City platform in the Democratic State conventions to be held this year, will, in my judgment, solidify the Democrats everywhere."

THE RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

A Question as to When They Expire Has Been Raised.

An interesting question now under consideration by the Treasury Department involves the date of expiration of the term of four years of officials who held office under recess appointments before confirmation by the Senate. There has been some diversity in precedents, but for some years past it has uniformly been held that terms begin with taking the oath of office and that subsequent approval of a recess nomination by the Senate merely confirms the original appointment.

The question was raised through some difference of opinion regarding the tenure of the Commissioner of Immigration at New York, Thomas Fitchie, who will retire at the close of his present term. Commissioner Fitchie was first nominated on July 14, 1897, but the Senate adjourned ten days later, letting the nomination die without approval. The President gave Mr. Fitchie a recess appointment on July 28, and on August 8 the commissioner took the oath and entered upon his duties. The following winter, on January 5, 1898, his nomination was again sent to the Senate, where it was confirmed on March 21, and a commission was issued to Mr. Fitchie bearing that date.

Assistant Secretary Taylor, who has gone on a long vacation, expressed the opinion several days ago that Mr. Fitchie's successor need not be appointed until next March, but the question will be taken up by Secretary Gage in a few days, and a decision will be made on the statutory points involved.

FAVORS THE OHIO PLATFORM.

Representative McDermott Says It Is What Is Needed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 14.—When Representative McDermott, of New Jersey, yesterday was asked what he thought of the action of the Ohio Democratic State Convention, he replied: "I think it is highly commendable. The Ohio Democrats having decided to throw certain doctrines out of the window, it now behooves the New Jersey Democracy to follow the same course as soon as the opportunity presents itself. There is no use trying to tie the Democratic party to 16 to 1.

"There are plenty of State issues on which to run the campaign in our State next autumn," continued Mr. McDermott. "Take the cost of the State administration during the past year and subtract from it the cost of the State administration during the last year the Democrats were in power, and the difference will make a first-class campaign argument. The next Democratic candidate for Governor is sure to be elected if the Democratic campaign is managed with any degree of sound sense. No; I can't guess who the next Democratic State chairman will be, but there is lots of good material available.

"Anti-imperialism is a good issue. I believe Democracy will continue to fight with all the power at its command the imperialistic tendency of the Republican party.

"The Democrats could hardly do better than to stand on the plank that was formulated when there was introduced the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, requiring all corporations to be formed under Federal laws and thus enabling the General Government to control these corporations and stop the formation of unlawful monopolies. I am going to keep up the fight for that amendment and will urge the amendment at every favorable opportunity."

Charged With Larceny of a Watch.

Mary Fletcher, a young colored girl, was arrested and locked up at the Ninth precinct station last night by Policeman O'Donnell, charged with the larceny of a watch valued at $15 from Peter Bowman. Mary was sent to the House of Detention to await a hearing in court this morning.

A Reward for a Missing Man.

A reward of $20 has been offered for the arrest of Fred Oscar Ward, about twenty-seven years old, who is reported to be missing from the Marine Barracks.

BY TEST HAS PROVEN BEST.
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic.

DAVID S. HENDRICK DEAD.

A Prominent Local Insurance Man Succumbs to a Long Illness.

One of the Best Known Life Underwriters in the United States—General Manager of the Central Eastern Department of the Manhattan.

David S. Hendrick, general manager of the central Eastern department of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and one of the best known and most successful insurance men in the United States, died at his residence, 1612 New Hampshire Avenue, yesterday morning at 11:15 o'clock. He had been ill for three months with stomach trouble and for a week prior to his death his condition was critical.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the house. The Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, will officiate. Interment will be made at Rock Creek Cemetery.

Few business men in the National Capital had a larger acquaintance mong public men in all parts of the country than Mr. Hendrick. He had lived in Washington for eight years. He came here from Nashville, Tenn., where he was general State agent for the company.

Several years ago he was elected president of the National Life Underwriters' Association. As general manger of the central Eastern bureau of the Manhattan Company, Mr. Hendrick built up wonderfully the business of that concern in the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland.

His wife and six children, all of whom live in Washington, survive him. They are John Thilman Hendrick, who has been associated with his father in the insurance business for seven years; Sypert W. Hendrick, a civil engineer of the Southern Railway; Martha M., David S., jr., Mary Helen, and Lillian W.

David S. Hendrick was born in Paducah, Ky., in October, 1853. His father was John Thilman Hendrick, one of the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen of the South. For sixty years the Rev. Mr. Hendrick was considered one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of that denomination in the country. David Hendrick received his education in the schools of Paducah and Clarksville, Tenn., where his father was in charge of churches. He entered business when quite young. His first commercial enterprise was at Clarksville, Tenn., where, with his uncle, C. L. Cooke, he entered the queensware, glassware, and pottery business.

The energetic business qualities which brought him success throughout his life were soon in evidence. The business prospered. He purchased his uncle's interest in the firm and soon removed the business to Nashville, Tenn., and opened a store under the firm name of Hendrick & Co. In this wider field his success was distinct and the firm soon became the largest one in the queensware business of the South.

Until 1888 Mr. Hendrick continued in business in Nashville without change. Failing health induced him to dispose of his mercantile interests. He then entered the insurance business.

For a time he was connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. Later his services were transferred to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and he was made general agent of the State of Tennessee. His lost health was soon regained and his success in the business was remarkable. The number of policies written in Tennessee during the years he was general agent exceeded all former records.

It was in 1893, when the Manhattan Insurance Company made a number of changes, that Mr. Hendrick was offered the position of general agent of the District of Columbia and Virginia. He accepted the offer and moved at once to Washington. The same energetic methods, grasp of detail, and executive ability, developed to high degree, which had brought him success in the South were again in evidence. Shortly after his arrival in Washington, the central eastern department was formed of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Mr. Hendricks was appointed general manager, which position he occupied at the time of his death.

During the year prior to his election to the presidency of the National Association of Life Underwriters Mr. Hendrick was President of the District Association of Life Underwriters. His extreme popularity among insurance men was attested by his election to the head of the largest organization of insurance men in the world. His administration in that position was highly creditable.

Mr. Hendrick was a member of a number of societies. He was a Mason and belonged to Lodge B. French Lodge of that order, as well as to Rathbone Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was an Odd Fellow also. During his entire life, practically, Mr. Hendrick belonged to the Presbyterian Church and at the time of his death was a member of the Church of the Covenant in this city. With business affairs of a semi-public nature, Mr. Hendrick was always heartily in sympathy, and held membership in the Washington Board of Trade and the Washington Business Men's Association.

During the latter years of his life he traveled extensively for pleasure. During an extended European trip last summer he made a careful study of the insurance business as it is carried on in England and on the Continent. He was a member of the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club, an organization of Washington men devoted to hunting and angling.

Mr. Hendrick was married in 1875 to Miss Pattie Warfield, of Clarksville, Tenn., where he was in business at the time. During their residence in Washington they were prominent in social circles and entertained extensively at their beautiful home on New Hampshire Avenue.

THE WEAPON WAS STOLEN.

An Additional Charge Placed Against a Colored Prisoner.

Charles Dyer, colored, who said he was a butler for a prominent Washington family, was arrested on Saturday night and locked up in the Third precinct station, charged with carrying a concealed weapon. A razor was found on his person.

Last night, Albert Jacobs, also colored, identified the razor, which, he said, Dyer had stolen from him. Thereupon a charge of petit larceny was entered against Dyer, who had not been released from custody.

STABBED WITH A PENKNIFE.

A Dispute Between Negroes Results in a Cutting.

As a result of a dispute over a trivial matter, Edward Berry, colored, was stabbed last night by Henry Robinson at Thirty-first and K Streets northwest. Berry was taken to Georgetown University Hospital, where it was found the wound was not serious. Robinson was arrested and locked up at the Seventh precinct police station.

The negroes live in the same house. Last night they quarreled. The altercation was followed by a fight. Robinson whipped out a penknife and stabbed his opponent.

A $10 Fire in a Residence.

Fire was discovered in the front room of the second story of house 1313 V Street northwest about noon yesterday. The occupant, Jessie Sykes, gave the alarm, and with the aid of Policeman Carroll succeeded in putting out the flames after damage to the extent of about $10 had been done. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

A Former Convict Released.

George Bland, alias George W. Thomas, alias John Dulbney, who on June 24, 1897, was convicted in the court here of housebreaking and sentenced to serve five years in the Trenton penitentiary, was released from that institution on July 12.

Seeking for Two Missing Boys.

The police have been requested to look out for Louis Napoleon Marks, sixteen years old, who is missing from his home, 3205 P Street northwest. A search is also going on for Joseph William Stiner, aged sixteen, who is reported as missing from the Marine Barracks.

THE TRIP TO THE PHILIPPINES.

All Arrangements for the Teachers to Sail July 23.

All arrangements have been completed for the sailing on the transport Thomas from San Francisco for Manila on July 23 of the largest party of school teachers that ever left their country for foreign shores. The party will embrace the first large assignment of teachers for duty in the Philippines, and are to be sent in pursuance of the policy of the Government to implant American ideas and institutions in the far off possessions in the most practical way and with the utmost celerity. One thousand teachers have been called for by Prof. Atkinson, superintendent of education in the islands, and 540 will sail on the Thomas. The party will be 560 strong, the other twenty being the wives and children or other dependents of the teachers, for whom the Government is providing free transportation. Of the teachers, 170 are women and 370 are men. The salaries to be paid to them by the Government range from $600 to $1,500 in American gold, which represents twice that amount in the Philippines.

Col. Clarence Edwards, Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, is pushing the arrangements with all possible speed for the departure of the party already made up, and is anxious to complete the quota of teachers called for at the earliest possible date. To do this an extra force of clerks has been employed in his bureau, and even then the force is compelled to work overtime. The teachers are expected to instruct their pupils in English. They are being drawn from every State and Territory in the Union, under a system devised by Superintendent Atkinson. Through the Insular Bureau he has caused invitations to be sent to representative educators and educational institutions in all parts of the United States, requesting them to recommend capable and experienced persons for this service. Applicants who come before Colonel Edwards thus endorsed receive places without further investigation, and the Government makes contracts with them for three years. Those who endorse applicants also vouch for their moral character and their efficiency and adaptability to the work. The rate of pay will be governed largely by the recommendations of those who vouch for the teachers. It is understood that no applicants are accepted unless they are graduates of some university, college, or normal school, or have some peculiar qualification which has caused them to be strongly recommended by competent persons. At the Insular Bureau it is said that less than 5 per cent of the teachers thus far selected have not had the advantages of a college or normal school education. If they choose to do so, married teachers will be permitted to take their families with them.

The work of forwarding the teachers will proceed as rapidly as possible, even after the Thomas has sailed, so that Governor Taft's task of establishing civil rule in the archipelago can be rendered all the easier and expedited as much as possible through the aid of educational influences. Only forty-eight American teachers thus far have been set to work in the Philippines, but by December it is hoped to have in operation the whole educational system which has been planned for the islands with great care by experts. The Indian Office has co-operated with the War Department in securing some excellent material, and already six of the best teachers in the Indian Service have accepted places in the Philippines. They have been selected in the belief that their experience with the red men of the West peculiarly fits them to deal with the natives of the Philippines.

Few of the teachers chosen have a knowledge of Spanish, although it is believed they will acquire the language after a short residence in the Philippines. As they are expected to teach English, most of their work will be with children, and necessarily will be largely elementary. At the Insular Bureau a sample of the textbooks that may be used in the Philippines is on exhibition. It contains a 2,000 word history of the United States, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and a map of the country. The pages are printed alternately in English and Spanish.

WHIPPED IN DRENCHING RAIN.

A Negro Bicycle Thief's Second Punishment Not Light.

GEORGETOWN, Del., July 14.—Henry J. Walker, a negro, who admits having stolen a bicycle, and having been whipped before for stealing a watch, was given twenty lashes yesterday in the drenching rain, after he had undergone an hour in the pillory. More than 100 persons stood under umbrellas to see the punishment inflicted.

When Walker stood at the whipping post a year ago, and was flogged by Sheriff Robert Short, he said: "Oh, is that all it is?" and laughed as they took him back to his cell.

Deputy Sheriff James Marsh resolved that Walker should have a different experience from his former one, and the sheriff went out early, as is the custom in old Sussex, and cut a half dozen sharp rods four feet long. With three of these he flogged the big colored man, using one of hickory, one of maple and one of hickory. Finally Walker burst out crying, and begged the sheriff to desist, declaring that he would never steal again. Looking like a drowned rat, Walker was led back to his cell, where he cried for nearly an hour.

NOT PARTED BY THE WRECK.

Wedding of Two Passengers Follows a Railway Accident.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 14.—Louis Knecht and Miss Mary Koch, both of Bethlehem, were married last evening at the parsonage in Nazareth, Pastor Wotring officiating. Returning to Bethlehem a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman S. Grosh, where the bride lived for many years.

Mr. Knecht and his bride were in the Hatfield excursion wreck. Mr. Knecht escaped with slight injuries, but Miss Koch was seriously injured, and for several months her life hung on a thread. The couple were engaged then and were to have been married the next month, but the accident caused a postponement of the wedding.

CORPORATION TAXES IN MAINE.

A Small Revenue Likely to Be Realized From the New Law.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 14.—The result of the law enacted by the Legislature last winter imposing a special tax upon corporations organized under the laws of the State is not likely to prove so beneficial to the State as the sponsors of the scheme hoped. Members of the State Grange took hold of the measure and secured its passage. They believed that the income from a tax on corporation franchises would reach $100,000 annually. The State assessors have just completed the work of assessing the tax in accordance with the new law. The number of companies liable to the tax is a little more than 2,700. Several companies which have failed to file annual returns on account of ceasing to do business have been excused from so doing while their franchises remain unused.

The Secretary of State is now engaged in notifying the companies that the tax has been assessed against them and that the amount due must be paid into the State treasury on or before September 1. It is estimated by those in a position to know that the total tax on franchises will not exceed $50,000.

All corporations organized under the laws of the State, excepting religious, charitable, educational, and benevolent associations, and those liable to a franchise tax under special laws, must annually pay $5 on a capital stock of $50,000, $10 on a capital stock of $50,000 to $200,000, $25 on a capital of $200,000 to $500,000, $50 on a capital of $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the further sum of $25 for each $1,000,000 of capital, or any part of that sum in excess of $1,000,000.

The new corporation law also provides that companies with very large capital may now be organized, the limit of $10,000,000 having been removed. A company was organized recently with a capital of $25,000,000; also one with $12,500,000. There are several with $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 capital stock.

The legislative financiers counted upon an income of at least $100,000 annually as the result of the new franchise tax law, and many appropriations were made because of such expectation. A 50 per cent reduction will be severely felt at the State treasury.

MALARIA MAKES YOU WEAK.
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic makes you strong.

AN EXPENSIVE HOT WAVE.

The Pecuniary Losses Incident to the High Temperature.

A Hundred Extra Funerals at an Average of $75 Each—The Cost of Nursing and Doctors' Bills—Outlay for Ice and Cooling Beverages.

Evidences have multiplied during the past week that the hot wave which hung over the Atlantic Slope from June 28 to July 6 was a costly experience for Washington. The people of the District were sufficiently sensible of the sweltering heat as it was passing, but the catalogue of its effects could not be fully made out until several days after the rains had cooled the torrid atmosphere. Bodily discomfort was perhaps the least evil resulting from the high temperature. In illness and in death, in the destruction of animals, in interrupted business, in extra expenditure on account of the heat, those few days entailed immense loss to the city.

The statistician of the Health Department, in speaking of the matter the other day, said that hot waves of the kind recently experienced were in the nature of a calamity. His idea was that the extreme heat resulted in a vast increase of illness and in a harvest of mortality. He said that the actual pecuniary expense along this line, very difficult to estimate, was much greater than anybody would at first suppose. The official referred to held in his hand the weekly mortuary report covering the period from June 30 to July 6, and it showed sixty-seven deaths from sunstroke and heat exhaustion. The same report showed that the number of deaths that week increased from 120 to 227, and the statistician said that the inference was plain that the lives of 100 persons, including the sixty-seven noted above, had been cut short by the hot wave.

According to the figures of the official of the Health Department, there were 100 funerals in Washington as the first result of the heat. Estimating an average expense of $75 for each funeral, and we have an outlay of $7,500 in caskets, carriages, and flowers, to say nothing of the shafts or slabs of marble or granite which subsequently will mark the graves of the departed. There should be added to this the cost of medical or hospital treatment prior to death. Taking the expense attached to emergency cases as a basis of estimate and for all the patients, except those who died almost immediately from heat stroke, twelve in number, the cost is $5 per diem. The average length of illness of the eighty-eight cases reported as not dying immediately was nearly three days. Hence, a cost of $15 for each was involved, or an aggregate expense of $1,320.

It is, perhaps, not possible to put a pecuniary value upon the lives of the 100 persons who died as a result of the heat. Any such estimate must of necessity be tentative, as many of the decedents were children and aged people. But supposing that the average earning capacity of these 100 persons, providing they had lived, was $1,000, and we have a loss of $100,000 represented.

In following out the idea suggested a Times reporter endeavored to ascertain to what extent illness increased during the heated period under consideration. Unfortunately, no record of sick persons is kept in the District of Columbia. Only those attacked by contagious disease are reported to the Health Department. As a consequence, there are no actual figures to go by. But an enquiry addressed to several practicing physicians elicited the information that their lists of patients increased more than 10 per cent. One of the doctors seen by the reporter said, after reference to his memorandum book, that he was visiting eighteen patients on June 26, and twenty-seven on July 6. At the Emergency Hospital, where a majority of the persons suffering from heat stroke were taken, the list of patients increased 50 per cent during the hot wave, and has since fallen off to nearly the former number. Estimating that 2,500 persons were ill in Washington on June 26, and that the number increased 12 per cent on account of the heat, 300 patients were added to the list. At $5 a day each for medical treatment, a cost of $6,000 was involved in this one item.

The conditions attendant upon a temperature between 90 and 102 degrees each day vastly increased the sale of all kinds of cooling beverages. Ice was in great demand, and the facilities for its manufacture and distribution were taxed to the utmost during the period referred to. While the heat was at the maximum it was discovered that the increased demand for ice in all parts of the city exceeded the supply. It was not possible for the ice men to obtain a sufficient amount to satisfy the call on their routes. Fortunately a ship load of ice from Maine was purchased and brought into port, which alone averted a serious ice famine during the hot spell. While the 1,000 tons or so of ice on the vessel was being distributed the factories were enabled to catch up with the demand and matters moved smoothly after that.

According to the estimate furnished by an old ice man, there were 2,500 tons of ice being distributed daily through the District before the hot wave. Suddenly the demand increased nearly one-half. He said that it was impossible to say how much was used. The ice man simply sold all he could get, and there was still a call for more. He thought the daily consumption for the hot weather might be figured at 3,000 tons. It is sold at an average of $5 a ton, which would mean an extra outlay on account of the heat of $12,500. For six days this would amount to $75,000.

An enquiry was made at one of the principal soda fountains on Pennsylvania Avenue. The reporter was told that the hot weather was their time for making hay. It was estimated that the receipts of the one soda fountain were $100 a day during the heat, and less than $25 last Saturday. Such an increase in the consumption of soda water throughout the city would mean a very large expenditure for cool drinks.

In the saloons it was learned that there was an increase in number of about 50 per cent in the sale of drinks during the hot days. There was also a difference noted in the kind of drinks sold. Beer drinking noticeably increased and whisky drinking fell off. There was considerable call for various kinds of lemonades, ginger ade, and soft drinks to the exclusion of the beverages stronger in alcohol. The highball was a favorite during the hot weather. An observant barkeeper said that the number of drinks was increased 50 per cent, which perhaps did not show in the aggregate receipts, as the majority of them were for beer. But the fact was clearly apparent that the people of Washington spent much extra money in the saloons during the heated term. How much the reporter was unable to estimate with any degree of accuracy.

Restaurant keepers stated that the hot weather interfered with their business. People's appetites were uncertain. They neither ate as often nor as much as in moderate weather. Coffee drinking with meals fell off perceptibly, and there was a great increase in orders for iced tea, milk, and lemonade. Vegetables took the place of meats, and orders for pastry languished. One restaurant keeper said that the majority of his guests seemed to be eating little, and that of light food. He thought his general receipts may have fallen off 5 per cent.

One of the incidents of the hot wave was a temporary milk famine. The heat was so intense in the country that the cows would not feed. This, added to the annoyance of flies, caused the flow of milk to fall off nearly one-half, and in many parts of the city families could not obtain any milk. This was a considerable pecuniary loss to farmers and milkmen, to say nothing of the annoyance to consumers.

All forms of work requiring animal power was seriously interrupted. Ambulance horses pegged out, and the automobile was called into service. The delivery of goods was hampered, street cleaning was brought to a standstill. The paving of roadways was suspended, and a thousand industries were lessened in efficiency by the debilitating effects of the heat on horses and mules. Fifty-odd animals fell dead, overcome with the heat. In some cases the carcasses lay for a day or two, because the horses of the collectors were too fatigued to haul them away.

There was much loss to market men, grocers, and fruit dealers from the spoiling of perishable foods. Choice pieces of meat were ruined in an hour, fruits rotted before the eyes of the vender, and green vegetables withered out of all semblance to their former condition.

The above is a partial list of the pecuniary losses incident to the hot wave. From the nature of the circumstances no very accurate estimate can be made of the actual cost to Washington of those few days of torrid heat, but that it reached several hundred thousand dollars cannot be doubted. In summer time the average temperature in the District is about 80 degrees, and the above statement shows in a general way what is to be expected from the addition of 15 degrees of heat to that average. If we could conceive of a temperature in Washington of 110 degrees continuously for one month, the city would be depopulated. Those who did not die would flee for their lives to a cooler clime. Industry would cease and famine would complete the picture of desolation.

THE REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

Many More Applicants on Hand Than Were Expected.

WICHITA, Kan., July 14.—The two registration camps, El Reno and Lawton, Okla., are both filled to overflowing with homeseekers—men who have come to draw for farms in the new Kiowa-Comanche country, which is to be opened on August 6, in accordance with a proclamation by the President.

The registration booths were opened for receiving applications on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, and already five hundred persons had formed in line at Lawton and twice that number at El Reno. The line has continued to grow longer all the while, and no less than sixty thousand, and perhaps one hundred thousand, will take part in the drawing. The applicants for free farms go to these registration booths and make affidavit to the effect that they have never before exercised their rights under the homestead law, do not own a quarter section of land in any part of the United States, and they are duly recognized citizens of the United States. The applicant then receives a number, and is entitled to go on the reservations to be opened on August 6 and look the land over. On July 29 the registration booths will close, and all who have not received permission to take part in the drawing can go no further toward getting a home in the new country.

But those ticket holders who stood in line and secured these privileges will meet at the El Reno and Lawton land offices on August 6 and draw for farms. The drawing will be conducted as set forth in the President's proclamation. Lucky men who draw a farm for a prize can then proceed at once to the reservation and pick out the farm. El Reno is now the Mecca toward which all the Southwest is journeying. Every train is loaded to the limit and others are going overland. From a small village of three thousand people El Reno has increased to a thriving town of fifty thousand. Tents are stretched around the town for miles, and everything is selling at three prices. The number of applicants is far in excess of those expected by the Government clerks. W. A. Richards, Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office, has thirty-five experienced men from Washington helping him with the work, and they have not rest until late at night.

LAUDANUM BY THE QUART.

A Camden Woman Drinks Poison in Large Quantities.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 14.—A woman about thirty-five years of age was found unconscious on a step at Eighth and Market Streets yesterday afternoon. She was taken to the Cooper Hospital, and when she had been restored to consciousness she described herself as Mrs. Mary Johnson, a widow, living at 1108 South Fourth Street. She confessed to having taken an overdose of laudanum with suicidal intent while worrying over the arrest of her daughter, Mrs. Emma Twoes, who is confined in the county jail on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house on South Fourth Street.

Two quart bottles, both empty and unlabeled, were found alongside Mrs. Johnson, and she said that both had been filled with laudanum and sold to her by a downtown druggist at $1.40 per quart. She declared that the druggist had sold her the drug without a prescription, without registering the sales, and without labeling the bottles. She also alleged that the druggist had sold a quart of the drug to her thirteen-year-old granddaughter. She stated further that she was in the habit of drinking two to four whisky glasses full of the drug in one day.

Last evening Mrs. Johnson's condition was so much improved that she was permitted to go to her home.

The druggist of whom Mrs. Johnson said she bought the drug in such large quantities denied her statement, but said there was no law to prevent him from selling a quart. He was positive that his last sale of a quart, in one quantity, was made three years ago.

Ban on a Brewery Trust.

PITTSTON, Pa., July 14.—The threatened declaration of war against the Brewery Trust will come tomorrow. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association is called for Monday afternoon, and a refusal of the Central Brewing Company to reduce the price of beer will be followed by a declaration against the trust product in northeastern Pennsylvania. Contracts will at once be made with foreign corporations. Representatives will be present from Carbondale to Hazleton. The price of beer was reduced but 25 cents per barrel when the Government dropped 40 cents in revenue. This action by the brewers has enraged the liquor men.

DIED.

WATERS—On Sunday, July 14, 1901, at 2200 H Street northwest, JAMES W. WATERS, aged fifty-eight years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR—On Sunday, July 14, 1901, at 10:15 a. m., MARY GERTRUDE, infant daughter of George W. and Nellie Taylor.

Funeral from residence, 2230 N Street, Monday, July 15, at 4 p. m. Interment private.

ESTEP—In loving, but sad remembrance of my dear husband, WILLIAM H. ESTEP, who died one year ago, July 15, 1900.

Home is sad, oh God, how dreary,
Lonesome, lonesome every spot,
I listen for his voice till weary,
Weary, for I hear him not.

One year has passed and still I miss him.
Friends may think the wound is healed,
But no one knows the sorrow
That's in my heart concealed.

He's gone, but not forgotten,
Nor ever will he be,
As long as life and memory lasts
I will remember thee.

—BY HIS WIFE.

Men's $15 True Blue American Serge & Flannel Suits to Order. $10.00

PELZMAN, Tailor,
505 7th St. N. W.

ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION CURED
By the Foch Lung Cure,
150 Nassau Street, New York.
And 627 E Street, Washington.

SPECIAL IN
$2.50 GLASSES. $1.00

GOLD FILLED FRAMES,
GUARANTEED TEN YEARS.

These constitute a finely finished, light riding bow frame, just the thing for summer wear. They are fitted with the finest white rock crystal lenses after your

EYES ARE PROPERLY EXAMINED

by a skilled refractionist with modern instruments.

OPPENHEIMER'S,
514 Ninth Street N. W.

Mr. Man, When you Are Thinking About Purchasing A new pair of Shoes We would Suggest

The Royal $2.50 Shoe.

Well worth $3.00 and $3.50.

THE ROYAL,
617 Pa. Ave.

AUCTION SALES.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, AUCTIONEERS,
913 F St. N. W.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK DWELLING, NO. 655 C ST. S. E.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber 2220, Folio 474, et seq., one of the Land Records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the parties secured thereby, we will sell at Public Auction, in front of the premises on THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described land and premises, situate and being in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and distinguished as and being lot numbered, 77, in Buchanan Beale's sub-division of part of square 879, as per plat recorded in the Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia, Liber 15, Folio 193, with the improvements thereon.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash at the purchaser's option. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale. Conveyancing, recording, etc., at purchaser's cost.

BATES WARREN,
MICHAEL V. TIERNEY,
Trustees.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Steel Work," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 O'CLOCK, JULY 27, 1901, and then and there publicly opened, for furnishing and erecting the structural steel work for a building about 22 by 87 feet, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. For plans, specifications, and forms of proposals address "Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C." MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. July 10, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DIS