

MAJOR O'DRISCOLL IS KILLED BY TRAIN

Struck by Flying Express Near Lamond Station.

SAID THAT FLYER WAS LATE

Making Up Time When Vehicle Is Run Down—Was En Route to City to Meet Two Men Who Were Passengers.

Major Daniel O'Driscoll, of Lamond, D. C., who was a prominent attorney at the District bar, was struck by a fast flying express train near that station shortly after noon yesterday and instantly killed.

Major O'Driscoll was in a buggy, and it is said, attempted to drive across the track before the train, which was approaching rapidly, reached the crossing.

His body was horribly mangled, the horse he was driving was also killed, and the buggy was smashed into little bits.

It was said last night that there was but one eye-witness to the affair other than the engineer and fireman of the train, who continued on their trip to Philadelphia, and could not be seen.

This witness was a colored man named Moses Day, who lives near Lamond station.

Day said last night that Major O'Driscoll was driving down the road in his buggy on the way to Washington.

The side curtains of the buggy were fastened down and it appeared almost impossible to see out except straight in front.

Major O'Driscoll reached a point about forty feet from the railroad crossing it appeared that he looked out and must have seen the train approaching at rapid speed, for Day says he pulled out his whip and struck the horse several blows, evidently with the determination of getting across the track before the train reached the crossing.

According to Day the horse jumped across the west-bound track, and reached the east-bound track about the same time the train reached that point on the crossing.

The left side of the pilot of the engine struck the horse and buggy squarely and hurled both in the air, carrying Major O'Driscoll with them.

The engineer, seeing that an accident was certain to occur, slowed up as much as possible by reversing his engine, but his speed was so great that the train was run fully half a mile before it could be brought to a standstill.

When this was accomplished, members of the train crew rushed back to the point at which Major O'Driscoll was struck. Upon going to his side it was found that he was dead.

From all appearances, death had been instantaneous. Finding that life was extinct, and that nothing could be done, the train crew turned the remains over to the District police authorities, and the train continued to its city.

Train Was an Hour Late.
The train that struck Major O'Driscoll was known as the St. Louis express. It was an hour late, and was running at a terrific rate of speed into Washington, in order to make up as much of the lost time as possible.

According to an official of the Baltimore and Ohio road, the train was running at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. The train was drawn by engine 1232, one of the fastest and heaviest passenger engines in the service of the company.

John Norris was the engineer, and Oliver Keith the conductor.

According to a statement made last night by an official of the Baltimore and Ohio, Engineer Norris claims that he did not see the vehicle until it was too late to stop his train; he is also alleged to have said that he did not see anybody in the vehicle.

"The only way I can account for the accident," said this same official, "is that the train was off time. Major O'Driscoll had been in the habit of driving over that road twice daily, and knew the movement of all of the trains thoroughly. He knew, of course, there was no train scheduled to pass the crossing at the hour he was struck, and probably did not think about an extra or a train being late until he was nearly on the tracks. Then he probably looked up, saw the train coming, and whipped up his horse to get across the track before the train reached there."

Coroner Notified.
As soon as Coroner Nevitt was notified of the accident he gave orders that the body be removed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held this afternoon, to determine the responsibility for the accident. The railroad company was notified to have the engineer, fireman and conductor present this afternoon.

Major O'Driscoll was one of the prominent attorneys of this city, and had an office in the Columbian Building, on Fifth Street. He was fifty-seven years old, and came to this city many years ago, where he practiced law with the late President McKinley before the latter became a member of Congress. He was a member of one of the Ohio volunteer regiments during the civil war, and lost his left leg at the battle of Chancellorsville. Major O'Driscoll was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and other secret and benevolent societies.

Major O'Driscoll is survived by a widow who resides at their summer home at Tacoma Park. No arrangements had been made last night for the funeral services.

A Curious Coincidence.
A singular coincidence in connection with the killing of Major O'Driscoll developed yesterday afternoon. He was on his way to this city to keep a business engagement with Col. Forest Brown and Mr. George Wendling. Both of these gentlemen were on the train that struck and killed Colonel O'Driscoll. They, too, were their way to Washington to keep the appointment. Neither of them knew, however, who the victim of the accident was until being informed of the fact upon their arrival in Washington.

EYES CLOSED BY STINGS.

Man Steps on Hornets' Nest While Picking Tomatoes.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Sept. 8.—James A. Moore, of William Street, was severely stung by hornets in his garden yesterday and his face is so swollen that he is now unable to see. He went into his garden to pick tomatoes and stepped into a hornet's nest.

The hornets chased him into the house and stung him so severely about the face that he is in the care of a physician.

METEOR MAKES CITY AS BRIGHT AS DAY

Huge Aerolite Passes Over Buena Vista, Col., Showing Red and Blue Colors.

BUENA VISTA, Col., Sept. 8.—A bright meteor passed over Buena Vista last night, striking the earth near Buffalo Peaks, ten miles north of here. For several seconds the city was as light as day, the light being a bright blue and changing to a dark red.

The southern hump of Buffalo Peaks shows a new fissure where the meteor struck.

TYPHOID OUTBREAK RECALLS OLD TIMES

Contagion Has Many Times Held City in Its Grasp.

VISITATION OF CHOLERA

Struck Washington in 1832 and Caused Many Deaths—So Many Deaths Occurred Bodies Could Not Be Buried—History of Plague.

The appearance of typhoid fever has recalled to many old citizens of Washington past visitations of plague, beside which the extent of disease now in the city appears insignificant. Old-timers explain that methods of fighting various scourges have vastly improved since their early days, and the records of the Health Department show to what extent sanitary measures of today have been able to prevent the spread of disease.

The Health Department does not call the prevalence of typhoid fever in the city an "epidemic," but the minutes of the office contain proof of the fact that Washington has, on many occasions, been held tightly in the grasp of contagious disease. At times in the history of the city Washington was paralyzed, and so many deaths occurred that there were not enough citizens brave enough or strong enough to bury the dead.

Of all the ills in the history of Washington the visitation of the cholera in 1832 was the worst. That the Capital was ever terrorized by this plague has been forgotten by all but the very oldest residents of the city. The disease is centuries old.

Came Here From Ireland.
The plague was brought into America from Ireland, and made its first appearance on this continent on June 6, 1832. It was carried by the brig Carricks from Dublin, with 175 emigrants, bound for Quebec. One-fourth died before Canada was reached. The survivors were permitted to land, and the cholera began its march southward, which finally resulted in the appearance of the disease in Washington.

It reached New York on June 10, 1832, and in the next month it broke out with fury in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities. It appeared in Washington in August. The city was thrown into a panic.

In July the Board of Health, through its president, Dr. Henry Hunt, prepared a sanitary report, in which was pointed out to the city the best means of preventing the spread of the plague.

On July 5 the clergy of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria met for solemn consultation at Dr. Laurie's church. Mayor Van Ness, on July 26, issued a proclamation recommending:

"Agreeably to earnest invitation of a meeting of the clergy of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, August 1 is set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, in special reference to that dreadful malady, the cholera."

Day Solemnly Observed.
Accordingly the day was solemnly observed throughout the city, places of business were closed, and services were held in the several churches.

The idea that the disease fell most severely upon the poorer class is erroneous. All classes suffered equally, although some localities seemed to be more unhealthy than others. On Ninth Street, for instance, between D and E Streets northwest, there was at that time a cluster of filthy, damp houses. In these houses, within a few days after the pestilence made its appearance in Washington, eleven deaths occurred.

Smallpox Epidemic.
The records of the Health Office show that in 1872 the Capital was visited by an epidemic of smallpox, which swept away hundreds. From January, when the disease made its appearance, until it was finally stamped out, there were 1,738 cases, of which 527 were fatal, or 36 per cent.

The southeastern and southwestern sections of the city were the localities which suffered most, and for a time the plague threatened to desolate these portions of the city.

A great advance in sanitary knowledge had been obtained since the outbreak of cholera in 1832, and forty-nine days after energetic hostile measures had been taken against the disease, the

PRESIDENT PLANNED MILITARY MANEUVERS

Troopers Rapidly Assembling at Fort Riley, Kansas, for Army Exercises.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—Five thousand troopers of the regular army are on their way from various posts in the department of Missouri to Fort Riley, Kan., to engage in the military maneuvers planned by President Roosevelt. Some of the troops are marching overland, others will go by rail.

The maneuvers begin September 29. In addition to the troops of the regular army, the First and Second Regiments of the Nebraska National Guard and a part of the National Guard of Kansas and adjoining States will participate.

SHOT HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Latter Came Home Drunk and Tried to Break in Front Door.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—James C. Duane, a prominent young Boston business man, shot and wounded his father-in-law, John Lehmann, last evening, during a quarrel at his residence in Brookline. Duane fired one shot from a 32-caliber revolver, the bullet striking Lehmann's abdomen.

At an early hour this morning the hospital authorities said the injured man was in a critical condition. It is claimed that Lehmann, who is fifty years of age, went home last night in an intoxicated condition, and started to break in the front door. Upon opening the door Duane was struck a blow in the face. He then fired.

RECEPTION ASKED FOR RETURNED RIFLEMEN

Fellow Guardsmen Plan to Celebrate Victories.

District Won Twelve First Prizes, More Than Any State Represented at Sea Girt.

There is a movement on foot to give the riflemen who returned Saturday from Sea Girt, N. J., a reception as a reward for victories at the big shooting tournament. Gen. George H. Harries has not yet given his sanction to such an affair, but other National Guard officers who have been seen are much in favor of arranging something to show the appreciation of the citizens of the National Capital of the work of their marksmen.

It develops in figuring up the results that the men from the National Capital carried away over half the prizes which were hung up for the meet. Major James E. Bell, the inspector general of rifle practice, who was captain of the brigade team, is well satisfied with the showing of the men, and others who have looked the situation over are well aware that it is no easy task to win such victories from the crack riflemen of the United States, including those of the regular army and Marine Corps as well as the National Guardsmen.

While much disappointment was felt that the brigade team failed to come out victorious in either the Hilton Trophy match or the Interstate Trophy match, the two big contests of the meet, the success of the marksmen in the individual matches and in other contests tends to even up matters.

Get an Even Dozen Prizes.
An even dozen first prizes were carried off by the District and any number of second and third prizes fall to their lot. Major James R. Bell won the Inspectors' match; Company A, Sixth Battalion, the Company match; the Second Regiment, the Regimental Skirmish match; Private George E. Cook, the President's match; Capt. Sheridan Ferrer, the Members' match; Private Walter S. Cash, the All-Comers' match; Private R. L. Pile, the New Jersey State match; Private Walter S. Cash, the Consolation match; Lieut. W. W. Cookson, the Spencer match; Private Walter S. Cash, the Reading match; Private George E. Cook, the disappearing target revolver match, and Private George E. Cook the revolver match.

Cook Secured Three Firsts.
It will be seen that Private George E. Cook carried off three first prizes in the individual matches, including the President's match, which designates him the champion military rifleman of the United States.

Private Walter S. Cash, of Company A, Sixth Battalion, the veteran shot, who was a member of the first rifle team which went out from the District, but failed to secure a place on the brigade team this year, also won three first prizes, while most of the other riflemen who went out from the District secured one or more prizes.

State Teams Far Behind.
In comparison with the winnings of the District boys the cracks from other States are far behind. New York won the Hilton Trophy match, but, including this, the Empire State men have but five first prizes. New Jersey won six firsts and keeps the "Soldier of Marathon" trophy for another year by having won the interstate match. Massachusetts secured three first prizes.

U. S. TREASURY FAIRLY OVERRUNS WITH GOLD

Greatest Accumulation in History of Country and Almost Equals Russia's Highest Mark.

The United States Treasury now has in its vaults a larger sum of gold than at any other previous time in the history of the land. It is thought that it even exceeds that of any country, at any time in the history of the world, with the single exception of Russia about eight years ago, when that country was preparing to resume gold payments. At that time Russia is said to have had in its treasury \$598,000,000 in gold.

Last Saturday the vaults of the United States Treasury contained \$573,936,194, which is an increase since July 1, 1901, of \$79,867,897. This stock of gold is now being added to the other resources of \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a day, with no immediate prospect of a cessation in the rate of deposits. This condition of things is eminently satisfactory to the Treasury officials, who regard it as the best possible evidence of prosperity and of confidence in the financial stability of this country.

The gold now coming in is being replaced by gold certificate United States notes and silver certificates, the former being supplied where the denominations wanted are \$20 and over. United States notes are returned for the tens and silver certificates for twos and ones.

GONZAGA COLLEGE OPENS ITS DOORS THIS MORNING

It Is Expected the Attendance Will Be the Largest in the History of the Institution.

Gonzaga College, which is located on I Street, between North Capitol and First Streets northwest, will open its doors this morning for the scholastic season, and the prospects are that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the institution. Scholarship examinations were held at the college on September 3, and the names of the successful candidates will be made public tomorrow. Others who desire to take these examinations will be allowed to compete until September 20.

DIVIDENDS ARE DECLARED.

Comptroller of Currency Makes Report as to Insolvent National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks, as follows, viz.:

A first dividend of 30 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Eufaula National Bank, of Eufaula, Ala., on claims proved, amounting to \$176,213.32.
An eighth dividend of 30 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Chestnut Street National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., making in all 90 per cent on claims proved, amounting to \$1,881,164.92.
A final dividend of 5-10 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the National Bank, of Potsdam, N. Y., making in all 90-10 per cent on claims proved, amounting to \$329,336.79.

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THE BUFORD ARRIVES.

Reaches San Francisco With Many Military Passengers.

The transport Buford has arrived at San Francisco with the following military passengers: Eighth Infantry, headquarters, and Second and Third Battalions, 482 enlisted men and the following officers: Colonel Dougherty, Chaplain Colbert, Captains Kennedy, Stamer, Miller, Norman, Bell, Stewart, Lieutenants Faulkner, James Hunt, Christie, Cazarez, Anding, Murchison, Murphy, Halpin, Adams; Companies E and F, Fifteenth Infantry, with 143 enlisted men and following officers: Captains Uline, Brooke, and Lieutenant Kanbush; Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, 103 enlisted men and Captain Kinkman and Lieutenants McNabb and Combs.

Other passengers included Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, Thirtieth Infantry, Majors Liggett, Twenty-first, and Gardner, Thirtieth; Captain Davidson, Fifth; Lieutenants Roach, Sixteenth; Bartzell, Fifth; Haddell, Thirtieth, and Densmore, Tenth; Majors Metzger and Brewer, and Captain Southall, medical department; Contract Surgeon H. C. Smith, ten enlisted men, eleven casuals and short term men, ninety-two sick, five insane, five prisoners, and sixty-six discharged men.

The War Department is advised that the transport Sherman sailed from Manila, September 4, for San Francisco, Cal., with 93 sick, 109 casuals, and 71 discharged sick.

REAR ADMIRAL RODGERS TO GO TO GOTHAM

Navy Yard and Admiral Evans to Asiatic Station.

It has been practically decided by the Navy Department to assign Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, recently relieved from the command of the Asiatic station, to the command of the New York navy yard.

Admiral Rodgers has been in command of the fleet in Philippine waters for about two years, and orders relieving him were only issued a few days ago.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans will be placed in the command of the Asiatic station as soon as Admiral Rodgers leaves.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y. A MODEL FOR RURAL ROUTES

Plans of Placing County System in Its Entirety Is Inaugurated There.

The Postoffice Department expects to have in operation in Chautauqua county, N. Y., by the middle of the present month a system of rural free delivery which will serve as a model for the installation of future service in all parts of the country.

Chautauqua county was chosen for this purpose as it is a thickly settled district, where an extensive system of rural free delivery is a necessity. Thirty-six routes are already in operation in the county and fifty more will be placed in operation by September 15, the extensive system being supplied by twenty-six distributing offices.

This method of establishing a county system in its entirety within such a short space of time is a new feature of the work of the rural free delivery division, it having been the policy heretofore to add such single routes as the demands for their service increased, but Chautauqua county was found to be such an excellent field in which to inaugurate a comprehensive county system that it was decided to place all the routes and distributing offices in operation as soon as possible.

The principal fight is between D. M. Ferry, of Detroit, and Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, both of them anxious to come to the Senate.

Governor Bliss is not disposed to make an appointment to fill the vacancy, but proposes to leave the matter to the Legislature when it meets. The only contingency which, it is said, will cause the governor to take up the matter will be the election of a Democratic Legislature. This is, however, hardly within the range of possibilities under present conditions in Michigan.

INVENTIVE GENIUS ACTIVE IN PAST YEAR

More Applications for Patents Than Ever Before.

Commissioner Allen Has Made Changes So That Appeals May Receive Prompt Hearings.

The American inventive genius, as illustrated from the number of patents granted by the Patent Office, was more active during 1902 than ever before.

The applications for patents last year numbered 51,238, as compared with 48,975 for 1901, an increase of 3,183, a gain greater than that reported for any previous year.

Mr. Allen, who, before his appointment as Commissioner, was a patent lawyer, and is thoroughly familiar with all points of law involved in the adjustment of contested cases before his bureau, has improved the system of the bureau to such an extent that litigated cases, if appealed immediately from one examiner to another, may be tried, and passed upon by the three tribunals of the department within sixty days of the time the original contest is instituted. "This," Mr. Allen says, "is faster than the attorneys generally wish."

Out of 51,238 applications filed last year, only 1 out of every 1,500 was carried to the District Court of Appraisers. Of the twenty-seven cases submitted to the court during the eight months prior to June 20, in no instance was the department's decision reversed.

The number of applications for patents has increased steadily each year. Mr. Allen says, with the exception of the Spanish war year, when public attention was diverted.

REVENUE BUREAU HEADS OFF A GUESSING CONTEST

Announces Number of Cigars Manufactured in Fiscal Year Ended July 31.

With a view to heading off a guessing contest gotten up by a firm of cigar manufacturers the Internal Revenue Bureau yesterday made public in advance of its regular report the statistics as to the number of cigars manufactured in the United States in the fiscal year ended July 31 last. The number was 5,674,625,557. This does not include the small cigars, or tobacco cigarettes, weighing less than three pounds to the thousand, nor the cigars which have been imported.

EARLY CLOSING ENDS.

Department Offices Will Likely Remain Open to 4 p. m. Hereafter.

It was given out at the State, War, and Navy Departments last Saturday when the order for early closing was sent around that it would be the last day during the season that they would close at 3 o'clock.

In some of the other departments, however, no ultimatum was sent out, and it is possible that these may close one hour earlier than the usual time again next Saturday.

The prospects are, however, that the clerks will be compelled to remain until 4 o'clock, the same as on other days until summer comes again. The chief clerk of the department gives the order for early closing, although the Secretary is usually consulted about such matters.

DEATH OF MRS. E. J. ANDERSON.

Mrs. Ellen Jane Anderson, widow of Richard P. Anderson, and for many years a resident of Washington, died yesterday at her residence, 4 Quincy Street northeast, Mrs. Emma King, Mrs. Clarence Beach, and Miss Blanche Anderson and three sons—Thomas L. Richard B. and Charles Anderson—survive her. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

REPRESENTATIVE SMITH FIGHTING FOR SENATE

Candidate to Succeed Late Mr. McMillan.

Defeated for House, Tries for Seat in Upper Body of Congress—Chances Said to Be Good.

Representative Henry C. Smith of Michigan is a candidate for the Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan. He came to Washington yesterday, and so announced himself, although the fact of his candidacy has been known to his friends in Michigan for some time. Mr. Smith is serving his second term in the House, and is one of the most popular members on the Republican side. He was, however, defeated months ago for re-nomination. He was one of the best sugar insurgents who revolted from the House leadership, and fought against Cuban reciprocity. With a number of others of the Michigan delegation he was defeated for re-nomination despite this fact.

Now that Mr. W. C. McMillan has withdrawn from the race because he wishes to win on his own merits, and not as the son of his father, Mr. Smith's friends believe he has a good chance of reaching the upper house of Congress.

Others in Fight.
The principal fight is between D. M. Ferry, of Detroit, and Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, both of them anxious to come to the Senate.

Governor Bliss is not disposed to make an appointment to fill the vacancy, but proposes to leave the matter to the Legislature when it meets. The only contingency which, it is said, will cause the governor to take up the matter will be the election of a Democratic Legislature. This is, however, hardly within the range of possibilities under present conditions in Michigan.

THREE YEARS TO SERVE.

The successful candidate will have three years of the unexpired term of the late Senator McMillan to serve.

Mr. Smith states that the question of Cuban reciprocity against which the Michigan delegation protested with great vigor during the last session of Congress is not attracting much attention in the State thus far in the campaign. He is confident that the Republicans will send a solid delegation of twelve to the Fifty-eighth Congress.

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Formerly Wash. B. Williams. 7th and D Sts.

FOREIGN MAILS.

FOREIGN MAILS are dispatched to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending September 13, 1902, the last connecting closes will be made from the MAIN OFFICE as follows:

Trans-Atlantic Mails.
TUESDAY—(a) At 7:15 p. m., for EUROPE, per s. s. St. Louis, from New York, via Southampton.
(b) At 11:25 p. m., for EUROPE, per s. s. Germania, from New York, via Queenstown.
WEDNESDAY—(a) At 7:15 p. m., for EUROPE, per s. s. Augusta Victoria,