

GUARD TO ACT AS ESCORT

Will Meet New York G. A. R. Posts This Afternoon.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. URELL

Spanish War Veterans Will Also Turn Out to Give Welcome—Militia Movements.

The Second Regiment, D. C. N. G., will turn out this afternoon to receive visiting organizations to the Grand Army encampment. Orders to this effect have been issued by Capt. Charles E. Swigart, the regimental adjutant, by permission of Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the District militia.

This turnout is in the nature of a compliment to Col. M. Emmet Urell, the commanding officer of the regiment, who was recently elected commander-in-chief of the national body of Spanish War Veterans. It is intended that the regiment shall receive Mansfield Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and Hubbell Command, S. W. V., of Brooklyn, N. Y., under Capt. Martin Short, and escort them to their quarters. These organizations both belong in Williamsburg, now a part of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in the Grand Army post are men who went to school and were in the civil war side by side with Colonel Urell.

The regiment will assemble at the Center Market armory at 5:15 p. m., as the visiting organizations will leave New York at noon today. They should arrive here at 6 o'clock this evening, but owing to the blockade in traffic the train will probably be an hour or more late. They will come in at the Pennsylvania depot over 199 strong and will bring their own band. John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of this city, and the Union Veteran Legion, of which Colonel Urell is a member, will also be represented in receiving the comrades from his old town.

Prepare for Parade.

Great preparations are being made for the showing of the District Guardsmen in the naval parade on Tuesday next, when, by order of the commander, every member of the National Guard will be in line. The various military organizations of the National Capital are taking up drills which were suspended after the summer encampment two months ago, but as few recruits have been mustered in since that time, it is expected the "home guard" of Washington will make a good record in drill work.

According to orders issued from headquarters during the past week the brigade will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, facing north, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., on the plaza at the east front of the Capitol, head of column resting on line of north line of Capitol building, right flank touching the curb; the order of formation to be as follows:

General staff and general non-commissioned staff, brigade band, Engineer Corps, Second Regiment of Infantry, First Regiment of Infantry, corps of field music, First Separate Battalion, Signal Corps, Naval Battalion, Ambulance Corps.

Reviewed at White House.

The column will be reviewed from a stand on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the White House, and again at Eighteenth and I Streets. Companies will be brought successively to the "port" when within fifty paces of the reviewing points, resuming the "right shoulder" when they have passed fifty paces beyond the reviewing points. The guide will be left throughout the march.

Undress uniform, caps, leggings, and white gloves will be worn; the Naval Battalion to be in its prescribed uniform. All members of the general staff and general non-commissioned staff, the colonels, lieutenant colonels, and regimental staff officers will be mounted and will wear the prescribed undress mounted uniform.

The inspector general, the aides-de-camp of the commanding general and the regimental, battalion and separate organization commanders will assemble at headquarters at 8 o'clock p. m. on Monday, October 6, 1902, to receive any special orders that may be issued.

Meet at Ordway Range.

The general staff and the general non-commissioned staff have been directed to assemble, mounted, at militia headquarters not later than 9 o'clock.

Next in importance to the resumption of drills for the fall season by the various organizations is the coming meeting of the National Rifle Association, to be held at the Ordway range on the four days commencing Wednesday, October 22. Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice of the District militia, will be executive officer of the meet, and this alone insures success. In addition to the National Guardsmen and members of the association who usually take part, the list of entries will probably include men from the Engineer Corps, Marine Corps, and the regular organizations, as well as from National Guard organizations from other States.

For years past the local shots have anticipated a friendly shoot with the Guardsmen from New Jersey and from Maryland, but not until the present time has anything been done which might induce these States to send representatives. Major Bell has written a letter to Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, urging him to send a team of at least six men to shoot against a like team from the District. Lieut. H. M. Bell, formerly of this city, and Capt. W. B. Martin, of Elizabeth, N. J., who are conceded to be two of the best shots in the State, have announced their intention of being present at the coming meet, and it now looks as though there will be a team here. Maryland may also send some of her crack shots over from Baltimore.

In addition to the program announced

last week, the Sumner Paine revolver match will be shot. It will be open to everybody; distance fifty yards; three strings of five shots. Each string must be shot within the time limit of fifteen seconds, taking time from first shot. Missiles to count zero. If a shot is fired after the time limit has elapsed the shot of highest count will be deducted from the score. No cleaning allowed between strings. Arm, military revolver. Service ammunition. No sighting shots will be allowed after beginning the score. Prize to be donated by First Lieut. Sumner Paine, Mass. V. M.

Following is the daily program: Wednesday, October 22—The merchants' match, the company match, the battalion match, the regimental match, the "Washington Post" skirmish team match, and the beginners' match.

Thursday, October 23—The Washington match, the R. Harris & Co. trophy match, the May match, and the "Evening Star" match.

Friday, October 24—The distinguished marksmen match, the Senatorial Trophy match, the members' match, the Gersteborn Trophy match, and the revolver matches.

Saturday, October 25—The Harries long range match.

Regulations for Shoot. All the competitions of the meet will be conducted in accordance with the regulations prescribed in "Firing Regulations for Small Arms," with such additional regulations as have been adopted by the National Rifle Association of the District of Columbia.

In all squadded competitions, competitors will draw for targets each morning, and after the order of firing is announced, must keep themselves informed of the progress of the matches. If a competitor fails to report when his name is called, in his turn to fire, he will forfeit his entry, unless he is engaged in another competition.

Competitors in military matches will be required to wear the regulation uniform while engaged in competition. Blouses must be completely buttoned, except at the upper fastening. Belts must be worn, but must not be used as arm supports. The wearing of leggings is not obligatory except in team matches.

Competitors in military matches will be required to use the regulation rifle, and the regulation service ammunition issued at the firing point. Any competitor in a military match who is found to have in his possession any ammunition other than that issued to him for these competitions, will forfeit all his entrance fees and be debarred from participation in any of the competitions. Competitors may be required to submit to inspection by any range officer at any time.

Return of Entrance Fees. Entrance fees may be returned—in the discretion of the executive officer—when a competitor is prevented by sickness from appearing on the range. Fees will not be returned under any other circumstances.

All entries must be filed with Capt. Thomas S. King, National Guard armory, not later than 5 o'clock p. m. October 20. Entry blanks may be secured from Sergt. W. A. Duvall, superintendent National Guard armory.

Orders have been issued to the Naval Battalion as follows:

"The Naval Battalion will be ordered out for escort duty on Tuesday, October 7 next, and all officers and enlisted men (including the crew of the United States ship Onondaga) will report on board the United States ship Fern at 7 o'clock a. m. on that date.

"Strict punctuality must be observed, and all unexcused delinquents will be dealt with according to law.

Appeal for Good Service.

"The battalion commander hopes that each and every officer and enlisted man will strive, individually, on this occasion, to perform the duty required in a manner that will reflect credit on the organization. The battalion can never attain a high standard unless the men take a personal pride in the prompt performance of their duty.

"Men who desire to do so have permission to come on board Monday evening and remain all night. Breakfast will be served at 6:20.

"Officers and men in Government employ will be furnished with service cards. All such who have heretofore lost pay, while serving under orders, will immediately lay their cases before the battalion commander personally."

The general staff and general non-commissioned staff have been directed to assemble, mounted, for the parade on the 7th instant, at headquarters not later than 8 o'clock a. m.

Leaves and Discharges.

Leave of absence for two months has been granted First Lieut. Roy B. Hayes, engineer corps.

The following enlisted men have been ordered honorably discharged on their own applications: Private George Beale, engineer corps, and Private Chester H. Beatty, ambulance corps.

A meeting of the officers of the department of rifle practice was held last evening at the rifle gallery, Center Market armory, to complete arrangements for the Ordway competitions. Major Bell presided and there was a full attendance.

General orders No. 15 have been issued from militia headquarters during the week by the adjutant general. The order follows:

The following appointments made by the President in the militia of the District of Columbia, and casualties and changes that have occurred during the quarter are announced:

Henry Hovey Farmer is appointed on the general staff, to be chief of ordnance, with the rank of major, May 15, 1902, vice Tierney, resigned.

Private Silas Winslow Brown, to be second lieutenant, May 12, 1902, vice Brown, promoted (Company C), First Battalion.

Frederick T. Webster, captain, company C, First Separate Battalion, resigned September 29, 1902.

The dishonorable discharges of the following named enlisted men have been revoked, and honorable discharges granted in lieu thereof, during the quarter ending this day:

Private Frank D. Keller, Company A, Second Battalion, and Harry C. Turner, Signal Corps.

The following named enlisted men have been dishonorably discharged from the National Guard during the quarter: Privates Edward T. James, Company C, Fourth Battalion; George R. Kelly, Company C, First Separate Battalion; James C. King, Signal Corps; Charles A. Scheuch, Company A, Sixth Battalion, and Harry C. Turner, Signal Corps.

WRITS IN INDIAN CASES

Mandamus to Issue Against Secretary of Interior.

WICHITA TRIBE LAND CASES

Question of Tribal Right to Adopt Members to Be Determined by Decision.

Counsel in what are known as the Indian land cases, which were argued in the Supreme Court of the District last spring, have filed a motion asking that a peremptory writ of mandamus be issued against the Secretary of the Interior to compel him to approve of the selections of land made by certain adopted members of the Wichita tribe of Indians. When the matter came on for hearing the court refused to issue the writ. The Indians took an appeal to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the judgment of the lower court.

The matter has now reached a very interesting stage, and in the event that the Supreme Court issues the peremptory writ asked, the action of the Secretary of the Interior will be awaited with great anxiety by all concerned.

It appears that on or about August 6 eleven plaintiffs, all white men and women, who claim to be members of the above named tribes of Indians by adoption, filed separate suits against the Secretary of the Interior protesting against his refusal to approve of certain allotments of quarter sections of 160 acres of land to which the several relations claimed they were entitled by virtue of a certain agreement entered into between the United States and the tribes of Indians, wherein the United States expressly agreed to allot to each member of the Indian tribes, native and adopted, certain tracts of land.

Were Adopted by Tribe.

The petitioners recite in their petitions for mandamus that they were adopted members of the several tribes of Indians, that they had lived on the premises for many years and made many valuable improvements thereon. In consideration of their becoming parties to the agreement to convey their premises to the United States it was agreed that each of the Indians was to have the exclusive right to first select his own homestead as his allotment or portion of said lands. The agreement referred to gave them this exclusive right and was ratified and approved by act of Congress. The eleven petitioners made their selections of their own homes, and allege that the Secretary of the Interior arbitrarily withheld his approval of the said selections.

The court below denied the relief asked, and dismissed the eleven petitions for mandamus, on the ground that the action of the Secretary of the Interior was judicial in its nature and could not be reviewed nor controlled by the courts.

The Secretary denied the power of a tribe of Indians to adopt a white man without the approval of the Interior Department, and this position was upheld by Justice Barnard.

In reversing the lower court the Court of Appeals upheld the contention of the petitioners that the power and authority of a tribe to adopt cannot be denied in view of the history of Indian tribes for 250 years past, and the recognition uniformly given by the Government to their adoption. The effect of this decision is very important and puts the matter of tribal members entirely in the control of the tribes themselves.

Secretary's Position.

The position of the Interior Department always hitherto has been that Indians had no control of the matter of adoption into their tribes except as the same might be approved of by the Secretary of the Interior, and under this ruling the rights of many adoptees have been denied.

The decision in this case of the Court of Appeals, therefore, is calculated to have the effect of giving the various Indian tribes a greater freedom in the management of their own affairs than they have ever enjoyed before.

The decision of the Court of Appeals holding that white persons are legal members of the Indian tribes by adoption, and that the act of the Secretary in refusing to approve their allotments, was unjustifiable and subject to control by the writ of mandamus, is likewise of great importance to Indian tribes generally and those claiming a right to allotments on their lands.

The Indians in these cases are represented by Attorneys W. H. Robeson, W. C. Shelly, W. S. Fields and Clayton E. Emig, while the Government was represented by District Attorney A. M. Gould.

GROWTH OF PLANTS AIDED BY ELECTRICITY

Experiments Show That Grains Affected by Discharge Increase More Rapidly in Size.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Dr. Lemstrom, of Helsingfors University, has been for a long time experimenting on the effect of an electrical discharge on the growth of plants.

Four seeds of barley, wheat, and rye were sown in pots, the soil being connected electrically with the ground. Above the pots was suspended an insulated network of wire, with a number of points of a Holtz machine so connected that in some of the pots the electric current passed from the metal work to the earth, while in others it passed in the reverse direction.

For five hours daily electricity was caused to pass through the soil, which was kept damp. After eight weeks the height of the plants affected by the electric current was found to be 40 per cent greater than those to which no current had been applied.

Experiments with other plants show the same results, but in different proportions.

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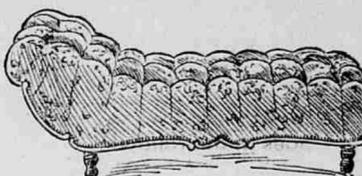
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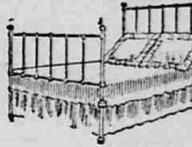
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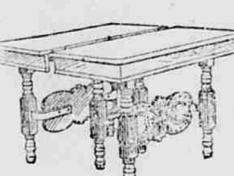
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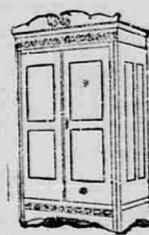
\$2.95 for this White Enamel Steel Bed, with brass trimmings. It is a heavy and substantial bed, with 11-15-inch posts.



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For this handsome Solid Oak Wardrobe, double doors, paneled front and sides, shelf and hooks complete. \$3.50

MAN HAS TWELVE LEGS.

Barney Kelley, sheriff of Franklin county, Va., is in Minneapolis, Minn. Kelley has a wooden leg, acquired in the way of business. He had occasion to chase a prisoner through the mountain fastnesses of his State some years ago, and the convict unfeelingly shot Barney in the leg, necessitating amputation of the limb.

Mr. Kelley has been sheriff of his county for several terms since the mishap. He finds it necessary to ride on horseback a good deal, and the hickory leg produced in Virginia is not entirely conducive to ease in any sort of a saddle.

In order that he might have a leg of the proper proportions, and of some flexibility, Mr. Kelley came to Minneapolis three years ago on the advice of a Richmond surgeon, who assured him that nowhere in the United States were such legs turned out as in Minneapolis. The sheriff bought his leg here, and has since utilized it in running foot races, jumping long jumps, riding across bad country after bad men, and otherwise has severely tested the quality of the limb.

Kelley's leg is a leg to tie to. It has stood him in good stead when the original might have let him drop, because he has twice been shot in the cork by desperadoes of his rather sultry bailiwick. The last shot hit one of the springs in the Minneapolis cork leg and put it out of business—temporarily at least.

Mr. Kelley began a hurried correspondence to find out where and how he could get his leg doctored soonest. It developed that nobody outside of Minneapolis could reconstruct a Minneapolis leg, whereupon the bold sheriff of Franklin county hid himself once more to the Minnesota factory which turns out the only really effective artistic legs in the United States.

This time, however, Mr. Kelley will not go back with just one leg. He has ordered a dozen at \$25 apiece. Any time he gets shot in one of the Minneapolis legs he will promptly don another and go on with the chase. From the number of times that Kelley has been shot by ruffians in Virginia it appears that he might be the gainer if he laid in a stock of arms and other necessaries as a preliminary to resuming business at the old stand.—Minneapolis Tribune.