CITIZEN SOLDIERS DRILL.

Camp Ordway Echoes With the Marching of the Guardsmen.

Arrival of Regulars Enthuses Militia—Dress Parade Well Given—A Sham Battle Next Week—Few Hospital Cases—Notes of the Field.

CAMP ORDWAY, LEESBURG, Va., July 19.—For all appearances of newness or inexperience the Guardsmen might as well have been in camp for a month. It proved no trouble at all for the men who came lately from desks and stores to slip into the grooves of discipline and routine duty. No incident of particular importance marked the second day of the sojourn of the citizen soldiery of the National Capital at Camp Ordway.

Steady drill, two hours of it, morning and afternoon, in extended order, was the feature of the routine. The men are showing plenty of mettle and spirit. Officers are highly pleased at the outlook and reiterate predictions that the present encampment will prove the most successful in the history of the Guard.

About noon today the rumble of artillery came from the Leesburg Pike. A platoon from the Fourth Field Battery, Artillery Corps, which left Washington Barracks yesterday morning, arrived under command of Lieut. Fox Connor and Lieut. C. C. Carter. In a few minutes the artillerymen were under canvas on a knoll west of headquarters, and a detail had cantered off to water the horses in the creek near by.

The detachment bivouacked last night on the road, having left Washington before the Guard did. They received the rain which Camp Ordway and the militiamen were spared. An interesting feature of the march of the artillery was the fact that they subsisted on the new army emergency ration. In a tin box about six inches long is carried enough pure chocolate, salt and pepper, and a fine powdered grainy substance similar in appearance to cornmeal, but much more nutricious, to sustain a soldier during an entire day's march. Both officers were much gratified at the effect of the trial of the ration, which was adopted by the army three months ago.

Two platoons will probably join the brigade in the field exercises next week, and will remain until camp is broken.

There has yet developed no necessity for a provost guard in Leesburg. Last night the soldiers who visited the town acted in an orderly manner, although some of the citizens did not think so. Discipline appears to be better this year than ever before. The decision not to establish a provost guard was taken with the feeling that the Guardsmen would have the reputation of the District militia too much at heart to create disorder.

Not many Leesburg people have visited the camp as yet. It is expected that they will in a few days, after things are a trifle more settled. Among other distinguished visitors expected during the coming week are Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Sanger. They will probably inspect the Guard. Secretary Root visited the Guard at Gaithersburg last year and expressed a high opinion of the efficiency of the organization.

The Brigade Band adds not a little to the pleasures of camp life. In addition to regular duty at guard mount and dress parade, there is a concert every night after mess, on the knoll where stands the garrison flagstaff. All down through the company streets, when the musicians strike up the airs of the latest comic operas, there is an accompaniment of Guardsmen voices. Last night the concert was especially good. Following is the programme rendered:

March, "Invincible Eagle," Sousa; selection, "Fortune Teller," Herbert; intermezzo, "Zamona," Loraine; march, "Willow Grove," Sorrentino; selection, "Burgomaster," Luders; waltz, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," Gustin; "The Coon Band Contest," Pryor; march, "The Creole Queen," Hall.

Dress parade tonight was a decided success. The men were fresher than on the previous day, when they had a hard task raising canvas. The line was formed in columns of battalions. Captain Robbins, Acting Adjutant General, and Capt. C. E. Swigart fixed the lands for the parade early yesterday afternoon and the parade ground was later flagged by the Signal Corps.

Incidentally, the Signal Corps, under Lieut. William Niemeyer, is doing splendid work. The telephone system installed is, all things considered, working in good shape. Direct telegraphic communication with Washington was established yesterday to the gratification of everyone. The members of the Signal Corps are expert in their various lines of business and can transmit any kind of a message in short order.

In the same breath with the Signal Corps should be mentioned the Engineer Corps. The camp was laid out under direction of Capt. R. B. Hayes, of this command. The Engineer Corps will soon make a topographical survey of the country surrounding Camp Ordway. Historic ground it is, too. Not far away is Ball's Bluff, where one of the fiercest battles of the civil war was fought. Within a radius of a mile or so are several old Confederate forts. During the war General Slocum camped on the same ground now occupied by the Guardsmen. Almost within a stone's throw of headquarters three Federal deserters were one day seated on their coffins and shot.

Sheriff Russell, of Loudoun County, and Mayor Wright, have both called at headquarters to welcome the Guard on behalf of the organizations which they represent. They were directly interested in the locating of Camp Ordway at Leesburg this year, and have many friends among the officers of the Guard.

There are few hospital cases of any consequence yesterday. Stomach trouble, due to a change of climate—the air is much rarer at Leesburg than in Washington—was less frequent than is usual at this stage of the annual encampment. It was pleasantly cool when the regiments marched out for dress parade last night, and in consequence there was little break in the ranks on account of soldiers falling out from fatigue.

Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, of the Artillery Corps, was in the field all afternoon with a close eye on the drill squads. Until further announced the daily drill will be by squads. A camp order issued yesterday made this provision and noted with emphasis the fact that good squad leaders were as valuable as they are rare. Platoon drill will not be permitted at present unless orders to the contrary are issued. Later will come company, then battalion, regimental, and brigade drill, and the instruction in tactics will wind up with the field exercises, or sham battle, on next Thursday or Friday.

Still up to the standard set on the first day is the menu provided by the commissary department. The food is of quality and variety unusual in a National Guard camp.

A large number of Guardsmen went to Leesburg tonight. There was no disorder beyond the hilarity natural with soldiers through with a day crammed full of rigorous duty. Under normal conditions Leesburg is an edition of what the funny papers would portray Philadelphia to be. At 8 o'clock the streets are quiet. Ten o'clock and there is only an occasional belated citizen. At 11 o'clock the bark of a dog can be heard from one end of the village to the other. At midnight the traditional yawning of graveyards is louder than the noises of Leesburg streets. And even now there is little "doing" after 11 o'clock. Passes generally expire at "taps," 10:15 p. m. Arrival at camp later than that hour means detention in the guardhouse unless the belated soldier risks a chance to "run the guard." Generally the chance is risked and often it is successful.

Notes of the Camp.

Under a blistering sun much of the mud which stretched in spots all over the camp grounds yesterday has disappeared. A little gully running through camp is partially filled with water. To go astray in the dark generally means a hasty gravitation toward the course of this miniature stream, and perchance an unsought and unwelcome wading out.

A number of officers went to Washington yesterday and returned in the evening. The commanding general was one of these. Capt. C. E. Edwards was in command of the Second Battalion in the absence of Major L. H. Reichelderfer. Major Lee, of the First, also went to the city.

The trooping of the colors was accomplished much more successfully tonight than on any occasion since camp was established.

Capt. Emil G. Schaeffer, the Quartermaster of the Second Regiment, is making a good record. That organization is well provided for, despite the fact that it is Captain Schaeffer's first experience in the work of the department.

The officers' club this year is decidedly dry, as camp beverages go. The objectionable abolition of the canteen has tabooed liquor there. Ginger ale, soda, and other beverages are the only things afforded. Lieut. E. H. Neumeyer, jr., quartermaster Second Battalion, looks after the club in the interests of the Guard.

It is planned to have religious services at the garrison flagstaff Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Chaplain George Dudley, of the Second Regiment, and Chaplain Walden Myer, of the First Regiment, will officiate. The Brigade Band will provide music.

The Y. M. C. A., under direction of A. A. Protzman, of the Washington Y. M. C. A., assisted by Lieut. Bruce Magruder, of the Association Cadets, is located in a large tent directly in front of the two regiments. The reading and writing tables are well filled at nearly all hours of the day. There will be brief religious services each day. On Sunday evening it is planned to have a big meeting. Some well known speaker will probably be secured. In all likelihood there will be a special service arranged for next week for the First Separate Battalion.

Major Arthur Brooks, of the First Separate Battalion, was field officer of the day today. Of the First Regiment, Capt. Charles Robinson, First Battalion, was officer of the day, and of the Second, Capt. W. S. Hodges. Dr. E. C. Foster acted as medical officer of the day. His report on the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the camp proved it to be at present extremely healthy. The sick roll is of gratifying brevity.

Major Simms, of the Fifth Battalion, will be field officer of the day tomorrow. The First Regiment officer of the day will be Capt. E. W. Zeo, of Company C, First Battalion. Captain Summers, Sixth Battalion, of the Second Regiment, will act in that capacity.

The High School Cadets are making a good showing. On parade yesterday their appearance was smart and soldierly.

COMPLAINANT'S RIGHT DENIED.

A Decision in Favor of the Contractor in the Thomas Case.

In the case of the Union Surety and Guaranty Company against Noble H. Thomas, the contractor who is building the outbuildings at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing under an $80,000 contract with the Government, Justice Bradley yesterday, after two days' hearing, denied the complainant's right to have an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. The action was begun against Thomas and Secretary Gage on the ground of Thomas' alleged insolvency.

It was asked in the bill that Thomas should not be permitted to receive the check for the month of July in the sum of $7,961. Thomas filed an answer in the case showing his solvency, and at the same time claiming that the bonding company and the Structural Steel and Iron Company had conspired to deprive him of his contract, which is very valuable. Thomas further charged that Oscar Roome, President of the American Savings Bank, where he kept his deposits, had appropriated, as vice president of the bonding company, about $4,000 of his (Thomas) funds for the purpose of paying the steel company's claim, which Thomas claimed was offset by unliquidated damages accruing to him through the delay of the steel company, which is said to be over four months' behind in their contract with him.

Justice Bradley, after hearing full arguments on both sides of the case, held further that Thomas' answer did away with any equities which the complainant's bill might have had. The court held that the defendant's answer was sufficient to overthrow the claims of the complainant, and dismissed the rule which was issued against Thomas on July 1, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. C. Maurice Smith and William E. Ambrose appeared for Thomas and District Attorney Ashley M. Gould represented Secretary Gage.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A German Woman With a Parrot in a Basket Sought by Police.

A story of a robbery in Baltimore several days ago became known here by a lookout received last night by the police for Bertha Boehn, a German woman, about middle age, who is supposed to have passed through this city en route for the South late Thursday night. It is said the woman robbed Gustav Schneidecker, an aged man, of $600 in gold while stopping in Baltimore. The woman is accompanied by a child, supposed to be her own.

It is learned here that the woman and also the man stopped for a time at Miller's, at 16 Belair Street, Baltimore. It was there the robbery is said to have taken place and the woman immediately took flight in this direction. Besides her child she carried with her a parrot in a basket.

This last fact led to suspicion falling last night on an elderly woman who appeared at the Pennsylvania depot leading a child by the hand and carrying a basket which contained a parrot. Detective Howlett got a look into the basket when it was placed on the heater of the station by its owner. Then the detective was sure he had the fugitive woman and kept a lookout for her. She returned for the basket, but Howlett gave up the clue because the woman failed to answer the description of the woman wanted.

Suspected of a Theft of Oats.

The police have been asked to look out for C. W. Petterson, forty-five years of age, who is suspected of the theft of oats worth $70 from Benjamin Watkins, a resident of Alexandria, Va. Petterson is five feet eleven inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. It is said he has a check for $51.30, payable to himself, which he may have cashed at any time.

Family cares and duties do not weigh down the well woman, and the children are never in her way. But when the womanly health fails, and there is a constant struggle with weakness and pain, household duties are a burden almost past bearing, and children are a ceaseless annoyance and worry.

Weak women are made strong and sick women are made well by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries disagreeable drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been ailing some time, troubled with female weakness," writes Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson, of Avondale, Chester Co., Pa. "Every month I would have to lie on my back. I tried many different medicines and nothing gave me relief until I began Dr. Pierce's medicines, using two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and two of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' These medicines have cured me. When I began your treatment I was not able to do very much, but now I do the work for my family of nine, and feel better to-day than I have for a year. I thank you, doctor, from the bottom of my heart, for well do I know that you are the one who cured me."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best laxative for family use.

MAIN DISPUTES ADJUSTED.

The Electrical Workers Now Settling New Demands.

Minor Questions Threatening to Prolong the Local Strike—Contracts Imperiled by the Trouble—Crisis Likely to be Reached Today.

The situation in the contention between the electrical wiremen and contractors is practically unchanged. The strike is still on. While both sides have conceded the main points under dispute, minor questions now loom up into the foreground, keeping still remote the probability of a final agreement.

The demands of the union men for an eight-hour day, to go into effect October 1, double pay for all over time, and a wage of $3.50 per day have been conceded. These were the principal points of the contention of the men.

But other demands of the workmen have not yet received the sanction of the contractors.

The wiremen want to go to work at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and, with a half hour for luncheon, quit at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The contractors desire the men to go to work at 8 o'clock, quitting at 4:30 p. m. The wiremen demand that the proposed contract extend over the city of Washington and contiguous territory within a radius of twenty-five miles. The contractors would confine the jurisdiction of the contract to the limits of the District of Columbia. This would permit them to take work at nearby Maryland towns and pay wages below the union scale.

The Wiremen's Union will be willing to concede the first demand for five days of each week, provided the contractors will consent to adopt for Saturdays the time of going to work and quitting as asked by the men. In the matter of territorial jurisdiction, the union is at present firm in its refusal to make any concession.

The opinion prevails among the wiremen that C. E. Graham, Secretary of the Electrical Contractors' Association and manager of the National Electric Company, is the stumbling block in the way of a prompt settlement of the dispute. To Graham's neglect in advising his confreres of the position taken by the wiremen is ascribed by them the existence of the present strike.

A preliminary meeting of the Executive Committee of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 26, and of the Electrical Contractors' Association was held yesterday morning at Costello's Hall. The partial understanding stated above was then reached. Concessions were made on both sides, leaving only the matter of territorial jurisdiction and the hours of beginning and leaving work to be agreed upon. The meeting concluded with these questions still undecided, the contractors' committee claiming the privilege to confer and consider the questions with the other contractors. At a meeting of the union which followed the conference the position of the Executive Committee was presented and approved.

There are some large contracts now under way and an immediate settlement is desired by both sides. The electric linemen, who have an independent union from the wiremen, have assured their fellow-laborers of their sympathy, and it is believed that, should the situation assume a graver aspect, or seem likely to be protracted, the linemen would declare a sympathetic strike. Today will probably witness the climax in the difficulties.

THE RECORD OF PARDONS.

Two Administrations Compared in Cases of Executive Clemency.

James S. Easby-Smith, Pardon Attorney of the Department of Justice, has prepared an interesting report for the use of the Attorney General, upon the application for pardon of persons who have been convicted of violations of the national banking laws. The Attorney General presented the information therein contained to the President at Canton, Ohio, where Mr. Knox was recently called into conference by Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Easby-Smith compares the second Administration of Cleveland with the first Administration of McKinley. During Mr. Cleveland's second Administration there were filed forty-four applications for pardon in banking cases, of which three were denied and forty-one were favorably acted upon. Of these latter, twenty-one pardons, one restoration to citizenship, eighteen commutations, and one commutation and restoration to citizenship were granted.

During Mr. McKinley's first administration sixty cases were acted upon, of which twenty-four were adversely reported and denied and thirty-six were favorably acted upon, as follows: Pardoned, fifteen; restoration to citizenship, five; commuted, twelve; commuted and restored to citizenship, four.

Mr. Easby-Smith says: "From this it will be seen that the proportion of the total acts of clemency by President McKinley during his first administration was nearly 40 per cent less than the same action by President Cleveland, and the proportion of absolute pardons granted by President McKinley is just half the proportion of absolute pardons granted by President Cleveland."

Bringing the report up to date, the Pardon Attorney shows that during his two Administrations to date, President McKinley has acted upon sixty-two applications for pardons in bank cases. The total acts of clemency are forty-three, as follows: Pardoned, twenty-one; pardoned to restore to civil rights, six; commuted and restored to civil rights, four; commuted, twelve.

Comparing these figures with those of Cleveland's two Administrations, it was seen that McKinley in four years and four months has granted the same number of pardons as Mr. Cleveland in four years. During this time, McKinley has denied nineteen applications, while Cleveland in four years denied but three applications. Of the twenty pardons which McKinley has granted, five were allowed solely on account of ill-health, and two in order to allow the prisoners to be credited with the time which they served in jail awaiting trial.

It is interesting to note the proportion of the sentences which have been served by recipients of executive clemency. The 36 prisoners who received executive clemency in some form from McKinley during his first Administration received sentences aggregating 203 years and 6 months, an average of about 5 years and 6 months each. They served before receiving pardons or commutations 102 years, or an average of 2 years and 6 months each.

Mr. Easby-Smith notes that many of the violations of the national banking laws are purely technical, actually resulting in no harm to the bank or to any person. Many others are for the embezzlement of trifling sums. For instance, one petitioner, eighty years old, cashier of a bank, cashed his own check for $500, thus overdrawing his account to the extent of $300. For this he was sentenced to a term of five years. The bank was reimbursed and his sentence was commuted to the payment of a fine of $500.

Another case was that of a boy, employed as a bank clerk, who transferred about $200 from the account of a customer to his own account. He subsequently reimbursed the bank, but was convicted and sentenced to a term of five years. After serving all but three months of his sentence he was pardoned.

In many bank cases the applicants have been pardoned or sentence commuted upon the report of the trial judge that he considered the minimum sentence too severe, and would have imposed a lighter sentence had it been in his power.

Pardons to restore civil rights are not granted until after the prisoner has served his full term, and, after being discharged for a considerable period, presents certificates of good conduct.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

COLONEL STOWE TO RETURN.

He Refuses the Vice Consul Generalship With Perquisites.

Col. James G. Stowe, United States Consul General at Cape Town, has cabled to the State Department declining the tender of the vice consul generalship there, with the privilege of receiving liberal additional compensation from American manufacturers who desire him to remain in South Africa to continue his efforts to extend American trade in that part of the world.

Colonel Stowe said also in his despatch that he would not continue, even as Consul General, if permitted to receive the additional compensation which the American manufacturers offered to provide.

The resignation of Colonel Stowe from the office of Consul General was received recently at the State Department and his telegram from Cape Town was in response to a cabled enquiry whether he would accept the vice consul generalship if provided with a good salary by the firms which are interested in his retention. In his letter of resignation Colonel Stowe said he could not live in Cape Town on his salary of $3,000 a year, the lowest paid by any Government to its representative there, and $7,000 less than the salary of the German Consul.

Colonel Stowe has been instrumental in securing extensive sales of American machinery and metal goods in South Africa, and manufacturers of these articles made a proposition to the President and Secretary Hay to provide Colonel Stowe with a liberal allowance out of their own pockets in order to retain his services.

The President decided that this was illegal, a consul receiving more than $1,000 a year not being permitted to have any connection with business firms. A vice consul, however, is permitted to engage in business and receive additional compensation from private business firms, and it was hoped that Colonel Stowe would take the subordinate place with the salary furnished by American manufacturers. His negative response apparently disposes of any chance that he can be induced to retain the office. He has consented to remain at Cape Town until his successor arrives.

ROBERT F. WESTCOTT DEAD.

The Well-Known Express Manager Expires While Out Driving.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 19.—Robert Folger Westcott died today while out driving with his niece, Miss Gardner. They were on the Cooperstown Road, about six miles from here, when Mr. Westcott fell over dead.

The young woman had to wait for several hours alone with the body before assistance came. She was discovered by Mrs. Thomas Le Boutillier, who was also out driving.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Robert F. Westcott was one of the organizers of Dodd's Express Company and later of a company under his own name. The latter company increased in extent and prosperity until it became one of the principal agencies for the local transportation of merchandise and baggage. When the New York Central Railroad, about a year ago, gave up its cab service, the cabs were turned over to the Westcotts to manage.

Mr. Westcott's enterprises brought him a great deal of money. He was generally spoken of as a millionaire. He was a heavy stockholder in the American News Company and in other corporations.

Mr. Westcott's daughter by his second wife married Oberlin M. Carter, formerly a captain in the United States Army, who was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with improvements in Savannah Harbor. Captain Carter's defence was that the large sums of money he was shown to have handled and the luxurious manner of life which he affected were due to his relations with Mr. Westcott. Carter said that he was Mr. Westcott's "man of business."

All through Carter's trial and after his conviction and sentence to Fort Leavenworth prison Mr. Westcott stayed in Europe. When Carter's case was settled, however, Mr. Westcott came back and put his papers and his own testimony at the service of the Government. His testimony was marked by his evident reluctance in giving whatever referred to Captain Carter directly.

FOUR LOSSES OF PROPERTY.

Police Informed of Money, a Watch, and Some Rings Missing.

Several robberies came to the attention of the police last night. One was reported by George Hoover, Superintendent of the Independent Ice Company, whose office is at Fifteenth and E Streets northwest. Mr. Hoover says that a bag containing about $27 was stolen from his office on the afternoon of July 17. No clue to the theft has been developed.

While returning from Chesapeake Junction Thursday night R. C. Hines was robbed of a valuable gold watch. The watch was taken from his pocket, probably by a suave stranger who occupied a seat next to him on the way to the city. Hines says he did not miss the watch until he reached his home, at 1548 New Jersey Avenue northwest.

J. Miller Kenyon, of 1906 Cincinnati Street northwest, seeks to recover a pocketbook containing about $40, which he either lost or was robbed of while in the toilet room of an F Street office building. The police know of this case, and are doing what they can to recover the money. A portion of the cash was in gold coin.

Mrs. Josephine Knabe, of 323 A Street northeast, has reported at headquarters that a thief stole from a sideboard at her home three valuable rings within the past two days. One of these rings was set with an opal, and was worth about $10.

Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption Cured BY DR. EDWARD KOCH

Whose Treatment Stands Alone as the Only Cure of These Diseases.

They steal upon their victim like the thief in the night, and before he is aware of his true condition his catarrhal discharge has so poisoned the air tubes of the lungs that they begin to break away and decay, and he becomes an unwilling slave to its ruinous consequences. It generally begins as an ordinary catarrh in the nose or throat, the discharge of which drops down into the air passages, especially at night while asleep, until they, too, are infected, when the following symptoms are present: there is a constant hawking and spitting and tickling in the throat, causing frequent attempts to clear it; raising tough or yellow mucous; sometimes pressure across the chest, a languid, tired feeling; headache, dizziness, and in later stages a loss of flesh. Indeed, catarrh is well known to be a certain forerunner of not only consumption, but asthma, bronchitis, and deafness. Although all thinking persons know that medicines taken into the stomach do not cure these diseases, yet science knew of no other treatment until the great Prof. Koch, of Berlin, discovered his wonderful process. Don't take any more medicine into the stomach. Lung medicine is always hard on the stomach.

Many physicians are now sending their patients who have lung disease to this institution. Now, just one word to the wise. If they prove to you that this treatment is positively successful would it not be cowardly in them—aye, more, criminal—if they did not make those means known to the suffering public in the most effective way possible? The doctors who treat this disease at their Institutions have for a lifetime made a deep and searching study of all lung disease, including Catarrh, Asthma, and Bronchitis, and thousands of patients who have been given up as incurable are today living monuments of their success. This treatment can be had at THE KOCH LUNG CURE, 627 E Street northwest, Washington, D. C.; 48 West Twenty-second Street, New York; 1334 Arch Street, Philadelphia; 411 West Fayette Street, Baltimore; Asheville, N. C.; Rochester, N. Y., and many other cities.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

A SHOE SALE

that is out of the ordinary.

Do not confound this with the shoe sales which are so prevalent about town. It is a sale of a different sort. Our Half Yearly Closing Out Sale is inaugurated for the sole purpose of effecting a complete clearance of every line of footwear in our three stores. It is not a sale of odds and ends and undesirable styles. The fact is we have none such footwear in the stores, for every Friday during the whole season we have offered the broken lines at fractional prices. Every shoe in the house is fresh and up to date, and goes to you with our guarantee of satisfaction, and every pair is reduced to bed-rock prices. If you're intending to come here today, come early, for there'll be a crowd. The savings are immense.

WOMEN'S.

Women's Kid Opera and Glove Leather and Serge House Slippers; you know their regular price— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **48c**

Women's Vici Kid Oxford Ties, with kid tips and patent leather tips or comon-sense, if you desire them; $1.25 grades— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **69c**

Women's Splendid $2 Quality Oxford Ties, Sandals, and Boots, of tan and black kid, patent leather and grass linen— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$1.39**

All of our Women's Soft, Cool and Comfortable $2 and $2.50 Tan Kid and Calf Oxford Ties and Lace Boots— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$1.65**

Enormous variety of Women's Hand-sewed Welt and Turn Sole Vici and Patent Leather Oxford Ties, elegant and stylish and worthful— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$1.89**

Women's Best and Prettiest $3 Oxford Ties sold this season, of kid or guaranteed patent kid; all styles of heels and toes— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$2.39**

Women's Guaranteed Patent Ideal Kid Dress and Walking Boots; our most popular $3.50 and $4 Shoes; printed guarantee with each pair— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$3.15**

MEN'S.

Men's Brown, Grey and White Canvas and Coolie Cloth Lace Shoes and Oxfords; the kind sold at $1.50— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **95c**

Men's Genuine Vici Kid, Tan and Black Casco Calf Shoes, which have been great sellers at $2.00— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$1.39**

Men's White and Grey Linen, Soft and Durable Vici Kid, Velour Calf and Tan Shoes; all of them $3 values— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$2.39**

Men's Tan Shoes, in a great assortment of styles and our $3, $3.50 and some of them our $4 grades— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$2.65**

Our famous guaranteed TRI-WEAR Shoes for men; either low or high cut, with light or heavy soles—of all leathers— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$3.35**

Men's Finest $5 Kangaroo and Soft Black Surpass Kid Lace Shoes, Congress Gaiters and Oxford Ties; the highest ideal of footwear perfection— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$3.65**

YOUNG FOLKS'.

Infants' Soft and Pretty Button, Lace, and Moccasins, with kid or sole leather bottoms— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **19c**

Spring-heel and No-heel Slippers and Tan and Black Kid Shoes, in sizes up to 8— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **48c**

Boys' and Girls' High and Low cut Shoes, in all sizes up to 2—which have been our greatest sellers at $1— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **69c**

Enormous variety of Guaranteed Kid and Patent Leather Shoes and Low Shoes for boys and girls; in all sizes; $1.25 and $1.50 grades— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **95c**

Handsome Oxford Ties and Two-strap Sandals, in kid and calf, tan and black boots, which have been $1.50— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$1.19**

Misses' and Boys' Tan and Black Low and High-cut Shoes, in all styles—which have been $2— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$1.39**

Most all of our Misses' and Boys' Famous $2.50 Patent Leather, Patent Kid and Black Vici Kid and Calf Shoes— HALF YEARLY CLOSING PRICE..... **$1.89**

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

Three Reliable Shoe Houses.

MRS. CLAPP'S CASE HEARD.

She is Adjudged Insane and Committed to St. Elizabeth's.

Rambling Testimony of the Former Society Woman—Peculiar Statements in Court—Mrs. Davies' Sons Care for Her—Other Commitments.

Mrs. Catherine W. Clapp, the wife of Robert Woodbridge Clapp, was yesterday committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane for treatment after an enquiry relative to her mental condition had been held by Justice Bradley, sitting for probate business. A large number of persons other than those interested in the proceedings attended the hearing.

Mrs. Clapp was dressed in a gown of white material, cut low neck and short sleeves, which she said was the garb of a secret order of which she is a member. During the course of the proceedings she frequently interrupted the witnesses testifying relative to her mental condition with the statement that they were incorrect in their testimony. She also requested Justice Bradley to allow her to make a statement. When assured by the court that this privilege would be accorded her, she remained quiet until her husband was called to testify. She interrupted him several times, but he took no notice of the remarks.

During his testimony Mr. Clapp stated that he was unable to bear the expense of providing for the care of his wife at a private institution. This irritated Mrs. Clapp, who said that she objected to being sent to a public institution when her husband was able to pay $1,000 a week for her care and treatment. Justice Bradley reminded Mrs. Clapp that her husband stated that he is unable to pay for her care and treatment. "Then," said Mrs. Clapp, "I'll get one that can, and that's settled right now."

When finally Mrs. Clapp was given an opportunity to make a statement in her own behalf, she insisted, before beginning, in knowing the name of the justice she was addressing. Justice Bradley informed her that it was not necessary that she should be informed and requested her to relate her story. Mrs. Clapp then asked that she be allowed to stand while she spoke. This privilege was accorded her and she then turned to the newspaper reporters present and requested them to record her statements correctly, as she had been misrepresented, she said, by a certain press agency.

In speaking of her recent trip to New York, Mrs. Clapp stated that she did not wear a bonnet, because only servants wore them. She also stated that while there she suffered from a "heat stroke." Turning then to the reporters, she said: "Boys, you know there is a great difference between a heat stroke and a sun stroke." She also stated that thirty-five years ago she married William J. Leland, of the Grand Hotel, New York. She had, however, refused to marry him, she declared, before she accepted him.

At this stage of her testimony Justice Bradley informed Mrs. Clapp that he did not desire to hear any more details of her story. She insisted on continuing, but the court declined to hear her.

It is stated that Mrs. Clapp was at one time a well-known society woman of this city, and frequently entertained most lavishly. Robert W. Clapp, her husband, is a well-known business man of Washington. He and his wife were in New York about ten days ago and while there Mrs. Clapp was lodged in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. She was arrested on complaint of a clerk of the Hotel Roland, on East Fifty-ninth Street.

On reaching Washington a few days afterward Mrs. Clapp was sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital, from which she was transferred to the insane asylum last Tuesday. Mr. Clapp, in his petition, alleges his wife is a lunatic of homicidal and otherwise dangerous tendencies and unfit to be at large in the community.

Justice Bradley appointed Drs. J. Ramsey Nevitt and D. Percy Hickling to examine Mrs. Clapp. It is stated that Mrs. Clapp's sanity was called in question by the local authorities about five years ago, and that she was adjudged insane by a marshal's jury. Drs. Hickling and Nevitt testified in regard to Mrs. Clapp's condition on that occasion, and they were selected to examine her again because of their familiarity with her case at that time.

Both physicians testified yesterday that Mrs. Clapp is of unsound mind and a fit subject for treatment in an asylum for the insane. Her commitment was thereupon ordered.

In the case of Mrs. Sarah R. Davies, Justice Bradley dismissed the proceedings and gave her into the custody of her son, Joseph Davies, who stated that he and his brother will take proper care of their mother. In his testimony Mr. Davies expressed the belief that his mother was troubled about some differences she had with her neighbors and thought she would soon recover her usual composure if she were removed from her present surroundings.

Mrs. Sarah R. Davies is about fifty-six years of age and lives at 207 Virginia Avenue southeast. She was arrested about ten days ago on a charge of assault, but when arraigned in the Police Court it was suggested that probably her mind was diseased, whereupon the court directed that she be examined by the police surgeons as to her mental condition. Police Surgeons Burch and Vale examined Mrs. Davies and recommended that she be sent to the insane asylum, which was accordingly done, and the proceedings looking to a judicial determination of her condition soon followed.

At the time of the arrest of Mrs. Davies it is said she was wielding a butcher knife rather freely. It is stated that she assaulted her husband and several others and would have done serious damage if neighbors had not interfered. While in a frenzy it is also said that Mrs. Davies stabbed a white kitten and killed it immediately.

The others whom Justice Bradley ordered to be committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane are Patrick W. Doyle, Frederick Rest, John A. Russell, Adalaide V. Hall, and Mary E. Upton, all white, and Dennis Johnson and William Ostard, colored.

The proceedings in the case of Esther Edwards were dismissed. In the case of Nathan T. Sinn the court has the disposition of the case under advisement.

DROWNS HIMSELF IN A SEWER.

Francis Gallagher Makes an Effectual Attempt at Suicide.

After having made several unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide, Francis Gallagher, of 2412 Central Avenue, finally ended his life by drowning himself in the Florida Avenue sewer. His dead body, clad only in a pair of trousers and an undershirt, was found yesterday afternoon by Assistant Foreman Martin Hussion and a gang of workmen lying in the water of the big underground conduit in front of 1718 Florida Avenue, at the head of Champlain Avenue. Lying in a clump of grass not far from the sewer trap at Florida and Champlain avenues were found the man's hat, coat, and shoes, where he had left them when he crawled into the trap, and was half drowned and half suffocated by the poisonous gases of the sewer.

Gallagher was forty-one years of age, and for several years had kept a small grocery store at 2412 Central Avenue. It is said that he had for some time been addicted to strong drink, and that his mind became unbalanced. Several months ago he sought to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor, but was prevented from carrying out his purpose by some of the members of his family, who succeeded in taking the weapon away from him.

Upon one or two other occasions he made similar attempts to commit suicide. He is said to have suffered from melancholia. Last Monday he left his home, and a day or two afterward was seen wandering about the streets carrying his hat, coat, and shoes in his hands. The police were informed of his disappearance and his conduct, and were asked to keep a lookout for him.

Yesterday afternoon Foreman Hussion and his workmen were making some repairs in the trap at Florida and Champlain avenues, and found the body of the man at the place indicated. There were no marks of violence discovered, and it is supposed that he crawled into the sewer through the trap and lay down in the sewer and died from suffocation. There is considerable water in the sewer, as it drains all of that section of the city, but the body was, notwithstanding, quite well preserved. From appearances it had not been in the sewer for more than twenty-four hours.

The police at No. 8 station were notified, and the remains were removed to the Morgue. His friends were notified, and went to the Morgue, where they identified the body as that of Gallagher. Coroner Nevitt was informed and will hold an inquest at No. 6 police station at 11 o'clock this morning.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES.

A Great Increase in the Value of Real Estate.

ROCKVILLE, Md., July 19.—The taxable basis of Montgomery County in the last year has increased $140,000. Of this increase $105,000 has been contributed by improvements along the line of the electric railroad in Bethesda and Rockville districts. A great number of improvements are now under way, which were not far enough advanced at the time of the levy to be taxed, which will equal the amount of those taxed last year.

The increase in the value of real estate along the electric road is remarkable. Below are a few of the recent sales: The Wheatley property, containing ten acres, sold for $7,500. Sixteen acres of Bethesda Park sold for $5,000 to Baker Evans, of Washington, who proposes to erect a handsome residence. Eight acres of the old Huddleston farm, at $600 per acre, were recently sold to Clarence Norment, President of the Central National Bank of Washington, who is now erecting thereon a $10,000 dwelling. The Cyrus Keiser farm of 145 acres, which sold for $75 per acre in 1896, was recently sold to the Bethesda Land Company for $215 per acre. Dr. Lewis has bought two acres of the Bradley property at $1,000 per acre, on which he proposes to build a handsome residence.

Dr. Woodward, Health Officer of the District of Columbia, has purchased five acres of the Keiser tract at $600 per acre and will build a residence thereon in the near future. General Whiteside bought ten acres of the Keiser tract, upon which he is erecting a handsome residence. The old Orndorff farm sold the other day for $13,500. Three years ago it sold for $7,000.

In addition to the above, eighteen or twenty houses, ranging in price from $2,000 to $8,000, have been erected at Somerset Heights, all of which have been sold at good prices and the demand is still great. There are no vacant houses in Rockville today, while before the opening of the electric road there were twenty or twenty-five.

Miss Lena Stone, daughter of John C. Stone, of Barnesville, fell from a wagon at her father's home a few days ago and received very painful injuries. She was standing preparing to alight from the wagon when she fell, breaking her arm at the wrist.

The following is the order of the Democratic primary election ticket to be used at the primary to be held on the 27th instant:

For State Senate—Spencer C. Jones, William V. Houle.

For House of Delegates—H. Holland Beall, Walter A. Johnson, Elias H. Etchison, John S. McCeeny, John P. Sellman, Edmund I. Amiss, James