F. I. OSBORNE APPOINTED.

Succeeds Judge Fuller on the Court of Land Claims.

President Again Selects a Southern Democrat for Federal Bench—Public May Be Excluded From the New Year White House Reception.

President Roosevelt yesterday appointed another Democrat to a Federal position. Frank I. Osborne, of Charlotte, N. C., will fill the vacancy in the Court of Land Claims, caused by the recent death of Judge Fuller. There are five members of the court, and it has been customary to have two Democrats and three Republicans on the bench. Judge Fuller was a Democrat, and President Roosevelt decided upon a Democrat to succeed him. The terms of all the judges of the court expire on June 30 next.

This is the third expression of the President's non-partisan policy toward the South. Mr. Osborne is rated one of the brightest lawyers in North Carolina. He is a brother of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, of New York, who prosecuted the case against Roland Molineux.

Luis Munez Rivera, leader of the Federal, or Liberal, party in Porto Rico, called on the President yesterday and expressed to him the desire of the members of that party to gain, as soon as possible, all the benefits of full citizenship in the United States. He expressed the sentiments of satisfaction with the existing form of government felt by members of the party. The Federal party is said to be composed of the most influential men on the island, although not numerically superior to the other parties. Mr. Rivera was accompanied to the White House by Wenceslae Bora and Wenceslae Bora, jr.

Some speculation has of late been rife regarding President Roosevelt's rumored intention to curtail the public character of the New Year reception. It is possible that this notable function may be limited to the Diplomatic Corps, the officers of the army and navy, and office holders. In this case, the public will not be generally admitted. The public reception, usually scheduled at the end of the White House social season, does not this year find a place in the programme. Although scheduled during the previous Administration, it was several times canceled for various reasons. The death of President McKinley's mother caused its abandonment one year.

No definite decision in regard to the New Year reception has been reached, however. The social list is made public at this early date, in order to guide the society of the National Capital in making up their season programme, so as not to conflict with the functions at the White House.

In case the New Year reception does retain the character of traditional publicity, it is said that the President may omit the ceremony of shaking hands with the vast throng which will pass through the East Room, after the invited guests have been received. Each of the invited guests, bidden by the Cabinet officers, through the various Departments, will, as has always been the custom, offer his hand to the President. The action of President Roosevelt in omitting the shaking of hands at the public reception at Yale is ground for the belief that the same rule will be in effect under similar circumstances at the White House.

Rear Admiral Walker, chairman of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, had a talk with the President concerning the commission's forthcoming report. It is expected that the full report will be in the President's hands about November 20. Mr. Roosevelt wished to learn as much about the contents of the report as possible in advance, for use in the preparation of his message.

Elwood Mead, the irrigation expert of the Agricultural Department, talked with the President about irrigation plans for the West. President Roosevelt is much interested in irrigation. It is expected that he will devote some attention to the matter in his message to Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt has received by express from an anonymous donor, somewhere in the South, a large fat 'possum. The 'possum is alive, although, like the rest of his kind, he is fond of playing dead when approached. The giver attached a label to the box, indicating that the animal's name is Booker Washington. Henry Pinckney, the President's steward, is a South Carolinian, and understands the art of cooking 'possum in savory style. Unless there should be a definite objection from Mr. Roosevelt, Pinckney will cook the 'possum for the President's table. President Roosevelt is said to be fond of the classic Southern dish of "'possum and 'taters."

President Roosevelt has decided to reappoint Aulick Palmer United States Marshal for the District of Columbia at the expiration of his term in January. Mr. Palmer had the almost unanimous endorsement of the bench and bar of the District. Several days ago Judge Anderson, Judge Cole, and Judge Clabaugh, all of the Supreme Court of the District, called upon the President and strongly urged Mr. Palmer's reappointment. Similar recommendations have been made by a number of others.

The President decided that Mr. Palmer was the best man available for the place and the decision regarding his reappointment was announced yesterday.

Prof. Dr. Waldeyer, the German anatomist, head of the Berlin Academy of Science, was among the President's callers yesterday.

Francis B. Loomis, Minister to Portugal, who is in this country on leave of absence, saw the President yesterday. Mr. Loomis has just come from Ohio, where he says the campaign is extremely interesting.

"It is the shortest campaign in the history of the State, lasting but fifteen days," said Mr. Loomis. "I attended a number of meetings with Senator Hanna, and deem the chances good for a Republican victory."

Mr. Loomis did not discuss Portuguese matters with the President, but will confer with him in this regard before he sails for Lisbon.

The proposed establishment on a permanent basis of the Census Bureau was briefly discussed by the President and Director Merriam yesterday. The President may make a recommendation in this respect in his message. Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, will, it is said, introduce in the coming Congress a bill providing for a permanent Census Bureau.

Dr. D. C. Martin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a representative of the National Reform Association, called on President Roosevelt yesterday, and on behalf of that organization requested that the President include in his Thanksgiving proclamation some reference to Jesus Christ. Previous proclamations of Presidents, while they have contained allusions to the deity, have not contained any special reference to Jesus Christ, although President Cleveland made reference to him in one of his proclamations. The reference has been found offensive, it is said, to those whose creed does not include the worship of Jesus. The President took the matter under advisement.

Captain Brownson, United States Navy, commanding officer of the Alabama, was the President's guest at luncheon yesterday.

Among others who called on the President yesterday were Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania; W. B. Dean, of St. Paul, a member of the Monetary Commission; Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, Civil Service Commissioner; W. A. Rodenbergh, Chaplin Brown, President of the District Bar Association; Myron M. Parker, ex-Commissioner of the District; Edward Mead, Rev. J. Fred Heiss, Hermann Balz, Washington correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette;" Allison Nailor, of this city, and Col. John M. Brady, advance agent of "Buffalo Bill's Wild West."

INSANE ASYLUM EXTENSION.

After Many Delays Work Is Ordered to Be Started at Once.

After an extended delay, caused by a number of misunderstandings existing between the officials of the Interior Department and the citizens of Congress Heights, Secretary Hitchcock yesterday announced that work would be started today by the Government contractors on the erection of twelve new buildings near the Government Insane Asylum. The new structures, which will be used as hospitals for insane patients, were authorized at the last session of Congress.

The contract for completing the work was given out some time ago, and the necessary ground secured, but owing to the vigorous protests of the Congress Heights citizens, who argued that the erection of the hospitals on the sites selected would eventually cause the price of real estate in that vicinity to diminish considerably, Secretary Hitchcock did not order the starting of the work, thinking that the Government might possibly be able to change the site to the advantage of the citizens.

After numerous conferences it was decided by the Government to have the owners of property known as Wilson Park agree to trade ground with the Government. Negotiations to this end were opened under the authority of Congress at its last session, and since then no end of conferences have been held by citizens and Interior Department officials.

A. E. Randle, who is one of the largest property holders in that vicinity, reopened the negotiations, which had been at a standstill for months past, on Monday last. He offered on behalf of the citizens to exchange a tract of land for a part of the Government farm land at the same place, but his offer was declined by the Government.

After due consideration, Secretary Hitchcock decided to let negotiations proceed up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and if no definite arrangement had been determined upon at that time, to close all negotiations and start the work.

With the passing of that hour no final action was determined upon, and Secretary Hitchcock announced the close of the negotiations, and ordered the contractor to proceed with the work of building.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Ill-Health Causes Mr. Brandenburg to Retire as Assistant Attorney.

The resignation of Clarence A. Brandenburg as Assistant Attorney for the District, tendered about a month since, has been accepted by the District Commissioners.

Mr. Brandenburg, who has a large and active practice, accepted the position of Assistant Attorney much against the protest of his friends, because of the increased amount of labor incident to the public business. As was anticipated, the active conduct of cases for the District, together with his private practice, overtaxed his strength, with the result that, under the advice of his relatives, he recently went West for the purpose of visiting his brother, at Denver, and at the same time to get the benefit of an absolute rest. His office was left in charge of his two brothers, with whom he some time since formed a partnership.

Mr. Brandenburg is at present at Marion Lodge, in northwest Colorado, hunting for elk, the season for which expires on November 5. As giving an idea of the amount of game in that portion of Colorado, Mr. Brandenburg reports that last week he camped with his guide in a snowstorm near the summit of one of the mountains; the next morning at 8:30 he started to track deer, and before one hour had elapsed he shot two magnificent specimens.

During Mr. Brandenburg's incumbency in the office of Assistant Attorney with Mr. Duvall, he has met with signal victory in a number of important cases, both in the Court of Appeals of the District and in the Supreme Court of the United States, among which was the very important one of the question of street extensions. While it is uncertain as to the exact time Mr. Brandenburg will return to the city, it would not surprise his friends to see him at any day.

CANNOT TAX BANK STOCK.

Justice Bradley Declares Commissioners Have No Power.

In the cases of the several national banks of the District, in which they asked that the District Commissioners be enjoined from levying and collecting a special tax on their capital stock, Justice Bradley, presiding in Equity Court No. 2, announced his decision, stating that the District authorities have no power to levy and collect such a tax.

The banks which joined in the proceedings and their capital stock are as follows: The National Metropolitan Bank, $500,000; Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, $225,000; Second National Bank, $225,000; Citizens' National Bank, $300,000; Central National Bank, $200,000; National Bank of Washington, $200,000; Columbia National Bank, $250,000; West End National Bank, $200,000; Traders' National Bank, $200,000; Lincoln National Bank, $200,000, and the National Capital Bank, $200,000.

The proceedings were filed about two years ago, and very little action was taken in the matter until recently. A short while before the suits were instituted the Commissioners were, it is said, about to proceed under the act of March 3, 1877, to tax the capital stock of the local national banks. In passing upon the matter, Justice Bradley followed the precedent set by the decision of the Supreme Court of the District in general term, many years ago, when it held that under the act of March 3, 1877, the Commissioners did not have the power to tax the capital stock of local national banks. Since that time, Justice Bradley stated, there has been no change in the law which would now give this power to the Commissioners.

The different banks were represented by Messrs. William F. Mattingly, R. Ross Perry, A. S. Worthington and Nathaniel Wilson.

MALARIA MAKES IMPURE BLOOD.
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic cures Malaria.

There's Only One Shoe
FOR YOU
The Regent $2.50 Shoe
WILL DO
The Same Service as a $5 Shoe.
The Regent, 943 Pa. Ave.

PRAISE FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Inspector General Commends All Branches of the Service.

Native-Born Enlistments Largely Increased—Sagacity of Officers in Conducting Civil Affairs Abroad a Source of Pride to the Nation.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, to Lieutenant General Miles, containing statements concerning the inspections of posts and commands, the various branches of the service, the several departments of the army, and dealing also with other questions of importance, was made public last night.

"The War Department has reason to congratulate itself," says General Breckenridge, "on the success which has attended the recruitment of the new organizations, and it is a high tribute to the training which has enabled the oldtime army officers to turn out regiment after regiment which, a few months before embarkation for foreign service, had no existence whatever. The old organizations were completely armed and equipped for foreign service. The great necessity for target practice in the Philippines was apparent, even among the old organizations en route thither. Some of the new regiments had had only two or three days' practice, while others had had none. Company D, Tenth Infantry, sailed with 40 per cent of the men not having had any target practice whatever.

"The reports indicate the prevalence of harmony and good will among the commissioned officers; and while the absence has been noted of the expression, 'all officers are thoroughly instructed and efficient,' so general prior to the Spanish war, which is due, no doubt, to the large number of young and inexperienced officers, it is gratifying to be able to state that many have been favorably, and only a very few unfavorably, mentioned.

"It is certainly marvelous and will always be a great source of pride and pleasure to the nation, and especially to the army, to contemplate the ability and sagacity with which the army officers have conducted the civil affairs entrusted to them abroad. The novel duties imposed upon them as governors, school superintendents, revenue collectors, superintendents of street departments, etc., which have been the test of their administrative abilities, have been well and faithfully done in that true spirit of patriotic devotion which should always be the guiding star of the American soldier. Under the circumstances these duties were and are considered necessary by proper authority. Nevertheless, the reports show that they materially interfere with the efficiency of commands, especially at the small stations in the Philippines where they consume much of the valuable time of officers that should be devoted to the training and instruction of the troops. It is sincerely hoped that conditions now so promising of universal submission and the restoration of peace, may soon warrant the extension of American civil government, in all its suitable entirety, to all parts of the archipelago, and the return of all army officers to their regular legitimate sphere of duty.

"The coveted prize of a commission is within easy reach of the soldier who demonstrates his fitness therefor, and, on the whole, the inducement for a young man to enter the army is strong. But what has been done for the man who stands by the flag and receives an honorable discharge, accompanied with 'character excellent' for duty faithfully performed? Formerly his military record would help him to a position at department headquarters or in one of the staff departments or depots; but these situations are now denied him unless he passes a civil service examination and awaits his turn. Not long since a clerical vacancy existed in a certain military office, and it is reliably stated that two of the applicants failed to pass the civil service examination by a few points through error in solving a schoolchild's problem or two, which could not in any sense be considered a practical test of qualification for the position sought. Both applicants were honorably discharged soldiers, of excellent character, and, it is said, were thoroughly competent as practical military clerks for the position. One had served in the artillery and had performed the duty of a general service clerk at headquarters for a number of years and was at one time an inspector general's clerk, in which capacity his services are known to have been entirely satisfactory. The other had been first sergeant of a cavalry troop, with considerable clerical experience in the army.

"The discipline and behavior of the troops are reported to be generally very good. In Alaska the conditions of the service have been cheerfully and loyally accepted by the troops. Nevertheless, the great amount of labor required of them in the building of posts has to a certain extent stamped them as workmen rather than soldiers. The department of the troops in Porto Rico is reported to be excellent, and in Cuba above the average of that in the States. Very few men desert in Cuba, the percentage being about 1.6. In the Philippines the commands are so scattered and the officers so few in number and burdened with innumerable duties that the conditions are not favorable to a high standard of discipline, and the reports show a decided falling off in the observance of regulations regarding dress, appearance, and saluting. In other respects the discipline is unquestioned."

General Breckinridge says concerning the China relief expedition:

"The reports of Major J. M. Lee and Capt. Grote Hutcheson show that the American soldier compared quite favorably with the forces of the allies, and, considering the fact that fighting is the business of the soldier, the remark of the Japanese officer, 'the American soldier is the best soldier in a fight and the poorest soldier out of a fight that I have seen in North China,' referred to by Captain Hutcheson as aptly describing the impression of other foreign officers regarding our forces, will not be found objectionable."

On the subject of clothing, several recommendations are made, and the quality and color of khaki cloth is said to be improving. The present cavalry boot, it is recommended, should be eliminated, while the blue flannel shirt is said to be the best, even for the tropics. The leather leggins are reported to be unsatisfactory.

"At 'the joint of the centuries,'" says General Breckinridge, "the old one gone and the new one just beginning, it may be well to give a backward glance at some minor matters that have been accomplished for the betterment and advancement of our military establishment, experience being a good teacher. The civil war interested the American people in their army, and made them acquainted with it in a way unknown before. For instance, the detail from the volunteers of half a light battery in the regulars and the re-enlistment of many more in 1864 or 1866 gave the required change to the enlisted force, as the reorganization of 1869 did in regard to the officers. But at the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century the United States Army, as to enlisted men, was still largely composed of men of foreign birth, the percentage of foreigners in the ranks being about 40, and many of them, natives as well as foreigners, were illiterate, and signed their names with a cross (x), and occasionally men of unknown character were enlisted.

"Now the ranks of the Regular Army are filled with bright, eager, self-respecting young Americans—types of the best average, and not infrequently of the best that the land affords—alert, quick, ready, and, under the direction of their officers, capable of being made equal to any emergency they may be called upon to meet, as they did in 1898. And in character as well as in education they are commendable, and rival the best of the volunteers that have ever marched to the front; and since the civil war this is possibly the first time in the history of our country that this could be said and our Regular Army recognized as typically American, representing fairly all sections and divisions of our people. The American Regulars are today mobile, ductile, compact. The experience in Asia may be different from that against our aborigines, and the old perfection of instruction and practice may be in abeyance a while, but it is not forgotten.

"The volunteers of the civil war were spontaneous and founded upon all the enthusiasm of patriotism and the demands of a great cause; were an example of a nation in arms, like the rise of the Spanish people against Napoleon. But there was in the preliminary stages of organization for our Spanish war a power and potency among the National Guard that were at all well organized, and a demand for recognition and reward that was fairly unknown in 1861, though displayed particularly by Gen. Benjamin Butler then. Seldom did every individual in a whole regiment of National Guards go as originally organized into the United States service, even when mustered in under its National Guard number. And the excellent quality and local spirit of these organizations were well proven. The essential distinction was not obliterated in recent expeditions to the islands between regulars, volunteers, and national guards—one with its ubiquitous choice, the other with its special service for the given occasion, and the third with its more localized duty—though all were intermingled by such volunteers as Green and King and Roe and Hale and others, being also regulars, and names equally well known, like General Funston, indicating how duties were interchangeable. Nor should the college battalions be ignored, though their lack of united or national organization forbade their having more than individual weight. The enthusiasm and localization of volunteers gives a homogenous character and elan to the regiment, most beneficial in service.

"The military discipline and instruction of the army has doubtless received all the attention constantly which circumstances permitted, and the enthusiastic praise the national volunteer regiments, raised after the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain, won from careful and accomplished inspectors everywhere, who were unexpectedly ordered to inspect them at their camps before they could leave the country, was one of the most interesting phenomena of the expensive series of reorganization of forces through which the nation has recently passed."

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

M. M. Calloway Serving an Eighteen Months' Sentence in Prison.

M. M. Calloway, convicted in the United States Court, Northern district of North Carolina, has been pardoned by the President. Calloway was charged with having unlawfully entered a distillery warehouse, and was convicted and sentenced on April 22, 1896, to pay a fine of $500 and to serve eighteen months in the Albany Penitentiary.

While the prisoner was being conducted to that institution he escaped and went to Texas. He was not rearrested until December, 1899. The court then amended the prisoner's sentence so as to have him serve his term in the Tennessee State Prison.

FUNERAL OF M. J. WINE.

The Victim of a Railroad Accident Laid to Rest.

The remains of the late Miletus J. Wine, killed Monday night on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks, near the Chestnut Avenue crossing, at Takoma Park, were laid to rest yesterday afternoon at Rock Creek Cemetery, without formality, and in the presence of only the family and a few of the immediate friends of the deceased.

The funeral services were in charge of Takoma Lodge, F. A. A. M., of which the deceased was a member, and were impressive in character. The family residence on Baltimore Avenue, North Takoma, was crowded with those who wished to pay their last respects to the deceased, and floral offerings were numerous and conspicuous.

COLUMBIA'S TEAM WEAK.

Full Strength Not Lined Up Against Haverford.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Columbia football team did not have its full strength out at the Polo Grounds today for the game with Haverford, but won by a score of 29 to 6. For that matter the lightweight Haverford eleven, which played the sandiest sort of a game with their stronger and much heavier opponents, had two or three of their best men on the hospital list. The energy shown by Columbia against Yale was shown today, but only in streaks.

INDOOR BASEBALL GAME.

Corcorans Defeat the Urell Rifles Before a Large Crowd.

In the presence of a large crowd of "rooters" and admirers of the game, the Corcoran Cadet indoor baseball team defeated the Urell Rifles last night by the score of 14 to 10. The game was played in the National Guards gymnasium, which was found to be well suited for the purpose.

Both teams put up a fast game, and at times played brilliantly, as a result of good team work. It was the Urells' first game, and they made a good impression.

The batting order of the teams follows:

Corcorans—Mastin, 3 b.; Shoemaker, 2 b.; Donovan, r. s.; Handibol, c.; Bouvet, 1 b.; Boyle, p.; Walter, l. s.; Sheehy, r. f.; Chick (captain), l. f.

Urells—Kane, r. s.; Hunt, c.; Keane, 3 b.; Brown, p.; Ashley, 2 b.; Hartnett, 1 b.; Campbell, l. s.; Brian (captain), l. f.; Rainey, r. f.

Umpires—Messrs. Ross and Platz. Scorer—Mr. Hazard.

A DAILY NUISANCE

A Simple Remedy Which Will Interest Catarrh Sufferers.

In its earlier stages catarrh is more of a nuisance than a menace to the general health, but sooner or later the disease

extends to the throat, bronchial tubes, and even to the stomach and intestines.

Catarrh is essentially a disease of the mucous membrane, the local symptoms being a profuse discharge of mucus, stoppage of the nostrils, irritation in throat, causing coughing, sneezing, gagging, and frequent clearings of the throat and head.

The usual treatment by local douches, snuffs, salves, etc., often gives temporary relief, but anything like a cure can only be obtained by a treatment which removes the catarrhal taint from the blood and the disappearance of the inflammation from the mucous surfaces.

A new remedy which meets these requirements, and which so far has been remarkably successful in curing catarrh, is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

These tablets act upon the blood and mucous membranes only. They can hardly be called a secret patent medicine, as they are composed of such valuable remedies as Sanguinaria, Hydrastin, Eucalyptol, and similar cleansing antiseptics, which cure by eliminating from the blood and mucous surfaces the catarrhal poison.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges, taken internally, allowing them to dissolve slowly in the mouth, in this way they reach the throat, fauces and the entire alimentary canal.

If desired, they may also be dissolved in water and used as a douche, in addition to the internal use, but it is not at all necessary to use a douche; a few of them dissolved in the mouth daily will be sufficient. However, when there is much stoppage of the nose, a douche made from these tablets will give immediate relief, but the regular daily use internally of these tablets will cure the whole catarrhal trouble without resorting to the inconvenience of a douche.

Dr. Bement states "that the internal treatment for catarrh is rapidly taking the place of the old plan of douching and local application, and further says that probably the best, and certainly the safest, remedy at present on the market is Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as no secret is made of their composition, and all the really efficient remedies for catarrh are contained in this tablet."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized packages. Ask your druggist, and if he is honest he will tell you there is no safer, more palatable, more efficient and convenient remedy on the market.

Dr. Shade Treats Successfully

Not Only Lung, Bronchial Trouble, Catarrh, and Deafness, But Chronic Diseases of Every Nature.

Dr. Shade's Oily Vapor and Chloridum Discovery

For Consumption, Throat, Lung, Asthma, and Catarrhal Diseases, Reaches the Diseased Parts by Inhalation.

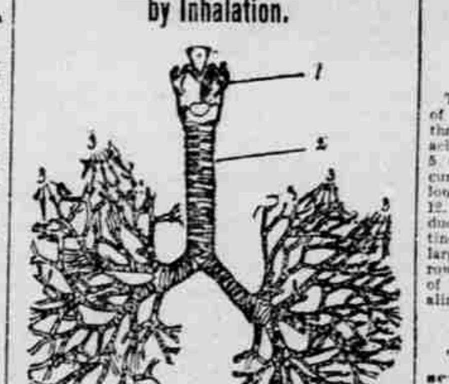

DIAGRAM showing the Larynx, the Windpipe, and the Bronchial Tubes in their exact position, from which the resemblance to an inverted tree is most striking. 1.—The Larynx. 2.—Windpipe or Trachea. 3.—Bronchial Tubes.

The bronchial tubes sustain the same relation to the lung tissue as do the branches of a tree to the foliage. The most important part of a tree are its branches, so it is with the lungs. The most important part of the lungs are the bronchial tubes, and when the bronchial tubes are affected the lungs are proportionately diseased. Don't be deceived by your doctor when he says "only your bronchial tubes are affected."

Whatever your affliction, whether it be Deafness or Bronchial troubles, or disease of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, or Rheumatism, or Hay Fever, or Nervous disease or Catarrh of any form, you are welcome to a personal examination FREE of cost.

THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1. Lower end of aesophagus which conveys the food from the throat to the stomach; 2. Cardiac end of stomach; 3. Pyloric end of stomach; 4. Duodenum; 5. Gall bladder; 6, 6, 6. Small intestines; 7. Caecum; 8. Vermiform appendix; 9. Ascending colon; 10. Transverse colon; 11. Descending colon; 12. Sigmoid flexture; 13. Rectum; 14. Anus. The duodenum is continuous with the small intestines. The small intestine empties into the large intestine or colon at the caecum. The arrows indicate the direction which the contents of the bowels must take in passing through the alimentary canal.

DISEASE OF STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headaches?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"
"If you get up suddenly, are you dizzy?"
"Is there constant sensation in the stomach?"

Stomach Disease does not remain stationary; it keeps getting a little worse all the time. A simple form becomes a severe form; thus those who rely on remedies for giving relief for stomach difficulties go on from simple indigestion to Catarrh of the Stomach, and from Catarrh of the Stomach to Chronic Gastritis, and from Chronic Gastritis to Ulcer of the Stomach, and from Ulcer of the Stomach to Cancer.

Dr. Shade also has the latest improvements in electricity, and in conjunction with his Eclectic remedies cures the most obstinate and complicated diseases. No matter what your trouble may be, consult Dr. Shade.

If you have Catarrh, Bronchial, or Lung Trouble consult Dr. Shade free of charge. Thirty years' practice. Located in Washington over ten years.

References: Captain Barnes, 942 25th St. nw.; Mrs. Zoller, 802 H St. nw.; W. T. Crump, esq., 1334 9th St. nw.; W. P. Lees, A. M., 802 H St. nw.; Henry H. Drew, cured of brain and nervous trouble, 1433 Corcoran St. nw.; W. Sanford Brown, esq., 1711 Pa. Ave., cured of consumption, weighed 90 pounds, now weighs 160; Mrs. Bertie Hughes, 406 7th St. sw., cured of consumption of the lungs and catarrh; Mrs. D. E. Graves, 1710 32d St. nw., cured of asthma and lung trouble; Miss Mary E. McKim, 504 B St. se., cured of pulmonary consumption and catarrh.

Special attention given to complicated cases, catarrh, lung, kidney, Bright's disease, brain, and nervous diseases, and all diseases of the human body. Hours 9 to 6; Sunday, 10 to 1 p. m. Corner 13th and G.

If you cannot come to the office send for home treatment.

THE RACING CALENDAR.

Aqueduct Results.

AQUEDUCT, Oct. 30.—Results of today's races. Track fast:

First race—The Bay View Handicap; for all ages; seven furlongs.—St. Finnan (Wonderly), 4 to 1, won; Otis (Cochran), 12 to 1, second; Lady of the Valley (McCue), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:27 4-5.

Second race—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards.—Dr. Riddle (Wonderly), 4 to 1, won; Handicapper (J. Martin), 5 to 2, second; Mercer (Redfern), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:46 1-5.

Third race—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.—Barouche (Cochran), 4 to 1, won; Andy Williams (Burns), 4 to 1, second; Ben Howard (Pickering), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards.—Kilogram (Walsh), 2 to 3, won; Prince Richard (Booker), 9 to 5, second; Bowen (Mounce), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:47.

Fifth race—Maiden two-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs.—Reformer (Doggett), 4 to 1, won; Bruff (Booker), 3 to 1, second; Connecticut (Mounce), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:08½.

Sixth race—For all ages; one mile and seventy yards.—Oom Paul (Cochran), 3 to 5, won; Advance Guard (Burns), 4 to 1, second; Champagne (Redfern), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:45 4-5.

Aqueduct Entries.

ACQUEDUCT, Oct. 30.—Entries for tomorrow's races:

First race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs.—Snark, 105; Rappenecker, 108; Mark Lane, Princess H., 105; J. J. Corbett, 108; Royal Sterling, 113; Zanone, Alpaca, 110; Wunna, 105; Bold Knight, 115; The Puritan, 119; Fennimore, 107; Bastile, 110; Shoreham, 114; Sadducee, 115; Cormorant, 116; St. David, 108; Cherries, Sweet Tooth, 105; Federalist, 110; Ondurdis, 105.

Second race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards.—Animosity, 95; Elsie Skip, 103; Lamp O' Lee, Punctual, 98; Gray Dolly, 105; Bowen, 106; Alfred Vargrave, 116; Lady Chorister, 95; Raffaelo, 114; Nitrate, 98; Sweet Tooth, 99; Warranted, 102; Missionary, 103.

Third race—The Babylon Handicap; for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs.—Major Daingerfield, 126; Francesco, 125; Namtor, 124; Josepha, 116; Femesole, 119; Ben Mot, 117; Eddie Busch, 112; Neither One, 111; Man O' War, Lady Holyrood, 110; Glenwater, 109; John Barleycorn, Katherine C., 108; Lleechen, 103.

Fourth race—The Edgemere Handicap; for all ages; one mile and seventy yards.—Roxane, 119; Lombre, 113; Ethics, 112; Lady Sterling, Althea, 105.

Fifth race—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old; selling; seven furlongs.—Sunderlands, Donna Honora, 92; Ischium, 98; Stella W., 107; Leslie Bruce, 90; Tact, 92; Arrah Gowan, 87; Tenagra, Pearl Finder, 98; Avis, 92.

Sixth race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards.—Nanne, 102; Volantin, 100; The Burlington Route, 105; Fresnal, 91; Jim McGibben, 108; Hawk, 102; Geo. Simons, Tour, 97; Candling, 108; Carl Kahlis, 103; Anna Darling, 89; Bondman, 105; Mollie Peyton, 100.

Aqueduct Selections.

First race—Shoreham, Sadducee, Snark.
Second race—Raffaelo, Animosity, Gray Dolly.
Third race—Francesco, Femesole, Neither One.
Fourth race—Althea, Ethics, Roxane.
Fifth race—Arrah Gowan, Tenagra, Ischium.
Sixth race—Tour, Anna Darling, The Burlington Route.

Lakeside Entries.

LAKESIDE, Oct. 30.—Entries for tomorrow's races:

First race—For maiden two-year-old colts and geldings; six furlongs.—Puryear, 111; Howendobler, 115; Gra My Chree 115, Ashbrook 99 (Lleulzi's entry); Joe Brown, 112; Inspector Shea, 111; Tripp, Lawrence W., Crescent City, 108; The Way, Dandola, Marcos, 105; Wild Oats, 103.

Second race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs.—If You Dare, 111; The Rush, 106; Carl B., 105; B. G. Fox, 104; Harry Herendeen, 103; Maggie Davis, 113; Andes, Bummer, 99; The Boer, 96; Already, Donator, 95; Shut Up, 89.

Third race—For all ages; one mile.—Henry of Franstamar, 101; W. J. DeBoe, 95; Omdurman, Telamon, 99; Lou Woods, 80; Santa Teresa, Hoodwink, Ceredo, Miracle II, 77.

Fourth race—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.—St. Marcos, Federal 112, Vulcain 106, Hermencia 95 (Hildreth's entry); Haviland 105, Odnor 95 (F. Cook's entry); W. J. DeBoe 92, Andes 92 (Arthur's entry).

Fifth race—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.—Guy H., Rasselas, Elmer L., 117; Lagarto, Fleetwing, Big Injun, 114; Nyx, Kehnwreath, Little Lois, 109.

Sixth race—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile and seventy yards.—Hanswurst, 117; Amoroso, Mary Moore, 114; Azim, 112; Zack Phelps, Eva's Darling, Lowell, Form, Give All, 109.

Lakeside Selections.

First race—Inspector Shea, Dandola, Lawrence M.
Second race—The Rush, Bummer, Maggie Davis.
Third race—Telamon, W. J. Deboe, Omdurman.
Fourth race—Hildreth's entry, F. Cook's entry, Arthur's entry.
Fifth race—Rasselas, Guy H., Elmer L.
Sixth race—Zack Phelps, Azim, Form.

St. Louis Entries.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Entries for tomorrow's races:

First race—For two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs.—Royal Athlete, Taby Tosa, 100; Meditation, 103, and Byrne of Roscrea, 103 (Lane & Co.); Little Hindoo, 105; Maria Elena, 100; Rubus, 106.

Second race—For all ages; six furlongs.—Huntressa, 94; Terra Firma, 105; Lady Strathmere, 115; Marie Tryon, 94; Ethylene, 102; Peaceful, 107.

Third race—For four-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs.—Tremar, 102; Ed L., 100; Verify, 95; Grantor, 92; Lasso, 55; Jake Weber, 106; Tom Collins, 104 (barred).

Fourth race—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one and one-sixteenth miles.—Menace, Found, 95; Spry, 90; Joe Doughty, 90; Oudenarde, 95; Nettie Regent, 98; Winepress, 101; Clales, 99; South Breeze, 92; Albert F. Dewey, 99.

Fifth race—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile.—Patroclus, 99; Skillman, 102; Alice Turner, 106; Glenwood, 103; Edna Riley, 105; Hindoonet, 108; Prosper La Gal, 90; Felix Bard, 100; Crocket, 109.

Sixth race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one and one-quarter miles.—Burnetts Walkaway, 91; Swordsman, 110; Charles D., 109; Orris, 100; Irving Mayer, 93; Tulare, 106; Kisme, 102; John Bull, 91; Banquo II., Admiral Schley, 103; Sir Rolla, 110; Terra Incognita, 107; Greyforge, 102; Wallabout, 103; Miss Theresa, 91.

St. Louis Selections.

First race—Lane entry, Royal Athlete, Taby Tosa.
Second race—Ethylene, Huntressa, Peaceful.
Third race—Ed L., Grantor, Lasso.
Fourth race—Found, Oudenarde, Clales.
Fifth race—Felix Bard, Crocket, Skillman.
Sixth Race—Sir Rolla, Charles D., Swordsman.

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