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"The Busy Corner" Announces Its Regular January Sale of Undermuslins.

A FORMIDABLE, INSPIRING EXHIBIT OF UNDERMUSLINS. A MAMMOTH SECTION OF OUR SECOND FLOOR WITH ITS HILLS AND PLAINS OF THESE SNOWY WHITE GARMENTS. WE PLANNED THIS SALE ON A LARGE SCALE—ONE THAT EXCLUDED THE LEAST FEINT OF SERIOUS RIVALRY. WE'VE STUDIED LONG TO MAKE THIS THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF OUR EFFORTS. 'WAY OUT OF THE BEATEN PATH WE WENT FOR THE BEST AMERICAN GARMENTS, AND THAT MEANS THE BEST THAT THE WORLD COULD SUPPLY. THERE'S A TOUCH OF FOREIGN PERFECTION IN HUNDREDS OF THEM. NO PARISIAN HANDIWORK EVER OUTCLASSED THE MERITS OF THIS YEAR'S PURCHASING, AND WITHAL, THE GARMENTS AREN'T A MITE OF WHAT ANY OF THE FOREIGN GARMENTS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR. UPON THE FIRST INTIMATION OF AN ADVANCE IN COTTON WE SPECULATED HEAVILY—PLACED ORDERS FOR THE COMING SEASON THAT WOULD ALARM SOME OF THE BIG NEW YORK CONCERNS. OUR FORESIGHT HAS PROVEN A PRONOUNCED TRIUMPH. IT FOREARMED US, AND WE'LL REGULATE THE UNDERSELLING FIGURES IN BUSINESS CIRCLES. EACH GARMENT IS A MODEL POSSESSING THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS OF HIGH-CLASS UNDERWEAR—LIBERALITY OF SIZES AND DAINTINESS OF FINISH—SCANNED CRITICALLY, THE MAKING OF EVERY PIECE. EVERY SEAM IS SECURELY SEWED AND POSITIVELY LACKING THE GERM-BEARING WORK OF SWEATSHOPS. READ ON! EVERY OFFER TELLS ITS OWN BARGAIN STORY.

DRAWERS

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, MADE WITH UMBRELLA RUFFLE, EDGED WITH LACE AND TUCKS; OTHERS WITH LACE INSERTION, YOKE BANDS AND TAPES. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 25c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC DRAWERS, IN FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES; SOME PLAIN WITH THREE TUCKS AND FINISHED WITH HEMSTITCH, SOME PLAIN CAMBRIC WITH FOUR TUCKS, SOME UMBRELLA RUFFLE AND OTHERS WITH EMBROIDERY EDGE AND TUCKS. ALL HAVE HEMS, YOKE BANDS AND TAPES. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 29c.

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN DRAWERS, MADE WITH UMBRELLA RUFFLE, LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED — OPEN AND CLOSED—YOKE BANDS AND TAPES. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 39c.

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN DRAWERS, IN FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES—EMBROIDERED EDGE WITH SPACE AND TUCKS ABOVE—EMBROIDERY EDGE WITH INSERTION ABOVE—UMBRELLA RUFFLE WITH LACE AND INSERTION—AND CAMBRIC, WITH LACE EDGE AND 8 TUCKS ABOVE. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 50c.

WOMEN'S EXTRA AND MEDIUM SIZE DRAWERS, IN CAMBRIC—FINE EMBROIDERY EDGES, THREE CLUSTERS OF TUCKS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 75c.

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC, MUSLIN, LAWN AND NAINSOOK DRAWERS; SOME ARE MADE WITH GRADUATING UMBRELLA RUFFLE, WITH TUCKS ABOVE—OTHERS WITH UMBRELLA RUFFLE, WITH LACE EDGE, LACE INSERTION VALENCIENNES EDGE AND INSERTION—DEEP RUFFLE OF EMBROIDERY AND INSERTION. OTHERS WITH POINT DE PARIS, WITH EMBROIDERY INSERTION. ALL ARE FULL WIDTH, WITH YOKE BANDS AND TAPES. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 98c.



CORSET COVERS

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, MADE OF BERKELEY CAMBRIC—EITHER HIGH OR LOW NECK—FELLED SEAMS—WORKED BUTTONHOLES AND PEARL BUTTONS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 11c.

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, MADE IN THE NEWEST FRENCH STYLE—DRAWING STRING AT THE WAIST. TRIMMED WITH LAWN RUFFLE, EDGED WITH LACE AND FINISHED WITH HERRINGBONE BRAID. CLEARANCE PRICE... 25c.

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, MADE OF BERKELEY CAMBRIC—HIGH, V AND LOW NECKS—LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED—FINISHED WITH TUCKS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 29c.

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS OF CAMBRIC—MADE FRENCH STYLE—GATHERED AT THE WAIST BACK AND FRONT. ROUND YOKE, WITH EMBROIDERY AND LACE TRIMMINGS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 59c.



NEMO CORSETS, MADE OF FINE SATEEN, TWO SIDE STEELS, EXTRA LENGTH EDGE, PERFECT FITTING—A SATISFACTORY CORSET. CLEARANCE PRICE..... $1.

NEMO CORSETS, IN MEDIUM LENGTHS, MADE OF FINEST QUALITY SATEEN—EMBROIDERED TOP AND BOTTOM—HEAVILY BONED—YOU'LL NOT FIND ITS EQUAL FOR THE SAME MONEY IN THE CITY. CLEARANCE PRICE..... $1.00

The Superior Merits of Our Corsets.

A woman, as variable as the shades, hard to please in every way, is the softest of contentment wearing perfectly-adjusted Corsets. Corsets, like clothing, are made in many styles, to conform with the shape of the wearer. There's a different make for stout women, for slim women, for short-waisted women, for long-waisted women, and for irritable women. We don't believe one manufacturer's brand is able to fit all, but we chose several lines of the best and tried makes with the assurance of fitting every woman, regardless of physique. The four accompanying items explain the unequaled economy advantages of dealing at this department. There's unequaled satisfaction in the wearing.



R. & G. CORSETS, MADE OF FRENCH COUTIL—MADE WITH TWO SIDE STEELS—EXTRA LENGTH AND LACE EDGE. A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE CORSET, AND DEMANDING OF GREAT INTEREST AT THE CLEARANCE PRICE OF..... 75c.

R. & G. CORSETS IN MEDIUM LENGTH—MADE OF THE FINEST FRENCH COUTIL—LACE TRIMMED TOP AND BOTTOM—HEAVILY BONED. A CORSET OF NOTED QUALITIES—FLEXIBLE AND DEPENDABLE. WE'LL CLEAR OUT A GOOD MANY TOMORROW AT THE CLEARANCE PRICE OF..... 75c.

PETTICOATS

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, MADE WITH UMBRELLA RUFFLES, SMALL RUFFLE WITH TUCKS AND EXTRA DUST RUFFLE, FRENCH BANDS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 49c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, MADE WITH DEEP UMBRELLA RUFFLE—LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED, SOME HAVE FRENCH BANDS—OTHERS YOKE BANDS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 75c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS IN FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES—ALL MADE WITH DEEP UMBRELLA RUFFLE OF LAWN OR CAMBRIC, LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED, TUCKS AND HEMSTITCHING. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 98c.

WOMEN'S SHORT SKIRTS IN MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC—UMBRELLA RUFFLES—SOME HAVE HEMSTITCHED HEMS AND TUCKS—OTHERS ARE TRIMMED IN LACE, EITHER FRENCH OR YOKE BANDS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 39c.

WOMEN'S SHORT SKIRTS IN CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN—MADE WITH UMBRELLA RUFFLE—LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMED, EITHER FRENCH OR YOKE BANDS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 49c.

Chemise.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN CHEMISE IN THREE STYLES—LACE TRIMMED, CAMBRIC RUFFLE AND CORDED BANDS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 25c.

WOMEN'S CHEMISE, MADE OF CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN—YOKE OF EMBROIDERY AND TUCKS—OTHERS WITH ROUND YOKE, LACE AND INSERTION, AND EDGES FINISHED WITH RIBBON. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 49c.

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC AND LAWN CHEMISE—EXTRA LENGTH—DEEP RUFFLES, HEMS AND HEMSTITCHING—ROUND AND SQUARE YOKES—EMBROIDERY AND LACE TRIMMED. CLEARANCE PRICE 75c.

WOMEN'S LAWN, CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK CHEMISE—EXTRA AND MEDIUM LENGTHS, WITH DEEP RUFFLES AND TUCKS, TRIMMED IN LACES AND RIBBONS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 98c.

GOWNS

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, MADE WITH YOKE OF THIRTY TUCKS—LAWN RUFFLE AT NECK AND SLEEVES. MOTHER HUBBARD YOKE OF TUCKS—LACE EDGE ROUND YOKE, FINISHED WITH HERRINGBONE BRAID. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 49c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS—FOUR ROWS OF EMBROIDERY INSERTION AND TUCKS—HEMSTITCHED RUFFLE ROUND NECK AND SLEEVES—MOTHER HUBBARD YOKE EDGED WITH EMBROIDERY. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 59c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS IN SIX DIFFERENT STYLES—ROUND, SQUARE AND POINTED YOKES—SOME MADE WITH YOKE OF 20 TUCKS FINISHED WITH HEMSTITCHED RUFFLE—ROUND YOKES, EDGED WITH LACE—BIAS TUCKING AND EMBROIDERY EDGE. FOUR ROWS OF TUCKS AND INSERTIONS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 68c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC GOWNS, TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY AND LACE, SQUARE, V AND HIGH NECKS. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 75c.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN, CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK GOWNS—SQUARE AND V YOKES—ELABORATELY TRIMMED IN LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBONS—FULL WIDTH. CLEARANCE PRICE..... 98c.

S. KANN, SONS & COMPANY.

STORY OF CAPTIVITY

Lieut. Gillmore Tells of His Experiences as a Prisoner.

PARTY CAME NEAR BEING SHOT

He Speaks in High Terms of His Rescuers.

HIS VIEWS ON THE WAR

A dispatch from Manila, yesterday says: Lieutenant J. C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April, near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and rescued a few days ago by Colonel Luther Hare of the 33d Volunteer Infantry, sat today in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Price, at the Hotel Oriente, in Manila, and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gillmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown. Lieutenant Gillmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waltzing through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of long hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howze, the latter of the 34th Volunteer Infantry, rescued Gillmore's party on December 18, near the headwaters of the Abalut river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos, and were expecting death from the savage tribes around them. When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast. Lieutenant Gillmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

Abandoned by the Filipinos.

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 16. We had reached the Abalut river, near its source, that morning, and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard, and another company, armed with Mausers, was put in charge of us. I suspected something, and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'"

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from the savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us, and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it would be better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of December 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us, yelling. One of my men shouted, 'They are on us.' He was lashing a raft of bamboo. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages, but the yell of Americans. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards, and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Came Down the River on Rafts.

Lieut. Gillmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party. The command spent the day in making rafts. Col. Hare thought Lieut. Gillmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects, and Lieut. Gillmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experiences, and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached. Describing the flight from Benguet, when the Americans approached, Lieut. Gillmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days, they killed several horses, and we lived on horse flesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of Gen. Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the towns and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Wherever there was a prison we were kept there. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise as well as lack of food."

For weeks Lieut. Gillmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party, and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems, like a skull and the word "Vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

Spaniards Badly Treated.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieut. Gillmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Lieut. Gillmore declined to speak regarding political conditions except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalos left.

The members of the party reported to Gen. Otis this morning. They were barefooted, sunburned and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieut. Gillmore were F. J. Herbert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta; Von Galen of the Baltimore, A. H. Gordon and George Sackett of the 3d Infantry, Leland Smith and Frank Stone of the Signal Corps, Harry Huber of the Hospital Corps, William Bruce and Edward Honeyman of the Nevada Cavalry, Martin Brennan and James Curran of the 19th Infantry, Albert Bishop of the 3d Artillery and John O'Brien and David Brown, civilians.

Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accuse him of treachery and entertain the bitterest feelings toward him. Charles Baker of the 3d Artillery was formerly one of the prisoners, but he became too weak to travel, and the Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains.

Escaped and Recaptured.

The prisoners of Lieut. Gillmore's party who escaped after leaving Vigan were McDonald of the 21st Infantry, Von Galen of the Baltimore and Farley of the Oregon. They were captured by savages, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately rescued by the Americans.

The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieut. Gillmore were W. Walton, chief quartermaster; Vandoit, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Brisoloso, seaman.

At Baler J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Morrisey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venille, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

Cablegrams From Watson.

The Navy Department yesterday received the following cablegrams:

MANILA, January 6.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Gillmore, Walton, Vandoit, Ellsworth, Brisolese, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert of Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen Baler, June 15. WATSON.

MANILA, January 6.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria. WATSON.

PHILIPPINE PRECAUTIONS

Quarantine Regulations Established at the Ports.

Proclamation by the President to Prevent the Introduction of Epidemic Diseases.

The President has issued the following order in regard to the establishment of quarantine stations in the Philippines:

"To prevent the introduction of epidemic disease, it is ordered that the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893, entitled 'An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service,' and all rules and regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under that act are to be given full force and effect in the Philippine Islands, in so far as they are applicable, and the following additional rules and regulations are hereby promulgated:

"The examination in ports of the Philippine Islands of incoming and outgoing vessels and the necessary surveillance over their sanitary condition as well as of cargo, passengers, crew and of all personal effects, is vested in and will be conducted by the marine hospital service, and medical officers of that service will be detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury as quarantine officers at the ports of Manila and Iloilo immediately, and at other ports in the Philippine Islands as soon as practicable or necessary.

"Quarantine officers shall have authority over incoming vessels, their wharfage and anchorage, in so far as is necessary for the proper enforcement of the quarantine regulations, including vessels of the army transport service and non-combatant vessels of the navy.

"Collectors of customs at ports of entry will not permit entry without quarantine certificates.

"Any vessel leaving any port in the Philippine Islands for any port in the United States, or its dependencies, shall obtain a bill of health from the quarantine officer, when such officer is on duty; said bill of health to correspond to the consular bill of health now required by treasury regulations; and the bill of health shall not be given to an outgoing vessel unless all quarantine regulations have been complied with. At ports where no medical officer is detailed the bills of health will be signed by the collector of customs or other officer to whom such duty has been legally delegated. Special regulations relating to the bills of health to be obtained by vessels of the United States navy will be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"The medical officer detailed under this order as quarantine officer at the port of Manila shall be the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands. It shall be his duty to make appointments and removals from the service in the Philippines (subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury), and shall authorize necessary expenditures, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

"The regulations for the government of the marine hospital service shall, so far as practicable, have force and effect in the management of the quarantine service in the Philippine Islands.

"The expenses of the quarantine service will be charged against the revenues of the islands, and a sum not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) in each fiscal year is hereby set aside from the revenues collected in said islands for this purpose. The expenses shall be paid therefrom upon the certificate of a detailed quarantine officer, and upon the approval of the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands.

"The chief quarantine officer shall render a report on the last day of each month to the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service, who will issue to him necessary instructions.

"The epidemic fund will be reimbursed from the revenues of the islands for the cost of disinfecting appliances and materials ordered to be forwarded to the islands prior to the date of this order."

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

Declaration by the National Officers of the A. O. H. S.

A meeting of the national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America was held yesterday at the Ebbitt House for the purpose of preparing the following self-explanatory address, which was issued late last evening:

"The national officers met in Washington to discuss a demand on the part of a large majority of the representatives of our 150,000 members that the order render some assistance to the Boers in the Transvaal. It was agreed to render any assistance compatible with our loyalty as American citizens, and which would not interfere with the neutrality laws of the United States. We are impressed with the splendid precedent shown by the republic in going to war with Spain to free Cuba from the oppression of that country. We believe that American sympathy is with the Boers, and that we are acting in accord with the principles which urged the United States to carry the flag in a struggle for the liberation of the gallant Cubans. Our people would flock to the armies of America if the government marched to the assistance of the South Africans. It is unnecessary for the Hibernians to proclaim their loyalty to the United States, but it becomes them to state that no act of theirs will be contrary to the laws. Knowing the character of the British government, its cruelty, its ambition, we are desirous to assist the citizens of a sister republic in their struggle to defeat English aggression. What kind of aid will be given we cannot state at the present time, but certainly it will be of a practical nature and acceptable to the Boer government.

"Were this nation the antagonist of England we could from our ranks send fifteen to twenty regiments of the best fighting material the world ever saw. In fact, in any just cause in which the United States may see fit to draw the sword the society would respond as it did in the former wars. The Irish regiments of Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and New York were largely recruited from our ranks, and in some of the regiments of United States regulars recently sent to the front are divisions of the A. O. H. duly affiliated with the parent order in this country. The order at large is hopeful that the government will yet rise to the wishes and hopes of the Irish-Americans and extend to the brave Boers the sympathy France gave to this country in 1876."

The address was signed by John T. Keating, national president, Illinois; James E. Dolan, national vice president, New York; P. T. Moran, national treasurer, Washington; James A. Sullivan, national secretary, Philadelphia. National directors: P. J. O'Connor, Georgia; P. K. O'Neill, Philadelphia; E. J. Slattery, Massachusetts; Rev. M. J. Byrne, Indiana.

The united Irish societies of the city have arranged for a mass meeting in favor of the Boers, to be held at the National Theater Sunday evening, January 21.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

Proceedings of Falls Church Society—Christian Endeavor Election.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

FALLS CHURCH, Va., January 8, 1900.

The village improvement society held a meeting Friday evening at the residence of Miss B. C. Merrifield. Dr. T. C. Quick, president, presided, and Mrs. Geo. W. Hawxhurst served as secretary. The committee on the question of sinking an artesian well at East End was instructed to select the location and request the council to appoint a committee to join in the enterprise. The committee on entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall in November reported net proceeds at $31.67. A communication from the board of school trustees of the town was received requesting the indorsement of the proposition to increase the taxes ten cents on the $100 to establish a three-year high school course in the public graded school. A resolution of indorsement was offered by Mr. A. P. Eastman, which, after discussion by Messrs. M. E. Church, Dr. J. R. Gould and others, was unanimously adopted, and the president instructed to certify the action of the society to Mr. S. R. Donohoe, State senator, and Messrs. J. E. Willard and Frank Hume of the house of delegates, and request their support of the pending bill authorizing the council to levy the required tax.

Mrs. Pickering Dodge, Messrs. A. P. Eastman and Dr. T. C. Quick were appointed a committee to arrange for the second of a series of entertainments in the near future. The invitation of Mr. Geo. W. Hawxhurst for the society to meet at his residence in February was accepted.

The Christian Endeavor Society at a business meeting held Saturday night at the residence of Mr. Hawxhurst elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: W. R. Stewart, president; A. M. Smith, vice president; Miss Maud Rathbun, secretary; G. W. Hawxhurst, treasurer; Miss Margaret Nourse, organist; Mrs. H. F. Lowe, assistant organist; and the following chairmen of committees: Lookout, Mrs. G. W. Hawxhurst; prayer meeting, Miss Gertrude Nourse; missionary, Miss Emma Seaman; sunshine, Miss Raydell Shaw; good literature, Miss Edith Merry; social, Miss Nellie Hawxhurst.

His Arm Broken.

George E. Boyd, twenty-four years old, who lives at No. 1106 22d street northwest, was thrown from a wagon at 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue yesterday morning, and his arm was broken. The accident resulted from the breaking of the axle of the wagon, by which the vehicle was overturned. Boyd received surgical treatment at the Emergency Hospital and was afterward sent home.

DR. EDWARD M'GLYNN DEAD

Noted Catholic Divine Passes Away in Newburg, N. Y.

He Became Famous in His Support of Henry George's Single Tax Theories.

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's Church in Newburg, N. Y., died at the church rectory yesterday afternoon after an illness of about seven weeks, superinduced by Bright's disease. The news of his death caused profound sorrow. Prayers had been offered in both Protestant and Catholic churches for his recovery.

Dr. McGlynn was first stricken with illness on November 16 at the rectory. He was seized with a severe cold and was compelled to seek his bed. Though he was obliged to break engagements to lecture, no alarm was felt by his friends until the following day, when he suffered a severe chill. The first serious attack occurred November 26, and a day or two later there was a consultation of physicians. It was announced that Dr. McGlynn was suffering from chronic kidney disease.

Early in December Dr. McGlynn suffered two attacks of heart failure, and his relatives were hurriedly summoned. He rallied,



Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

however, and until Saturday night appeared to be holding his own and gradually regained strength. He was able to sit by his bedside for a few minutes each day, but was never able to leave his room.

Dr. McGlynn was sixty-two years old last September. When he was stricken he was robust and of fine physique, but he was greatly emaciated by his long illness.

Archbishop Corrigan arrived at 8:10 and proceeded at once to St. Mary's rectory. He expressed deep regret at Dr. McGlynn's death, and said that he was especially sorry that he had not arrived before the end came. He was much moved when he entered the chamber of death and looked on the face of the dead, and commented sadly on the dead priest's emaciated appearance. He knelt, with other clergy, and said prayers. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Rev. Edward McGlynn was born in New York city September 27, 1837. His primary education he received in the public schools of that city. From 1851 until 1860 he studied theology at the College of the Propaganda in Rome. After a public examination there he received his doctorate. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1860. When he returned to the United States he was made an assistant pastor and later became a hospital chaplain. In 1866 Father Cummings, the pastor of St. Stephen's Church in New York city, died, and Dr. McGlynn was appointed to succeed him. While in charge here he won the heartiest sympathy of the people by his eloquence and sympathy.

During the spring of 1887 Dr. McGlynn helped to found and became the president of the Anti-Poverty Society, and was a conspicuous figure by his Sunday evening lectures before that body in the Academy of Music in New York.

Dr. McGlynn was brought into disfavor with the church authorities because of his unwillingness to establish a parochial school in connection with his church. He claimed that the public schools were safe for the children of the Roman Catholics. During the mayoralty canvass of 1886 he supported Henry George. His remarks in favor of Mr. George's land theories from public platforms resulted in his being censured by the archbishop of the diocese. In spite of this action he persisted in making his views public, and the case was referred to Rome for action. In the meanwhile he was removed by the archbishop from the charge of St. Stephen's. He was summoned to appear at the Vatican. He ignored the papal demands, and was accordingly excommunicated. The sentiment in his favor was very strong, as many of his parishioners shared his views. Dr. McGlynn lectured in many cities of the United States upon the subject of his economic opinions. He also published articles in support of the principles that he so eloquently advocated. About five years ago he was restored to the church, although he steadily declined to repudiate the doctrine the advocacy of which led to his excommunication.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Parties Charged Held in Philadelphia for Authorities Here.

Thomas Ragan and Joseph Harlan are the names given by two men who are held under arrest in Philadelphia for the authorities here. It is alleged they stole a box containing silverware and cutlery from a Baltimore and Ohio freight car about ten days ago. The stolen goods belong to Mr. Joseph E. Parsons, who lives at No. 224 8th street northeast, who formerly lived at Johnstown, Pa., the theft of his goods having been committed while they were being shipped here from the Pennsylvania town.

Several days after the robbery was committed, it is alleged, the men under arrest disposed of some articles of silverware at a resort in Wilmington. The police were notified, and Inspector Shaw of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and Captain Miller of the Philadelphia detective corps made an investigation. The arrest of the men mentioned was the result.

Late Saturday afternoon Maj. Sylvester received a telephone message from Philadelphia notifying him of the arrests. Further particulars were received yesterday. This morning Detective Weedon went to Philadelphia to look after the case. The prisoners will probably reach here late this week.

RESULT OF A DREAM.

Citizen Races Through the Streets in His Night Clothes.

Albert S. Wysong, forty years old, had a singular experience about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the result of a dream, and was fortunate that the affair did not end in his death. He left his bed, managed to get from the second story window to a roof of an adjoining house, and from there to the ground. Several bruises and cuts resulted from his jump from the house top, but he was not so severely injured that he could not run.

Leaving the neighborhood of his home, clad only in his sleeping garments, he ran through the streets to the White lot, imagining he was being pursued by an armed man. From the White lot he went to Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street, when he was stopped by a policeman and questioned. Even then he could hardly realize that he was the victim of a dream. He was kept at the first precinct until in the morning, when he was sent home.

Aboriginal Landholders.

Bethel Literary and Historical Association has arranged to have a lecture delivered by Prof. W. J. McGee, president of the Anthropological Society, tomorrow evening, on the subject, "Our Aboriginal Landholders," at the meeing of the association to be held at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, on M street between 15th and 16th streets northwest. The exercises, to be interspersed with appropriate music, will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Prof. W. H. Richards of Harvard University's law department will preside.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN

An Exciting Chase Last Evening After an Alleged Burglar.

Discovered in a Residence, He Eludes His Pursuers After a Run of Several Squares.

An exciting chase occurred last evening about 8 o'clock after an unknown white man, alleged to be a burglar, who was discovered in the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Collins, of 1226 29th street. The man managed to escape, though a good description was secured of him. When last seen he leisurely boarded a car of the Capital Traction Company at 30th and M streets, and rode down as far as 15th street, taking a transfer for the 14th street line. This morning Detectives Horne and Boyd visited Georgetown, and took up the case.

Mrs. Collins, who was in her home with her father, an octogenarian, and a son, who is just recovering from a severe illness, heard a noise in the upper floor of her home, as if some one was walking across the room. Investigating she discovered the stranger and endeavored to prevent his escape, but to no avail. The man had a knife in his hand, and in slipping past Mrs. Collins inflicted a cut on her hand. The alarm was quickly given, and the man was chased down 29th street to M, thence to 30th and down 30th to the south side of the canal. Several police joined in the pursuit, and after running along the canal bank for a hundred yards or so the fugitive jumped a fence on the south, cleared several yards, and finally entered the back yard of Mrs. Stone. To her he represented himself as a detective, and passed through the house to the street, walking up the other side and past the people who were looking for him. The police entered the same premises immediately after, and it was perhaps five or ten minutes before Mrs. Stone informed them of the flight of the man through her house.

In the chase down the street the crowd increased considerably, and the fugitive drew a revolver, with a warning, and seeing that no attention was paid to his words, he fired one shot in the air, which had the effect of checking many who were in pursuit.

Nothing was found to be missing from the Collins household. The alleged robber is described to the police as being about twenty-five or thirty years old, with good-sized sandy mustache, and about five feet eight or nine inches in height. He is believed to weigh about 175 pounds. He was neatly dressed and presented a refined appearance.

Overcoat Disappears.

John T. Money, a dairyman, was arrested Saturday by Policeman Will Hess upon a warrant sworn out by William Storch of 1523 33d street, who charged him with the larceny of an overcoat valued at $16. It is stated that Storch secured one dollar from Money, and gave him his overcoat as security. Money hung the coat in Darnes' stable, and some one stole the coat. When Storch repaid the loan and wanted the coat he was informed of the theft, and wanted his money back or his coat. The warrant was sworn out, but the prosecuting attorney entered a nolle pros in the matter.

New Vesper Service Sung.

A vesper service, composed by Harry Wheaton Howard, the organist and director of the choir of Trinity Church, was sung last evening at the church for the first time. The music, as written by Mr. Howard, constitutes a full and complete five-figured vespers, which is one of the few of its kind that is found in one composition. The quintet singing and the chorus were excellent. The soloists were Mrs. Armand Gumprecht, soprano; Miss G. Edith McCoy, alto; Mr. John C. Weldman, tenor; and Mr. Joseph C. Murray, bass.

Housebreaking at Night.

Charles Coleman, colored, aged thirty-one, was arrested at 6 o'clock this morning charged with housebreaking during the night time. The complainant in the case is Frank Bowman, a colored laborer at the Foundry Branch shaft, who lives on Scott street. Bowman was paid off Saturday night, and Coleman, it is said, was aware of the fact. He was discovered in the house during Saturday night, but managed to escape, only to be captured before another day had passed.

Star Advertisements in Georgetown.

Classified advertisements for The Star may be filed at regular advertising rates at the Postal Telegraph office, 3207 M street. The rate under the classifications Wanted Help and Wanted Situations is one cent per word per insertion, the minimum charge being fifteen cents.