

WASHINGTON CRITIC



EVERY EVENING.
BY THE
WASHINGTON CRITIC COMPANY.
HAROLD KILBOURN, PRESIDENT.
643 D STREET NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By MAIL—FOREIGN PREPAID.
Evening edition, one year, \$5.00
Part of a year, per month, .50
Evening and Sunday morning, one year, 7.00
Sunday morning edition, one year, 3.00
Mail subscriptions invariably in advance.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Delivered by carrier.
Evening edition, one month, .50c.
Evening and Sunday morning, one month, .50c.
Address
THE CRITIC,
913 D Street,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 15, 1890.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The subcommittee of the special committee of the House, which was entrusted with the preparation of a World's Fair bill, has finished its labors and has reported an act in nineteen sections, which was printed exclusively in yesterday's CRITIC. Without evincing any desire to do what was merely a timely publication of an important document THE CRITIC feels justified in directing attention to the efficiency of its news and Capitol service, and its points with pride to the fact that yesterday it was able to give information to the public at a point where its able and esteemed contemporaries got badly left.

The bill provides that a World's Fair shall be held at Chicago in 1892, that a Columbian Exposition Commission shall be appointed and that this commission shall accept the site of the fair from the State corporation of Illinois if an act for the purpose of \$50,000,000 is made available in a satisfactory manner. The sum of \$1,500,000 is appropriated for the Government exhibit, and it is expressly provided that the United States is not to be liable for any debts of either the corporation or the Commission.

If the bill should pass as it will be reported to the House, it is fair to judge that through its provisions every important public interest will be served and every consideration of general consequence will be regarded. The conditions under which Chicago can operate the fair, of which it has been chosen as the site, are clearly laid down. It will be held in 1892, and the city must show an actual, bona fide \$5,000,000 guarantee fund. The bill should have provided for a ceremonial celebration to be participated in by all the nations of the American continent and to be held here at the seat of Government. But probably this will be arranged for through separate legislation.

The suggestion that the Fair need not be held in 1892, but that it may be postponed to some more convenient year is not countenanced by the bill. The great power of Columbus—that to which unique and supreme historic interest attaches—belongs to the events of the year 1492. If the proposed celebration is to be a quadri-centennial commemoration it seems manifest that it can only be held with appropriateness in 1892.

It is to be hoped that Chicago will prove worthy of its opportunity; that it will provide for the celebration of the leading event in American history in a manner at once generous and proper, and that it will produce an exhibit of American art and industry worthy of the great nation of which, for this occasion, it has been chosen as the representative.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

A Canadian, writing from Montreal to the New York Nation, expresses very forcibly the need which exists in this country for an international copyright system. He shows that opposition to the Chace bill will eventually result in building up a cheap book-publishing business in Canada, through which the people of the United States will be furnished, beyond all power of prevention on the part of custom-houses, with cheap, pirated editions of their own authors, printed by Canadian printers and on Canadian paper. The business will be carried on not only without thought of compensation to the American author, but in direct and harmful competition with the interests of the American printer and paper manufacturer.

He very effectively urges that "the people of the United States have adopted the policy of protection to home industry. Therefore the proposed Copyright bill demands that all books—the protected shall be manufactured in the United States. You are careful of the printers, the engravers, the paper-makers, but you are forgetting the authors. I mean your own authors—one of your bone and flesh of your flesh—born and brought up under your own institutions. What have they done that the work of foreigners should be brought into untaxed competition with their works?"

"The American author has to live, and sometimes, when he is very imprudent, he has a wife and children. For that reason his books are charged with copyrights. In short, he gets paid for his work just like the printer and binder, and the babes of the printer and paper-maker and author are thereby nourished into active adult citizens of your great Republic. But, as your law stands now, you are bringing in the work of foreign authors to the detriment of your home authors; you are selling their books less the cost of authorship, and you are taking the bread out of the mouths of your own literary producers, because you are underselling their productions with free foreign literary labor."

"You would not do that with the super-markers. You say books must be cheap—the people of the United States demand cheap books. If so, be con-

sistent, and take the duty off paper and printing materials and give the people cheaper books; but you protect every kind of labor in a book except intellectual labor. In books alone free foreign labor is encouraged to supplant American labor."

SOME DISTRICT BILLS.

It is right to give this Fifty-first Congress all the credit it deserves for the interest it has already shown in District questions and for the activity which it has manifested in coming to their consideration and solution.

The CRITIC has on previous occasions referred to the different expedients which have been proposed both in the House and Senate in regard to a settlement of the railroad problem. It has also referred with approval to Senator Edmunds's bill to establish a hospital for dispensaries in this city. Senator Faulkner's measure for the erection of a Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital is of like character and will win universal support. Senator Ingalls's bill for the regulation of the practice of medicine in the District, however, suggests a plan about which, in the minds of those most concerned, there will, beyond question, be much difference of opinion. The various branches of the medical profession have not yet reached that degree of mutual complacency which will justify any sanguine expectation of their agreeing to submit to a common regulation and management.

The street railway interests of the city are receiving careful attention. The Eckington electric road and the cable system now being introduced on Seventh street have elicited warm commendation. Mr. Brewer's bill to amend the incorporation act of the "Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator and Railway Company" would, if successfully carried out, do much to improve the river front; while General Lee's plan for constructing a road in Alexandria County between the Chain, Aqueduct and Long Bridges and the National Cemetery at Arlington will, when accomplished, greatly benefit and beautify the country on the other side.

Altogether it would seem that the District is likely to fare better at the hands of this Congress than it has done for several years in the past.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the United States Navy will be a mere name and will take its place among current and contemporary institutions as a potent reality. By the end of the present year six new vessels will be afloat. The next squadron of evolution to visit Europe will make a showing that will be highly creditable, and in a measure formidable. The trouble now is to get sailors. An American fleet manned by aliens and strangers will always be an anomaly. Things must be so arranged that the youth of the country will be induced to enter the service with the hope of promotion and fair treatment.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL is said to be so clearly lined in the heart of Senator Blair that that reverend statesman is alleged to have been betrayed into saying that he would cheerfully close his public career and retire to private life if the bill were passed and its expected results were realized. One-half of the comment on this saying is taken up in showing that the Senator's official career is in no danger of abridgement by reason of the suggested contingency, and the other half implies that his promised retirement is the best argument yet offered for the passage of the bill referred to.

THE DOWNFALL of the French Ministry has not been wholly unexpected. The fact is the Tirard Cabinet has not been regarded as internally harmonious or externally strong. The probability is that De Freycinet, the present Minister of War, will be the new premier and that he will be able to persuade some of his old colleagues to remain with him in the government. The constitutional system which the French republic has adopted in imitation of that of England is a mere experiment and may fail. It would not be wonderful if something like the Constitution of the United States might be attended with greater success.

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH Americans were abandoning Vermont farms. A compensation for this is found, however, in the fact that Swedish colonists are taking them up. What the hardy sons of Vermont could do in the way of economy and thrift is hard to surpass. But the industry and thrift of the Swedes are proverbial, and the Green Mountain State may find in these new settlers a fresh impulse of prosperity.

THE WORKING PEOPLE of Chili are becoming alarmed at the increasing immigration into that country, and threaten the government with a revolution unless a check be put upon it. They claim that the influx of the immigrants keeps down the wages of unskilled labor. Hence the chilly reception extended them.

THE SEXTON ballot reform bill has again passed the New York Assembly. Four New York city Democrats voted for it, three county Democrats and one Tammany man. The Senate doubtless will pass it again. And Governor Hill's veto message will be good reading once more.

THE PHILADELPHIA Record is authority for the statement that President Harrison prefers good claret to the best brand of champagne, and that he is partial to a glass of Irish whiskey now and then.

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN. Twenty years ago Michigan had a population of 1,163,000 and a mortgage debt of \$72,000,000. To-day Michigan has a population of 2,200,000 and a mortgage debt of over \$500,000,000. Why is this? Figures furnish material for very interesting studies.

THE CREDITORS of "Napoleon" Ives have agreed to settle for five cents on the dollar. His bail bond has been reduced from \$250,000 to \$5,000. The question arises, is failure a success?

THE LATE French Premier, becoming Tirard, resigned.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Congressman W. L. Scott has gone to his stock farm at Cape Charles, Va.

"New York," says the Boston Herald, "is listening to week-day sermons by Phillips Brooks, while Boston has put up with Joe Cook's Monday lectures. The contrast is marked."

Mrs. Thompson, the governess of little King Alfonso, and of his father before him, has just received the title of Countess of Peralta for her devotion to her pupil during his recent illness. She is 70 years of age and has been in the royal family of Spain for half a lifetime.

Ex-Chief Justice Agnew of Pennsylvania is threatened with the loss of the use of his eyes. Writing to a gentleman in Philadelphia he says: "My eyes are failing, and I am advised to read as little as possible. Two oculists have warned me against catarrh." Judge Agnew was born in January, 1809.

Dr. von Dollinger some time before his death instructed the trustees of his last work, "Academic Studies," to an English lady, Miss Ware. Her English version is now complete and in the printer's hands, and will be published in a few weeks. These essays include "The Jews in Europe," "Dante," "Madame de Maintenon," etc.

The death of Count Peter Alexandrovich Valouief of St. Petersburg removes one of the last survivors of the Liberal statesmen who surrounded the Emperor Alexander II. As Minister of the Interior it was Count Valouief who put into practice the Liberal reforms, the manumission of the serfs, the establishment of local self-government, of municipal institutions and other important innovations.

Stanley, in a recent letter to Brookhaus, the German publisher, says: "It is not the entertainments that keep me in the city, it is my visitors and letters; they are innumerable. As you know, I went to the Albert Lake to rescue Emin Pasha, the valiant defender of his province. Of my own free will I undertook to go to his assistance, and I hope you do not belong to those who believe that I dragged away the Pasha against his will. All I asked from him was a statement of his intentions, my only desire being to be of use to him, but you will read all this in my book."

"Bismarck's last walk" forms a very picturesque page," says the Pall Mall Gazette. "In Mme. Carotte's new volume of memoirs of life in the Tuileries. It was in 1872, when the Emperor visited the Paris Exhibition, a ball was given in his honor, and while the cotillon was being danced Prince Bismarck stood aside and looked on, when Mme. Carotte stopped and him, offering a bunch of roses, thereby implying that in the 'ladies' tour' she invited him to be her partner. The flowers were accepted, and Bismarck walked with his lady through the crowd, to the astonishment and amusement of all present. When the dance was over the great man took an artificial pose from his buttonhole, handed it to her, and with the words, 'I will keep it in memory of the last walk I shall ever dance, and which I shall not forget!'"

WIT IN A SMALL WAY.

A man in New York has invented a slot-machine which furnishes hot buck-wheat cakes. He should arrange the apparatus so that the medicine cake would go with each cake. —*Freeman's News.*

The King of Urwaldi has three wives, whom he pounds unmercifully when he gets drunk. This course is approved by Holyw. The King's full always beats three queens. —*Chicago Times.*

An irate correspondent inquires of us, "Is there nothing that will bring down these Wall street money kings? Certainly there is; a banana skin on the sidewalk has been known to do the business pretty effectually." —*Boston Bulletin.*

It is said that an ingenious Yankee has invented a patent sheepskin bill-head. It is to be used to collect printers' bills. It is said that the printer's devil can carry one around in his pocket trying to collect for six months before it wears out. —*Sing Sing Register.*

Who does not know the old adage "Deaf as a post"? We don't know if it is true, but we believe that the King of Urwaldi is a deaf post. He is a deaf post, and he is a deaf post. —*Chicago Times.*

A bilizad flew out of the West to the East, and swooped on Gotham down, and tipped the top of the old building and tipped the top of the old building and tipped the top of the old building. —*Chicago Times.*

Of the dunes and maidens there, and he cried as he whistled around their ears. "I bring you from the West, my dears, The compliments of the fair." —*Chicago Times.*

TWO SOVEREIGNS.

Emperor William takes daily fencing lessons of an hour each from Colonel von Bredow, a Prussian officer, and finds the work as well as his in his lap.

A hundred and twenty or so she may be, but before I do that I want to be sure That the lady is single, you see.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Wanamaker with their party reached Charleston yesterday at 11 o'clock and were met at the station by the Mayor of the city, the collector of the port, the postmaster and a committee of prominent citizens, who escorted them to the hotel. From many of the buildings throughout the city floated the Stars and Stripes and the State colors. After a visit to Fort Sumter the party went for a drive, and upon their return to the hotel held a reception. At night the Vanderbilt Benevolent Society, of which the President is an honorary member, serenaded Mrs. Harrison. At midnight the party returned to their private car, and left at an early hour for morning for Florida.

Mrs. Maclester Laughton and Madam Hurtado are among the hostesses who will preside at dinner parties this evening. J. C. Thomson Swann will give a theatre party followed by a dinner.

Mrs. and Miss Bispham entertained a large company at their residence on Connecticut avenue Thursday evening, upon the first of their series of informal receptions in March.

Miss Nellie Bayard has returned to her home in Wilmington after spending several weeks in this city as the guest of Mrs. Clymer.

The residence of ex Senator and Mrs. Henderson, at the head of Sixteenth street and the Boundary, was the scene of a large gathering of their friends last evening, who drove out, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, and remained for several hours enjoying the hospitalities of the spacious house.

Mrs. Hoffman Burroughs, an artist of considerable ability and has recently sent to some of her friends in this city some beautiful bits of flower painting.

The absence of Mrs. John Hay from Washington during the greater part of the season was owing to the illness in Cleveland of the lady who for many years past has been governess to her children.

Mrs. and the Misses Gouverneur gave the first of their two teas yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Count and Countess Sponebeck have invited friends to meet the French Class at their house this evening.

Mr. Charles Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, British minister, is in the city to meet his wife in New York and returned with her to this city yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Tupper will leave for Ottawa sometime next week.

ENGLISH MILLIONAIRES.

Some of the Great Fortunes Belonging to Late English Death List.

One ceases to wonder at the amount of British capital seeking investment in the United States after looking over a year's record of money left by them with the United Kingdom, or of deceased residents of Great Britain, sworn to in 1889 for purposes of probate and succession duty reaching imposing sums. One dry goods jobber in Manchester died possessed of \$1,500,000 of personal property, a Clyde shipbuilder of \$2,300,000, and a brewer of \$4,000,000.

A scion of the House of Orleans, Count de Paris, died, leaving a fortune of \$3,300,000 in England; and a Scottish peer, the Earl of Leven and Melville, left for division among his heirs \$2,600,000. What we call millionaires in this country are mere trifles in comparison with these. One of the great banking houses of the great Barings follows hard upon with \$4,500,000.

A scion of the House of Orleans, Count de Paris, died, leaving a fortune of \$3,300,000 in England; and a Scottish peer, the Earl of Leven and Melville, left for division among his heirs \$2,600,000. What we call millionaires in this country are mere trifles in comparison with these. One of the great banking houses of the great Barings follows hard upon with \$4,500,000.

The richest representative of the iron industry, who died in 1889, was a manufacturer of ploughs, worth \$1,100,000—a sum exceeded by the "personality" of a London brewer, who before he died left the snug little sum of \$1,200,000. But even he does not come up to John Nevill, baker—whoever heard of a millionaire baker on this side of the Atlantic? His "personality" is sworn at \$1,400,000.

It must be remembered that all this is in personal or movable property, and that real estate does not count in the enumeration, not being liable to succession duty.

A DRUNKARD'S DEED.

How the Force of Habit Made Him Break His Sobriety Vow.

"The most terrible story I ever heard," said Rev. C. Lane, in a sermon preached last Sunday at Trinity Church, "was told me by a man addicted to drink; and it but serves to illustrate with what terrible fetters the demon of drink can bind a man."

"The fellow approached me and said: 'I am ashamed to tell the story I am going to, as it reflects on my manhood, but I want you to know to what depths of infamy the force of habit will drag one.'"

"My family had been begging me to give up drinking, and finally I promised my dear old mother on her death-bed, I swore to her that I would never drink again, and to make the oath the more binding I wrote into the paper in the still watches of the night, when the watchers were in another room, and kneeling beside her coffin, I renewed my oath with my hand placed upon that marble brow cold in death."

"In less than a week I was as drunk as a hog."

"Some time afterward my little daughter was taken sick. She was sinking rapidly and begged me to give up drinking, and I promised her that I would, and in order to make my promise the more sacred I took the wasted little hand in mine and promised her that no drink should pass my lips until it came through the hands of a dear to me. With a sweet smile she passed over the river, and I thought I was saved."

"She was laid out in the parlor, the blinds were drawn, and the doors shut. That night the terrible craving for whisky came over my soul. Securing a wine glass and a flask of whisky, I sought the death chamber. I poured a drink of whisky and unlocked the key fingers. I closed them over the glass, and raising it to my lips, I drained it to the very dregs. I re-appeared the cold hands and silently left the room, and may God have mercy on my soul."

A MAN WITH AN INVENTION.

He Wants a Capital of \$1,000,000, and an Advance of 25 Cents.

From the Detroit Free Press.

About six weeks ago a man who claimed to be in hard luck entered a Detroit saloon and asked for money. The proprietor gave him a dime and a blowing up at the same time, and asked him why he did not brace up and try to do something.

"Say, I'll do it," was the reply. "I'm already working at a big thing. It is a cold stove and a refrigerator combined—one side to cool your provisions in summer and the other to heat your bodies in winter."

"He was encouraged to go on, and in about two weeks he returned to inquire: 'Do you think it will make any difference which side is the stove and which the refrigerator?'"

"He was told that it would not, and he went away to be gone another fortnight, and then to return and ask: 'Wouldn't it be a good thing to range to save the heat of the stove to run a washing machine?'"

"Get another idea! I'm going to make the cold air which passes off the ice and escapes by the ventilator run at least six fly fans in the dining-room. What I want just now is a capital of \$1,000,000 to one up on the experiment, and I shall write to parties in New York to-day. Meanwhile could you advance me twenty-seven cents and take a mortgage bearing twelve per cent. interest in gold?"

"DON'T SCROUPE."

A Good Story of the Battle of Seven Pines.

The following sketch is furnished by Judge Whitely: "At the battle of Seven Pines," said Dr. R., "I was a man under authority, being deputy saw-bones for the—Virginia Regiment. I was a short, stout specimen, and notwithstanding the cares and responsibilities of my position and the anti-fat treatment to which the depleted condition of the commissariat subjected me, I tipped the beam at 230 pounds, was good-natured and jolly, and the boys of the regiment, many of whom were old acquaintances, were irreverent enough to apply to me all manner of nicknames."

"The evening before the battle I had taken up position somewhat in advance of the army, being unaware of the proximity of the enemy and of the fact that a fierce battle was impending. Next morning I was intensely engaged making Confed. coffee out of toasted crackers, when the army began to advance. As my regiment passed in the front, the boys would pitch knapsacks, haversacks, blankets, etc., toward me with such expressions as: 'Say, Taurus, take care of that for me, old fellow.' 'Hull, look out for that, please.' 'Dock, hold on to this for me, etc., until I was fairly enveloped by the baggage."

"My preparations for breakfast were disturbed by the scream of an occasional shell as it came whizzing past. I endeavored to quit my coffee and assume a perpendicular. Nevertheless I stood my ground. Soon, however, the crack, crack, crack, pop, pop, pop, of small arms shot over my head, and finally—well, the very best I had in the shop. The air was filled with missiles of all sorts and sizes, and I was fairly panicked. But, great Caesar's ghost! What a sight met my eye as I approached the tree."

"There were six warriors sheltered behind it, arranged according to size. No. 1 sat with his back against the trunk, his legs apart and extended; No. 2 with his back close up to No. 1, and thus they were strung out to the end. No. 6, a poor, miserable, worm-eaten, attenuated specimen, had embedded his heels in the earth and stuck as close to No. 5 as the back to a tree; in fact, her legs were never packed closer in a barrel than these worthies. With the glance of genius I took in the situation, and recognized the fact that the authority of might entitled me to a position next to the tree."

"Accordingly, without ceremony and without a word, I threw my leg over the head of No. 1, got astride of him, as it were, let go all holds and trusted to Providence. My superior weight carried me slowly but surely to the ground, and I became No. 1. Each man was advanced exactly to the extent of space occupied by me, and No. 6, who was nearest the end, was exposed, held his ground manfully and cut a furrow in the earth with each heel as he was thrust forward. As I gradually settled down I heard him exclaim with great earnestness: 'I say back there, don't scrouge!'"

One of New York's Most Fashionable Fifth Avenue modistes completes her toilette by a small packet of ATKINSON'S exquisite Sachet Powder.

OFFICE OF WOODWARD & LOHROP, Corner 11th and F Sts. N. W.

"OPENING" OF SPRING AND SUMMER WEIGHT UNDERWEAR.

The finest and most complete line we have ever shown and better intrinsic values. Read the items:

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck and no sleeves. Only 50c. each.
Ladies' Gauze Vests, low neck and short sleeves, best French, 50c. each.
Ladies' Fine Gauze Vest, high neck with long short and ribbed sleeves, French neck, pearl buttons, all sizes. Only 25c. each.
Ladies' Fine Quality Jersey-Settling Gowns, low neck and no sleeves. 50c. each, 3 for \$1.
Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, high neck and short sleeves. Only 50c. each.
Ladies' Fine Gossamer Vests, silk attached, high neck, high neck and ribbed sleeves, pearl button, high neck and ribbed sleeves, 50c. each.
Ladies' Medium-weight Merino Vests, high neck and short sleeves, especially for stout ladies. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Only 50c. each, 3 for \$1.
In addition to the above we are showing a complete line of Ladies' Underwear from the American House, including Corsets, Busts, Trunks, and also superior qualities of French Balbriggan Vests and Pants. Undoubtedly our present stock Spring and Summer Underwear is the largest and finest in the city.

Children's Gauze Vests, low neck and no sleeves, excellent value. Sizes 16 to 24 inch. Price 12c. and 14c. for 10 inch. Five two cents per size larger.
Children's Fine Gauze Vests, high neck with long and short sleeves, all sizes, 25c. each.
Children's American House Co.'s Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves. Sixes—18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 inch. Price—40c., 45c., 50c., 55c. and 60c. per pair.
We have the Knee Pants in the same goods at 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c. and 70c. per pair.
Children's Fine Balbriggan Underwear—Vests and drawers—Prices according to size. High neck and short sleeves, 25 inch, 40c.; 24 inch, 35c.; 26 inch, 50c.; 28 inch, 60c.; 30 inch, 65c.; 32 inch, 70c. Same, high neck and long sleeves, 50c. more on each size.
Boys' Fine French Balbriggan Drawers, ankle length. Size 24 inch, 60c.; 26 inch, 65c.; 28 inch, 70c.; 30 inch, 75c. per pair.
NEW SPRING JERSEYS—The demand for this wonderfully popular garment continues unabated. We are showing an excellent line, embracing the newest and most stylish shapes. Here are three samples:
Black All-wool Jerseys. Sizes, 32 to 44, \$1.50 each.
Better quality Black all-wool Jerseys, handsomely trimmed with Soutache Braids. All sizes. \$2.00 each.
The latest style "Pique" Jerseys. Only \$2.50 each.
This is without exception the finest garment for the money ever on pleasure to offer.

Third floor.
"LOVES"—Here are three of the best values we have in point of comfort and style. Ladies' Button Neck Mousquetaire Gown, Chamois Skin Gown, \$1.00 per pair.
Ladies' Button Neck Mousquetaire Gown, in assorted shades of tan and brown. Feather Trim, \$1.50 per pair.
Children's Mousquetaire Knickerbockers, in tan and brown, Embroidered Bands. \$1.00 per pair.
First floor, centre.
BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS—Here are three special values:
40 dozen Boys' Fancy Percale Waists, excellent patterns. Only 25c. each.
50 dozen Boys' Fancy Flannel "Outing" Waists. Sizes 5 to 12 years. 35c. each, 3 for \$1.
A new line of Boys' Shirt Waists called "The Sun," made of heavy weight fancy percale, finished with extra neck band, four only collar and cuffs. Also in plain white. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Only 35c. each.

Third floor.
WOODWARD & LOHROP, Corner 11th and F Sts. N. W.

A CARD FROM

MR. T. E. ROESSLE.

PROPRIETOR OF

The Arlington.

"THE ARLINGTON," WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1890.

MY DEAR DR. LIGHTHILL: It gives me great pleasure to state that you effected a remarkable cure of deafness and discharge from the ears in the case of my cousin, Marcus C. Roessle, and that the cure has proved as permanent as it was radical. I feel sure that without your skillful aid my cousin would have been a deaf man all his life. Knowing of other cases in which you have been equally successful, I cheerfully give you leave to refer to me at any time, and hope that your practice in Washington will prove a distinguished success.

Yours truly, T. E. ROESSLE.

DR. LIGHTHILL can be consulted on Deafness, Catarrh, Asthma and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs at his office,

No. 1017 Fifteenth Street Northwest.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Herberts pass the door.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.

Office hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 5.