SYSTEM TO BE IMPROVED

BANKERS' MONEY ORDER SERVICE NOT WHOLLY SATISFACTORY.

Meeting of the Association Yesterday, at Which Suggestions for Reform Were Discussed.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Bankers' Money Order Association held a special meeting here to-day. The association was established some time ago, and its object is to place banks throughout the country in a position to issue interchangeable money orders. The present system, while seemingly working satisfactorily, in the opinion of the officers of the association is open for improvement, and to discuss this was the purpose of to-day's meeting.

The meeting was an executive one, and at its conclusion President Percival Muhne said the meeting was very satisfactory, and that some very good suggestions for improving the money-order service had been made, but he did not think it opportune to discuss the suggestions until they were adopted and tried by the association.

The following members of the association were present to-day: Robert L. Archer, West Virginia; Henry A. Williams, Richmond, Va.; S. Brankin, South Charleston, O.; C. N. Evans, Reidsville, N. C.; N. C. Buck, Mobile, Ala.; M. H. Johnson, Little Rock, Ark.; William Rowlinson, Jacksonville, Ala.; S. B. Hillyer, Macon, Ga.; Charles L. Farrell, Indianapolis; J. M. Dinwiddie, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; L. O. Broussard, Abbeville, La.; F. E. Farnsworth, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph Chapman, jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; B. W. Griffith, Vicksburg, Miss.; W. A. Sadd, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. S. Kloss, Tyrone, Pa.; J. R. Gould, Augusta, Me.; F. A. Kelly, Leavenworth, Kan., and M. T. Thacher, of Pueblo, Col.

CRUMPACKER WINS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

able space is crowded to the utmost. He suggests the necessity of erecting a new structure, or of providing for more vault room in the new customs house about to be erected in San Francisco.

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Brigadier General Funston to-day lunched with the President, after having been in consultation with him for some time. Earlier in the day General Funston called at the War Department and reported his arrival to Adjutant General Corbin. He also paid his respects to Lieutenant General Miles. Nothing has yet been arranged with regard to the future duties of General Funston, but it is probable that he will not be sent back to the Philippines unless he wishes to go there.

General Funston spent an hour in the marble room of the Senate to-day and was introduced to most of the senators by Senators Burton and Harris.

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The transcript of the record in the case of the United States vs. Admiral Sampson and others, which has been appealed from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was filed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The case involves the question as to whether prize money should be awarded to Admiral Sampson and the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron on account of the vessels and supplies captured in the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898.

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The chairman of the House Democratic caucus, Representative Hay, of Virginia, to-day issued a call for a caucus next Wednesday night in the hall of the House to consider the question of policy on the Boer war. The petition for the caucus presented to Mr. Hay contained the names of forty Democratic members.

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The President to-day sent the following naval nominations to the Senate: Captain Brent Schuyler Crowninshield, to be rear admiral; Lieutenant Commander Robert M. G. Brown, retired, to be commander on the retired list.

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The House committee on foreign affairs to-day continued work on the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion bill, and then adjourned until Tuesday without completing the measure. The changes thus far made are with a view to making the exclusion apply to the coolie class without affecting the merchant class.

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M. Cambon, the French ambassador, presented to President Roosevelt to-day Leopold Mabilleau, a member of the Institute de France.

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Announcement was made in the Senate committee on public health to-day by Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service, of an amicable adjustment between his bureau and the medical fraternity of the country concerning the scope of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Wyman's announcement was to the effect that the State Boards of Health had agreed to the following substitute for the seventh section of the bill introduced by Senator Perkins:

"That when in the opinion of the surgeon general of the United States Health Service the interests of the public health would be promoted by a conference with the State, Territorial or District of Columbia Boards of Health or health authorities, or on the application of five State Boards of Health or quarantine officers, the surgeon general of the United States Health Service is authorized to invite representatives of such State Boards of Health and quarantine officers to send delegates, not more than one from each State or Territory, to said conference, and when thus convened said delegates shall be entitled to reimbursement for the expense of travel and maintenance not exceeding five days at the place of conference in accordance with such regulations as may be made by the secretary of the treasury."

The bill which it is proposed to amend changes the name of the United States Marine Hospital Service to that of the United States Health Service. The section for which the substitute is offered originally gave the secretary of the treasury exclusive control of the matter of calling conferences. The committee indicated a willingness to report the bill, but adopted a number of amendments to it and referred others to a subcommittee for more careful consideration. One of the amendments which was agreed to makes it obligatory instead of optional as suggestion upon the surgeon general to call a conference when a request for such conference is made by the Boards of Health of five States. There was, however, controversy as to how general this conference should be, and this is the point to be determined by the subcommittee. Another amendment which was agreed to relieves the United States of all expense for such conference.

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A high official of the Grand Army of the Republic is authority for the statement that the pension committee appointed at the last annual encampment will soon submit its report to the President, and that they feel greatly encouraged as to the result. They are confident of Commissioner Evans's removal, though not immediately and not in a way to humiliate him.

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The United States steamer Sylph, having on board Secretaries Hay and Root, arrived at the navy yard late this afternoon.

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Admiral P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, will leave Washington to-night for Canton, O., to join Secretary Cortelyou in a short stay as the guest of Mrs. McKinley. In view of the significance which might attach to Dr. Rixey's visit, as he has always been regarded as Mrs. McKinley's attending physician, it is stated authoritatively that there has been no change in Mrs. McKinley's condition and that the visit is purely social.

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A committee of representatives of printing crafts talked with the President today, and handed him a memorial requesting that the ruling of the postoffice barring from the mails certain publications, issued annually, semi-annually and quarterly, be set aside. Those composing the committee were Joseph Little, J. Clyde Oswald and William Green, all of New York city. They stated to the President that they represented one thousand firms, employing one hundred thousand persons, and that the ruling was a great hardship. The President took the matter under advisement.

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The time signals sent out daily, except Sundays and holidays, by the Naval Observatory, at noon of the 75th meridian, standard time, have been resumed after the interruption caused by the breaking of wires and falling of poles during the recent heavy storms. The observatory announced to-day that it is hoped the time signals which are transmitted by telegraph over the entire country east of the Rocky mountains, will now be received regularly.

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Rear Admiral John A. Howell, president of the Naval Retiring Board, and next to Admiral Dewey, the ranking officer of the navy, reached the age of sixty-two to-day, and in accordance with the law was placed on the retired list.

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Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador, dined with the President to-night. The ambassador later gave a theater party, having as his guests Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Tuckerman, Miss Carew, Major McCawley and Mr. G. D. Reeves.

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The Census Bureau has issued the following preliminary report regarding the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods in the United States in 1900, with percentage of increase since 1835: Establishments, 921, an increase of 16 per cent.; capital, $81,860,604, an increase of 62 per cent.; wage earners, average number, 83,387, an increase of 40 per cent.; total wages, $24,358,627, an increase of 47 per cent.; miscellaneous expenses, $6,599,665, an increase of 82 per cent.; cost of materials used, $51,071,859, an increase of 42 per cent.; value of products, $95,482,566, an increase of 42 per cent.

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The Civil-service Commission has dismissed the complaints recently filed against United States Marshal Austin, of Tennessee, alleging violations of the civil-service law in connection with the campaign for Congress in the Second district. The commission decided that there were no facts stated sufficient to sustain the complaint.

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The committees selected by the two factions to the controversy over the Cuban reciprocity question met at 2 o'clock to-day and resumed their efforts to reach a common ground on which all the Republicans of the House could stand. The conferees remained in session until 5 p. m. Chairman Payne, who had been designated to make a statement, said the situation was as it had been last evening—that no agreement had been reached and that the conferees had adjourned to meet at 3 p. m. on Monday.

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Among the President's visitors to-night were Secretary Root, Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, and State Senator Stranahan. The latter stated that he would enter upon his duties as collector of the port of New York to succeed Mr. Bidwell on April 1.

TO CONSULT PALMA.

Two Prominent Cubans Sail from Havana for New York.

HAVANA, March 15.—Secretary of State Tamayo and Senor Capote sailed for New York to-day on the steamer Mexico. They go to consult Senor Tomas Estrada Palma, President-elect of Cuba, with regard to the inauguration of the new government. Governor General Wood probably will leave Havana next week.

The Avisador Commercial, in an article on the sugar industry in the island, says: "Cuba can produce sugar more cheaply than any other country and she will find markets if the government to be established knows how to obtain liberty to offer Cuba's market to the country which gives the most in return. If the United States makes less than 50 per cent. reduction in the tariff the first thing the new government should do is to demand the right to make commercial treaties with other nations."

It is alleged that much cattle stealing is being done in the island and that a number of minor officials are implicated in the work of the thieves. Investigations into the stealing of cattle in Matanzas resulted recently in the arrest of the chief of police and the administrator of the slaughter house. The prisoners were subsequently released on bail and the mayor of Matanzas reinstated them. Governor General Wood, however, has forbidden that they be allowed to perform the duties of their offices pending their trial.

Medical Greek Fraternity.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The twelfth International convention of the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, composed of twenty-one chapters located in that number of leading medical colleges of the United States and Canada, held its closing session here to-day and elected the following officers: President, Prof. E. K. Dunham, New York. Council—Prof. T. C. Navy, Ann Arbor, Mich.; L. R. Bruce, Toronto, Canada; Prof. A. T. Kerr, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. R. T. McCone, San Francisco. Executive council—Prof. James G. Hyndman, Cincinnati; Dr. R. T. Chrystisson, St. Paul; Dr. Thad Walker, Detroit, and Dr. William Walton, Chicago.

Duty of $8,000 Imposed on a Picture.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—D. Socle, an art dealer of Manila, has protested against a duty of $8,000 assessed against a big war picture he brought over from Manila on the last trip of the America Maru. The picture, which is an immense canvas, is held by the authorities until the duty is paid or the government waives the right to collect it on the ground that the Philippines are American possessions.

The Pauncefotes Leave Biltmore.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 15.—Lord and Lady Pauncefote, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore House, returned to Washington this afternoon.

GIRL ACCUSED OF MURDER

FLORENCE BURNS ARRAIGNED ON CHARGE OF KILLING W. S. BROOKS.

Important Testimony by the Dead Man's Mother, Who Asked the Girl Why She Didn't Kill Herself.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Florence Burns was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions before Justice Mayer to-day in the continuation of the case against her on the charge of shooting Walter S. Brooks in the Glen Island Hotel several weeks ago.

Mrs. Thomas W. Brooks, mother of the dead man, who was called to testify, said: "Florence Burns said Mr. Brooks was a criminal because he would not let Walter marry her. She also said: 'If he does not marry me I will shoot him, and I will shoot to kill.' I answered that if she shot him I would shoot her, and then I asked her: 'Why don't you kill yourself?'"

Mrs. Brooks said she heard conversations between her son and Florence Burns. The latter on one occasion taunted the young man with being a kid because he said he did not wish to marry, as he would then be obliged to leave the home of his parents.

Mrs. Brooks was shown and asked to identify the watch her son had with him when he was killed. A sight of the watch caused Mrs. Brooks to sway in her chair, and she would have fallen to the floor if a friend had not hurried to her aid. She was carried from the room in a faint.

Mrs. Brooks returned to the stand when she had recovered. She was shown a comb found in the room where Brooks was shot and she said it was one she had seen Florence Burns wear. "On the last day Florence Burns was in our house," said the witness, "on the morning of Dec. 13, Florence told me that she had been home on the previous evening to look for her father's pistol to shoot Walter. She said she had been looking for it in her father's bureau drawer without being able to find it."

Policeman Colby testified to what transpired on Feb. 15 when he went to the Burns house to arrest the accused girl. Miss Burns told him she saw Walter at his office at 6:30 on the night he died and that she arrived home about 7:30. Colby told of a search of Florence Burns's room at her parents' home and said he had found a black skirt and jacket such as the woman who went with Brooks to the hotel on the night of the murder is said to have worn. Colby identified the comb found in the room in the Glen Island Hotel. Adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock next Tuesday.

FLORENCE BURNS,

Who was arraigned at New York yesterday on the charge of shooting Walter S. Brooks.

SPECIALISTS IN CHINA.

Collectors in These Days Prefer a Particular Piece or Ware.

New York Tribune.

"In the great interest that is being manifested about old blue china, there is a curious tendency to specialize, and the 'all around' collector of ten or twenty years ago has given way to the collector of one particular kind of objects," said a man yesterday. "It would be interesting to know how many patient collectors there are of pitchers only. I know of over a dozen in New York State alone. Several of them have a preference for only one kind of ware, the ever beautiful luster, in silver, copper, rose and lavender tones.

"A collection of pitchers of Wedgewood's make is not only beautiful and various, but very costly as well. Nor is it yet impossible, even with a collector on the qui vive on every corner. Recently, in Boston, there was sold at auction a collection of Masonic pitchers in black, printed Liverpool ware, several of them bringing over $50 apiece. Most of these were the generous old cider pitchers, standing twelve inches high, and having on them in one design or another a portrait of Washington, the greatest Mason of all.

"The value of the pitchers, or jugs, as a simon-pure collector calls them, is very much increased when the name of the original owner is painted on them. This is generally on the front, inclosed in a wreath, or even in luster bands.

"The Masonic pitchers without a Washington portrait are usually of less value, though they are interestingly decorated with quaint old verses, in which the spelling will not bear close scrutiny.

"The old blue historic pitchers are too scarce and rare to make a collection of any size, but teapots are not hard to find in a great variety of wares. One city in the interior of New York State holds a private collection of 500, all different, and scattered all over the country are many others, a number of them boasting more than 200 specimens.

"Old glass bottles form another side line of great interest, as many of them were made here to commemorate some great event of national importance, but they are never pleasing to the eye, which is one of the charms of all collections of china.

"When we had got over our desire to make Boston harbor one grand teapot, and settled down peacefully to an individual teapot, china had become quite plentiful among us, the English potters leading the way in sending us patriotic subjects, and our own shrewd merchants importing large quantities direct from the Orient.

"As we do not find cup plates in Lowestoft, or Oriental china, which formed in colonial days great-grandmamma's "best chaynie," we must conclude that on high days and holidays when it was used, company manners were used, too, and the choice Bohea was allowed to cool in the teacups. But certain it is that on everyday occasions the fragrant herb was poured into the saucer to cool, and sipped from that vessel. What, then, was done with the cup, which no good housewife would allow set on her best board or tablecloth? It was set in a little flat plate, called a cup plate, very much the size and shape of those individual butter plates of our own day. These cup plates, decorated with the same designs as the dinner and tea sets, have become of immense value in the collectors' eyes when these are in the beautiful blue Staffordshire ware. They are worth more than their weight in gold. Why it is that they are so scarce one may hardly say. Perhaps they were more easily lost or destroyed on account of their small size, or the children had them to play with. Five or six dollars is by no means an unusual price for a tiny plate measuring three or three and a half inches across. I know of one, picked up in a negro cabin for 10 cents a few months ago, and sold within a week for $6. This was a piece of 'china luck,' which comes to only few of us.

"This same 'luck' is a curious gift. It is born with one, like beauty and good spelling. There is a collector whom I know who has this power of inducing people to sell him their treasures. Many years ago I found in East Hampton a lovely old farmhouse filled to overflowing with treasures of every description. I tried repeatedly to buy a few things, offering a good round sum of money. Politely, but firmly, I was shown the door. I met my friend with a 'gift' a few days after driving away from the place with a cartload of 'stuff'—furniture, china and pewter and in his lap was a huge bandbox covered with flowerd paper. He pulled off the cover in triumph and showed a bonnet of puckered silk, formerly white, but now a lovely yellow, and floating about it a veil of creamy handwrought lace.

"'You must have given your head for all this,' I cried enviously.

"'Not at all; $5 for the lot, and they threw in grandma's bonnet and lent me the cart to carry the stuff to my studio!'

"That studio is to-day overflowing with what the collector proudly calls 'farmhouse spoils.'

"But of cup plates you cannot get too many. There is no one piece of china which sells better, is more sought after in exchange or which makes a more beautiful collection, their very small size making them easily cared for.

"There are collections of cup plates numbering 200 and more pieces, but a large sum must have been invested and much time and patience expended in gathering them. There are many of these cup plates to be found in the printed wares—red, green, brown and black—but they are all of later manufacture—1845 and after—and show the lack of taste of the potters of that period. Save when they show some historic view they are of the smallest value.

"I am often asked what certain pieces of china are worth, and generally answer: 'What you can get for them.' If you have a cup plate, however, from three and one-half to four and three-quarters inches in size, and if it is not badly cracked or damaged, you may say to yourself as you weigh it in your hand, 'Which is the better, my plate or a five-dollar goldpiece?'

"The words 'E Pluribus Unum,' which are so often used on our coins, were also seized upon by the English potters who made patriotic wares for our market. It is almost safe to say that any piece of china with these words on the back is of historic interest and value, for it was probably made by E. Wood, Burslem or by T. Mayer, both of them famous potters, the Woods the more so, for the Mayer pottery, at Stoke, put forth only one set of American designs. These were the arms or seals of the original States. They may be found on plates and platters, very handsomely printed in the well-known rich dark blue, and enriched with a border of trumpet flowers and stars.

"The eighteen-inch platters in proof condition—that is, absolutely perfect—are very valuable and very hard to find. A set of the whole thirteen would be a wonderful decoration for a dining room, but a very costly one as well, for a person could never hope to get them all unaided, and as soon as a dealer is called upon the price soars skyward.

"What would be the feelings of the old potters who worked in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and sent over their stoneware or semi-china should they know the prices which these wares bring to-day? Made to sell for about a shilling each piece, printed in blue because it was cheap and durable, they little dreamed how their work would soar in value."

AFTER-DINNER TOASTMAKING.

Hints to the Novice Who Wishes to Make a Hit as a Speaker.

What to Eat.

To the witty after-dinner speaker belongs rightly the glories of the feast. Many a man returning from a banquet assailed by his wife with "What did you have to eat?" says sleepily, "Oh, I don't remember the feed, but I heard some rattling good stories. Judge X—— told the best one I ever heard."

To-day every club or formal dinner of any pretentions alternates or follows its menu courses with toasts, and woe be unto him who tries to breast the waves of the social swim without a ready tongue, quick at repartee and a memory tenacious where good stories are concerned.

At the formal banquet attendant upon conventions or given in honor of some distinguished guest, the programme committee takes care of the toasts and notifies the men who will be called upon, and assigns to them their subjects. Then it is the duty of the latter to prepare themselves, with fear and trembling, if they be nervous and affected by stage fright. It is no small task to prepare a toast, for the wise man does not take over ten or fifteen minutes, and the gist of his remarks must be crowded into this small space of time. The novice writes out his toast and commits it to memory or makes notes, but the old stager gets a general idea of what he wishes to tell his comrades and trusts to the inspiration of the hour, company and the dinner. Men who are the best extemporaneous speakers generally make notes, mentally or on a card, while others are speaking and rise fully prepared with fresh ideas. The man who starts his toast with a story generally makes a hit if he gets to the point quickly without wearisome details. The popular man sits down while they are clapping for more, and the man who comes last on the programme makes the biggest hit if he can give but four lines of a good toast, for too much speaking is wearisome.

At a formal banquet everything lies with the toastmaster. He calls upon speakers for the toasts, generally outlining the subject, and introducing the speaker with a few brief remarks, something like:

"Gentlemen, we have with us this evening one who is recognized as an authority on the tariff, and who has kindly consented to address us on 'Cuba and the Tariff.' I have the honor to introduce Senator Black." The guest of honor is welcomed by applause.

The wordy toastmaster is a bore, and one who makes long speeches between toasts should be tabooed. In the case of club banquets the president generally acts as toastmaster, and in his absence the vice president. The committee provides him with a list of toasts and speakers, and if there is an unexpected honored guest he is called upon after those who have been asked first are given a chance. It is quite proper at table to send a note to the toastmaster asking that a certain guest be called upon for a toast, but to arise and publicly ask that he be called upon would be a gross breach of etiquette. After the formal toasts, if the toastmaster calls for informal remarks it is proper to call for a certain guest, but otherwise the matter lies with the chosen toastmaster; his authority is absolute. It is always in order at the close of a banquet to suggest a rising vote of thanks or a health to the president, host or toastmaster. Another little point, the man who is toasted does not raise his glass, but simply bows his thanks. It is to call down ridicule on one's head to drink to himself, yet many men at public banquets are seen drinking their own healths.

"Suppose," says a man, "I go to a banquet and have nothing to say on the subject under discussion, but do know a good story? Shall I keep still or shall I tell the story?"

Tell the story by all means. A banquet is not a schoolroom, where pupils may recite only on certain topics, but it is a feast where each guest is asked to contribute to the general entertainment. It is a dull man who cannot catch some expression, no matter how far fetched, in a speech with which to introduce his story. Suppose, for instance, the gold standard is under discussion and Jones knows a good story about a goose, but does not know much about the gold standard. When he is called upon he says:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot possibly add to the excellent ideas already presented by my colleagues, but the gold standard reminds me of the story of the golden goose, which, with your kind permission, I will tell." Ten to one the men will go away and give Jones's goose story at the next banquet they attend, while only the reporters will copy the speeches.

MR. CROKER'S WANTAGE.

The Sort of Place It Is and Why He Went There.

London Telegraph.

In these days of Winchester festivities and national millennium it has been somewhat too widely forgotten that the town where King Alfred was born celebrated the anniversary of his birth more than fifty years ago, not only by a statue, which stands in the Wantage market place, but by the reorganization of an ancient grammer school, where most of the hardy yeomen farmers in that district received their education. Few more appropriate memorials to the founder of English education could have been conceived and Miss Gibbons has been well advised to take advantage of the present interest in all that pertains to the great West Saxon leader by issuing an authoritative history of the town which gave him birth.

The quiet town of Wantage has suddenly found itself placarded with a strange notoriety in the past year or two. No doubt it was chiefly its almost unequaled opportunities for training race horses that first attracted the celebrated Mr. Croker to this district, a district which persistently claims the honor of the birth of Eclipse, against all the assertions of the inhabitants of Windsor great park or the Isle of Dogs; and sportsmen who follow the doings of thoroughbreds in training are by now well accustomed to turning to the news of Wantage for a report of what Mr. Morton or Mr. Thornby or Mr. Robson have been doing with their two-year-olds. But by such passing phases of publicity the town is very little disturbed. It was content for a long time with the reputation of King Alfred. Then Bishop Butler of the "Analogy" conferred a more modern luster upon the town when he was born and educated and in these last years it was the energy and organization of another Butler, "Butler of Wantage," as the dean of Lincoln was called to the end of his strenuous career, which finally raised the little Berkshire town out of its old rut and placed it in the forefront of model educational centers. The name is associated, too, with that of the peer, but lately dead, who took it for his title. Lord Wantage did much for the place in which he was so largely interested and among the most picturesque records of his generosity will ever be that gallery of the Victoria Cross, where the first heroes of that splendid decoration are commemorated by the art of Chevalier Desanges. It would be a pity if this historic series were left incomplete by the lack of the more recent owners of the cross in the period after the artist's work here preserved was stopped, for it would be difficult to find a more stirring or interesting collection of patriotic pictures in any gallery in the world.

An Infant Solomon.

Philadelphia Times.

In the course of an object lesson on the cat in a Philadelphia public school, the teacher, trying to find out what her pupils remembered of a previous lesson, asked this question:

"What boy can tell me what family the cat belongs to?"

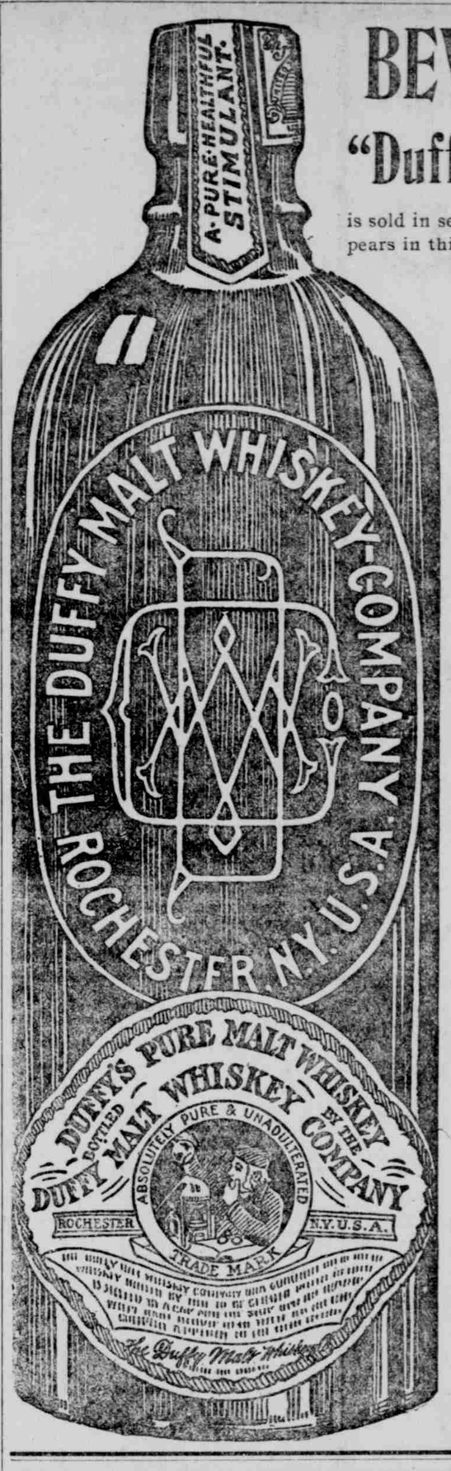
After questioning eight or ten boys, she was giving up in despair, when a hand was raised.

"Well?" said the teacher.

"I think the cat belongs to the family that owns it," was the diminutive pupil's answer.

McKinley Trees on Arbor Day.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—Governor Savage issued his Arbor day proclamation this evening, designating April 22 next as tree-planting day. The Governor urges a special observance of the day by tree planting by each citizen and school children of a tree commemorative of William McKinley, to be reared as a monument to the late President.



BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey"

is sold in sealed bottles only; a fac-simile of the bottle, full size, appears in this article. It is our own patented bottle and has the name "Duffy Malt Whiskey Company" blown in the bottle and has the trademark, the "Chemists' Head," on the label. See that the strap over the cork is unkroken.

BOGUS GOODS

There is a so-called Malt Whiskey offered for sale in Indiana by a wholesale drug house of Indianapolis in bottles which are similar to the Duffy Malt Whiskey bottles, and there is no doubt but this bogus whiskey is intended to deceive the people, and anything that is meant to deceive is a fraud. Any firm that will put imitation goods on the market will sell you impure drugs. A firm that is dishonest in one thing would not hesitate to be dishonest in another. Whenever you see imitation goods with a firm's name on, beware of anything that is put up by that firm.

$500 REWARD

is offered for the detection and conviction of any person or persons offering for sale so-called "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey" which is not genuine, and will also give $500 REWARD for the detection and conviction of any person found refilling our bottles; we will publish the name of any person found selling bogus Malt Whiskey, representing that it is "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey," so that people will know who are deceiving and cheating them. Of course, when a remedy has been before the public so long, has been recommended and prescribed by doctors and carried the blessings of health to so many thousand homes, as "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey" has, imitations are bound to arise.

BISHOP GINNER PRESCRIBES AND INDORSES

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

282 W. 7th St., ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2d, 1901.

"I have prescribed your Pure Malt Whiskey in severe cases of acute erysipelas, typhoid fever and kindred diseases requiring a stimulant. Its action is positive, its therapeutic action is certain and more marked than even the best grade of imported Cognac. I cheerfully recommend it for public use. In cases of failing health and strength, which precede the typhoid state and the conditions of unhealthfulness necessary to promote dairrhoea and cholera infantum, general debility, nervous prostration, etc., it is in all such cases a sure cure."

Yours truly,
S. G. GINNER, D. D., M. D.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED — TRADE MARK

Insist on the genuine, refuse all substitutes and imitations; they are injurious. THE GENUINE "Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey" is sold by druggists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. It is the only Whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

FREE to any reader of The Journal who will write us, we will send free two of our patent Game Counters. Send 4c to cover postage. They are unique and useful.

FREE—If you are sick and run down, write the Medical Department, DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. All correspondence in strictest confidence. It will cost nothing to learn how to regain health, strength and vitality. Medical booklet free.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

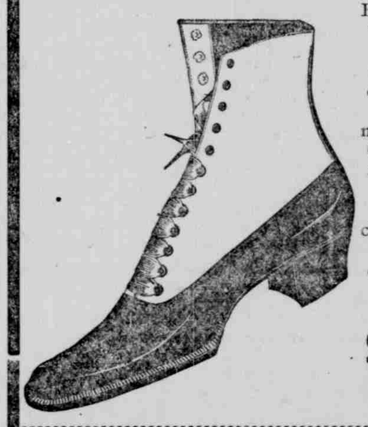
MAROTT'S

New Lines Arriving Daily

First Showing and Advance Sale of Spring Shoes

THE NEW LINES ARE COMING IN FAST. WE ARE AT PRESENT SHOWING A LARGER AND BETTER STOCK THAN WE'VE EVER DONE IN FORMER SEASONS. FOR THIS WEEK'S SELLING WE'VE TAKEN SEVERAL NEW LINES AND MARKED THEM TO STIMULATE EARLY BUYING.

Ladies' Shoes, $3.48



Entirely new. "The Gibson Girl." A dainty shoe of the finest patent kid, narrower toe, Cuban heel, all sizes and widths, strictly exclusive style, and made only for this store.

$3.48

Always "Just Right"

Shoes for men that are always just right as to comfort and style. All leathers, five new styles for this season made exclusively for this store. The price, more than ever, just right.

$3.50

LADIES' SHOES, $2.98

Ladies' Shoes, new lines, new lasts, made in all leathers. Special line from Harding's, consisting of handwelts and hand turned shoes. Thoroughly dependable at the very low price (quality considered) of..... $2.98

MEN'S SHOES, $2.98

A special line from Warrington & Warrington, always sold for $3.50. To stimulate early buying we start this line at the above price. Patent leather, Corona kid and velour calf; smart styles only here..... $2.98

Ferris's trustworthy brand of Shoes for Misses and Children, with extension soles and low outside heels. Kid and dongola uppers.
PRESENTS FOR THE CHILDREN

11½ to 2	8½ to 11	6 to 8	2 to 5
$1.50	$1.25	$1.00	75c

We would invite those who contemplate buying shoes in the near future to examine these new and exclusive lines. Courteous and shoe-experienced salesmen to wait on you

GEO. J. MAROTT

26 and 28 East Washington Street