

A SULTAN'S HAREM

Not Such a Bad Place for Unprotected Females.

OUR "DAMES OF INFLUENCE."

Might Find a More Disagreeable Refuge Than the Turk's Seraglio—It is in Line With Their Tastes, while Clerical Ability is Not Required, Nothing but "Fluence"—Send Your Pictures, Ladies, to the Grand Turk.

For the information simply and solely of the dames of "influence" in the Departments, whom The Globe has a quiet tip will soon be hunting some other means of employment, we print the following as of special interest to this class. It is possible that some of them may work in with their "influence" and secure a position in the sultan's harem, where "fluences" alone counts and clerical ability is not required.

General inquiry does not develop much information about the sultan's harem. What one person tells you is apt to be contradicted by another. The fact is that very little is really known.

In the sultan's harem there are, perhaps, 2,000 women—sultanas, wives, daughters, favorites, servants, etc. The organization of this large body is perfect, and the greatest order and system prevail. (The Daughters of the American Revolution might avoid their yearly wrangle by taking a few lessons from their Turkish sisters.) Ordinarily the head of the harem, the Valide sultana, would be the mother of the sultan, but she, having died many years ago—in the sultan's high school—his foster mother is supposed to be the nominal head. The Valide sultana holds in the harem the most absolute authority, and is addressed as the "Crown of Veiled Heads." The Valide is assisted by a cabinet, or court, of twelve lady officials called Kalfas.

Under the Moslem law the sultan, like other Mohammedans, may have four wives, and these ladies are next in rank—the first known as Hish Kadin Effendi and the three others as Kadin Effendis.

Next come the mothers of other children, called Hanum Endendis. The unmarried daughters of the sultan—called sultanas—come next. These princesses cut but little figure in palace life, as they are generally richly dowered when about 15 years of age and given a husband, palace, slaves, etc.

Following the sultanas are the sultan's favorites—kibalis—a very important element in harem life.

To each of the above ladies—including the Kalfas—is assigned a daira—a suite of apartments, money allowance.

Next come the Guezdos, "young ladies upon whom the sultan has cast an eye" but not positively selected as an "Ikalb."

It is here the dames of "influence" must get in their work. The harem of the sultan is composed entirely of slaves or women of slave origin. The reason for this is that a Moslem free woman may not unveil herself in the presence of a man not of her blood, nor permit a man to enter the harem. And in the sultan's harem they are understood to unveil themselves pretty considerably, which will just suit some of the dames from the Treasury Department.

"Palace slaves are usually purchased very young, and those who develop personal charms are placed under the tutelage of the Kalfas, who are appointed, dancing, singing, music, etc. The others are brought up as servants—cooks, housemaids, bath attendants, etc.

"The sultan's wives and favorites are generally presented to him by the Valide or some other official, who thus attempts his majesty's favor. But any slave in the palace may aspire to the highest dignity. In fact, the wife of Mahmud II, the mother of Abdul Aziz, was a menial when she attracted attention. No formal contract is entered into between the sultan and his wives, but the union is indissoluble until both are dead. A sultan's widow may not marry again.

"When the sultan visits the harem there is a big time! Everybody dons her best and looks her prettiest. The mistress of ceremonies ushers him in and conducts him to the divan. Under the superintendence of the Kalfas the slave girls serve coffee, sherbet, sweets, etc. Should any one of them take his fancy, he asks a casual question about her of the Valide, when, by a sign, the girl is commanded to approach and kiss the fringe of the divan. She then leaves the service of the Kalfas and becomes a Guezdo—one of the eyed."

As such she is given a separate apartment. If on further acquaintance she proves acceptable, she becomes a favorite or Ikalb, and should she become a mother, a Hish Kadin Effendi according to the number of wifely predecessors in the sultan's affections. Should, however, a sultan tire of her and wish her removal, a dower is given her and she is married to some palace official.

"On the accession of a new sultan the various ladies of the deceased and their immediate attendants are removed to some other palace and the household of the new monarch installed.

"The position of the sultan's slave girls must in no sense be confounded with the conditions that surround slavery in other countries. These women are reared for—or properly married all the days of their lives. When married they become free women. Their labors, even as menials, are light, and the women of the sultan's harem consider themselves as exceedingly fortunate.

"The ladies of the harem are exceedingly punctilious. When saluting upon each other it is with ceremony and form is indulged in as when the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein calls upon the Grand Duchess of Pumpernickel. It must be remembered that each member of a sultan's harem is a Valide sultana, for each prince has a chance under Moslem law of some day becoming sultan. As the sultan is called the "Lion of Lions," so each mother and her princeling "Little Lion" and when "Little Lion" reaches a certain age he is installed in a palace, given a harem of his own—and does a right good business at it during the early years of his life.

"The foster mother and the foster brothers of the sultan always play an important part in the monarch's life. Next to the actual mother of the sultan, the foster-mother is the most highly honored and esteemed lady of the court, and frequently becomes Valide sultana.

"It must be said of the present sultan, however, that while he has a nu-

merous progeny, he is not considered a voluptuary, but rather the contrary. Of course, there are "kibalis" and "Guezdos," still a few of our voluptuous Department dames, who work their way with their "influence," might capture that "dreamy eye" of the Turk. It is worth trying.

"Now, the girls regarding his majesty's subjects at large.

"Turks have no family names. For example: A man named Mohammed has a son named Ahmed and a daughter named Sophia. The son will always be known merely as Ahmed and the daughter always merely as Sophia. In the latter case even after marriage. The result is that members of families after one or two generations become lost to each other. In fact, the sisters and the cousins and the aunts' business is not very clear. One may be talking to two brothers or two sisters without the fact being made known. There being no family names or ties, there are no great families—no aristocracy. The grand vizier of today may have been a canal driver or a servant. His rise is not due to any family influence or connection.

"As before stated, the Koran permits a Moslem to have four wives, but excepting in the case of the sultan, of high dignitaries and very rich men, one wife is the rule. One reason for this is that polygamy, even in Turkey, is expensive. For each wife separate apartments must be provided, as well as special slaves, attendants, eunuchs, etc. As to the marriage ceremony, it is entirely a civil, others a religious ceremony. The manner of it appears to be that the mother, or other female representative of the man, visits various harems to inspect the marriageable inmates. When she finds one that she thinks fits the bill, the fact is reported to the 'young man' and his father. If they are satisfied with the report, the maiden's family is informed and a betrothal takes place by the groom that is to be married. The bride is then given her position warrants, and he receives in return such present as is deemed suitable. A sum of money is then sent to the bride's father by the young man's father toward paying expenses—wedding, outfit, festivity and several days after the marriage takes place.

First, however, there is a contract agreed upon by which the man engages to pay a certain sum to the woman in the event of divorce or death. This done, the groom declares three times his desire to wed his Betsy Jane, upon which the priest goes to the door of the harem—behind which Betsy Jane is listening—and asks if she accepts. When the affirmative answer is repeated three times the contract is signed. The bride and groom are declared married. They do not, however, see or hold any communication with each other until the wedding festivities are concluded—generally lasting a week. During this time the bride holds her own little flummery generally—sometimes to the verge of bankrupting the family.

"When, finally, the bride proceeds to her new home, she is accompanied by an immense throng—the women in palaces, the girls on horseback, the band marching, etc. The groom meets her at the door and escorts her to the bower in the bridal chamber—then vanishes to his own quarters. The bride then remains on view to her female friends until the evening, when the groom, pursued by friends throwing shoes and giving him smart blows upon the back, is ushered into the bridal chamber by a eunuch, and for the first time sees his wife unveiled. From this time on he will see that Mr. Ahmed and Miss Sophia's marriage is just about as large as Willie Vanderbilt and Miss Fair—only the Turkish newspapers are not yet up to date in recording it all.

"It not infrequently happens, however, that a father may prefer his son not to marry a free woman, in which event a slave girl is purchased from some great lady's harem. This necessitates only the payment of the purchase money and frees the young man from the possible exactions of a free woman's family. Should the slave girl bear a child, she becomes free and generally marries the master.

"The only males that an unmarried lady of the harem may receive are her father, brothers, uncles and nephews. If married, she may receive her father, husband, husband's father, her sons, uncles and nephews."

"It wouldn't be at all a bad idea for the dames referred to to send their names to the Turkish Minister and see what their chances are for selection as members of the harem.

"The sultan's wives and favorites are generally presented to him by the Valide or some other official, who thus attempts his majesty's favor. But any slave in the palace may aspire to the highest dignity. In fact, the wife of Mahmud II, the mother of Abdul Aziz, was a menial when she attracted attention. No formal contract is entered into between the sultan and his wives, but the union is indissoluble until both are dead. A sultan's widow may not marry again.

"When the sultan visits the harem there is a big time! Everybody dons her best and looks her prettiest. The mistress of ceremonies ushers him in and conducts him to the divan. Under the superintendence of the Kalfas the slave girls serve coffee, sherbet, sweets, etc. Should any one of them take his fancy, he asks a casual question about her of the Valide, when, by a sign, the girl is commanded to approach and kiss the fringe of the divan. She then leaves the service of the Kalfas and becomes a Guezdo—one of the eyed."

As such she is given a separate apartment. If on further acquaintance she proves acceptable, she becomes a favorite or Ikalb, and should she become a mother, a Hish Kadin Effendi according to the number of wifely predecessors in the sultan's affections. Should, however, a sultan tire of her and wish her removal, a dower is given her and she is married to some palace official.

"On the accession of a new sultan the various ladies of the deceased and their immediate attendants are removed to some other palace and the household of the new monarch installed.

"The position of the sultan's slave girls must in no sense be confounded with the conditions that surround slavery in other countries. These women are reared for—or properly married all the days of their lives. When married they become free women. Their labors, even as menials, are light, and the women of the sultan's harem consider themselves as exceedingly fortunate.

"The ladies of the harem are exceedingly punctilious. When saluting upon each other it is with ceremony and form is indulged in as when the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein calls upon the Grand Duchess of Pumpernickel. It must be remembered that each member of a sultan's harem is a Valide sultana, for each prince has a chance under Moslem law of some day becoming sultan. As the sultan is called the "Lion of Lions," so each mother and her princeling "Little Lion" and when "Little Lion" reaches a certain age he is installed in a palace, given a harem of his own—and does a right good business at it during the early years of his life.

"The foster mother and the foster brothers of the sultan always play an important part in the monarch's life. Next to the actual mother of the sultan, the foster-mother is the most highly honored and esteemed lady of the court, and frequently becomes Valide sultana.

"It must be said of the present sultan, however, that while he has a nu-

LIBERTY IS SWEET

And the Soldiers Home Inmates Yearn for it.

CASE OF ALEXANDER SNODGRASS

As a Sample of the Many who would Prefer a Crust on the Outside to Even Luxury Under the Discipline of the Institution—Why Can't the Government allow the Old Soldier the Amount it takes to Keep Him at the Home?

The soldiers' Home of Washington, has almost a world wide reputation. The beauty of its surroundings is unequalled even in this city of handsome villas and mansions and suburban palaces. The landscape artist and nature have conjointly labored to make it a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." But it is equally true of the Soldiers' Home as of the Palace of a King—it is a semi-prison to those who are forced by their circumstances to live there, and notwithstanding that its inmates are provided for as no other Government institution on the face of the earth has provided for the defenders of country and of flag, there is hardly an ex-soldier able to move around but who would prefer to live in a hovel on the outside and enjoy his liberty, provided the Government or the Home would allow him in cash his annual cost at the Home. The general of the Army, Nelson A. Miles, is chairman, and the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Surgeon-General are members of the board of managers of the Home. Only the soldiers of the regular army are qualified for admission, the volunteer soldier being provided for by the Government at the expense in Hampton Roads, Dayton, Ohio, Milwaukee, Wis., and in the territories of the Republic, so that not a single old soldier of either volunteers or regulars need go hungry to bed or be without shelter in his old age.

All this is true, and it is equally a fact, as stated, that the inmates regard these homes as prisons, or places of last resort, when they are no longer able to eke out any kind or semblance of a living on the outside. This feeling of the soldier of the Home is due, principally to the discipline which has to be enforced, and the routine inseparable from the proper conduct and government of these institutions. This Globe this morning illustrates its text, on this subject, with the case of Alexander Snodgrass, who resides at 1528 Gales St. N. E. Mr. Snodgrass served a long apprenticeship in arms to Uncle Sam. His brother was a distinguished officer in the army of General Frank Wheaton, of the 6th Sixth Corps, and is now a well-to-do resident of Pittsburg. But Alexander belonged to the regular branch of the service, where promotions are slow and where the private soldier never rises above the rank of a sergeant, although many of our most distinguished and bravest soldiers, notably General Miles himself, rose from the ranks to be a general officer. But every private soldier does not carry, like Napoleon's veterans, the badge of a marshal in his knapsack, and millions of volunteer soldiers missed the fortune and fame won in field and foray by the gallant Miles.

Now, Alexander, having conquered the world, was weak enough to cry because there were no more worlds to conquer, and his modern namesake (minus Snodgrass) also exhibits a human weakness in petitioning and begging the country he fought for to permit him his freedom and extend him outdoor relief. Here is his petition: No. 1528 Gales Street N. E., Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, United States Senator, Pennsylvania.

SENATOR: I am an old soldier, served twenty years and eight months in the regular army, and, as you may realize, have had quite an army experience. I was born in the northern part of Ireland, May 1814, in the town of Stranbane, County Tyrone, of Scotch-Irish parentage. I came to this country September, 1835. My brother, Col. John Snodgrass, served in the volunteer service in the 139th regiment from Pennsylvania, attached to the 6th Army Corps. He also served on the staff of General Frank Wheaton, late of the U. S. Army. My cousin, J. J. Snodgrass, now in the Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, served in your regiment, the 124th Pennsylvania, May 1861, in the town of Allegheny City and Pittsburg.

After my service in the army, I came on to this city, and was admitted to the Soldiers' Home about August 25, 1891, remaining at the Home until I received a small pension of \$8 per month. I then made an application for outdoor relief of \$8 per month, which was granted by the Home authorities. I left the Home about the 1st of November, 1891, and have since that date received nothing but outdoor relief until I received the following circular: 'Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., Circular. The Treasurer is directed that on and after July 1, 1891, the rule adopted by the Board of Commissioners, June 1, 1890, shall be observed in the allowance for outdoor relief, and all members now drawing outdoor relief and who at the same time receive pensions at the rate of \$8 or more per month, will be dropped from the rolls, and the rate of outdoor relief to other pensioners now on the relief rolls will be the difference between the rate of pension in the respective cases and eight dollars per month.

R. C. PALMBER, Brevet Major, U. S. A., Secretary and Treasurer.

Since that time I have received no assistance whatever, either in clothing or money, from the Home. I have made repeated applications to the Board of Commissioners for outdoor relief, as will be seen from the subjoined applications and answers thereto.

No. 1528 Gales Street, Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1892. To the President of Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home: GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully request that I may be granted the \$8 outdoor relief which was given to me at the time I left the Home, November, 1890, and afterwards stopped.

The small pension of \$8 which I receive is not sufficient to provide me the actual necessities of life. Winter approaches and I am in need of clothing. Trusting that this may

meet the approbation and approval of the board, I am, respectfully, Your obedient servant, ALEXANDER SNODGRASS.

Office of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1892. Mr. Alex. Snodgrass, 1528 Gales Street N. E., City. SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that under the rules established by the Commissioners of the Home, outdoor relief is not granted to persons who are receiving pensions of \$8 per month from the Government, excepting only in cases of 25 years' service at the close of the war. This rule is never departed from. Very respectfully, N. HERSHILL, Clerk of the Board.

Thinking that possibly some change in the rules might have been made in three years, looking to the interest of the "old soldiers," I addressed the following communication to the board: No. 1528 Gales Street N. E., Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1895. To the Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.: GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully request that I may be allowed four (\$4) dollars per month from the Soldiers' Home, as the small pension of eight (\$8) dollars per month, which I am receiving from the Government is not sufficient to provide me with the actual necessities of life. I have got no trade and am unable to do clerical work from impaired eyesight, caused from clerical work while in the service. Specimens of my work can be seen in the different Departments, Adjutant-General's Office, Quartermaster-General's Office, Inspector-General's Office, Judge Advocate General's Office, Quartermaster-General's Office, and Surgeon-General's Office.

I served twenty years and eight months in the regular army, 4th Cavalry. Trusting that this application will meet the approbation and approval of the board, I remain, Very respectfully, ALEXANDER SNODGRASS.

The Soldiers' Home, Board of Commissioners, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1895. SIR: In reply to your application of Nov. 29, 1895, I have to inform you that the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, having examined your record of service, they have decided that your request for outdoor relief from the Home can not be granted. Respectfully, N. HERSHILL, Clerk of the Board.

ALEX. SNODGRASS, 1528 Gales St. N. E., City. With the hope that something favorable to those situated as I am, either through legislation or otherwise, I addressed the following communication to the Board of Commissioners: No. 1528 Gales Street N. E., Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, 1897. To the Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home: GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to request that I may be allowed outdoor relief from the Home. At the time I left the Home I received the relief in all a circular was issued (signed by Major Parker, dated July 1, 1891), which dropped me from the rolls, and since that time I have been existing on a small pension of \$8 per month. I am physically unable to do any performing laborious work. My cousin, J. J. Snodgrass, who is in the Judge Advocate General's Office, has given me a home, and occasionally assisted me financially. I prefer to live outside of the Home, as it is more congenial. Trusting that the application may meet your approval, I remain Very respectfully, ALEXANDER SNODGRASS.

The Soldiers' Home, Office Board of Commissioners, Washington, Oct. 19, 1897. SIR: In reply to your application of Sept. 23, 1897, I have to inform you that the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, having examined your record of service, they have decided that your request for outdoor relief from the Home can not be granted. Respectfully, N. HERSHILL, Clerk of the Board.

ALEX. SNODGRASS, 1528 Gales St. N. E., City. Now, Senator, I respectfully request that you have the act amended, prescribing regulations for the Government of the Soldiers' Home, in this city, so that the board of Commissioners shall be required to aid soldiers who are entitled to admission to the Home after twenty (20) years' service or more in the regular or volunteer army of the United States, and were honorably discharged from the same by a sum not less than \$4 or more per month.

I think this would be an act of justice to the old soldiers, and tend to remove dissatisfaction regarding their treatment, received from the same. I feel that my long service in the regular army of the United States, and my patriotic and faithful, entitles me to at least a small consideration from the Home which I aided during the many years of my service, and which I need now to smooth the rugged paths of life.

I think my my long record, on file in the Adjutant General's Office, can compare favorably with any soldier who has been, or is, in the regular army. Hoping that you may be able to accomplish something for me and my wife, but also for all old soldiers similarly situated, I remain, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ALEXANDER SNODGRASS.

Here is the brusque and rather unfeeling manner in which Senator Hawley cuts him off: United States Senate, Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1897. Mr. Alexander Snodgrass, No. 1528 Gales St. N. E., Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR: General Stanley, governor of the Old Soldiers' Home, writes me in reply to my letter that you will be received in the Home any day that you wish. He says you do not belong to the class that are allowed "outdoor relief" under the rules, and that "outdoor relief" is a privilege and not a right. He thinks there is no good reason why you should receive it. I think you are as good as dead as far as the Soldiers' Home, you have no reason to complain.

Yours truly, JOS. K. HAWLEY, P. S.—I return memorials received from you. The following letter was sent to Alexander Snodgrass by General Wheaton, whom he supposed was the Snodgrass who served on his staff, but such is not the fact. Alexander's well-to-do brother was the gentleman who served the general so bravely: Headquarters Department of the Colorado, Commanding General's Office, Denver, Colo., April 22, 1897. Colonel Alexander Snodgrass, 1528 Gales Street N. E., Washington, D. C.: MY DEAR JOHN: Please accept my hearty thanks for your congratulations on my promotion. I want you to know how deeply I appreciate your friendly words, and with what pleasure I look forward to a renewal of that friendship only known to those who have faced danger and death together. You need not be told how greatly I value your services on my staff in '63 and '4, and though I had many heroes from your great State around me, none bore themselves more gallantly than your own dear self during the desperate battles of those great campaigns. I expect to be in Washington about the 20th of May; will be at Mrs. Wheaton's mother's residence, No. 2029 Hillier Place. In August we expect to go abroad for a lengthened stay, perhaps two years. Yours affectionately, FRANK WHEATON, Major General, U. S. Army.

Having now laid before the proper authorities this case in detail, Teh Globe would respectfully suggest to the Board of Managers of the Home, the propriety of allowing the inmates able to partially earn a living, outdoor relief if not equal to their cost in the Home, at least something approximating that amount. There are some reasons as to the wisdom of such action, if taken: one is that it will make the old soldiers more contented in the Home if they have the privilege or alternative allowed them of living outside or in the Home, as they elect, and the wisdom of such action, in overcrowding of the Homes throughout the country as well as in this Washington institution. What difference can it make to the management? It expends so much for the keep of each inmate, why not allow him this amount at his option, and let him try living on the outside? It will, as stated, take away from the breast of the old soldier that ugly feeling of forced living in an asylum, when he would rather be a crust on the outside and his personal liberty. Besides, this particular Home is supported by the regular soldiers themselves, and does not cost the Government a penny. Every regular soldier in the U. S. Army has deducted from his pay twelve and a half cents monthly to swell the Home fund. This fund, it is alleged, amounts to considerably over one, and some allege, two millions of dollars. Inasmuch as this money rightfully belongs to the inmates, why not extend outdoor relief to such as elect to live outside?

And, by the way, The Globe would respectfully ask the management by what right it is expending this soldiers' money making lawn tennis and golf grounds on the 60 acres surrounding the Home? These play grounds are not intended for the men whose money is being expended, but for the Washington aristocracy, which has neither contributed a cent to the support of the Home, and would not leave an old soldier sit on the front doorstep of their city mansions. It is all very well to beautify the grounds, but is it just to make this property of old soldiers play grounds for rich, idle loafers of both sexes?

ITEMS OF INTEREST Clipped Here and There From Globe Exchanges. Kaffirs own nine-tenths of the 12,000,000 acres of Natal. Russia kills 1,000,000 ermines, 15,000,000 marmots and 25,000,000 squirrels in a year. In the last year \$2,200,000 worth of oysters were shipped from Greenwich, Virginia, Raritan River, N. J., and 3,000 men, with 530 boats, were licensed to engage in the great New Jersey oyster industry in South Jersey, according to a report just completed by the New Jersey State oyster commission. If a man of average muscular strength is strong man and a very strong man were told they might have as much gold as they could carry a mile, the average man might carry 100 pounds of gold a mile. He would have over \$25,000 if he succeeded. The strong man could perhaps carry to the end of his mile with 150 pounds of gold. He would have \$9,750. The very strong man could possibly struggle to the end of his mile with 200 pounds. The people of Siberia, when reduced to hard straits, make a tea of cabbage leaves. The coffee trees require about four years to reach maturity and produce profitable crops. Anton Dvorak, the Bohemian composer, has been made a member of the Austrian House of Lords. Count Tolstol's study is a small room with an unpainted and uncarpeted floor, vaulted ceiling and thick stone walls. These walls are covered with implements of the trade. Municipal music has become such an important matter with the London county council that a musical director has been appointed at a good salary to take charge of the department. Ireland produced 1,190 tons of honey a year, worth \$12,000. The pay of a Chinese soldier is about a penny-farthing a day. It is sixty years ago since New Zealand was declared to be independent of New South Wales. An Ohio grower has already succeeded in growing hickory nuts with shells so thin they can be broken by the hand. Owners of the cotton mills in Colorado, S. C., have agreed to maintain kindergartens for the children of their employes. The original autograph MS. and corrected proof sheets of Thomas Moore's "Lalla Rookh" sold in London recently for £300. Denzick holds the record for consumption of spirits, 4 1/4 gallons a year per head, against less than 1 in England and Scotland. London's oldest inhabitant is a woman who has discovered by the census takers in Chelsea in the person of Mrs. Pollack, who celebrated her 101st birthday on February 25th last. She has lived in Chelsea for many years, and until lately was able to walk out alone and to do her shopping. A fall has temporarily disabled her from walking. She is presently claimed as London's oldest inhabitant. A prize of \$250 for the best essay on Brian Boru, written in Irish, is offered by the Irish Literary Society. The age limit is under 40 years of age and is limited to 100 words. Sir Thomas Lipton provides the money.

PURE JERSEY MILK AND CREAM

Furnished from herds composed of all registered stock. Excelsior Dairy, (Established 1877.) 1767 Penna. Avenue N. W. THEO. J. KING, Proprietor. See sign of Gold Cow in Window. m19-3m.

Washington's Most Picturesque Suburban Resort CABIN JOHN BRIDGE HOTEL BOBINGER BROS., Proprietors. Restaurant a la Carte and Table D'Hots. Situated on the Conduit Road, Seven Miles From Washington. The finest road from the District for Driving and Cycling. Electric Railways direct to the Bridge, Connecting with the Metropolitan and Capital Traction Lines. M19-3m

"Never Closed." Herrmann's Surpassing Coffee, Quick Lunches 905 F St. Under Masonic Temple. FERD. A. HERRMANN, Proprietor. j1-4t.

ANNOUNCEMENT. MR. GEO. C. GROENER will be glad to see all his friends at 1109 E Street Northwest.

Bun Bryan's Buffet. CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS 102 First Street Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C. Better Than a Theatre. VISIT MARTIN SCHNEIDER'S Free Crab Feast. 8TH AND L STS. S. E. EVERY THING FIRST-CLASS BRING YOUR LADIES. Best and Polite Attention to All. M12-3m

P. J. LYNCH, Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, 1225 E Street Northwest, Celtic Whiskey a Specialty. Open 4 A. M. j1-4t.

West Washington Hotel. 1226 to 1230 42d St., Washington, D. C. JOS. PH. SCHLADT. Summer Garden with Orchestral Music. SPECIAL RATES.—\$1.50 and upwards per week during June—are made by Atlantic City's newest and finest hotel.

THE RITTENHOUSE, New Jersey, and the Beach. Accommodations for 200 guests, with ocean-front rooms en suite, with baths; a brand new hotel. Refined and elegant, with everything new and clean. Low rates made only to introduce the house. Appointments, service, and cuisine the best. Headquarters for Washingtonians. Send for booklet and plan of rooms. H. G. HALLINGER, j1-3m.

FIRST CLASS FISHING RESORT And Meals at Moderate prices at GEO. SULLIVAN River View, Conduit Road. M19-3m

If your washing is done in the house it creates no end of confusion and annoyance. If you will look carefully into the matter of actual expense you will discover that you can not have the family washing done at home as economically as we can do it for you. Gem Steam Laundry, 514 Eighth St., N. W. Phone 1816.

W. H. FISHER, Dyer and Cleaner 709 Ninth St. N. W. 1407 14th St. N. W. Ladies Dresses and Laces at Reasonable Prices. Telephone 1152. j1-24t.

Madame D. Dion... French Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment. 1215 G Street Northwest. M. R. THORP. STEAM-CARPET CLEANING. MATTRESS FACTORY. Feathers Renovated. 488 MAINE AVENUE S. W. M19-2m Phone 2025.

All Carpets Fully Insured Against Loss or Damage by Fire. Albert Kahlert & Co., The Improved Steam Carpet Cleaning Co. 352 B Street S. W. Telephone 2036.

PURE JERSEY MILK AND CREAM

Furnished from herds composed of all registered stock. Excelsior Dairy, (Established 1877.) 1767 Penna. Avenue N. W. THEO. J. KING, Proprietor. See sign of Gold Cow in Window. m19-3m.

Washington's Most Picturesque Suburban Resort CABIN JOHN BRIDGE HOTEL BOBINGER BROS., Proprietors. Restaurant a la Carte and Table D'Hots. Situated on the Conduit Road, Seven Miles From Washington. The finest road from the District for Driving and Cycling. Electric Railways direct to the Bridge, Connecting with the Metropolitan and Capital Traction Lines. M19-3m

"Never Closed." Herrmann's Surpassing Coffee, Quick Lunches 905 F St. Under Masonic Temple. FERD. A. HERRMANN, Proprietor. j1-4t.

ANNOUNCEMENT. MR. GEO. C. GROENER will be glad to see all his friends at 1109 E Street Northwest.

Bun Bryan's Buffet. CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS 102 First Street Northwest, WASHINGTON, D. C. Better Than a Theatre. VISIT MARTIN SCHNEIDER'S Free Crab Feast. 8TH AND L STS. S. E. EVERY THING FIRST-CLASS BRING YOUR LADIES. Best and Polite Attention to All. M12-3m

P. J. LYNCH, Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, 1225 E Street Northwest, Celtic Whiskey a Specialty. Open 4 A. M. j1-4t.

West Washington Hotel. 1226 to 1230 42d St., Washington, D. C. JOS. PH. SCHLADT. Summer Garden with Orchestral Music. SPECIAL RATES.—\$1.50 and upwards per week during June—are made by Atlantic City's newest and finest hotel.

THE RITTENHOUSE, New Jersey, and the Beach. Accommodations for 200 guests, with ocean-front rooms en suite, with baths; a brand new hotel. Refined and elegant, with everything new and clean. Low rates made only to introduce the house. Appointments, service, and cuisine the best. Headquarters for Washingtonians. Send for booklet and plan of rooms. H. G. HALLINGER, j1-3m.

FIRST CLASS FISHING RESORT And Meals at Moderate prices at GEO. SULLIVAN River View, Conduit Road. M19-3m

If your washing is done in the house it creates no end of confusion and annoyance. If you will look carefully into the matter of actual expense you will discover that you can not have the family washing done at home as economically as we can do it for you. Gem Steam Laundry, 514 Eighth St., N. W. Phone 1816.

W. H. FISHER, Dyer and Cleaner 709 Ninth St. N. W. 1407 14th St. N. W. Ladies Dresses and Laces at Reasonable Prices. Telephone 1152. j1-24t.

Madame D. Dion... French Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment. 1215 G Street Northwest. M. R. THORP. STEAM-CARPET CLEANING. MATTRESS FACTORY. Feathers Renovated. 488 MAINE AVENUE S. W. M19-2m Phone 2025.

All Carpets Fully Insured Against Loss or Damage by Fire. Albert Kahlert & Co., The Improved Steam Carpet Cleaning Co. 352 B Street S. W. Telephone 2036.

Between Good Coal

And inferior there is a marked difference. Just what and how great this difference will be made clear to you by calling at our office. Our celebrated WYOMING COAL leaves only ashes when burned, and not a large mixture of dirt and cinders. Let us give you prices on your winter's supply.

Wm. J. ZEH 702 11th St. N.W., and 6th and K sts. N.W.

R. F. RIEGEL, WAGON AND CARRIAGE BUILDER. M19-3m 710 O Street N. W.

D. M. ANDERSON, Electrical Engineer and Contractor, 942 E Street N. W. Telephone 1746-3. j1-4t.