

A BRITISH PEER

About to Break the Bank at Monte Carlo.

LORD ROSSLYN HAS A SYSTEM

Which He is to Try This Month With Six Expert Assistants—Stockholders in His Enterprise and Millions in the Scheme—The Noble Lord Can't Lose, He Says.

Poor Monte Carlo, doomed to instant bankruptcy and extinction, is about to fall a victim at least to its snare and be gathered in by a blue-blooded British peer who wants to do morality a good turn, and who incidentally wants the Monte Carlo millions! There can be no doubt about the impending fate of the radiantly beautiful Riviera resort that usually is mentioned by the pulpit orators as the world's greatest plague spot, for the noble earl of Rosslyn, brother of the duchess of Sutherland and the countess of Warwick gives his word that he is going to annihilate it. His plan of action is to out-devil the devil. Other people have undertaken to do this, with a system for breaking the bank at Monte Carlo as a means of grace, but they didn't know the tremendous secret that Lord Rosslyn has acquired. The noble earl announced his plans some time ago, but it was supposed then that he was only jesting, for even a British peer jests now and then. Later on he invited the public to buy shares in a company he was organizing to make use of his system for breaking the bank. Now he asserts that practically all of the funds needed have been subscribed, that the system has been tested to the satisfaction of the stockholders on a private table and with a professional croupier. Six players have been initiated into the secret and trained in its use under the expert hand of Lord Rosslyn, and it is officially stated that the memorable expedition will set forth for the conquest the present month.

Lord Rosslyn says it will be no simple matter of a week or two, for his secret is not the kind that enables one to take in millions in a night. It will take the hardest kind of hard work and the returns will be comparatively slow. The strain on the players, on account of the intricate mental calculations required, will be something tremendous, and that is why six experts will be needed. As soon as one man is exhausted after a few hours of play he will be replaced by another, and so on in relays throughout each day. Besides the strain on the mental exertion, there is the hazard of trouble with the Monte Carlo authorities. "I shall be followed by crowds as the result of this publicity," said Lord Rosslyn, "and the officials at the casino may attempt to put difficulties in our way." One of his associates, who is to assist in driving Monte Carlo to destruction, speaks more strongly on this point. "I am rather nervous about going down there," said he to an interviewer, "as we all might be shot or poisoned. The success of the system is not at all exaggerated; I stand to win thousands without risking a half penny." The Monte Carlo people say this is not fair. Lord Rosslyn's enterprise has attracted a great deal of attention at Monte Carlo, but long experience with system leads M. Blanc, who leases the gaming privileges from the prince of Monaco, to hope that he may yet escape ruin. At any rate, he says that Lord Rosslyn may be absolutely sure of fair play, and that the bank will do business with his lordship just as long as the money holds out. According to present plans, the play will be confined to the tables devoted to trente-et-quarante, and as soon as Monte Carlo is wiped out the casinos at Ostend and Nice will be tackled, unless they close their doors in self-protection. Lord Rosslyn says he got his secret some years ago from a man who had made a life study of trente-et-quarante, and that the system is absolutely infallible. The only reason that it has not been tried before is that no one man can manage it, and that it also takes a good deal of capital.

Whether Lord Rosslyn's undertaking amounts to anything or not, he is the most picturesque, not to say laud, lord of his generation. If only some Boswell would arise from him, the resulting biography would have points of interest that would leave Dr. Johnson's life far in the shade. Perpetual want of money has been the minor chord in the grand harmony of his existence. Money-lenders have bothered him. His bankruptcy five years ago was for something like \$50,000, and from which sum he has been discharged. There are not many kinds of enterprise in which he has not been engaged. He has been rancher in Australia, sugar planter in the United States, tea grower in China and commercial traveler, as well as soldier, war correspondent, editor, author, partner in tailoring establishment, and finally actor. It was through his connection with the more ambitious of these varied callings, combined with horse racing and "cutting a swath" in different parts of the world that his inherited fortune was reduced to the sum of three cents, which the earl says was all he had in his pocket at the most straitened period of his existence.

So long as his turf operations were confined to entering and backing his own horses—and he had a magnificent stud—Lord Rosslyn kept ahead of the game; he came to grief only when he began backing other folks' horses. When he could no longer afford to keep horses himself, his lordship undertook the calling of a "racing commission agent," but his selections were painfully liable to "gang aft aglee," and the happy-go-lucky nobleman came another cropper. He lost more money in his newspaper experience, founding a "society journal" called *Scottish Life*, which had a brief and glorious career. It was while editing this valuable periodical that Lord Rosslyn won new celebrity by correcting his proofs in the most swagger region of Hyde Park. His fashionable friends, bowling along Rotten Row, beheld him there, occupying a penny seat and busy over long white slips of paper, secured against the attacks of the wind by having small stones placed on them.

Having a little money left after the "Scottish Life" was gathered to its fathers, Lord Rosslyn invested it in a perfumery shop. It was after this enterprise had failed that the one-time millionaire found himself in most embarrassing circumstances in which the source of his next meal was a subject of considerable interest to him. Laziness, however, has never been one of this lord's many failings. He determined to go to work as an ordinary clerk, and actually offered himself to a city clothing dealer, only to find that he did not possess

the qualifications required by the post. His lordship is now playing "juvenile lead" with Mrs. Langtry on tour, and proving a boom and a blessing to his understudy, social engagements, study of "trente-et-quarante," preparatory to breaking the bank, and late suppers interfering somewhat with the regularity of his stage appearances. Personally, Lord Rosslyn is handsome, tall and well built, with thick, brown hair, and having the grace of manner that comes from training at Eton and Oxford. Incidentally, it is declared that he can swear more picturesquely than any other British peer, which is saying a good deal.

If Lord Rosslyn succeeds in his latest and most picturesque enterprise he ought in all decency to take over the support of an extraordinary lot of religious and benevolent institutions that are a little-known feature of the great gambling-house. The list of M. Blanc's enforced civic virtues is rather surprising. None of the citizens of Monaco—"Monagasques" they are called—has to pay any taxes, simply because the casino defrays all the expenses of the government. The company by which it is owned makes an annual appropriation of \$200,000 to the government treasury, out of which sum the council of state, the mayor and municipal council and the board of public works are paid. From the "bank," if it is known, the governor of the principality and the commander-in-chief of the army also draw their salaries, as do the members of the army itself. This force, however, is not as large as might be supposed, but consists of a special staff and guard of honor to the prince of Monaco, arrayed in a uniform of bright blue, resplendent with gold braid, together with 50 carabinieri who watch over the peace of the little principality.

Besides making large grants every year to charity and to the schools, the bank supports the clergy, the cathedral, and even two or three convents. To think of a cathedral, to say nothing of the holy "retreats," being maintained out of the takings of a gambling den seems rather inconsistent. The bank cherishes no grudges, it will provide you with a first-class ticket to any continental city and pay your expenses on the journey—that is to say, if your losses have been \$400 or over. Performing this kindly office costs the bank \$40,000 a year and supporting of "pensioners" costs it \$25,000 more. The pensioners in question are folks who at one time or another have lost their entire fortunes on the green cloth. Some of them are allowed as much as \$7.50 a day, notably a Scotchman, now a familiar figure on the promenade at Nice, who qualified for his present position by losing over \$1,000,000 on the "red and black."

BRIEF HISTORY OF SCHLEY.

Interesting Career Rounded Out by Victory Won at Santiago.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley is a native of Maryland and 62 years old. He entered the service of the United States navy at the age of 21 and has been in it continuously since. In 1861 he served in the various naval engagements which led to the capture of Fort Hudson—a battle in which Lieutenant Dewey, now the admiral, was engaged. Schley was promoted to a lieutenant in 1862 and subsequently saw active service with the Asiatic squadron. In 1874 he became a commander. In 1888 he was made a captain and became commodore ten years later by right of seniority. Schley attracted the attention of the world in 1894 when he was placed in charge of the expedition sent to rescue the Greely arctic exploration party. He rescued Greely and six survivors at Cape Sabine and returned with them to this country, where he was received with great honors.

Congress awarded the commander a gold medal for this service, and as a further expression of the appreciation of the services rendered, President Arthur gave him a position as chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, in which capacity he served with credit until 1889. While chief of this bureau Lieutenant Commander Schley was promoted to a captaincy and given command of the Baltimore. He was the officer in charge when that cruiser carried the remains of the late John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor, to Sweden. The king of Sweden presented him with a gold medal upon this occasion.

When the complications arose with Chili in 1891 Schley's prompt action and good judgment again brought him a vote of thanks from Congress.

In acknowledgment of the services he rendered to the Greely party he was presented with a gold chronometer watch by the state of Maryland.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Commodore Schley was placed in command of the celebrated flying squadron, with the Brooklyn as his flagship. At Santiago de Cuba July 3, 1898, he immortalized himself by destroying the entire Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, which was trying to escape from the harbor.

As an instrument of diabolical torture the thumbscrew was capable of inflicting the most excruciating agony on its victim. It consisted of a clamp for compressing the thumbs by means of a screw at the center. It was a favorite method of torture in Spain and was occasionally used in England. In Scotland it was made use of in the wars of the Covenanters, and the famous Carstares was thus tortured for an hour and a half at Holyrood to obtain the secrets of the Argyle party. The thumbscrew was one of the simplest instruments of torture but it was capable of inflicting untold suffering.

The iron clasp, sometimes called the "Scavenger's Daughter," was a broad hoop of iron, consisting of two parts, fastened to each other with a hinge. The prisoner was made to kneel on the floor and to contract himself into as small a compass as he could. Then the executioner, kneeling on his victim's shoulders, and having introduced the hoop under the latter's legs, compressed the victim close together until he was able to fasten the extremities over the small of the back. The time allotted to this kind of torture was an hour and a half, during which time it commonly happened that from excess of compression the blood started from the nostrils. Sometimes the pressure was so severe that blood spurted from beneath the finger and toe nails of the victim.

Breaking on the wheel was one of the horrible modes of inflicting the death penalty in France and Germany. The victim was tied on a wheel with his arms and legs extended along the spokes. As the wheel was turned around the executioner fractured the victim's limbs by successive blows with an iron bar. These were repeated until death ensued. Sometimes the executioner was permitted to show the victim the mercy of a speedy death after a few blows by striking him on the head or stomach. Occasionally in France the sentence contained a provision that the victim be strangled after a certain number of

blows had been struck. It is said that when Patkul, the envoy of Peter the Great, was put to death on the wheel by order of Charles XII of Sweden, the latter cashiered the officer in command of the guard for permitting the head to be stricken from the mangled body of the victim before life was extinct. Breaking on the wheel was abolished in France during the revolution. Boiling in oil was another favorite mode of torture during the middle ages. The victim was placed in a huge caldron of oil, under which a fire was lighted and the oil slowly brought to a boiling point. Other barbarous modes of execution were pouring melted lead upon the victim, sawing him asunder, pressing to death, tearing to death with red-hot pincers, quartering alive, tearing to pieces by horses and impalement on sharpened stakes, which mode of execution is so vividly described by Henryk Sienkiewicz in his trilogy of Polish romances. Under Charles V of Spain impalement was effected by driving a pointed stake through the heart while the victim was being buried alive.

FIENDISH TORTURE

Inflicted by Our Ancestors in the Good Old Times.

BOILING IN OIL ONLY

One of the Barbarous Methods to Make the Passage of Life Excruciatingly Agonizing—The Various Devices For Extracting Information and Putting Criminals to Death—Petty Crimes Punished by the Scaffold.

Torture as a punishment and a judicial instrument for extracting confessions from unwilling witnesses has been largely used in many countries in the past and it still endures to some extent in the east. The ancient Athenians were privileged to torture slaves in order to extort confessions. Slaves were also tortured in ancient Rome, and occasionally freemen when it became necessary to extract evidence in cases of high treason. As a whole, however, the enlightened Romans condemned such practices, and until the thirteenth century torture seems to have been unknown under their laws.

About that time the Roman treason law began to be adapted to heresy, and at a later period torture came to be largely employed. It was in universal use in heresy and witchcraft trials, as well as for the punishment of criminals, and this form of savagery, which endured throughout the middle ages, marks that period's darkest chapters. During the middle ages torture became a part of the system of most European countries. The Italian municipalities adopted it early. In Germany elaborate apparatus for its infliction existed in the dungeons of the feudal castles and in the vaults beneath the town halls of Nuremberg and Ratisbon. Horrible tortures were inflicted in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was reduced to a fine degree by the past masters of the art and was divided into degrees of severity, according to the offense.

The second degree included crushing the thumbs, feet or head in iron apparatus, and the third degree burning the sides, arms and fingernails with fire or red-hot irons and "pincers." Torture was still practiced in the prisons in Germany in 1770, but it was abolished in Prussia by Frederick the Great in 1764-5. The example of Frederick contributed greatly to its suppression elsewhere in Germany, but it was not finally abolished in Hanover until 1830.

In the low countries and in Spain torture was carried on to a great extent by Philip II. It was a part of the judicial system of France until 1789 and was in frequent use in Scotland, being abolished only in 1708. While the use of torture was repugnant to the genius of English law, it was frequently resorted to in that country in trials of state. A royal warrant sanctioned its use in the Templar trials in 1310 and during the Tudor period torture warrants were given the lieutenant of the tower and other officers for use against state prisoners. Similar warrants were issued in state trials under James I and Charles I. Torture was inflicted in England as late as 1646 on witches. The practice is not now followed in any countries in Europe. Its use was prohibited in the Spanish inquisition, where it had been largely employed, in 1816.

Many and various have been the instruments of judicial torture, the most celebrated of which are the rack, the thumbscrew, the iron clasp, the wheel and boiling in oil. Other ingenious instruments were devised and put in use from time to time until their name is legion. There was a distinction from torture for the sake of extracting evidence to the cruel punishments and modes of putting to death by lingering torture, as in the latter cases every form of applied which the fiendish ingenuity of man could invent.

The rack as an instrument of torture consisted of an oblong frame of wood with a windlass arrangement at each end, to which the victim was bound by cords attached to his arms and legs. It was used chiefly for extracting confessions, and the unfortunate was stretched or pulled until frequently his limbs were dislocated. The rack was known to the Romans in Cicero's time, and was applied to the early Christians in the first and second centuries. It was introduced into England by the Duke of Exeter in 1447, and was there called the "Duke of Exeter's daughter." It was used in the time of Henry VIII, and was in almost constant use during the reign of Elizabeth.

In the various countries of Europe the rack was much used by both civil and religious authorities to extract confessions or recantations. It has now been abolished in every part of the civilized world.

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Burning at the stake and the application of fire in every horrible manner that would add to the agony of the victim were ever favorite modes of torture in the dark ages. One of the darkest chapters of Russia's history is that containing the record of the terrible tortures inflicted in that country by flogging with the knout. There is scarcely a mode of torture that the mind of man could devise but what has been practiced upon countless thousands of hapless victims in the past. The usual mode of capital punishment in England for many centuries has been and still is hanging. This method has been adopted by and is in use in this country except in cases where in the interest of humanity electricity is employed. In the middle ages in England every town, abbey and the important manorial lords had the right of hanging and the gallows was to be seen almost everywhere. In some of the earlier reigns little regard was paid to human life and victims were hanged by thousands. It is recorded that during the reign of Henry VIII 72,000 criminals were executed. In that age the Draconian law that every offense merited death was closely observed, and offenses which are now treated lightly were then punished by hanging. Many victims were hung in chain, some alive and left to die, but usually after execution.

Beheading, which was once quite general in Europe, is still in practice in France, and the reign of the guillotine during the revolution was one of the bloodiest periods of modern times. In England and Scotland beheading was popular for a time and the "Scottish Maiden" of the sixteenth century figured prominently. Later on minor offenses in England were punished by mutilation, branding, whipping, exposure in the pillory and stocks. Some of these modes were brought to America, but happily are now obsolete.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

Washington Residences of Senators and Representatives of the 57th Congress.

- SENATORS. Aldrich, Nelson W. R. I., The Arlington. Allison, W. B. Iowa, 1124 Vermont ave. Bacon, A. O. Ga., 1757 Oregon ave. Bard, Thomas R., Cal., The Normandie. Bailey, Joseph W., Texas, Riggs House. Bate, Wm B. Tenn., The Ebbitt. Berry, Jas H., Ark., Metropolitan. Beveridge, J. I., Ind., The Portlane. Blackburn, J. C. S., Ky., 2012 Hillery. Burnham, H. E. N. H., The Dewey. Burrows, Julius C., Mich., 1404 Mass ave. Burton, Jos R., Kan., The Normandie. Carmack, E. W., Tenn., The Ebbitt. Clapp, Moses E., Minn., The Cairo. Clark, C. D., Wyo., The Riggs. Clark, W. A., Mont., 1915 Mass ave n. w. Coar, A. S., Ga., The Riggs. Cockrell, Francis M., Mo., 1518 R st n. w. Culberson, Chas A., Tex., The Richmond. Culom, Shelby M., Ill., 1413 Mass ave. Deboe, Wm J., Ky., Ebbitt House. Depew, Chaucey M., N. Y., 1609 H st. Dietrich, Chas H., Neb., The Cairo. Dillingham, W. P., Vt., The Cochran. Dooliver, J. P., Iowa, The Portner. Dubois, Fred T., Idaho, The Loudoun. Elkins, S. B. W. Va., 1626 K st n. w. Fairbanks, Chas W., Ind., 1800 Mass ave. Foraker, J. B., Ohio, 1500 16th st. Foster, Addison G., Wash., The Cairo. Foster, M. J., La., 1143 N H ave. Frye, Wm F., Me., The Hamilton. Gallagher, Jacob B., N. H., The Dewey. Gamble, R. J., S. D., The Normandie. Gibson, Paris, Mont., The Cochran. Hale, Eugene M., 1001 16th st n. w. Hanna, M. A., Ohio, 21 Lafayette square. Hansbrough, H. C., ND., 2033 Florida ave. Harris, Wm A., Kans., 1016 13th st n. w. Hawley, Joseph R., Conn., 1716 N st n. w. Heifield, Henry, Idaho, 122 Mass ave n. e. Hoar, Geo F., Mass., The Richmond. Jones, Jas K., Ark., 915 M st n. w. Kean, John, N. J., 2001 K st n. w. Kearns, Thomas, Utah, The Raleigh. Kittredge, A. B., S. D., The Shoreham. Lodge, Henry Cabot, Mass., 1765 Mass ave. Mallory, S. R., Fla., The National. Martin, Thos S., Va., 1736 K st n. w. Mason, Wm B., Ill., 1458 Columbia road. McComas, Louis B., Md., 1723 R ave. McCumber, F. J., N. D., 1534 22d st n. w. McEney, S. D., La., Metropolitan. McLaurin, John L., SC., 1016 E Cap. McMillan, Jas, Mich., 1114 Vt ave n. w. Millard, Jos H., Neb., The New Willard. Mitchell, John H., Ore, Dewey. Money, H. D., Miss., The Cairo. Morgan, John T., Ala., 315 4 1/2 st n. w. Nelson, Knute, Minn., 649 East Capitol. Patterson, Thos M., Col., The Shoreham. Penrose, Boise, Pa., The New Willard. Perkins, Geo C., Cal., Richmond Annex. Pettus, Edmund W., Ala., 34 B st n. e. Platt, O. H., Conn., Arlington. Platt, T. C., N. Y., The Arlington. Proctor, Redford, Vt., 1535 L st n. w. Quarles, Jos V., Wis., The Normandie. Quay, M. S., Pa., 1612 K st n. w. Rawlins, Jos L., Utah, The Cochran. Scott, N. B., W. Va., The Shoreham. Simmons, F. McL., N. C., The Riggs. Spooner, J. C., Wis., The Arlington. Stewart, W. M., Nev., The Barton. Talliaferro, Jas P., Fla., 1771 Mass ave. Teller, H. M., Col., The Colonial. Tillman, B. R., S. C., 1221 East Capitol. Turner, George, Wash., The Portland. Vest, George G., Mo., 1204 P st n. w. Warren, F. E., Wyo., The New Willard. Wetmore, Geo P., R. I., 1606 K st n. w.

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J., Neb., The Sherman. Burleson, A. S., Texas, 1623 N st n. w. Burnett, J. L., Ala., 1012 13th st n. w. Burton, T. E., Ohio, 732 17th st n. w. Butler, J. J., Mo., The Raleigh. Calderhead, W. A., Kans., Congressional. Caldwell, B. F., Ill., The Ebbitt. Candler, E. S., Jr., Miss., 1 B st, n. w. Cannon, Jos G., Ills., Cochran. Capron, A. B., R. I., Cochran. Cassingham, Jno W., Ohio, The National. Clayton, H. D., Ala., The Riggs. Cochran, C. F., Mo., The National. Connell, Wm, Pa., The Shoreham. Conner, J. P., Iowa, The Hamilton. Coombs, F. L., Cal., The Normandie. Cooney, Jas. Mo., 1433 L st n. w. Cooper, H. A., Wis., The Ebbitt. Cooper, S. B., Texas, Metropolitan. Corliss, J. B., Mich., The Riggs. Cousins, R. C., Iowa, The Shoreham. Cowherd, W. M., Mo., The Ebbitt. Currier, F. D., N. H., The Dewey. Creamer, T. J., N. Y., The New Willard. Cromer, Geo, Ind., Congressional. Crowley, J. B., Ill, National. Crumpracker, E. D., Ind., The Fairfax. Curtis, Chas, Kan., 2012 R st n. w. Cushman, F. W., Wash., 922 M st n. w. Dahle, H. B., Wis., The Hamilton. Dalzell, John, Pa., 1605 N H ave. Darragh, A. B., Mich., The Hamilton. Davidson, J. H., Wis., Hamilton. Davis, R. W., Fla., 114 Md ave n. e. Davey, R. C., La., The Riggs. Dayton, A. G., W. Va., The Varnum. Deemer, Elias, Pa., 1116 Vt ave. Degetau, F., Porto Rico, 1761 P st n. w. Dick, Chas, Ohio, 700 14th st. Dinworey, H. A., Ark., 1814 K st n. w. Dougherty, John, Mo., The Ebbitt. Douglas, W. H., N. Y., The Arlington. Dovenor, B. B., W. Va., The Riggs. Draper, W. H., N. Y., The Cochran. Driscoll, M. E., N. Y., The Cairo. Edwards, C., Mont., 1223 15th st n. w. Elliott, Wm, S. C., The Normandie. Emerson, L. W., N. Y., The Normandie. Esch, J. J., Wis., 924 I st n. w. Evans, Alvin, Pa., Varnum. Feely, J. J., Ill., The Driscoll. Fitzgerald, J. J., N. Y., 1324 Mass ave. Fletcher, D. E., S. C., The National. Fletcher, J. M., Ohio, Cochran. Flood, H. D., Va., 1321 K st n. w. Flynn, D., Okla., Dewey. Foerderer, Robt H., Pa., 1761 R st. Fordney, J. W., Mich., The Dewey. Foster, G. E., Ill., The Grafton. Foster, D. J., Vt., The Cochran. Foster, G. P., Ill., The Driscoll. Fowler, C. N., J., Pa., Corcoran bldg. Fox, A. F., Miss., The Riggs. Gaines, J. W., Tenn., 1325 G st n. w. Gardner, Jao J., N. J., The Dewey. Gardner, Wash, Mich., 1303 Clinton st. Gibson, H. R., Tenn., 1400 L st n. w. Gill, Jos, Ohio, The Arlington. Gilbert, G. G., Ky., The Colonial. Gillet, F. H., Mass., 1136 17th st n. w. Gillet, C. W., N. Y., The Hamilton. Goldfogle, H. M., N. Y., Richmond. Good, D. L., Ky., The Normandie. Gopher, R. B., Ohio, The Arlington. Graham, W. H., Pa., Dewey. Greene, W. S., Va., 1526 G st n. w. Griffith, F. M., Ind., The Varnum. Grosvenor, Chas H., Ohio, The Dewey. Grow, G. A., Pa., The Fairfax. Hamilton, E. L., Mich., 1012 13th st n. w. Hanbury, H. A., N. Y., The Normandie. Haskins, K., Vt., 1405 21st st n. w. Haugen, G. N., Iowa, Normandie. Hay, Jas, Va., 1334 Corcoran. Hedge, Thos, Iowa, The Normandie. Heatwole, J. F., Minn., The Gordon. Hemenway, J. A., Ind., The Normandie. Henry, E. S., Conn., 1421 K st n. w. Henry, R. L., Texas, The Driscoll. Henry, P., Miss., Metropolitan. Hepburn, W. P., Iowa, 1124 E Capitol. Hildebrand, C. Q., Ohio, 925 N st n. w. Hill, E. J., Conn, Cochran. Hitt, R. R., Ill., 1507 K st n. w. Holliday, E. S., Ky., The Ebbitt. Hooker, C. E., Miss., 33 B n. w. Hopkins, A. J., Ill., Riggs. Howard, W. M., Ga., The Bancroft. Howell, B. F., N. J., The Cochran. Hughes, Pas A., Wis., The Riggs. Hull, J. A. T., Iowa, 1720 21st st. Irwin, H. S., Ky., Fredonia. Jackson, A. M., Kan., The Ebbitt. Jenkins, J. J., Wis., The Hamilton. Jett, Tom M., Ill., 1428 O n. w. Johnson, J. T., S. C., 1940 15th st n. w. Jones, W. A., Va., The Varnum. Jones, W. L., Wash., 32 B st n. e. Joy, C. F., Mo., 1223 Connecticut ave n. w. Kahn, J., Cal., The Hamilton. Kehoe, J. N., Ky., 1620 18th n. w. Kern, F. J., 17 N st n. w. Ketchum, J. H., N. Y., Hamilton. Kitchan, Claude, N. C., The National. Kitchin, W. N., C. The National. Kleberg, Rudolph, Tex., 214 N. Cap. st. Klutz, E. E., N. C., The National. Knapp, C. L., N. Y., The Normandie. Knox, W. S., Mass., The Cochran. Kyle, T. B., Ohio, The Hamilton. Lacey, J. P., Iowa, Riggs. Lamb, John, Va., The National. Landis, C. B., Ind., Portland. Lanham, S. W. T., Tex., The National. Lassiter, F. R., Va., The Gordon. Latimer, A. C., S. C., The National. Lawrence, G. P., Mass., The Cochran. Lester, R. E., Ga., The Cairo. Lever, A. F., S. C., 207 1st st n. e. Lewis, E. B., Ga., The Metropolitan. Lewis, R. J., Pa., 1010 H st n. w. Little, J. S., Ark., 1919 Mass ave n. w. Lindsay, G. H., N. Y., The Ebbitt. Littner, I. N., N. Y., The Albany. Littlefield, C. E., Me., The Hamilton. Livingston, L. F., Ga., 1765 Madison st n. w. Lloyd, J. T., Mo., 1527 Q st n. w. Long, Chester J., Kan., The Driscoll. Loyd, E. F., Cal., The Cairo. Loving, W. C., Mass., 1824 Mass ave. Maddox, J. W., Ga., The Metropolitan. Mahon, Thad, Pa., Dewey. Mahoney, W. P., Ill., The Raleigh. Mann, Jas R., Ill., 1741 Q st n. w.

- Marshall, T. F., N. D., The Cochran. Martin, E. W., S. D., 102 B st n. e. Maynard, H. L., Va., New Willard. McCAndrews, Jas, Ill., The Raleigh. McCall, S. W., Mass., 1217 N H ave n. w. McCall, J. T., Minn., The Regent. McClellan, G. B., N. Y., 1445 R ave n. w. McCullough, L. B., Ark., The Colonial. McDermott, A. L., N. J., 1715 H st n. w. McLaughlin, James, Cal., 1302 Roonoke st. McLain, F. A., Miss., The Varnum. McRae, T. C., Ark., The Metropolitan. Mercer, D. H., Neb., 1303 Roonoke st. Metcalf, V., Cal., The Arlington. Meyer, Adolph, La., 1700 Q st n. w. Mickey, J. R., Ill., 1330 Columbia road. Millers, R. W., Ind., Riggs House. Miess, Jas M., Kan., 1201 Q st n. w. Minor, E. S., Wis., 49 D st s. e. Mondell, F. W., Wyo., 1402 21st n. w. Moody, J. M., N. C., The National. Moody, M. A., Oregon, The Shoreham. Moody, W. H., Mass., 1136 17th st n. w. Moon, J. A., Tenn., 319 4th st n. w. Morgan, S. R., Ohio, 306 Delaware ave n. e. Morrell, E. De V., Pa., Corcoran building. Morris, Page, Minn., 1120 Vt ave n. w. Morton, J. A., Ohio, The Raleigh. Mudd, S. E., Md., The Ebbitt. Mutchler, Howard, Pa., The New Willard. Napien, H. F., Mass., The Shoreham. Needham, J. C., Cal., 107 Md ave n. e. Neville, Wm, Neb., The National. Nevin, R. M., Ohio, The Cochran. Otey, P. J., Va., The Oxford. Otjen, Theo, Wis., 227 N J ave s. e. Overstreet, J., Ind., Ebbitt. Padgett, L. F., Tenn., The Varnum. Palmer, H. W., Pa., The Normandie. Parker, R. W., N. J., 1501 Mass ave. Patterson, G. R., Pa., 1745 Q st n. w. Patterson, M. R., Tenn., The Metropolitan. Payne, S. E., N. Y., The Normandie. Perkins, J. B., N. Y., The Normandie. Pierce, R. A., Tenn, National. Powers, L. M., New Willard. Powers, S. W., Ill., 1461 R ave. Prince, Geo W., Ill., 1211 Princeton st. Randall, C. B., Texas, The Riggs. Randall, J. E., La., The Riggs. Ray, G. W., N. Y., 702 10th st n. w. Reeves, Walter, Ill., Dewey. Reid, C. C., Ark., The Metropolitan. Rhea, J. S., Ky., 924 19th st n. w. Rhea, W. F., Va., 13 1st st n. e. Pierce, Rice, Tenn., The National. Richardson, J. D., Tenn., 1103 6th st n. w. Richardson, W. Ala., The Riggs. Rixey, J. F., Va., 1748 P st n. w. Robb, Edward, Mo., The Varnum. Roberts, E. W., Mass., The Hamilton. Robertson, S. M., La., The Fairfax. Robinson, J. M., Ind., The Driscoll. Robinson, J. S., N. Y., 123 11th st n. e. Rodney, A. S., New Mexico, The Savoy. Rucker, W. W., Mo., 2148 Pa ave n. w. Ruple, J. W., W. Va., 1722 S st n. w. Ruppert, Jacob, N. Y., The New Willard. Russell, C. A., Conn., The Hamilton. Ryan, W. H., N. Y., 922 14th st n. w. Salmon, J. S., N. J., The Cairo. Scarborough, R. B., S. C., The Riggs. Scott, C. F., Kans., The Driscoll. Selby, T. J., Ill., 2 6th st n. e. Shackelford, D. W., Mo., The Varnum. Shafrath, J. E., Col., 1346 Yale st. Shallenberger, A. C., Neb., 33 2d st s. e. Sheldon, C. D., Mich., The Dewey. Sheppard, J. L., Tex., 417 6th st n. w. Sherman, J. S., N. Y., The Normandie. Shoverter, J. B., Pa., 1523 N H ave. Shuttart, W. B., Ohio, Cochran. Sibley, J. C., Pa., 1321 K st n. w. Sims, F. W., Tex., Varnum. Skiles, W. W., Ohio, The Normandie. Slayden, J. L., Tex., 1631 R st n. w. Small, J. H., N. C., 31 B st s. e. Smith, D. H., Ky., The Riggs. Smith, H. C., Mich., The Metropolitan. Smith, Wm Alden, Mich., 1524 18th st n. w. Smith, G. W., Ill., 1313 Columbia road. Smith, S. W., Mich., 1012 13th st n. w. Snodgrass, C. E., Tenn., The Varnum. Snook, J. S., Ohio, The Varnum. Southard, J. E., Ohio, The Hamilton. Southwick, G. N., N. Y., The Normandie. Sparkman, S. M., Fla., The Metropolitan. Spight, Thos, Miss., The Varnum. Sperry, N. D., Conn., The Buckingham. Stark, W. L., Neb., 321 2d s. e. Steele, G. H., Ind., 1341 L st n. w. Stephens, J. H., Texas, 282 I st n. w. Stewart, J. F., N. J., The Gordon. Stewart, J. K., N. Y., The Normandie. Storm, F. N. Y., The New Willard. Sulloway, C. A., N. H., The Varnum. Sulzer, Wm, N. Y., 131 B st s. e. Sutherland, Geo, Utah, The Ebbitt. Swanson, C. A., Va., 1825 19th st n. w. Talbert, W. J., S. C., The National. Tate, F. C., Ga., The National. Tawney, J. A., Minn., Riggs House. Taylor, G. W., Ala., 1013 P st n. w. Taylor, R. W., Ohio, 1309 Roonoke st. Terrell, C. Q., Mass., The Normandie. Thayer, J. R., Mass., The Normandie. Thomas, Lot, Iowa, The Riggs. Thomas, C. B., N. C., The Riggs. Tompkins, Emmett, Ohio, The Dewey. Thompson, C. W., Ala., The Hamilton. Tongue, T. H., Oregon, 1503 R ave n. w. Trimble, South, Ky., The Riggs. Underwood, O. W., Ala., Cochran. Vandiver, W. D., Mo., 1341 R ave n. w. Van Voorhis, H