BYNUM ON THE LAWS

Discusses the Work of Commission to Revise Code.

SIX YEARS' LABOR AT AN END

Former Member of Congress from Indiana Returns to Capital of the Hoosier State for Future Residence—Vast Amount of Legislation, He Says, Is Very Loosely Drawn.

Hon. W. D. Bynum, for ten years a Representative in Congress from Indiana, and who for the past six years has been a member of the commission appointed to revise the laws of the land, will hereafter make his home at Indianapolis. The work he has just completed is of great importance, and has been done in the most methodical and painstaking way.

"The commission," said Mr. Bynum, "was first authorized to revise the criminal and penal laws. In the progress of this work the commissioners found that it was impossible to separate the penal provisions from the context of administrative provisions without a duplication of language; they thereupon determined to prepare a criminal title, composed only of such provisions and acts as contained complete definitions of crimes, leaving administrative provisions, with penalties attached in the different titles and chapters of which they are a part. There are more than 600 sections of the general laws of an administrative character, a violation of which subjects the guilty party to punishment. The territorial jurisdiction of the United States, by reason of the acquisition of numerous and large tracts of land for different purposes, has become much more important in recent years, as the United States possesses exclusive jurisdiction over all territory acquired by the consent of the States, and, if any act committed on the same is not a violation of a law of the United States, no prosecution can be had. True the United States attempted to fully cover all crimes by providing that in case there was no Federal law against the act, the provisions and penalties of the State laws might be enforced against the offender, but this is subject to serious objections; the courts held that it only applied to crimes and to territory defined and held by the United States at the time of its enactment, besides the subsequent repeal and modification of the State laws by State legislatures tended to complicate the situation in a manner as to render it impracticable of enforcement. It was the effort of the commission, therefore, to embrace in the title on crimes, which has been erroneously called the penal code, provisions for the punishment of all offenses which are crimes per se as well as such as have been clearly made criminal by statute; hence, we have included 'offenses against the person,' 'against property,' 'against the public peace, public policy, decency, and morality;' so that if a person should rob another in a post-office building owned by the government he would be liable to prosecution under the Federal law.

Federal Jurisdiction Simplified.

"In the revision of the judiciary title, which was given to the commission in a special act, it was unquestionably designed that the jurisdiction of the Federal courts should be simplified. This has been done without the least interference with the operation of the judicial machinery, by vesting all original jurisdiction in the district courts and the appellate jurisdiction now exercised by the Circuit Court of Appeals, in the Circuit Courts to be held by the circuit judges at the times and places now provided for holding Circuit Courts of Appeal. Outside of the shifting of the jurisdiction of the courts, the only material change made in the judiciary title is in the provision permitting writs of error and appeals to be taken upon an abbreviated record. This is a reform imperatively demanded; in the Western States the railroad corporations, in the trial of cases, stuff the record to such an extent that a litigant of ordinary means cannot afford to take an appeal, however meritorious his case, on account of the great expense in printing the record.

Permanent and General Laws.

"In the revision of the permanent and general laws, which was required as the last act of the commission, the commission attempted to comply with the requirements of the act to make only such changes as were necessary to reconcile conflicts and cure imperfections, and yet, the wording of the revised chapters and titles is so different from that found in the revision of 1878 that it is difficult upon reading the same to comprehend that it contains nothing but subsequent changes and amendments. This is going to be the great stumbling block in the passage of the revision through Congress. The members of the committee are unwilling to report the revision and become sponsors for it on the floor of the Senate and House without being able to explain the reasons for these apparent changes; no one can possibly so familiarize himself with the details of the work without years of investigation and study.

Departmental Organization.

"The chapters on the organization of the different departments of the government have been enlarged to meet their demands until but few of the original sections are left. The army has been organized and reorganized until its legal description is unrecognizable to one not familiar with military nomenclature; the customs laws have been changed and modified in various ways, the internal revenue and other laws have been so extended and amplified as to require the closest investigation in their comprehension. I made the original revision of a large number of important titles and reviewed the remainder, checking and rechecking the different sections of the Revised Statutes, and of the various acts passed since 1873, and can say that there is not a section in the entire revision that I am not conversant with, and yet if called upon to explain many of them I would have to make a brief review of the acts upon which they are based in order to intelligently do so.

"After completing the various titles and having them printed, we submitted them to the review of experts in the various departments, who carefully examined them, many of them spending four, five, six, and even more months of time in the work, carefully noting what they believed to be errors and omissions and submitting to the commission their views which the commission considered, and, in cases of even of doubt adopted.

Difficulties Encountered.

The revision of the general laws, while made under great embarrassments and difficulties, is as near perfect as it is possible to make a revision. The trouble with the work of the commission was that it was never organized with a view to a work of such magnitude, was never properly equipped for the same; we were supplied with a partial set of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and one copy of the last eighteen volumes of the Statutes at Large. We should have had complete sets of the Statutes at Large for each member of the commission, a set of the reports of the Court of Claims, the reports of the Comptroller, the opinions of the Attorney General, and such other reports and decisions as contained the decisions and opinions, construing and administering the different sections of the statutes, and of the various acts of Congress in relation to departmental matters. In order to properly check the work as the revision proceeded, I was compelled to use and mark up my private statutes, that, fortunatley, I had brought with me from home.

Loose Work by Congress.

"The methods of legislation by Congress are such that the laws are now in such a confused state as that no one who has not thoroughly studied them and made note of the changes can tell anything about them. Were it not for the private revisions and memorandums made and kept by the different departments, the officers of them would be unable to conduct affairs with anything like accuracy, and in many instances they are operating without law, as, for example, take the publications of the Treasury Department of the daily statement of receipts and expenditures, and the monthly statement of the public debt, as required by sections 268 and 267 of the statutes. The vast amount of legislation now being enacted by Congress, and, I must say, the very careless and loose manner in which a large number of acts are prepared and passed, if no general revision is made, will soon involve the laws in inextricable confusion. Congress should not continue to enact laws which cover provisions already in force without carefully examining and considering existing provisions and amending or repealing the same. If the Federal government is to absorb jurisdiction of all local subjects which, under modern interpretation of constitutional power, warrants the invasion of the domestic relations of the State and the home, it is time that our laws should be put in shape that they may be comprehended by at least a sufficient constituency to spread their intelligence."

REV. JOHN A. CHESTER DEAD.

Was Procurator of Georgetown University for Several Years.

Rev. John A. Chester, who was for several years procurator of Georgetown University, died early yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, after an operation performed two weeks ago, which was made necessary by a malignant disease.

Father Chester was fifty-two years old, and was born in Rochester, N. Y. He received his early education in Gonzaga College, this city. In the '70's he taught the classics at Georgetown University. In 1881 he went to Las Vegas, N. Mex., for his health. He stayed there one year, and returned to the East to take up the study of divinity.

He was ordained in August, 1886. He was treasurer of the Maryland and New York provinces of the Jesuit Society for ten years, until 1904. In 1905 he was treasurer of Woodstock College, and last July was made treasurer of the Novitiate of St. Andrews-on-the-Hudson, near Poughkeepsie.

Hold Annual Sale and Luncheon.

The members of the Garfield Hospital and Dorcas societies began their annual sale of fancy bags and luncheon at the Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon. A number of people took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy the dainties served, and as the sale continues to-day and tomorrow, it is certain that a substantial sum will be realized. The luncheon is managed by the president of the organization, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. E. B. Grandin, Mrs. Truesdale, Mrs. Carl Smith, and Mrs. Rutherford.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

Maj. BENJAMIN M. PURSELL, Eighteenth Infantry, to his regiment.

Maj. EBEN SWIFT (General Staff), from Twelfth to Fourth Cavalry.

Maj. THOMAS B. DUGAN, from Fourth to Twelfth Cavalry.

Maj. ROBERT S. SMITH, paymaster, now at Denver, to duty as chief paymaster, Department of the Colorado.

Maj. JAMES W. DAWES, paymaster, now at Atlanta, to duty as chief paymaster, Department of the Gulf.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. Commander P. ANDREWS, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. A. W. MARSHALL, to navy yard, New York.

Lieut. D. E. THELEEN, to naval proving ground, Indian Head.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Bureau of Navigation:

Arrived—December 18, Tennessee, at League Island; Hopkins, at Charleston. December 19—Preble at San Pedro.

Sailed—December 19, Preble, from Santa Barbara for San Pedro; West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, from Cavite for Hongkong.

DAILY FASHION HINT.

Evening Frock of Tulline.

A pretty midwinter evening frock is this of tulline with lace appliques, which illustrates one of the best adaptations of the empire mode. The model illustrated is made of cream-white tulline, an inexpensive, durable, moisture-proof net, mounted over pale green sedo silk, and trimmed with green taffeta silk facings. A directoire sash of black malinette and a cape effect of lace falling from the shoulders well over the hip line are the features of this charming costume.

SHOEMAKER ANSWERS ALLEN.

Declares Brightwood Has Received Promises, but Not Lights.

Louis P. Shoemaker, president of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, has addressed a letter to the Commissioners, commenting upon the recent statement of Walter C. Allen, electrical engineer of the District, relative to the copy of the resolution sent to those officials regarding the lights on Brightwood avenue. Mr. Shoemaker says:

I observe a comment in the Washington Herald by Mr. Allen, electrical engineer, upon the resolution of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, which was recently forwarded to you by me, with reference to the delay in lighting Brightwood avenue. He says: "There is no cause for the members of the association sending such a communication as this to the Commissioners. I officially notified the secretary of the association some time ago that lights for Brightwood avenue had been ordered, and would be installed at the earliest practical moment."

True it is that electric lights have been promised, but we feel that an unusual length of time has elapsed without our being able to have this road properly lighted. For several years we have petitioned for electric lights, and we labored before the committee of Congress to get the appropriation which is now available, and which has been available for some months.

As stated in the resolution, during that time men have been killed, men have been injured, and property has been destroyed, because of the fact that people who have to travel upon it cannot see pedestrians and vehicles. We respectfully join issue with Mr. Allen in his statement to the effect that there is no cause for the members of our association sending such a communication at this time to the Commissioners, and we beg to remind him of the fact that since the date of his letter to our secretary one human life has been crushed out by the electric cars because of the darkness. If the destruction of human life is not a sufficient reason in the estimation of Mr. Allen for our renewed request that this road be lighted with electricity at once, then we would like to have him inform us what justification could possibly arise greater and more important and sufficient in his estimation for action on the part of our association. We, the citizens, residents, and taxpayers of Brightwood, evidently value human life more than Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allen said last night that he had not received official notification of Mr. Shoemaker's letter and had no comment to make upon it.

"If requested, I shall submit a report to the Commissioners with regard to the matter," said Mr. Allen. "Otherwise, I have nothing to say concerning it."

ARMY AND NAVY COMBINE.

Mutual Benefit Associations Decide to Join Their Forces.

Much enthusiasm was shown at a meeting of the War Department Mutual Benefit Association last night when a resolution to take into full membership a similar organization which has been in existence in the Navy Department for many years was adopted.

By this action the War Department association receives nearly 200 members in good standing, including a number of the best clerks of the Navy Department. The association has paid nearly $9,000 to its beneficiaries. The association pays to the family of a member $250 on his death, which sum is raised by an assessment ranging from 25 cents to $1 from each member, according to his age.

FRANKS CAUSE LOSS

Executive and Congressional Mail Costs $20,000,000.

DEFICIT FOR YEAR $13,000,000

Third Assistant Postmaster Madden Makes His Annual Report—Says There Is Really No Shortage when Free Matter Handled Is Taken Into Consideration—Special Delivery.

The Third Assistant Postmaster, the "bookkeeper" of the department, discusses the postal deficit in his annual report. He shows that the deficiency for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was nearly $13,000,000, instead of about $11,500,000, as previously estimated. This result is reached by including in the expenditures the cost of maintaining the executive force and the bureau of the auditor of the department.

Then the Third Assistant proceeds to point out that when you get down to bedrock there is really no deficit, in view of the fact that the mail originating in the executive departments and in Congress is carried free.

"Last year," he says, "it was estimated that if a charge were made for this free postal service the revenues would have been increased by approximately $20,000,000."

Reduction of Postal Deficiency.

Regarding the reduction of the postal deficiency, the Third Assistant Postmaster says:

"There is a reduction of over $4,000,000, or 27.83 per cent, in the excess of expenditures over receipts during the past year, as compared with 1905. This reduction has great significance when compared with the figures for 1905, which show an increase in the deficiency that year over 1904 of more than $5,500,000, or 65.98 per cent.

"The total postal revenue for 1906 shows an increase of more than $15,000,000 over the year 1905. This is the largest increase for any one year in the history of the postal service. The per cent of increase in receipts for 1906 is 9.88, as compared with 6.42 for 1905, while the increase in expenditure during 1906 is 6.60 per cent, as compared with 9.86 per cent during the previous year."

Second-class Matter.

Problems arising out of the conditions resulting from the enforcement of the laws relating to second-class mail matter are discussed. He says:

"It is the aim to secure laws which will not require the department to interfere, as the present ones do, with a publisher's business. The publisher should be left alone to work out his own fate according to his own notion.

"What is wanted is uniformity, simplicity, and stability of service. The privilege of mailing any matter should not depend in the slightest degree upon the liberality or illiberality of the particular person in authority to decide as to whether the publication meets his ideals in the matter of the distinctions which under existing laws determine the classification. An adverse decision on a very close question may at any time destroy a business in which large capital has been invested in good faith and in the belief that the publication met fairly every condition, which, in truth, under another judge, it might have done.

Changes in Classification.

"For the purpose of adjusting, modernizing, and improving the postal service," the Third Assistant Postmaster General recommends:

"That the rate of postage upon letters not exceeding one ounce deposited in any post-office for local delivery by its carriers or otherwise shall be uniform at 1 cent each; provided that when any letter mailed at this rate requires to be forwarded to another post-office for delivery the deficiency at the rate of 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, less the amount prepaid, shall be collected as now provided by law for other short-paid letters.

"That the seven different rates of postage for the second class and one rate for the third class be abandoned, and in their place there be adopted a uniform rate for all printed matter of a quarter of a cent an ounce, or 1 cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof to one address, which is 4 cents on an even pound, and that there be a provision for the payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals in money as at present, and another for their expeditious handling in the mails.

Regarding Special Delivery.

"That existing law be modified so as to permit, under suitable regulations, the use of ordinary postage stamps as well as special-delivery stamps, the latter not always being at hand or easily obtainable, for the purpose of securing special delivery of any letter or package. It does not seem to be necessary to limit the service, as it is now, to a particular kind of stamp. It will be a simple matter to arrange to accept ordinary stamps of the same value. The effect of such a change would be to broaden and extend the uses and convenience to the public of the special-delivery service, and it would add nothing to the expenses of the government.

"For reasons of sound postal policy I recommend a modification of the practices which have heretofore existed in regard to the fixing by treaty the conditions and rates of postage on mail matter going to and coming from foreign countries, so as to correct the present unwholesome conditions and apparent discrimination in favor of the foreign as against the domestic service.

For Equal Postage Rate.

"May I suggest that when entering into conventions with foreign countries hereafter it be provided that there be no reciprocal exchange of second-class matter unless the postage rate be the same in both countries. As it is, newspapers and periodicals published in Canada can be mailed there at less rates than like publications can be mailed in this country. The result is that our domestic newspapers and periodicals, especially those located near the border, are subject to an unfair handicap in the matter of rates, which is very important when both bid for public patronage in the same locality.

"Merchandise can be shipped from a number of foreign countries and from this country to those countries under parcels-post arrangement at 4 cents a pound less than the same matter can be shipped from point to point in this country. The discrimination, if any there must be, should in future treaties favor, if possible, the domestic service; and it is my view that we should do away in the greatest possible degree with the present established inconsistencies and discriminations of more favorable rates and conditions for matter going to and coming from abroad.

Favors to Foreign Mails.

"The rapidity with which we are moving in the direction of favors to foreign mail matter and the degree of our being governed from abroad is illustrated by the action of the Universal Postal Union, sitting in Rome, which action is binding upon this country. That body has decreed that this country shall, after March 1 next, accept 'postcards' with written messages on the left half of the face thereof. This will be a discrimination against the United States postal card in favor of cards manufactured by private parties. It is equivalent of an extension of space for the message.

"The Rome convention also provided that photographs and engravings on very thin paper may be pasted on the back and on the left half of the front of postcards. This can not be done with United States postal cards. To be fair and consistent we should now broaden likewise the uses of the latter. It would seem from both the language of the acts authorizing United States postal cards and private postcards that Congress did not intend the latter to have greater privileges than the former, and therefore that principle has been substantially maintained."

ABOUT PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The window cleaner at the Hotel Majectic, New York, who got away with $1,200 worth of jewelry belonging to Andreas Dippel, one of the Metropolitan Opera House tenors, has been convicted.

It has finally been figured out that the total net proceeds of the memorable benefit for Henry C. Barnabee and Marie Stone Macdonald in New York on Tuesday of last week were $20,000.

The George Fawcett Stock Company is to begin a series of performances at Albaugh's Theater, Baltimore, the night before Christmas. Among the members of the company are Miss Percy Haswell, Robert Peyton, Carter James, Daisy Levering, and Emily Wakeman. The first play to be presented will be Jerome's "Miss Hobbs."

Joseph M. Daly, a Boston lad of twenty-two, has written the score of a two-act comic opera, which his friends expect will make a hit when it is produced shortly. It has been called "The Wonderful Land of Man." Young Daly has been composing music since he was in knickerbockers, and has been especially successful with his marches.

The Hammerstein grand opera season at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, is doing a very good business. The houses are a little top-heavy, however, most of the vacant seats being in the orchestra. Impresairo Oscar says he would like to reduce prices so as to enjoy the luxury of turning 'em away, but his expenses are so tremendous he really cannot afford to do it.

Miss Agnes Helena Lackaye, sister of Wilton Lackaye, of this city, and leading lady in the "Heir to the Hoorah," was married in Oakland, Cal., Monday to Herbert Johnson Ridings, manager of the company. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace, in the presence of the members of the "Heir to the Hoorah" company, which began an engagement in San Francisco Monday night.

During the matinee of "Madam Butterfly," which Manager Savage is to give at the Garden Theater in New York today, the vocal wealth of the world will be represented as probably never before on any one occasion on this continent. All the leadidng singers of both the Metropolitan and Manhattan opera houses will be there to hear Manager Savage's three prima donnas sing each an act of Puccini's haunting work.

Emboldened by the reception given "His Honor the Mayor," Alfred E. Aarons threatens two additional musical plays, one of them to be built up about a character in the before-mentioned production, and to be called "Deacon Flood." The other will have as its title "The Belle of Hong Kong," regardless of the fact that none of the "belle" plays of the season has not been what would be called a howling success. Harry B. Smith will write the libretto for the latter.

Every manager, play-broker, and dramatic author of the country is said to have been represented at a meeting, held in New York on Sunday, for the purpose of organizing against the play pirates. The Managers' Protective Association was the name given the organization formed. A well-known dealer in manuscripts in Chicago has been selected as the first prey of this vigilance committee. For years this man, without attempt at subterfuge, has sold his manuscripts of the latest copyrighted dramas for $5 and $10 to such persons as dared evade the penalty attached to producing the plays without permission.

Mme. Rejane, well remembered here for her delightful series of performances in French comedy a few years ago, opened her own new theater in Paris on Saturday night with a new play by Max Maurey, entitled "La Savelli." The house is called by the comedienne's own name, and stands on the site of the former Theater Nouveau in the Rue Blanche. The interior is said to be the most sumptuous in Paris, the color scheme being in cream and old rose. "La Savelli" is a play of the second empire, and Rejane is said to have been wonderfully alluring and convincing in the name part, a street singer whom an Italian nobleman loves and marries.

Handel's Oratorio This Evening.

To-night at the Congregational Church there will be a performance by the Choral Society of Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah," for the benefit of the mission club of the church. The oratorio will be under the direction of Sydney Lloyd Wrightson, and eight soloists selected from the leading choir singers of Washington will take part. There will be a chorus of 175.

FROM WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT.

Blunders are becoming so common that one hears mutterings in public to the effect that there should be penalties for them as for malicious injury. Surely the suffering left in a blunderer's trail warrants such suggestions, and the alarming increase in carelessness is a matter for serious consideration.

* * *

Ten prisoners recently died from the effects of a cholera serum in the hands of a physician, who has been cleared of all blame in the matter, although the government has charged itself with the support of the bereaved families. It is claimed that the serum came in contact with that of a deadlier disease, and that was somebody's carelessness, of course. Presumably, the poor victims were not criminals whom the law had doomed to death, yet they were executed, even though it was done by a mistake.

* * *

A valuable horse was killed the other day by the reckless driver of an auto with a thorough disregard for the rights of others. The owner of the horse may be paid its money value, though even that is not certain, but there are damages for which money cannot pay. There is sorrow in nearly a score of homes because a train dispatcher made a mistake or forgot something; at all events he was responsible for a frightful wreck and untold suffering to those who were too badly injured to escape being reduced to cinders in a burning car.

* * *

Personal carelessness is quite bad enough, but it generally results in no damage to others. To walk on railroad tracks is the acme of foolishness, because that is a matter of choice and not of necessity. We are reasonably guarded against trains because they run upon tracks which can be plainly seen. The motor car we must watch because it is not so restricted, and death may await us around the first corner.

* * *

The responsibility of self is a burder quite sufficient for most of us, but those who care to assume more, and accept wages for doing it, are morally responsible for whatever goes wrong in their work, and the only method of impressing that fact deeply enough to keep risks at a very low rate is punishment. We are only grownup children in many ways, and the fear and respect for an avenging power remains with us after childhood has been left behind.

* * *

The woman who habitually kindles her fire with kerosene is reckless, yet she belongs to a large class. I have run across an act of that kind twice in my own house, and have no means of knowing how many times my life and possessions have been endangered in that manner. It is impossible for me to keep a perpetual watch upon the kitchen. It is said that those who handle dynamite every day get careless after a little and are perpetually in danger of being blown to atoms. Worse than that is the danger to innocent persons, for carelessness deserves all it gets, despite our pity.

BETTY BRADEEN.

Shah Maintains Strength.

Teheran, Persia, Dec. 20.—The Shah maintained his strength fairly during the last twenty-four hours, and to-day was able to sign some of the most important orders referring to state business.

BUY A

Webster

PIANO

For Xmas

The reputation and the success of the WEBSTER Piano are directly due to its superior merits. It's an instrument that makes a thoroughly high-grade appearance, and renders the most satisfactory service.

We manufacture the WEBSTER Piano, and sell it under our guarantee at "factory" prices and on easy terms. Full line of new models now on exhibition.

OPEN EVENINGS.

F. G. Smith PIANO CO., 1225 Penna. Avenue

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WILSON & MAYERS, 1227-1229 G ST.

Buy Substantial Xmas Gitts AT Auction To-day

MORNING 11 O'CLOCK. AFTERNOON 3 O'CLOCK.

Fine New Furniture Home Decorations Imported Wares

This is a good opportunity to buy Xmas gifts at your own figures. Everything new, direct from manufacturers and importers.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

WILSON & MAYERS Auctioneers.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Congressional Library—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on secular days; from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays and on certain holidays.

Public Library—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. in winter; 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. in summer; holidays, usual hours; Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m.

Executive Mansion—Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

United States Treasury—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

State, War and Navy Departments—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. (The original Declaration of Independence is in the Library of the State Department.)

United States Patent Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

United States Pension Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

United States Post-office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Washington City Post-office—Open all hours. The Dead Letter Office in the city post-office.

National Botanic Gardens—Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Fish Commission—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Army Medical Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

National Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (including holidays.)

Smithsonian Institution—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (including holidays).

Agricultural Department—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Engraving and Printing Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Washington Monument (555½ feet in height)—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. (Elevator does not run after 4:30 p. m.)

Corcoran Art Gallery—Open 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. in winter; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer. Sundays—1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m., except in midsummer. Admission free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays; other days, 25c admission.

Government Printing Office—Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Navy Yard—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

IN THE SUBURBS.

Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington—Open 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Arlington National Cemetery—Open all day.

United States Soldiers' Home—Open 9 a. m. to sunset.

Zoological Park—Open all day.

Rock Creek Bridge and Park.

Chevy Chase and Kensington.

Naval Observatory—Open 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Cabin John Bridge, Catholic University, and Alexandria.

Southworth Cottage, Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

DON'T USE UP ALL YOUR MONEY

In buying Christmas gifts. You can come here and find something suitable for anybody you wish to remember, and you can pay for it at your leisure after the more insistent Christmas demands are satisfied. We invite you to open an account and pay for your purchases in small weekly or monthly amounts without interest or any extra charge.

Peter Grogan,

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Between H and I Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBIA Washington's Leading Theater

NAT C. GOODWIN

And His Company.

To-night at 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.

SATURDAY NIGHT LAST TIME,

What Would a Gentleman Do?

Next Week—Seats Now on Sale.

CHARLES DILLINGHAM WILL PRESENT

Kyrle Bellew

IN CONAN DOYLE'S NEW COMEDY,

By Arrangement with Charles Frohman,

"Brigadier Gerard."

BELASCO NEXT WEEK SEATS NOW ON SALE

INDEPENDENT OF THE THEATRICAL TRUST.

THE ARISTOCRAT OF COMIC OPERA,

THE ROSE OF THE ALHAMBRA

MATINEES XMAS DAY AND SATURDAY 400 Best Seats 75c 500 Fine Seats 50c

NOTABLE CAST. SINGING CHORUS OF 50.

Sunday Night, Foreign and American Motion Pictures

TO-NIGHT 8:15 NEW NATIONAL MATINEE SATURDAY

The only theater in Washington offering exclusively American and foreign stars of the first rank.

ANNIE RUSSELL

AS "PUCK" IN

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

CHRISTMAS WEEK, SEATS SELLING

MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY

KLAW & ERLANGER'S

THE PRINCE OF INDIA

FIVE ACTS—FOURTEEN SCENES

500 PLAYERS ON THE STAGE

Chase's POLITE VAUDEVILLE

Daily Matinees, 25c. Evenings, 25c and 50c.

A Big and Brilliant Comedy Offering.

Egbert Van Alstyne and Louise Henry

In 'SAL SKINNER'—a little 'OLD HOMESTEAD.' MR. AND MRS. MARK MURPHY, in "The Coal Strike," an uproar of fun. The Brothers Kremka. Cook and Sylvia. Quigg, Mackey, and Nickerson. Mlle. Belle Veola. Le Roy. "The Author's Dream" amusing motion pictures.

Christmas Week—Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne Volta. Dave Lewis. Foster and Foster. Cook and Madison. Murry K. Hill. The Balzers, &c. Mammoth 9-act bill. Seats now on sale.

NIGHTS, LOWER FLOOR, 50c

Lafayette Amusement Co.'s MAJESTIC

MONDAY, SOUVENIR NIGHT.

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ONE OF AMERICA'S BRIGHTEST STARS,

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CHORAL SOCIETY

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 8:15 P. M.

Handel's Oratorio,

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SYDNEY LLOYD WRIGHTSON, Director.

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