

NO LONGER A NATION

Rights of Chickasaws Lost with Statehood.

IN POSITION OF THE DISTRICT

Can Only Beg Congress to Grant Money for Lands Wreathed from Them and to Sell Remaining Acres.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Armore, Ind. T., Sept. 12.—The Chickasaw Indians, the children of Israel, have ceased to be a nation, and the last season that will in all probability be held by that body concluded the final business and the two houses, both the senate and legislature, sang "Days of Auld Lang Syne." Like the children of Israel, they must seek a livelihood and mingle with the white man who has come in their midst to carve out an empire State-heredity of the Indian.

The body up to a few years ago held full sway in their section of the country and enacted laws and legislation to govern both the Indian and the white man who sojourned with them. Those laws protected the natives and newcomers alike, and it was with much reluctance that the Chickasaw Indians gave up their individuality as a nation.

The Chickasaws, for the past few years, have not enacted laws, but could only recommend to Congress legislation that they most desired. In an endeavor to protect the property of the Indian from the intruding whites, the Department of the Interior did everything but the right thing at times.

Lead All Tribes in Intelligence.

The Chickasaws are among the most intelligent of all the Indian tribes, and never in the history of the nation did they live in tepees or wear blankets, but have always been tillers of the soil, and believers in education. One of the many things that has displeased the Chickasaws, and against which the nation has protested most vigorously, is the fact that the Federal government has assumed control of the Indian schools, and furnished, as they claim, inferior teachers for their children.

A committee of the leading men of the nation, will, when Congress meets, be at Washington and present a memorial calling upon Congress to enact certain laws that will be of benefit to the future of the nation. This committee will consist of Gov. D. H. Johnson, the last of the governors; Martin V. Cheside, at one time attorney general of the nation, but the last president officer of the Senate, and Ben Colbert, a man prominent in Indian affairs. These men have been chosen to represent the affairs of their people for the last thirty years or more. They are Indians, and they know the needs of their people.

Government Holding Their Wealth.

For years the government has had in its hands untold wealth which belongs to the Indians. This wealth the Indians want turned into schools, the Indian wants his old system put in vogue until statehood is well under way, when the state system will then be adopted. The most important matters that Congress will be memorialized to do will be the following:

The Indian wants restrictions removed so that he may sell his lands, except the homestead. With the money he will improve his homestead, build homes, and till the soil. It is the desire of the Indian to have his restrictions removed so as to get from under the cloud of the grafter. The recommendations made by Secretary Garfield, on his visit to Indian Territory recently, is what the Chickasaw Indian desires. The memorial also pleads with Congress that the segregated mineral, coal, and asphalt lands be sold, and the funds equally distributed among the members of the tribe.

Another important piece of legislation desired is the sale of all unutilized surplus lands. The leased district claimants want settled, and want the money, all over 5 cents per acre which the government paid them for it, put to the credit of the Indians.

Lost Profits in Leased Lands.

The government leased a large quantity of land from the Indians, paying them 5 cents per acre, and then afterwards leased the lands to other parties at a price ranging around \$125 per acre. The Indians want this difference, and look with suspicion, and with good reason, from the government on this deal. They want Congress to allow them to establish a bureau of information in Washington so the nation may have a representative present to guard the interests of the Indian. This representative they want to be a member of the tribe, and recommend Gov. Johnson as the man.

The Indians want pay for the Jack Gordon Park reservation—the \$60,000 acre of land which the government has endeavored to get from the Indians. The memorial also sets out that a distribution per capita of all tribal moneys, treaty funds, townsite funds, invested funds, and funds otherwise due, be equally divided among the members of the nation, and the affairs wound up at the earliest convenience.

At the closing hours of the legislature many of the old full bloods shed tears at the final parting and the dissolution of the once proud, powerful, and historic nation of their fathers.

Demand Action, Not Promises.

It is the purpose and intention of the committee composed of Gov. Johnson, M. V. Cheside, and B. H. Colbert, to stay in Washington until some relief is assured the nation. Promises will not be taken as they have had enough promises, but they want prompt and decisive action.

The Indians are tired of so much red tape in winding up their affairs, and it seems that it is the intention of the department to disregard their wishes, and let them suffer till it sees fit to change its dilatory manner of proceeding.

RESENT COGAN'S REMARKS.

Colored Soldiers Object to Reported Utterances as to Valor. A meeting of colored soldiers was held Friday night to resent the reported utterances of E. L. Cogan, department commander of the United States War Veterans, detracting from the valor of the colored soldiers.

Steps are being taken to bring the matter to the attention of the national body of Spanish War Veterans. It is also said that Commander Cogan's remarks will be denounced from the local colored newspaper to-day. Rev. W. Coston, who was chaplain of the Ninth United States Infantry, drew up a series of resolutions asking that such remarks as Commander Cogan is said to have made be acted upon by the organization to which he belongs.

Y. M. C. A. BOYS HOLD COURT.

Spend Day at Pierce Mill in Rock Creek Park.

The annual September outing of the Y. M. C. A. boys was held yesterday at Pierce Mill, in Rock Creek Park. During the entire forenoon, with short intermission for lunch, the lads ran races, played baseball, and pulled tug-of-war. Secretary Chesley had the boys formed in an evenly-matched team as possible. First came the 75-yard dash in which, by the method of scoring, team No. 1, captained by Fritz Reuter, won thirty-two points. Team No. 2, captained by George Marks, won twenty-six points, and team No. 3, captained by Alex. Gorman, won twenty points. The teams then defeated both the others at baseball by scores of 6 to 4 and 4 to 3, gaining fifty points, while the other teams each took twenty points.

Team No. 1 showed its superiority in the tug of war and relay race, and secured a grand total of 152 points for the day. Team No. 3 finished second, with 124 points, and team No. 2, third, with sixty-two points. The following boys, who competed on the winning team, will have their names on the shield which was offered for the day's enjoyment, and the shield will hang in the trophy room of the boys' building: Fritz Reuter, Fred Watzel, James Abbott, Thomas Reed, Gerald Downs, Charles Farrell, Benjamin Goldsmith, Frank Hardie, and Henry Campbell.

To-morrow the boys will be the guests of the management at the Chicago-Washington baseball game.

PUBLIC INVITED TO ATTEND.

Georgetown University Law School to Open October 2.

An invitation has been extended to the public to attend the opening of the thirty-seventh annual session of the School of Law, Georgetown University, in the Law School Building, 506 and 508 E street northwest, at 6:30 p. m. October 2, when announcements for the ensuing term will be made.

Including, as it does, the majority of the justices of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the officials of the United States and of the District, the faculty of the school is regarded as notable.

For the year 1907-'08 the lecturers and their topics are:

- HON. HARRY W. CLABAUGH, LL. D., (Chief Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia).
Dean of the Faculty and Lecturer on Common Law Pleading and Practice and Equity Pleading and Practice.
GEORGE E. HAMILTON, LL. D., Lecturer on the Law of Wills.
HON. SETH SHEPARD, LL. D., (Chief Justice Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia).
Lecturer on Constitutional Law and Equity Jurisprudence.
HON. ASHLEY M. GOULD, (Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia).
Lecturer on the Law of Contracts, Quasi Contracts, Persons and Domestic Relations.
HON. DANIEL W. BRIGGS, LL. D., (Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia).
Lecturer on the Law of Corporations and Criminal Law.
CHARLES A. DOUGLAS, A. B., LL. B., Lecturer on the Law of Torts, Negotiable Paper, and the Law of Agency.
MICHAEL J. COLBERT, A. M., LL. M., Lecturer on the Law of Personal Property and the Law of Real Estate.
D. W. BAKER, A. M., LL. M., (United States Attorney for the District of Columbia).
Lecturer on the Law of Real Estate and Evidence.
CLARENCE R. WILSON, A. B., LL. M., Lecturer on the Law of Agency.
JOHN W. HAMILTON, LL. M., Lecturer on the Law of Bankruptcy.
Judge of the Circuit Court, DANIEL W. BRIGGS, LL. D., Lecturer on the Law of Agency.
COURT OF APPEALS: MESSRS. LEIGH ROBINSON, J. HOLDSWORTH GORDON, and J. NOTA MCKEL.
COURT OF CHIEF JUSTICE: FRANK CUNNINGHAM, Quill Masters: DANIEL W. O'DONOGHUE, A. M., P. D., LL. M.; JAMES S. EASTY-SMITH, A. M.; M. M. WATKINS, LL. M.; RICHARD J. WATKINS, A. B., LL. M., FRANK C. CUNNINGHAM, Assistant Secretary.
LECTURERS IN THE FOURTH YEAR OR POST GRADUATE COURSE:
HON. HOLMES CONRAD, (Late Solicitor General of the United States).
On the History and Development of Law and Comparative Jurisprudence and on the History of the English Law.
HON. SETH SHEPARD, LL. D., (Chief Justice Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia).
On the History of Constitutional Law and the Division of Powers.
REV. JOHN A. CONWAY, S. J., On Natural Law and Canon Law.
(Professor in the School of Political Science of Columbian University, New York City, New York).
HON. LOUIS E. COMAS, LL. D., (Associate Justice Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia).
On International Law and Relations of the United States.
RALPH C. MINOR, LL. D., (Professor of Law, University of Virginia).
On Conflict of Laws.
HON. JOHN W. YERKES, LL. D., (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia).
On Jurisdiction and Practice in the United States Courts, and Mining and Land Law.
WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, D. D., LL. M., (Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia).
On Medical Jurisprudence.
GEORGE E. HAMILTON, LL. D., On Legal Ethics.
HON. D. W. BAKER, A. M., LL. M., (United States Attorney for the District of Columbia).
On General Practice and Exercises in Pleading and Evidence.
FREDERICK VAN DYNE, (Late Assistant Solicitor, Department of State).
On Citizenship.

HOME JOURNAL FASHIONS.

Agency Installed at S. Kann, Sons & Co.

Sheer merit wins, and S. Kann, Sons & Co. have decided in favor of Ladies' Home Journal Patterns in preference to all others, simply because in their opinion and that of hundreds of others of the leading stores in America, they most nearly meet the requirements of any existing paper patterns of both amateur and professional dressmakers.

The initial opening of a Ladies' Home Journal Pattern Agency at this firm's store took place yesterday.

There are many reasons why these patterns are best, perhaps the strongest being that when style pictures appeared in the Ladies' Home Journal women demanded paper patterns like them, and have kept on demanding Ladies' Home Journal Patterns ever since, exemplifying the old saying, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." The pictured designs are so original, the styles, simple or elaborate, are yet easily copied with the aid of the paper pattern, and the results are so entirely satisfying that their great popularity has followed as a matter of course.

One great point of difference between these patterns and others lies in the fact that a model pattern is cut for each size. In all other existing patterns one model is cut and larger or smaller sizes are obtained by grading. Another important feature is the guide chart that accompanies each pattern showing exactly how material should be cut to prevent waste, and giving instructions for the putting together. With such aids almost enough is saved to pay for the lining.

An illustrated Monthly Style Book, with the latest patterns of the month, will be distributed free each month at the pattern department.

Pattern users, skilled or unskilled, will be delighted with this innovation upon the part of S. Kann, Sons & Co.

Robbed of Watch and Chain.

H. P. Leeper, of 1339 Ninth street northwest, reported to the police last night that while in the neighborhood of Eighth street he was robbed of a watch and chain. He suspected a young colored man, and furnished the police with a description of him.

Medal of Honor Club

Washingtonians Who Wear Medals for Gallantry in the Civil War.

GEN. WILLIAM W. HENRY—At the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 1864, though suffering from severe wounds, rejoined his regiment and led it in a brilliant charge, recapturing the guns of the 11th Ohio Cavalry, which were in the hands of the enemy.

CAPT. L. M. KELLEY—At Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 23, 1863, sprang over his comrades to follow, rushed forward in the face of a deadly fire and was among the first over the works on the summit of the mountain, and was captured by a Confederate officer and received his sword.

LEOPOLD KARPELES—in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, while color-bearer, rallied the retreating troops and induced them to check the enemy's advance.

CAPT. WILLIAM LUDGATE—At Farmville, Va., April 7, 1864, for gallantry and promptness in reaching a bridge about to be burned by the enemy, who were in greatly superior numbers, the captain made them retreat and then gained for him the Congressional medal.

BENJAMIN J. McELWEE—At Petersburg, Va., July 20, 1864, picked up a shell with burning fuse and threw it into a ditch, where it exploded. By this act he probably saved the lives of many of his comrades at the great price of his own.

CAPT. JAMES M. PIPES—While a sergeant at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and retiring with his company before the rapid advance of the enemy, he and a companion stopped and carried to a place of safety a wounded soldier. He and his companion, while performing this act, were severely wounded. At Beane Station, August 25, 1864, while commanding the skirmish line, voluntarily sacrificed his life in checking a flank movement of the enemy, and while so doing was severely wounded, suffering from the loss of his arm.

CAPT. JAMES J. PURMAN—At Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, voluntarily assisted a wounded comrade to a place of apparent safety while the enemy were in close proximity; he received the fire of the enemy and a wound which resulted in the amputation of his left leg.

MAJ. HENRY BONEY, U. S. A., retired—At Bear Paw Mountain, Mont., Sept. 20, 1877, led his command into close range of the enemy, and there he maintained his position and vigorously prosecuted the fight until he was severely wounded.

CAPT. CHARLES F. RAND—At Powder River, Mont., March 17, 1876, for bravery in action with the Sioux.

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WASHINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock noon. Capital Traction 5c, \$1,000 at 105. Washington Railway and Electric 1c, \$5,000 at 80, \$500 at 80. Washington Gas 50 at 71 1/2. Latham 50 at 12. Utility Trust warrants, 7 at 10 1/4. Following are the closing quotations on yesterday's local stock exchange: Bid. Asked.

GAS BONDS. Washington Gas 40 100 100 100 Washington Gas certificate 60 100 100 100 RAILROAD BONDS. Capital Traction 5c 100 100 100 City and Suburban 5c 100 100 100 Columbia 5c 100 100 100 Columbia 5c 100 100 100 Washington Railway and Electric 1c 100 100 100

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. Potomac Electric Light 5c 100 100 100 Norfolk and Washington Steamboat 5c 100 100 100 Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5c 100 100 100 Washington Market Co. 5c 100 100 100 Washington Market Co. 5c 100 100 100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS. Capital Traction 5c 100 100 100 Washington Railway and Electric 1c 100 100 100 Norfolk and Wash. Steamboat 5c 100 100 100 Georgetown Gas 5c 100 100 100 Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5c 100 100 100 Great Falls and Old Dominion 5c 100 100 100

TYPE MACHINE STOCKS. Merchants Linotype 5c 100 100 100 Lanston Monotype 5c 100 100 100 Green Canoes 5c 100 100 100 Green Copper 5c 100 100 100

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS. Capital 5c 100 100 100 American 5c 100 100 100 Commercial 5c 100 100 100 Farmers and Mechanics 5c 100 100 100 Lincoln 5c 100 100 100 Metropolitan 5c 100 100 100

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS. American Security and Trust 5c 100 100 100 National Safe 5c 100 100 100 Union Trust 5c 100 100 100 Washington Loan and Trust 5c 100 100 100 United States Trust Company 5c 100 100 100

SAVINGS BANK STOCKS. Home Savings 5c 100 100 100 Merchants and Mechanics Savings 5c 100 100 100 Union Savings 5c 100 100 100

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS. Arlington 5c 100 100 100 Columbia 5c 100 100 100 Commercial 5c 100 100 100 Coronan 5c 100 100 100 German-American 5c 100 100 100 Metropolitan 5c 100 100 100 People's 5c 100 100 100 Potomac 5c 100 100 100

TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. Real Estate 5c 100 100 100 Washington 5c 100 100 100

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Southern Public Service Corporation 5c 100 100 100 Graphophone common 5c 100 100 100 Graphophone preferred 5c 100 100 100 Security Storage 5c 100 100 100 National Union 5c 100 100 100 People's 5c 100 100 100 Potomac 5c 100 100 100

PRICE CHANGES FOR WEEK. Total sales of bonds and stocks on the Washington Stock Exchange, with fluctuations of each, for the week ended September 21: Purchased by Griffin, Halsted & Co., brokers, members Washington Stock Exchange, 184 1/2 last northward.

Bonds. U. S. 4 1/2% 100 100 100 U. S. 4 1/2% 100 100 100 U. S. 4 1/2% 100 100 100 U. S. 4 1/2% 100 100 100

20 Capital Traction 130 130 130 20 Wash. Ry. & Elec. com. 35 35 35 20 Washington Gas 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2 20 Metropolitan 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2 20 Potomac Electric Light 108 108 108 20 Norfolk and Wash. Steamboat 108 108 108 20 Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. 108 108 108 20 Washington Market Co. 108 108 108 20 U. S. Trust Co. 108 108 108

20 Public Utility Stocks. Capital Traction 130 130 130 Wash. Ry. & Elec. com. 35 35 35 Wash. Ry. & Elec. pref. 35 35 35 N. & W. Wash. Steamboat 25 25 25 Washington Gas 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2 Georgetown Gas 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2 Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. 108 108 108 Washington Market Co. 108 108 108

20 Type Machine Stocks. Merchants Linotype 24 24 24 Lanston Monotype 11 11 11 Green Canoes 5 5 5 Green Copper 5 5 5

20 National Bank Stocks. Capital 100 100 100 American 100 100 100 Commercial 100 100 100 Farmers and Mechanics 100 100 100 Lincoln 100 100 100 Metropolitan 100 100 100 People's 100 100 100 Potomac 100 100 100

20 Trust Company Stocks. American Security and Trust 100 100 100 National Safe 100 100 100 Union Trust 100 100 100 Washington Loan and Trust 100 100 100 United States Trust Company 100 100 100

20 Savings Bank Stocks. Home Savings 100 100 100 Merchants and Mechanics Savings 100 100 100 Union Savings 100 100 100

20 Fire Insurance Stocks. Arlington 100 100 100 Columbia 100 100 100 Commercial 100 100 100 Coronan 100 100 100 German-American 100 100 100 Metropolitan 100 100 100 People's 100 100 100 Potomac 100 100 100

20 Title Insurance Stocks. Real Estate 100 100 100 Washington 100 100 100

20 Miscellaneous Stocks. Southern Public Service Corporation 100 100 100 Graphophone common 100 100 100 Graphophone preferred 100 100 100 Security Storage 100 100 100 National Union 100 100 100 People's 100 100 100 Potomac 100 100 100

20 Comment on Market. Benjamin Woodruff, of Post & Flag— "There is practically nothing to be said in such a dead situation as we have had to-day. The feature was the strength of New York City bonds and other investment securities. This is the best sign we could have, as improvement must come first in the investment market. Speculative activity was entirely lacking. The bank statement was favorable, showing a good gain in reserve. Prices held well, at advances over last night's closing."

G. Bowle Chipman, of E. R. Chapman & Co.— "During to-day's short session trading was quiet and prices strong. The last or about the best of the day shows a general improvement through the list. I expect to see this strength continue Monday. I think that some time Monday or Tuesday the market will have a limited reaction. The bank statement is good, the reserve now disposition is remarkably strong. Some improvement was noted in general bond prices. The talk is that at the meeting of the subsidiary companies of the Amalgamated next month the dividends on these companies, as well as Amalgamated, will be reduced 10 to 20 per cent for the quarter."

E. W. Crew, of Henry Clews & Co.— "There is little to be said of to-day's transactions. London sent practically no orders for either account, and commission-house business is flat, while money traders are still the fence. The short interest has been greatly reduced; nevertheless, prices do not recede as rapidly as a number of the professional bears anticipated. The fact is, outside of the metal situation, there has been so much improvement in other quarters of late the better or holder in the charge of unlicensed engineer to operate such engine. Mr. Tague, the day engineer, is charged with violating article 2, section 11, which prohibits a licensed engineer from leaving a boiler in the charge of any other than a licensed engineer. The case was continued until Tuesday.

EMPLOYER TO ANSWER. Charged with Entrusting Steam Plant to Unlicensed Engineer. Charges of employing an unlicensed engineer were filed in the Police Court yesterday against Joseph H. Whitfield, of Whitfield & Co., 935 Louisiana avenue, and Earl Tague, a licensed engineer, employed by the firm in night engineer in the cold storage plant Edward L. Barker, colored, who, it is charged, has failed to pass the examination prescribed by the District laws. Mr. Whitfield is alleged to have violated section 6 of an act for the regulation of steam engineers, which prohibits any owner of a steam boiler or engine to knowingly employ an unlicensed engineer to operate such engine. Mr. Tague, the day engineer, is charged with violating article 2, section 11, which prohibits a licensed engineer from leaving a boiler in the charge of any other than a licensed engineer. The case was continued until Tuesday.

Curious Devices that Are Feathered Game Is Plentiful Used by Travelers. Near Valparaiso. "BLACK TIGER" NOT FOUND. Puma, Deer, Fox, and Abundance of Waterfowl Can Be Located by Huntersmen—Legal Penalty for Poaching, but Owners Also Adopt Summary Methods of Their Own.

Before starting for Chile I took myself to a firm of gunmakers which is reputed to be minutely informed of every kind of shooting in any part of the universe. Being a customer, that information was freely placed at my disposal, writes Baron von Bissing in the London Times. It was contained in some of the size of an old-fashioned family Bible. On turning up in Chile we drew a blank, but the universally informed manager told me with good luck I might get "black tiger." There was no feather shooting in Chile, except, perhaps, some stray wild swans in the extreme South, certainly nothing worth bagging within easy reach of Valparaiso or Santiago.

However, on the off chance I took a couple of guns and a few hundred cartridges, and I am not sorry, for there is every prospect of my having excellent leather shooting when the season begins in March, the equivalent to the European September. I have not been able to discover anything here about the "black tiger," which, according to the gunmakers' haunts the Chilean hills and mountains. On the other hand, I have ascertained that there is plenty of sport to be got in Chile with the gun, even within an hour's ride of Valparaiso. Here is a list of the game: duck, wild-geese, poached duck, snipe, partridge, Carolina quail, doves, wood pigeon, golden plover, wild swan and grebe, besides the chance of occasional snaphots at eagles, foxes (considered vermin), wild cat, and puma.

Poaching Is Punished. "The shooting is rough, mostly over dogs, frequently also without that aid. In the latter case the retrieving is either done by the shooter or by an accompanying boy. If there are several guns a man is requisitioned on horseback with big bags slung on either side of the saddle to collect the game, also to replenish the stock of cartridges. There is a legal penalty for poaching, but of so trivial a kind that the owners of land or shooting prefer to protect themselves by a summary procedure of their own. It generally takes the form of a thrashing, with a warning to the culprit of being shot if seen again. "It may be of interest to quote a few items from last year's shooting record of my host, Mr. A. D. Price, of Las Zorras, Valparaiso: February 25, Las Cenizas (close to Valparaiso), 15 ducks (six guns); March 6-7, at Laguna del Ray (close to Melipilla), 20 ducks, 1 wild swan (six guns); April 14, at Colip