

ALDRICH TO SPEAK

Senator Expected to Open Financial Debate To-day.

TEN DAYS' DISCUSSION BEGINS

Emergency Currency Measure to Be Called by Its Author—Will Cause Other Bills, Including that to Reorganize District Schools, to Be Temporarily Laid Aside.

The debate on the Aldrich financial bill is scheduled to begin in the Senate to-day, and it is understood that the first gun of the forensic combat will be fired by Senator Aldrich.

The speech of the author of the measure which is intended to give the United States a reserve supply of currency for emergency use, in order to avoid a recurrence of the stringency which recently led to a financial panic, from which the country has not yet fully recovered, will be long and able statement of the cause of the bill.

During the ten days' discussion of the measure which is to follow several Senators of ability as financiers and speakers will give their views for and against the measure. Senator Rayner, of Maryland, who is known as one of the best speakers of the Upper House, has been a student of financial problems and systems for a number of years, and it is expected that he will take a prominent part in the discussion.

Bailey May Lead Opposition.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, who has introduced an opposition bill, intended to represent the views of the minority on the financial question, and which at least in part embodies the views of William Jennings Bryan regarding the issuance of emergency currency, will probably lead the opposition. It has been understood, however, that the Democrats will not very definitely oppose the passage of the Aldrich bill, but will confine themselves to clearly developing the attitude of the party toward the several problems involved, their main contention being that the Treasury should not issue the emergency money.

It is unlikely that minor legislation will get much of a chance in the Senate until after the Aldrich bill is disposed of, so that the various measures of interest to the District of Columbia, chief among which is the Dooliver school bill, will probably have to be laid aside temporarily.

Little Chance for Other Bills.

The school-reorganization bill is not very far down the list on the calendar, but unless there should come a very unexpected lull in the financial debate, the calendar will hardly be reached during the remainder of this month.

The Senators in charge of the Dooliver bill adhere to their intention to allow it to come up in regular order, so that its chances for immediate consideration are meager, indeed.

DISTRICT DAY POSTPONED.

Change Made in House Programme for To-day's Session.

To-day had been scheduled in the House as District day, for the consideration of bills affecting the District of Columbia, but, owing to the situation in which the District Committee finds itself with regard to the Union Station trackage bill, the day has been turned over to Representative Sherman for further consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Representative Samuel William Smith, chairman of the House District Committee, hopes to have the trackage bill ready for report to the House by next Monday, and he will probably ask that the following Thursday and Friday be set apart for the consideration of important pending District bills.

Mr. Smith is considering a request that the District days in the House be increased in frequency. The many important measures affecting the District which are pending, and will later appear in the present Congress, make it impracticable to get proper results with the District days occurring only twice each month, and at intervals of two weeks.

DECLINES TO WED SQUAW.

Young Cudahy Gets Offer After Saving Indian's Life.

Bliss, Okla., Feb. 9.—After saving the life of Chief Horse Eagle, of the Ponca Indians, at the risk of losing his own, John Cudahy, Jr., son of the Chicago packer, yesterday declined the hand of the chief's daughter, offered as a reward, on the ground that pale face conventionalities forbade acceptance.

TEACHERS TO GET INCREASE.

Raise Will Affect About 4,600 Elementary Pedagogues.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A general increase in the salaries of the Chicago elementary school teachers, beginning at an 18 per cent raise in the pay of the lowest salary group, is announced.

The increase will affect about 4,600 teachers, and it is expected to relieve the scarcity of teachers which is crippling the work of the schools.

Honor Lincoln's Memory.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon representatives of the press and newspaper correspondents will meet in the parlors of the Riggs Hotel to arrange for a celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. A programme will be mapped out, which will be given on February 12, when the Lincoln exercises will be held.

The Largest Morning Circulation.

All advertising contracts made by The Washington Herald are based upon its bona fide circulation—a circulation in Washington larger by thousands than ever before attained by any morning newspaper at the Capital. Its books are open.

NO COERCION.

Continued from Page One.

According to the story told here, Mr. Foulke recommended to the President that he remove Joseph B. Keating from the office of United States attorney for the district of Indiana, on the ground of offensive partisanship. Mr. Keating is the prime minister of the Fairbanks movement. Mr. Foulke is said to have told the President. But Mr. Roosevelt declined to interfere with Mr. Keating's political work, and in his original letter to Mr. Foulke, he referred to Mr. Keating's political activity on the Vice President's political ambition, he failed certainly to incorporate that portion of it in the letter made public yesterday.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

February 5, 1908.
The President.
Sir: On January 13 I laid before you an article in the Indianapolis News, a paper supporting the candidacy of Mr. Foulke, he referred to Mr. Keating's political activity on the Vice President's political ambition, he failed certainly to incorporate that portion of it in the letter made public yesterday.

On my return home I observed other articles making similar charges in various papers; the following in the New York Evening Post of January 15:
"We are now getting daily lessons in civil-service reform from the White House which ought to attract national attention. The appointment of Taft workers to post-offices in Ohio, and of the totally unfit George W. Wanamaker as appraiser of this port, is now followed by the President's refusal to reappoint a good Hughes man as collector of customs at Plattsburg."

On January 17 an article charging you with similar abuse of the patronage appeared in the Indianapolis Star, a paper also supporting Mr. Fairbanks, and reported to be owned principally by Mr. Daniel G. Reid, a gentleman representing important Wall Street interests. This article I enclosed in a letter to you, in which I said:

No man can be a more unqualified supporter of Mr. Taft than I, yet I realize that any use of the patronage to aid him, especially if coercion can be used, is likely to injure you very seriously. The use of any public office for this purpose is fraught with the greatest danger and subject to unanswerable criticism.

To this you answered January 15:
"Will you produce the name of a single man whom I have coerced or influenced? Will you give me the name of any official who has been controlled by threat of dismissal or implied threat of dismissal, or from whom I have demanded support for Taft?"

"In short, will you give me one particle of justification for the fears you expressed? Name the man whom I have removed because he was not for Taft, or threatened to remove because he was for Taft. You cannot, why do you not repeat this challenge to the newspapers in question, assert that their words are absolutely false, and challenge them to make good?"

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

February 7, 1908.
My Dear Mr. Foulke:
The statement that I have used the office in the effort to nominate any Presidential candidate is both false and malicious. It is the usual imaginative invention which flows from a desire to say something injurious.

Remember that those now working this accusation were busily engaged two months ago in asserting that I was using the office to secure my own nomination. It is the kind of accusation which for the next few months will be rife. This particular slander will be used until exploded, and when exploded those who have used it will promptly invent another. Such being the case, I almost question whether it is worth while answering, but as it is you who ask, why, the answer you shall have.

Since the present Congress assembled two months ago, I have sent to the Senate the names of all the officials I have appointed for the entire period since Congress adjourned on the 4th of March last; that is, for eleven months. Excluding army and navy officers, scientific experts, health officers, and those of the Revenue Cutter Service, I have made during this period about 1,352 appointments subject to confirmation by the Senate, 1,184 being postmasters.

Of these, appointments in the diplomatic and consular services and in the

Indian service have been made without regard to politics, in the diplomatic and consular services, more Democrats than Republicans having been appointed, as we are trying to even up the quota of the Southern States.

No Politics in Judiciary.

In nominating judges I have treated politics as a wholly secondary consideration, and instead of relying solely upon the recommendations of either Senators or Congressmen, have always conducted independent inquiries myself, personally through members of the bench or the bar whom I happen to know, or through Attorney General Bonaparte, Secretary Taft, who was himself a judge; Secretary Root, because of his great experience at the bar, or Senator Knox, who was formerly my Attorney General.

In a number of the other offices, chiefly assistant secretaries or heads of bureaus here at Washington, but also governors of Territories or men holding peculiar positions—such, for instance, as that of commissioner of education in Porto Rico—and also in a few other cases, notably those of marshals in certain of the Western States, but including various offices also here and there throughout the Union, I have either felt that the position was of such a character that the initiative in the choice should be reserved to myself from me or from one of the Cabinet officers, or else I have happened personally to know or to know of a man of such peculiar qualifications that I desired to appoint him on my own initiative.

Task a Big One.

There remain the great bulk of offices, including almost all the post-offices, the collectorships of customs, the appraiser-ships, the land offices, and the like, numbering more than 1,250 or thereabouts. "It is, of course, out of the question for me personally to examine or have knowledge of such a multitude of appointments, and, therefore, as regards them, I normally accept the suggestions of Senators and Congressmen, the elective representatives of the people in the locality concerned, always reserving to myself the right to insist upon the man's coming up to the required standard of character and capacity; and also reserving the right to nominate whomever I choose. If for any reason I am satisfied that I am not receiving from Senator or Congressman good advice, or if I happen personally to know some peculiarly fit man.

Will Reward Good Work.

Where the man has done well in office I prefer to reappoint him, and do so when I can get the consent of the Senators from his locality; but if they refuse, the reappointment cannot be made.

Ordinarily, as a matter of convenience, the appointment is can be best settled by consultation beforehand, the advice of the Senator or Congressman who is elected and has peculiar means of knowing the wishes of his constituents being taken.

But where a Senator treats this, not as a matter of consultation or mutual agreement, not as a matter of convenience and expediency, but as a matter of right on his part to nominate whomever he chooses, the custom is necessarily discontinued.

Democrats in South.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, which have contained neither Senators nor Congressmen of my own party, I have been obliged to seek my advice from various sources. In these States I have appointed large numbers of Democrats, in certain States the Democrats appointed outnumbering the Republicans.

For advice in appointing the Republicans, I have relied, wherever possible, not upon officeholders at all, but upon men of standing and position who would not take office and on whose integrity I could depend.

As instances merely, I will refer to Col. Cecil A. Lyon, of Texas, commanding one of the Texas National Guard regiments and a man of independent means, engaged in active business, and to Mr. Pearl Wright, of Louisiana, and to Mr. Coombs, of Florida, also men of independent means and of large business affairs, all of them being among the most respected men in their several States.

These men, and most of the others upon whom I rely, could not be persuaded to take any office in my gift, and I could not more easily or more justly have appointed them than I could have appointed any other men in similar States in the North.

Has Done His Best.

In all of these States I have done my best, when I came to appointing Republicans, to put the best men in office—those whom the people of the locality accepted as such and regarded as leaders in business and in the community, and I have every reason to believe that the average of my appointees is very high. At present various efforts are being made to get up bolting delegations from the Southern States, and the meetings at which these so-called delegates are chosen are usually announced as "nonofficeholders' conventions."

As a rule this means only so far as it means anything that they are held under the lead of persons who wish to be put in office, but whose character and capacity are such that they are never regarded as fit to be appointed under this administration. In these cases, be it remembered that the failure to secure office is not the result of the political action of the men in question, but the contrary, their political action is due to their failure to secure office.

Terms It Partisanship.

You quote a newspaper as saying: "We are now getting daily lessons in civil-service reform from the White House which ought to attract national attention. The appointment of Taft workers to post-offices in Ohio, and of the totally unfit George W. Wanamaker as appraiser of this port, is now followed by the President's refusal to reappoint a good Hughes man as collector of customs at Plattsburg."

This article is a good example of the accusations made by Presidents' opponents whose partisanship renders them especially unscrupulous and untruthful. Mr. Wanamaker's appointment was recommended by the three Congressmen from New York County, and by the two Senators, the appointment being made precisely as hundreds of similar appointments of postmasters, appraisers, internal revenue collectors, and the like, which are confirmed by the Senate, are made, and in conformity with the custom which has obtained throughout my term of service, and throughout the terms of service of Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cleveland, and my other predecessors.

In this particular case, as it happens, Mr. Wanamaker is peculiarly fit for the position, being already an assistant appraiser, who has rendered good service in that place, and his appointment is the promotion of a proper man; he was appointed assistant appraiser by Walter Witherbee, and the accusation in this case is peculiarly comic because Mr. Witherbee was an open and an avowed Taft man, the classmate of Secretary Taft's brother-in-law, and both Secretary Taft and his brother-in-law were his reappointments—the only New York officeholder for whom they made such a request.

The Congressman from his district and the Senators have not agreed about his

successor, and he is still in office. These facts were either known to the editors of the paper in question, or could have been found out by the slightest inquiry.

Takes Up Ohio.

There remain the allegations as to the appointment of "Taft workers" to post-offices in Ohio. In Ohio I have made fifty-eight post-office appointments; twenty-seven of these were reappointments, thirty-one were new appointments, the last including the cases where the incumbent had died, had been removed for cause, or had resigned. Generally, the appointment was made exactly as in other States, upon the recommendation of the Congressman from the district.

In various cases, however, as at Maumee, Strasburg, Bluffton, Greenville, and Leipsic, the nominations were made upon the recommendation of both Senators Foraker and Dick, or of one or the other. In four cases the nominations were rejected by the Senate. In two of these, Dennison and Ulrichsville, the nominations of the new men were made on the recommendation of the then Congressman, Mr. Smyser; in each case the previous incumbent had not been giving very satisfactory service, in one instance he having failed to give sufficient personal attention to the duties as reported by the inspector, and in the other case the postmaster, being also the publisher and editor of a newspaper, and various irregularities having been noticed, some resulting in violation of law in the interest of the postmaster's paper.

The course followed was precisely similar to that followed in the case of the various other post-offices in Ohio in the districts represented by Congressmen Kaffer, Kennedy, Cole, and others, and precisely similar to the course followed as regards the recommendations of this same Congressman Smyser in other portions of the State.

At Spencerville investigation by the inspector showed that it was inadvisable to reappoint the incumbent, and that Mr. Wetherill, who had been originally recommended for the position by Senator Dick, should be appointed; Senator Dick afterward withdrew his recommendation, but the inspector reported that Mr. Wetherill had by that time already been appointed, and that to withhold his consent would be to defeat the ends of justice. The nomination was accordingly sent in.

At Wapakoneta the incumbent did his work well, but the post-office inspector reported that the feeling was almost unanimous among his fellow-townsmen that there should be a change, and a Mr. Moser appointed, it appearing that the postmaster was not popular with the people, while the man suggested for the nomination was a great favorite with the patrons of the office, being regarded by them as a more progressive and public-spirited young business man, possessed of more than ordinary ability.

Opposition Was Withdrawn.

I call your attention to the fact that the Senate withdrew its opposition to one of these four men and confirmed him, so that the charge relates to only three out of the whole number, 1,184 post-offices; that of these three, two were nominated in the usual fashion, on the recommendation of the outgoing Congressman, and that the third nomination was made on the report of the inspector, and would have been made without the slightest regard as to whether there was a Presidential canvass on hand or not.

The statements in the editorial in question are therefore untrue in every particular.

Brands It Untrue.

As for your quotation from another newspaper, running as follows: "Federal officeholders may be commanded to use their influence and their authority in behalf of a candidate. Such a command has been issued, and the President should know of it." somebody has instructed postmasters that they must obtain from their subordinates either their resignations or their pledges of support for Taft delegates to the convention.

"Even in Massachusetts, efforts of this kind have recently been made, but happily they have been stopped, partly because the postmasters on whom the attempts were made had the courage to resist, and partly from other causes."

There is really nothing to say except that it does not contain the slightest particle of truth, and that the misstatement is so gross that it is difficult to believe it other than a deliberate invention. There is not the slightest foundation for it, and no successful effort can be made to show that there is the slightest foundation for it.

As regards the Massachusetts post-offices, in all except five cases my appointments were reappointments; that is, the incumbent was reappointed with the consent of Senators or Congressmen at the expiration of the regular term. Of these five cases, new men were put in three times because of death and twice because of the resignation of the incumbent. In each case, whether of reappointment or reappointment, I followed the ordinary custom, accepting the suggestion either of the Senators or of the Congressman, or both, as in each case the men suggested were eminently fit. Not a particle of difference has been made in this respect between those Congressmen who were for one Presidential candidate and those Congressmen who were for another; and so far as I know, in every case the appointment has fully satisfied the local people. In other words, the appointments have been made not to control but to recognize the sentiment of the locality.

Prison Worse Than Siberia.

Russian Says Horrible Cruelties Are Practiced on Inmates.

Tasoma, Wash., Feb. 9.—That the conditions prevailing at the State convict quonies at Cheshals put the alleged horrors of prison life in Siberia in the shade is the declaration of Joseph Wanski, recently released from the Walla Walla Penitentiary. He will begin proceedings against the State through the Russian government for damages.

Wanski was released from the penitentiary after serving six years of a ten-year sentence for burglary at Everett. He declares that he was innocent. He says that the guards at Cheshals practice all sorts of cruelties upon the convicts, that the men are frequently brutally beaten. On one occasion when a guard was beating a prisoner with a club, Wanski said, he remonstrated, and the guard drew his gun and fired at him.

Capt. Fremont Arrives.

Naval Man Thinks Reuter's Criticism is a Joke.

New York, Feb. 9.—Head gases and a temperature close to zero converted liners that smashed their way to-day up the North River through the ice jam into craft of arctic aspect. Icicles on the bridge look like big crystal combs fit for the mane of the sea, and hulls were sheathed on weather sides with several inches of frosty armor plating.

Among the St. Paul's passengers, Capt. John C. Fremont, of the navy, who will take command of the new battle ship Mississippi. He has been naval attaché of the American embassy at Paris. He said that naval men in Europe regard the St. Paul's passengers as the American battle ship largely as a joke.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROWN Quinine Tablets. Drug stores refund money if you do not cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 2c.

with the pension agent in New Hampshire and a collector of internal revenue in Ohio. In the case of the pension officer, the Senators and Congressmen could not agree on a nominee, two recommending one man and two another. I decided to send in a man recommended to me by outsiders, whom I believed to be better than either.

The Senate rejected him. His name could have been sent in if there had been no Presidential canvass at all at this time. As regards collectors of internal revenue, some are appointed upon the recommendation of Senators, and some on the recommendation of Congressmen. In Ohio the collector of internal revenue whom I nominated in the First district was recommended by the Congressman of that district.

In the Tenth district I followed the recommendation of the two Senators in other words, I followed the same course in Ohio as in other States as regards all these nominations, the only difference being that Ohio is the single State where the bulk of the Federal employes have been included to be against the Presidential candidate from the State. In New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, so far as I know, the enormous majority of appointees are in each State the Presidential candidate from the State.

This has not been true in Ohio, and my interference with patronage matters in Ohio has been limited to insisting, as I should insist anywhere else, that opposition to the purposes, policies, and friends of the administration shall not be considered as a necessary prerequisite to holding the commission of the President.

Will Enforce the Rule.

In my letter to the Civil Service Commission of June 12, 1902, which now holds good, and will be enforced, officers are warned not to use their places to control political movements, nor to coerce their subordinates, nor to neglect their public duties for political work, nor to cause any public scandal by their political activity; but outside of the classified service they are not otherwise limited in political activity. No officer will be permitted to violate the above injunction, with my knowledge, no matter for what candidate he may be working; and I may add that the only officers as to whom any question of violation of this injunction has hitherto arisen have been the men who are not working for Mr. Taft.

The above is a full statement of the matter. Not an appointment has been made that would not have been made if there had been no Presidential contest pending, and in no case has there been a deviation from the course that I would have pursued had none of those who are actually candidates for the nomination been candidates; nor has a single officeholder been removed or threatened with removal or coerced in any way to secure his support for a particular Presidential candidate. In fact, the only coercion that I have attempted to exercise was to forbid the officeholders from pushing my own recommendation, this being done in the following letter sent to the members of my Cabinet on November 15, 1907:

"I have been informed that certain officeholders in your department are proposing to go to the national convention in order to influence the members of the party in favor of re-nominating me for the Presidency, or are proposing to procure my endorsement for such nomination by State conventions. This must not be. I wish you to inform such officers as you may find it advisable or necessary to inform in order to carry out the spirit of this instruction, that the such advocacy of an election as delegate for that purpose will be regarded as a serious violation of official propriety, and will be dealt with accordingly."

Yours truly, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Hon. William Dudley Fouke, Richmond, Ind.

PLAN MAINE CELEBRATION.

Patriotic Societies to Commemorate Destruction of Battle Ship.

At a joint committee meeting yesterday afternoon of members of the Army and Navy Clubs, Fourth Immune Camp, Spanish War Veterans, and other patriotic organizations, at the home of Capt. J. Walter Mitchell, 821 Third street northwest, committees were appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the destruction of the battle ship Maine in the harbor of Havana, February 15, 1898.

Invitations will be sent to the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley, Admiral Leites, commandant of the navy yard, Admiral Sigbee, who commanded the Maine at the time of its destruction, and other prominent officers of the army and navy. Patriotic organizations in the District will be invited to send large delegations.

Gen. Andrew S. Burt appointed the following committees to make arrangements for the celebration: Committee on invitations, Capt. Thomas A. Green and Capt. William H. Mitchell, committee on the programme, Capt. Daniel C. Eberley, Capt. William H. Mellich, Adm. Homer J. Locking, and Charles W. Blush; committee on music and reception, Mrs. Helen G. Sparks, chairman, Mrs. Christine G. Walton, Mrs. Mary Ann Wright, Mrs. Mary Dimario Lee, Mrs. J. C. Kelton, Miss Julia Chadwick, Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, Mrs. Ida M. Galloway, Mrs. Harry Ashburn, Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, Miss Cornelia Clay, Mrs. Henry C. Foster, Mrs. E. Gertrude Mitchell, Mrs. Harry V. Shurtleff, and Mrs. Coulton.

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The New Laces. Black Silk Venice Allover Laces, antique, filet, and chunly all-over, with new embroidered figures and soutache effects; 18 inches wide. Per yard, \$2 to \$15.00. Bands and Edges to match above laces, 1 1/2 to 8 inches wide. Per yard, 5c to \$5.98.

Embroideries, 50c & \$1. See the Spachtel type for elaboration of design. Most critically and lovingly linger over the Broderie Anglaise, in combination with other types. These are exquisite and worth coming to see. At 50c are 18-inch flouncings and allovers, with 2 to 8 inch bands to match; at \$1.00 are 22 to 27 inch flouncings, frontings, and allovers.

THE PALAIS ROYAL, G St., 11th St. A LISIER.

FIRST SNOW NIPS HIS TOES. Jamaican Survivor of Earthquake and Tornado in Hospital.

Had Never Seen "Cold White Stuff" Before—Tramps in It from Baltimore Here.

Veteran of many earthquakes and hurricanes, James Melckie, negro, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, now a patient at the Casualty Hospital, with a pair of frost-bitten feet, says he prefers the cat-clysterns of nature, with which he is familiar, and which he has heretofore successfully survived, to cold and snow.

Yesterday Melckie was discovered sitting on the curbstone at Fifteenth and H streets northeast. He had his shoes off, and seemed greatly puzzled. A regular numbness had paralyzed his feet, he told the policeman who found him. That his feet were frost-bitten the policeman suspected, and summoned the Casualty Hospital ambulance.

After his suffering extremities had been treated, Melckie told the hospital physicians he had walked to this city from Baltimore, where he had landed several days ago from a banana boat docked there with produce from Jamaica. Unable to secure return passage or employment, he started for Washington.

The snow he trod through was the first he had ever seen. Although he realized he was in Siberia, in West Indian English, he did not like the "cold white stuff."

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