

NEW BODY COMES TO CLERKS' RESCUE

Business Men Will Provide for Dropped Employees.

SHOEMAKER PRESIDENT

Association Elects Officers and Appoints Committee.

Homes May Be Rented or Built for Men and Women Who Have Been Booted into Street by Uncle Sam to Make Way for Machinery—Widespread Interest in Movement Started by The Washington Herald.

To fight the battles of government clerks dropped because they gave too many years to the service of Uncle Sam, an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held yesterday at noon, and the Business Men's Association of the District came into existence.

The object will be to work for provision by the government of its cast-off employees and to provide some sort of livelihood for those who are discharged before the authorities wake up to the situation.

Louis P. Shoemaker was elected president. An executive committee of business men was appointed, with instructions to put the same energy in the fight on behalf of superannuated government clerks that they put in their business.

Officers Are Elected. Other officers chosen were Vice president, John Joy Edson; secretary, W. V. Cox; assistant secretary, Joseph W. Buck, Kensington, Md., and treasurer, Isaac Gans.

The association may find it necessary to build or rent a home for clerks who have grown gray in the service and have been booted into the street to make way for machinery. It was pointed out there are a number of emergency cases where it is necessary something be done at once to give such men and women a place to live.

President Shoemaker appointed a committee to obtain hearing before the special joint committee of the House and Senate on June 14. Every detail of evidence that can be gathered to help in the fight will be gathered in the meantime.

That there was widespread interest in the movement started by the Washington Herald in behalf of deposed clerks was manifested by the attendance yesterday. And every man who met to form the organization was filled with enthusiasm.

Meeting Saturday Night. Another committee will attend the meeting at Old Masonic Temple Saturday night, at which Secretary of Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, Director John Barrett, of Bureau of American Republics, and former Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland will speak.

If a home is provided for deposed clerks, it is proposed that efficient employees discharged summarily and employees discharged after twenty years of service be admitted as members.

The president appointed the following executive committee: W. F. Gude, George H. Harris, Thomas C. Noyes, Scott C. Bone, C. J. Bell, Clayton M. Parker, J. Phillip Herrmann, W. D. Henry, W. F. Sroufe, H. L. West, John W. Yerkes, Charles F. Nesbit, Frank B. Metzger, S. W. Woodward, James F. Oyster, Oliver Metzger, G. C. Cornell, H. B. F. Macfarland, W. T. Gallinger, C. A. Conrad, John Barrett, and Wilton J. Lambert.

Others will be named at the meeting to be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SUGAR TRIAL ENDS.

Jury To-day Will Hear Summing Up of the Hearings.

New York, June 7.—The last day of evidence taking in the sugar fraud cases on trial in the United States Circuit Court was marked by the struggle of the lawyers for the defendants to get before the jury as their last piece of evidence a statement showing discrepancies in weight on sugar cargoes with those weighing the American Sugar Refining Company had nothing to do. On the objection raised by the government the court ruled out this tabulation, after Mr. Stimson had declared that if it was admitted the government would undertake to show that fraud had entered into the weighing of these cargoes.

The case may not go to the jury to-morrow inasmuch as there are four lawyers to sum up in addition to the government. The expectation is that the jury will retire Thursday morning.

VOTERS ARE JAILED.

Excitement in Mexico Over Presidential Election.

Monterey, Mex., June 7.—As a result of an attempt on the part of the supporters of Francisco Madero, candidate for president against Diaz, to hold a political meeting here, the police arrested fifteen of his leading followers and placed them in jail. There is much political excitement in this city and State.

ESTRADA ASKS MEDIATION.

Calls Upon American Court at Santiago to Bring Madrid to Terms. Thomas P. Moffat, American Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, has forwarded to the State Department a despatch sent by Senator Estrada, president of the revolutionary government to the president of Central American Courts of Justice at Santiago, Costa Rica, asking the court to use its influence to induce Senator Madrid to accept mediation of the court in settlement of the present difficulties in Nicaragua.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate temperature; light west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

TAFT NAMES DR. CRUM.

Former Charleston Negro Postmaster Goes to Liberia.

President Taft sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of William D. Crum, of Charleston, S. C., to be Minister to Liberia.

The nomination of Dr. Crum, who is a negro, to be collector of the port at Charleston, attracted national attention because of the opposition of Senator Tillman and Charleston people.

Former President Roosevelt refused to take notice of this opposition, and on three different occasions he sent the nomination of Dr. Crum to the Senate. Senator Tillman was successful in holding up the nomination for two years before it was confirmed.

Dr. Crum's term of office expired soon after Mr. Taft entered the White House, and he greatly pleased the people of Charleston by naming a white man to succeed as collector at Charleston. At the time it was stated that Mr. Taft would recognize Dr. Crum at a later date.

FIFTY DEAD IN ITALY

Earthquake Spreads Panic Near Scene of Other.

SOVEREIGNS HURRY TO SCENE

King and Queen Visit Region of Mont Vulture, Where Many Villages Are Stricken—American Missionaries Blamed for Disaster and Are Driven from Calitri.

Rome, June 7. (11 p. m.)—Full and reliable details of the earthquake are still lacking. The center of the disturbance was toward the region of Mont Vulture, which has been known since Strabo's time to be a dormant volcano.

The nonvolcanic nature of the earthquake explains the variously affected area, which includes the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Naples, Foggia, and Campobasso. The district is not considered generally a seismic one, but some are of the opinion that the present disturbance is likely to be the beginning of a series.

Throughout the region the shock was sufficiently violent to awaken the sleeping. The entire quarter known as Castellino, is reported to be a pile of ruins, and debris will be very difficult, owing to the lack of space.

Late reports puts the number of deaths at Calitri at forty. The number of injured is small in proportion. Five persons were killed at San Fele. Several buildings fell, or were damaged, at Accadia, where some people were hurt. A church collapsed at Anzaniopiripi. The church at Eavuito threatens to fall. Three persons were killed at Montecurcio.

Sovereigns Hurry to Scene. The King attempted to dissuade Queen Helena from accompanying him. She said: "My presence is necessary at all festivities. I must likewise never miss a solemn function. I must now be present when there are death and weeping. My post as a mother and woman is in the earthquake area."

The sovereigns left at 2 o'clock this afternoon in an ordinary train, accompanied by the minister of public works, Prof. Bastianelli, several doctors, and a car load of medicines and material.

Prime Minister Luzzatti read the official telegram in the Chamber of Deputies, showing the damage was limited to Calitri and a few neighboring villages, and that the number of killed was twenty-three.

Americaners Are Blamed. A despatch from Avellino to the Tribuna says several American missionaries at Calitri were assaulted by the panic-stricken inhabitants, who accused them of having provoked the earthquake by their Protestant propaganda. The missionaries were nearly overpowered, but rescued by the police and escorted outside the village.

LORIMER CHARGES FILED.

Senator Cullom Presents Memorial from Legislative Voters' League.

Charges of bribery in connection with the election of United States Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, were formally lodged with the Senate yesterday.

Senator Cullom presented in the Senate a memorial from Clifford W. Barnes, of Chicago, president of the Legislative Voters' League, reciting in the form of an affidavit the confessions of certain Illinois legislators that they accepted bribes to vote for Lorimer.

The memorial was accompanied with certified copies of indictments returned as a result of the grand jury investigation of the charges. The memorial asked the Senate to investigate the charges. The reading was begun when Senator Borah, of Idaho, interrupted, to inquire what document was being read.

Senator Cullom tried to explain, and finally ended the reading by requesting that the memorial be printed in the Congressional Record, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate.

Following the presentation of the charges against Senator Lorimer in the Senate by Senator Cullom, announcement was made by Senator Burrows that he would issue a call for a meeting Saturday of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which he is chairman.

The meeting of the committee means that the charges of the Legislative Voters' League that Mr. Lorimer was elected to the Senate as a result of bribery and corruption are to be investigated.

Sherley Is Renominated. Louisville, Ky., June 7.—Swagar Sherley, one of democratic leaders in House was to-day nominated to succeed himself, 400.

RATE SITUATION YIELDS TO TACT

President Confers with Heads of Railroads.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Agreement to Hold Up Freight Tariff Advances.

Administration Forces in the House Aided by Six Democrats Succeeded in Sending the Amended Railway Bill to Conference by a Vote of 162 to 156—Whips of Both Parties Worked Overtime Lining Up.

All the Eastern trunk lines and the railroads of the so-called central traffic district have followed the example set by the roads comprising the Western trunk line committee, and have agreed to hold their increased freight rates in abeyance pending an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into their reasonableness.

This agreement was reached late yesterday afternoon at a conference at the White House between President Taft and representatives of the Eastern and central trunk lines.

Yesterday's agreement consummates the administration's tactical solution of the serious situation created by its attempt to apply the Sherman anti-trust law to railroad rate making.

It marks, too, a general yielding on the part of the country to President Taft's demand that the actual as well as the proposed advances in freight rates be held up until they fall within the operation of the new railroad law and are investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The agreements of the last two days mean that increased rates the country over will be suspended for probably a year.

Two other developments yesterday helped to clear the railroad situation. The President sent a special message to Congress urging the adoption of an amendment to the pending railroad bill, which, if accepted, will shorten the time in which the railroads of the country will have to wait for the rate decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The pending railroad bill, as it passed the Senate, contains an amendment postponing the operation of all provisions of the bill until sixty days after it has been signed by the President.

Mr. Taft recommends that the bill be amended so that it will become effective immediately after the approval of the President, thus allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission to begin its investigation into the reasonableness of the increased rates sixty days earlier than at present provided.

The third favorable development of the day was the sending of the railroad bill to conference by the House of Representatives. This was the action that President Taft desired to have taken in regard to the bill.

Regulars on Anxious Seat. There were for a time grave doubts on the part of the regular organization in the House whether they would be able to send the bill to conference. In the closing hours of the debate on the Senate railroad bill several radical amendments were offered by the House Republican leaders with the intention of throwing them overboard later in conference. The

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SCHOOLS FOR MARINES

Practical and Theoretical Instruction Will Be Given.

Schools of instruction will be established next November at every station where officers of the United States Marine Corps are stationed. The pupils will be all line officers below field rank.

The schools will be in session for two hours two afternoons every week. The course of instruction will be divided into two classes, theoretical and practical. The period of theoretical instruction will be given from November 1 to April 1, and the practical work in the summer and fall. In the tropics the order will be reversed.

The theoretical work will consist of the study of tactics, field problems, and writing essays on military topics, while the practical training will be in conducting patrols, in trenching, knotting and splicing, putting up shelter tents, and so forth.

The new school is the extension of a similar school organized last winter by Maj. Henry Leonard, U. S. M. C., commandant of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H.

GOULD AIDS AERO.

Offers \$15,000 for First Trip in a Double Motor.

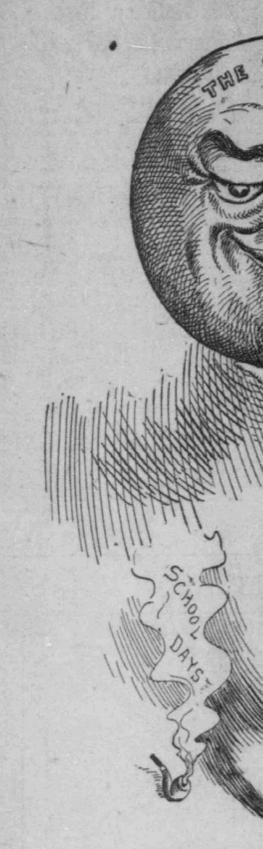
New York, June 7.—At the Press Club's dinner to-night to Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, J. Bernard Walker, of the Scientific American, announced that Edwin H. Gould offers \$15,000 as a prize to the man who shall produce the first aeroplane successfully flying to two motors and two propellers.

"Mr. Gould's offer," explained Mr. Walker, while the diners cheered his words, "calls for an aeroplane which shall fly successfully with either two motors or two propellers. His idea is that the air craft should have reserve power, just as steamship or electric train. If one motor on a train gives out, another can be utilized. So, thinks Mr. Gould, it should be with an airship."

The announcement of Mr. Gould's prize followed right after an offer of a permanent silver trophy for amateur aviators by the Evening World.

Mr. Curtiss made a brief speech. So did Clifford B. Harmon and Lieut. Prof. Humphrey, U. S. A., who has made experiments with an aeroplane for the army during the past year. He said that the airship's usefulness to the military man was purely a matter of inference as yet. Not until aeroplanes are tried out in army maneuvers, thinks Lieut. Humphrey, can their usefulness in war be gauged.

MODERN MONTE CRISTO.



Cunningham

ENDS LIFE IN BOX WHILE PLAY IS ON

Corset-maker Leaves a Note Signed Charles Talbert.

New York, June 7.—A man sitting in a box at the Columbia Theater, at Forty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, to-night, shot himself in the right temple with a revolver, as the principals and chorus were singing the last concerted number of the burlesque. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to the police and the coroner signed "Charles Talbert," and giving the address 568 Park avenue.

The box which the suicide occupied with a woman and two other men, although it is believed that he was not a member of this party, is on a level with the balcony on the left-hand side of the house and is next to the stage.

The sound of the shot did not carry very far because of the din of the singers and orchestra. Men and women sitting near looked up, frightened, but the performance continued without interruption, and although many reached for their coats and began leaving the theater, there was no panic.

Talbert was thirty-five years old and a corset maker. He was married. He had gone to the theater alone, so far as the ushers and others could recall, and sat quietly through the performance without attracting any special attention from those sitting near him.

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FORTUNE REWARD FOR RICHARD PARR

Sugar Fraud Expert Saved Uncle Sam Millions.

New York, June 7.—Richard Parr, special agent of the Treasury Department, the man who ferreted out the American Sugar Refining Company's frauds, will come into a fortune from the government for his work. He may get \$200,000. Attorney General Wickham to-day decided in Washington that Mr. Parr was entitled to a percentage of the total amount of money refunded by the trust for short weighing. That organization settled with the Treasury Department for \$1,139,000, and Mr. Parr will get 35 per cent of that amount if Secretary MacVeagh, in making the award, follows the past practice of the government.

Richard Parr got a job with the government in 1904 as a sugar sampler on the docks, and it wasn't long before he got an idea of the crooked work that was going on. He reported his surmises to William Loeb, Jr., then secretary to the President, and an old friend of Parr's, and was taken to tell his story to President Roosevelt. For reasons which have never been made clear, Parr, even with this start, met with many obstacles, and was shifted about the country for nearly three years before he got a chance to tackle the sugar frauds in New York again.

He was ordered away from New York and told to go to San Francisco and to come back by way of New Orleans. The Humphreys, U. S. A., who has made experiments with an aeroplane for the army during the past year. He said that the airship's usefulness to the military man was purely a matter of inference as yet. Not until aeroplanes are tried out in army maneuvers, thinks Lieut. Humphrey, can their usefulness in war be gauged.

BRAGG NEAR DEATH.

Famous Commander of Iron Brigade in a Comatose Condition.

Fond du Lac, Wis., June 7.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg is fighting his last battle. It is but a question of hours when the famous commander of the Iron Brigade will have surrendered to the enemy. Since 9 o'clock Monday night Gen. Bragg has lain in a comatose condition.

It was with muffled drums and lowered flags that 1,000 civil war veterans, many of them once under command of "the little general," marched past his home to-day at the annual G. A. R. encampment. Bragg was once consul to Cuba, and was recalled after he said it was as easy to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to civilize the Cubans.

BROWNS WINS IN FLORIDA.

Jeff Suit Set Aside.

Nevada City, June 7.—The court here ordered to-day that Jeffrey's lawsuit over a gambling debt be set for trial June 15, intimating that to postpone it on account of the impending press fight would be improper. Jeffrey claimed he was done out of \$2,000 by Bud May, a local gambler, with loaded dice. May has witnesses to prove that the dice were honest.

DIAZ TROOPS SENT TO CRUSH MAYAS

Thousands on Warpath in Yucatan State.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 7.—The government is taking prompt and vigorous action toward quelling the Maya Indian uprising in the State of Yucatan and Territory of Quintana Roo. Troops are being loaded here with troops to be sent to Progress, whence they will be moved to the scene of warfare by special trains. It is expected that more than 10,000 troops will be in the field against the Indians within ten days. The report that more than 5,000 Mayas are moving in one body toward Merida is believed by military authorities here to be an exaggeration of the situation.

It is not thought that there are that many available fighting men in the Maya tribe, but there is little actually known as to their numbers owing to the fact that they inhabit remote localities and seldom come in contact with the Mexicans except in their raids. According to a report received from Merida many Yaguil Indians who were exiled to the Henequen plantations have escaped and joined the Mayas. The fact that the Indians are armed with modern rifles leads to the belief that they were supplied with arms and ammunition by traders of British Honduras, which adjoins their territory.

PUBLIC SUFFERS, DECLARES J. J. HILL

Railroad King Ridicules Federal Tactics.

St. Paul, June 8.—"The people will suffer," so James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, summarizes the effect of the present attitude of the administration toward railroads particularly with reference to the action in the rate cases. "If they want to cripple the railway they have an opportunity," he said. "The trouble with these statesmen is that they do not know the effect of their own acts. The railroads need increase facilities for handling increased business. It takes millions of dollars, however, to carry on these needed improvements, but the railroads cannot hope to raise the necessary money under present conditions."

To what extent the people may suffer can be gathered only by Mr. Hill's remarks. But it can be gathered that from Senator's expressed that the many roads may again carry out a policy of retrenchment similar to that enforced in 1907.

"We had nothing to do with the conference in Washington yesterday," he said, "and the Great Northern will obey the law, as it has always tried to do. There will be no change in our policy. We often find it hard, however, to find out what the law is. The Great Northern will make no changes in its present plans for improvement, but our contemplated expenditures at this time are not heavy."

PRETTY BABE FOUND ASLEEP IN PARK

Initials and Marks Are Torn from Her Clothing.

Clothed in dainty garments bearing every sign that her home was one of culture and refinement, a sweet-faced baby girl lying fast asleep under the edge of an overhanging bush was found last night by Park Watchman Trumbart, when he made his 9 o'clock round at Iowa Circle.

Initials or marks that would give a clue to the child's identity were missing. A few blue threads hanging to a corner of a soft flannel skirt showed where a monogram had been cut away, and even the maker's tag had been carefully cut from the collar of the long silk cloak that had been wrapped around her.

Watchman Trumbart carried the child to the Second street station. The desk sergeant laid her in the captain's chair. When a group of bluecoats gathered around to inspect the visitor, they found a pair of blue eyes staring up at them. There were a few plaintive cries, but the District nurse, who had been summoned, gathered her up and quieted the cry. Annie Kent, who has more than once sheltered the little abandoned waifs, took the baby to her home, at 1234 Sixth street northwest.

These she will remain until the central office finds the parents.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR MISSING

Police Asked to Find Charles F. Strahley, of Jersey City.

A telegram was received last night from the Jersey City police asking the local police to locate Charles F. Strahley, thirty-seven years old, of 248 Fulton avenue, Jersey City.

Strahley is a telegraph operator who came to Washington last week to testify in a case before the grand jury. He had told his wife that if he was forced to stay more than one day he would notify her, but no word has been received from the missing man. He is about five feet six inches tall, and wore a gray suit, black derby, and tan shoes.

REFORM NEEDED IN POLICE CODE

Officers Not to Blame for Needless Arrests.

THROWN OUT OF COURT

Many "Cases" Have Cost the District a Small Fortune.

Careful Revision of Maj. Sylvester's Official Book Would Eliminate One-third of Absolute Regulations and Make Rulings More Concise and Easily Understood—Instances of Ridiculous Paragraphs Cited.

WASHINGTON IN FIRST PLACE. (From the annual report of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police.)

Table with 2 columns: Locality, Arrests per 10,000 population. District of Columbia: 1,087.5; New Orleans: 788.6; Cleveland: 680.3; Baltimore: 631.4; Buffalo: 543.2; Jersey City: 445.0; Cincinnati: 444.0; Detroit: 341.3; Newark: 206.3.

Are the police really at fault in the number of needless arrests or not? This is a question which has arisen since the publication of the astounding figures taken from Maj. Sylvester's last report by The Washington Herald.

Of course, there are numerous cases in which the policeman is actually to blame, either through negligence or through misconstruction of the regulations.

But it is these same regulations that are responsible for most of the arrests which are thrown out of court the next morning.

It is here that there is urgent need for reform, and right here that those who wish to lessen the number of useless and harmful arrests must make their start.

If these regulations were to be revised carefully and about one-third of them eliminated (for there are fully that number that are obsolete), there would be less likelihood of the police making some of the arrests that have cost the District the small fortune that it has spent uselessly in the past decade or more.

The police regulation book is a volume of some 150 pages, with many extra leaves, which have been added since it was issued in 1906. The regulations are being reissued at the present time, and a new edition will be published in about a month.

But this reissuance will be merely to reclassify the rules and make some of them more concise or more easily understood—not to eliminate any of the present rulings, even though they be obsolete or ridiculous, as a large number of them are.

The police regulations at present number between 4,000 and 5,000, and that a large number of these are as ludicrous as they are useless may be gathered from a few instances taken at random from the official book in use at police headquarters.

Liability to Be Fined. Any man who sends a child under sixteen to the drug store or grocery to buy alcohol or gasoline is committing a punishable offense, and the man who sells the child the fluid is liable to be fined or to have his license revoked.

Another regulation that is almost unknown and certainly never referred to, is the one which forbids any one's giving away or using any transfer of a street railway for the purpose of gaining transportation by the use of it.

Thus, if a man would give away his transfer and the one to whom he gave it would use the same, either or both would be subject to a fine of \$25. So be careful that you do not transfer.

According to section 5, of article 3, any driver or operator of a cab or other public vehicle demanding or receiving more than the legal fare, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$20. Just think of the havoc that this would work if it were strictly carried into effect. There wouldn't be five hucks in town.

Any one who shakes or beats rugs, carpets, or the like, within 300 feet of a street, is liable to a fine of not more than \$20.

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