CURE THAT COUGH

Before it becomes chronic or injures the delicate tissue of the lungs. No other medicine cures so promptly, safely and thoroughly as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Thousands of precious lives are saved annually

BY TAKING

this remedy in the early stages of bronchitis and pneumonia.

"I believe that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL saved my life. Last May I had a severe cold. The violent coughing, for which I could procure no relief, at last brought on bleeding of the lungs. I was forced to take to my bed. The doctors were unable to do anything for me. I thought of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and determined to try it. I did so, and it helped me right off. I took seven bottles of this medicine, and now consider myself cured. My cure was a surprise to all my acquaintances, who were hopeless of my recovery."—JOHN H. THOMAS, Middleton, Annapolis county, N. S.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

PROMPT TO ACT, SURE TO CURE.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' experience treating the Skin. A book on Dermatology with each cake. All druggists. Also Woodbury's Antiseptic Shaving Sticks and Bars, Hair tonic, and clear skin treatment.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatologist, 125 West 42d street, New York. Consultation free. oc9-1y.

MALARIA CURED AND ERADICATED FROM the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength. 4

THE MODERN MIRACLES OF HEALING WHICH are indisputably performed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should receive the closest investigation by sick people and their friends. jn25-m&w1y

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH BE SURE and use that old well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. my1-1y

"Flyers!" In Boys' Shoes.

We don't think you'll find shoe buying for the boys easier elsewhere. We are determined to quote the lowest prices. Take these for instance:

Boys' Satin Calf Shoes.. 98c

Boys' Gen. Calfskin Shoes, button and lace. Were $2. Now..... $1.40

Exclusive agency for N. Y. Catholic Protectory Shoes for boys.

Genuine Casco Calf. Reduced to..... $1.23

Crawford's, 731 7TH ST., EAST SIDE. oc7

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An Alleged Detective.

Hulda Stewart, a young woman who keeps a house near 13th and D streets, was surprised about 3 o'clock by two young men who called at the house. One of them she charges, claimed that he was a detective, and the other said he was a reporter. They pretended to be looking for something, but the proprietress not knowing them, ordered them out. They refused to go and the man who said he was a detective proceeded to assault the woman. The police were not told of the affair until Saturday evening and then Officer Kilmartin arrested John Davidson, jr., said to be of Georgetown. From the woman the police learned that she was beaten with a wooden dumbbell. Two of her teeth were broken, there was an ugly cut inflicted on her head and she was otherwise badly bruised.

Davidson was in the Police Court this morning under bond on a charge of assault and his counsel demanded a jury trial. The defendant is said to be the man who started the trouble at Valparaiso two years ago.

For Temperance.

The Rev. J. F. McGee of St. Patrick's Church addressed the meeting of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society last evening at the hall, corner of 5th and G streets northwest. The reverend speaker took for his subject "The Excellence of Temperance Work." Intemperance, said the speaker, was the fruitful parent of poverty, disease, want, pain, sorrow, misery, vice, crime and sin. The temperance societies drove away from many homes and transferred in its place joy and happiness. They have done much for society; they have lessened the number of crimes; they have lightened the burden of taxation; they have given an impetus to every good work; they have smoothed the way for many sinners' reformation and they have been a powerful influence to religion. At the close of Father McGee's address he administered the pledge of total abstinence to twenty persons. Mr. Edwin Mullin also spoke.

Loses His Place.

Mr. Frank Dowling, who has been foreman of bindery in the United States treasurer's office for many years, has been removed. He entered the office as an apprentice and worked his way up to the foremanship. He is a District man and has never taken much interest in politics.

A Bank Reopens.

The First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., which suspended payment August 2, 1893, having fully complied with the conditions imposed by the controller of the currency and its capital stock being unimpaired, has been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 54; 2 p.m., 82; maximum, 83; minimum, 49.

2d EDITION.

VIGILANT WINS.

(Continued from First Page).

Valkyrie to leeward if she continued to maintain her speed.

The yachts were abreast of each other at 12:05, the Vigilant to the windward. The Valkyrie was a little in the lead.

The Vigilant Leads.

The lead, however, was soon cut down and in a minute the Vigilant assumed the lead.

The yachts were now on port tack. The wind hauled more to southward, velocity 24 miles an hour, and increasing. Vigilant was apparently six lengths in the lead. She had her jib topsail out.

Both yachts were standing for first stake. The Vigilant led and was to the windward. The Vigilant took in her jib topsail. She was increasing her lead and evidently giving the Valkyrie the go-by. She was at 12:30 two miles from the first turn and a quarter of a mile in the lead.

Rounding the First Stake.

Both yachts at 12:51 went about on the starboard tack. They could not round the stakeboat on this tack and came around on the port tack at 12:54.

The yachts now left the Long Branch stakeboat almost abeam of one another on the port tack.

A strong southweserly breeze was blowing at the rate of about 16 knots an hour and with more force off shore, evidently giving the yachts all the wind they wanted. Coasters were under shortened sail. The wind slightly increased, with prospects of more for the returning leg of the course.

One of the stakeboats took up its station just off Long Branch.

The Vigilant at 1:05 neared the stakeboat and made starboard tack, short leg. Wind was 25 miles an hour.

The Vigilant turned the first stake at 1:07 1-2, four minutes ahead of the Valkyrie. Vigilant set her balloon jib at 1:12.

The wind was still southwest at 1:30 28 miles an hour. Both yachts were standing east. The Vigilant seemed to be increasing her lead. The breeze freshened.

Vigilant was leading by about 6 1-2 minutes at 1:45.

Vigilant went out of the glass at 1:40:04. The Valkyrie followed at 1:47:30.

This showed that Vigilant had now a lead of seven minutes and 26 seconds.

Vigilant at 1:55 stood southeast to the turn of the second stakeboat.

The Second Mark.

Vigilant jibed around the second mark at 1:57:20.

Valkyrie turned at 2:06, 8 minutes 58 seconds behind.

Both boats squared away on the second leg of the course carrying mainsails, club topsails, forestay sails, jibs and balloon jib topsails.

The boats had the wind on the starboard quarter and were fairly boiling over the course. The breeze being more quarterly they could carry spinnakers. The wind continued to freshen. It was still southwest.

At 1:20 Valkyrie set her balloon forestay sail. This was considered to be a good move. Vigilant had an apparent lead of a mile and a quarter. The sea was so heavy that it staggered the yachts.

The Vigilant, convoyed by Vanderbilt's big square rig steamer Valiant, made a long reach on the eastern course and put more distance between herself and the cutter. She appeared to gain two minutes on the Valkyrie.

Both were sailing handsomely, but the cutter failed to set more headsails. The fleet of steamers was trailing to the eastward after them. The race was a pretty one.

At 1:25 the Vigilant led by about five and a half minutes, having increased her lead somewhat.

Homeward Bound.

As Vigilant rounded she took in her forestay sail, her main boom was swung to starboard, and she headed for the finishing mark. She carried mainsail, jib, regular forestay sail and jib. Wind was thirty-two miles.

Valkyrie took in her balloon forestay sail as soon as she rounded and hoisted her regular forestay. It was now a close reach for the Fire Island lightship.

Valkyrie appears two miles astern of Vigilant. Yachts now reaching lightship. Will finish before three o'clock, Vigilant gaining.

2:25 p. m.—The wind is so strong where the yachts are that Vigilant has put double reefs in her jib. Valkyrie has taken in her forestay sail.

2:30 p. m.—Vigilant has now sailed over half way from off shore stake to finish. No change in position; if anything Vigilant is increasing her lead.

Yachts moving twelve miles an hour, twelve to fifteen knots breeze.

Leading by Three Miles.

2:30—Vigilant now leading the British cutter nearly three miles and gaining.

2:40—The Valkyrie will be hopelessly beaten. Vigilant within two miles of finish.

PLAYED STEALING ROW.

Frances Went It for Five Cents, but Failed.

George P. Douglass, an elderly colored man, who looks like he ought to be a deacon in a church, ocupied a place in the short procession in Judge Miller's court this morning. His gray side whiskers had been combed and the rest of his face presented the appearance of having been visited by a razor only a short time before his arrest. Promoting policy was the charge made against the old man and his counsel said he was not guilty of it.

Policeman O'Brien of the third precinct appeared as the prosecuting witness and explained to the court the charge.

"It is claimed," he said, "that the old man visited persons who play policy and carry their money across the river for them."

Frances Mann, a colored woman who enjoys the pleasure of "Uncle George's" acquaintance was called as a witness and it is fair to state that her feeling toward him was not of the friendly nature which generally exists between persons so well acquainted.

She had seven cents in her pocket when "Uncle George" called to see her and she gave him five cents of it to play for her and two for himself.

"He called at my house," she told the court, "and said he was going over the river and I gave him the money to play. It was all I had."

"On what row did you tell him to play?"

"Stealing row," was her reply. "I had a dream the night before."

"What was your dream?"

"I had a dream about a lady," she responded, "and they say she plays stealing row. That was the reason I wanted to play it."

"Did the row come out?"

"Well, judge," she answered, "you see I told him to play it for all day and he told me he only played it for the morning. It didn't come out in the morning, but it did in the evening"

"You had better not go to sleep," the judge told her, "if you are going to dream and then throw your money away. You had better stop dreaming."

This was the only act of the kind shown against the old man and the charge was therefore dismissed.

The Occidental's Reunion.

The Occidental Club of Capitol Hill held its first reunion Saturday evening at McCauley's Hall. These reunions will be continued throughout the entire season. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Wilson and Miss Helene Wyman of Omaha, Dr. H. W. Cessford, Miss Lula and Vertie Hooe, Miss Edna Cross, Miss Semmes, Miss Mabel Shook, Miss Florence Jordan, the Misses Boarman, Miss Sefton, Miss Syme, Miss Shreeves, Miss Marschalk, Miss Valentine and Miss Mohler, Messrs. A. P. Scheil, H. B. Durant, W. H. Page, H. D. King, A. C. Wiley, A. McKensie, jr., E. A. J. Compton, C. E. McGowan, A. E. Marschalk, A. Titus, Sterritt, Sterns, Hooe, C. E. Hunt, Chas. Reagan, Clark Cross, Waldo, Mitchell, Wallace, G. Mathew, Ryon and Krammer.

IN WALL STREET.

Advices From Washington Caused Prices to Stiffen.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The first hour's trading in today's market was unusually active, and at an advance ranging from 1-4 to 1 1-2 per cent. London prices came lower, especially for Nashville, but the volume of business on that side was too small to influence quotations here.

The street has it that the Senate will be forced to a vote this week for political reased him to do he would be afraid of the conto the character of the proposed legislation, it is understood that no compromise not acceptable to the President will be adopted.

These advices started the bears to cover, and prices advanced in proportion to the demand. Traders are rapidly coming over to the long side of the market, and are prepared to mark up prices at the first indication of relief from Washington.

The foreign exchange market is about steady, without any special demand. The supply of commercial bills continues slightly in advance of the average, and 485 is considered a fair quotation for demand accommodations.

A selling movement, inaugurated in National Lead last week, was continued today, the price yielding 1 3-4 per cent to 25 1-4. No public announcement has been made in regard to the General Electric dividend, and persons in position to know are quoted as saying that no such announcement is probable, the management preferring to let the matter go by default.

This postponed or suspended action has not affected the stock adversely as yet, the price today advancing from 44 1-2 to 46 1-4.

Atchison's earnings are not encouraging to believers in that property, and show an immense falling off in traffic throughout the entire system. For the fourth week last month the report shows a decrease of $187,217 and a total decrease for the month of $496,461.

From July 1 to October 1 the net decrease is $1,360,647.

Money continues to rule at 2 1-2 per cent on call and 5 and 6 for time accommodations on gilt-edged securities.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway:

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar.....	88⅝	90⅞	88⅝	90⅝
American Sugar pfd....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Tobacco.....	80⅝	81⅞	80⅝	81⅞
American Cotton Oil..	.....	36⅝	35¾	35¾
Atchison.....	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝
Canada Southern.....	.....	46	46	46
Canada Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ches. & Ohio.....	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
Ches. & Ohio pfd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, B. & Q.....	83¾	83⅞	82⅞	83
Chic. & Northwestern.	101	102⅜	101	102⅜
Chicago Gas.....	60⅝	61⅞	60⅝	61
C., M. & St. Paul....	60⅞	60⅞	60	60⅞
C., M. & St. Paul pfd..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic., R. I. & Pacific..	65⅞	66	65⅞	65⅞
Del., Lack. & W.....	153⅞	153⅞	152⅞	153⅞
Delaware & Hudson....	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
Den. & Rio Grande....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dis. & Cattle Feed'g...	28⅞	30	28⅞	29⅞
General Electric.....	45⅞	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Illinois Central.....	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Lake Shore.....	123	123⅞	122⅞	123⅞
Erie.....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Louis. & Nashville....	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
Long Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L., N. A. & Chicago...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Elevated....	125⅞	126	125⅞	126
Michigan Central.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri Pacific.....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
National Lead.....	26⅞	27	25⅞	25⅞
Nat. Cordage Co.....	24	24⅞	24	24⅞
Nat. Cordage pfd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Central...	111⅞	111⅞	110	110
New York Central.....	103⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞
N. Y. & N. England....	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞
N., C. & St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Pacific.....	6⅞	6⅞	6	6⅞
Northern Pacific pfd..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
North American.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ont. & Western.....	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail.....	15	15	15	15
Phila. & Reading.....	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Pullman P. Car Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Terminal....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Pacific.....	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Texas Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Union Pacific.....	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
Wabash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash pfd.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Wheeling & L. E.....	.....	13	13	13
Wheeling & L. E. pfd.	.....	43	43	43
Western Union Tel....	83⅞	83	81⅞	82⅞
Wisconsin Central....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Silver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—D. C. 5s of 1899, $1,000 at 105; $1,000 at 105. Washington Gas B bonds, $200 at 117.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 1907, 110½ bid, 111⅝ asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 1907, 110½ bid, 111⅝ asked.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 104½ bid, 107 asked. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 110 bid. 20-year fund 6s, gold, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 112 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 103½ bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown R. R. conv. 6s, 1911, 120 bid, 140 asked. Washington and Georgetown R. R. conv. 6s, 2d, 120 bid, 138 asked. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 100 bid, 110 asked. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 100 bid, 105 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, A. and O., 102 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, F. and A., 102 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1906, A. and O., 102 asked. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 98 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 96 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 116 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 117 bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 121 bid. Eckington R. R. 6s, 100 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 100 asked. Metropolitan and 4th O Street R. R. 5s, 100 asked. Metropolitan R. R. conv. 6s, 104 asked. U. S. Electric Light conv. 5s, 108½ bid, 112 asked.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 300 bid, 400 asked. Bank of the Republic, 285 asked. Metropolitan, 260 bid. Central, 300 asked. Second, 150 asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 150 bid. Citizens', 180 asked. Columbia, 150 asked. Capital, 130 asked. West End, 100 asked. Lincoln, 90 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Washington and Georgetown, 275 bid, 350 asked. Metropolitan, 70 bid, 95 asked. Columbia, 70 asked. Capitol and North O Street, 25 asked. Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 25 asked. Georgetown and Tennallytown, 40 asked. Rock Creek, 100 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 48 asked. Franklin, 43 bid, 55 asked. Metropolitan, 85 asked. National Union, 20 asked. Arlington, 200 asked. Columbia, 12 bid, 16 asked. German-American, 150 bid. Potomac, 85 asked. Riggs, 6⅝ bid, 7½ asked. People's, 5 bid, 5½ asked. Lincoln, 7⅝ bid, 9 asked. Commercial, 5 bid, 5⅝ asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 108 bid, 125 asked. Columbia Title, 6⅝ bid, 7 asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 47 bid, 48½ asked. Georgetown Gas, 45 bid. U. S. Electric Light, 109 bid, 115 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 45 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, 37 bid, 50 asked. American Graphophone, 1⅛ bid, 2½ asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market, 13 asked. Great Falls Ice, 130 asked. Bull Run Panorama, 35 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, .75 asked. Ivy City Brick, 90 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 130 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 112 asked. American Security and Trust, *120 asked.

*Ex dividend.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Flour dull—western super, 2.00@2.35; do. extra, 2.40@2.90; do. family, 3.20@3.50; winter wheat patent, 3.70@3.85; spring do do., 4.15@4.40; do. do. straight, 3.75@4.00—receipts, 17,498 barrels; shipments, 504 barrels; sales, 275 barrels. Wheat quiet and easy—No. 2 red, spot, 67⅝@68⅛; October, 67⅝@68⅛; December, 70⅝@70⅞; January, 77⅝@77⅞; steamer No. 2, 64⅝@65—receipts, 29,728 bushels; stock, 965,140 bushels; sales, 97,000 bushels; milling wheat by sample, 67@68½. Corn dull and easier—No. 2 mixed, spot, 43⅝@47; year, 45⅞ asked—receipts, 19,511 bushels; stock, 242,558 bushels; sales, 58,000 bushels; white corn by sample, 53; yellow corn by sample, 52. Oats easier—No. 2 white western, 36@36½; No. 2 mixed western, 34@34½—receipts, 7,750 bushels; stock, 181,879 bushels. Rye slow—No. 2, 53—receipts, 751 bushels; stock, 20,936 bushels. Hay strong—good to choice timothy, $14@$15. Grain freights dull—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 1⅝d.; cork for orders per quarter, 2s.3d. Cotton nominal—middling, 8⅛. Provisions quiet, unchanged. Butter firm—creamery, 26@30; do. dairy, 20; do. choice 27@28; do. imitation, 26. Eggs firm—20. Coffee quiet—Rio cargoes, fair, 19¼; No. 7, 18⅛@18⅝. Sugar strong—granulated, 5⅝. Copper steady—refined, 9½. Whisky unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Virginia consols, threes, 65@65½; Baltimore and Ohio stock, 70; Northern Central stock, 68; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern firsts, 104; first incomes, 75; Consolidated Gas bonds, 109; do. stocks, 57½@58.

Soldiers Trying the Gold Cure.

The report of the board of managers of National Soldiers' Homes for the last fiscal year, just submitted to Congress, shows that the cost of maintenance of a member was in 1892 $143.75 and in 1893 $140.56. The increase of average number present was in 1892 265 and in 1893 465. This increase is materially less than the increases in the preceding five years and the diminution is due to the passage of the pension act of 1890, which has temporarily checked the increase in membership.

In January, 1892, the board authorized the employment of the gold cure treatment for the cure of drunkenness at the western branch of the home. Since then like authority has been extended to all branches of the home. Clubs have been formed in all the branches of men who have together agreed to take the cure.

Although it is too early to form a sound judgment on the final result of the treatment, the board is of the opinion that, so far as it has gone, it has proved an unmixed benefit to the home. It has apparently reformed more than 14,000 drunkards, a wonderful result, but, in addition, the effect of the presence of the clubs in the home, whose basis of existence is the unanimous efforts of the members to reform from drunkenness and induce their comrades to join them, has been the production of better feeling in the members of the home in general as to the folly and crime of habitual drunkenness, making them quieter and more inclined to lead rational lives, even when they do not join the clubs. Should the effect of the cure cease today it has done enough good already in the homes to more than justify the trouble and cost of its introduction.

POLICE COURT SENTENCES.

A Mysterious Crap Game With Money, but no Players.

Six boys, eleven women and forty-nine men were occupants of the Police Court cells this morning, and some of those who were fortunate enough to get out went off with the intention of playing "6-11-66" and "6-17-49" as lucky rows in the game of policy, a game that is played to some extent in South Washington, although it is thought by many officers that the game is pretty well broken up. A large majority of the prisoners who occupied the cells were colored, and several crap games were represented. In Judge Kimball's court the early morning procession was a long one, and various grades of minor offenses were charged. Five colored men and two women were defendants in the first case, and it was charged that they were engaged in a Sunday morning game of "7-11" in front of Nash's flats.

There was a small amount of cash left on the stone pavement by the participants in the game, and Policeman Owens picked it up. Not one of the players would claim the cash, so it will be turned into the policemen's fund.

"I was there, but was only looking on," was the statement of the first prisoner examined, and each of the seven others said the same thing.

Rose Hall's statement was that she was cooking dinner, and that she only went out two or three times to watch the game.

"Me and Rose Hall ain't guilty," said one of the girl's admirers.

"Why is she not guilty?"

"'Cause she was cookin' dinner," and the prisoner smiled as though the mention of the noonday meal had brought thoughts of what will be served on the farm.

"And so none of you were in the game?"

"No, sir," chorused the prisoners.

"That was a singular game of crap," remarked the judge. "Bones and money on the ground and no one playing. Rose Hall is fined $5 and the others are fined $10 each."

No Proof.

Five young colored men next appeared, and the charge against them was throwing stones. The place charged was on South Carolina avenue, but the arrests had been made only because of suspicious circumstances against the prisoners.

Street lamps had been broken and a pedestrian injured, but by whom there was no direct proof.

"Had the proof against you boys been sufficient to convict," said the court, "the penalty would have been a severe one, as throwing stones on the public streets is by no means a trivial offense."

Next in order came an old citizen, who had given a name for the occasion. Drunk and disorderly was alleged against him, and he was willing to admit a portion of the charge.

The principal objection against the accused was that he was looking for a drink on Sunday morning in a part of the city where a 5-cent drink fills an ordinary beer glass.

Suspicion rested on the proprietor of one of the saloons, but as the officer had no proof against him a case of Sunday bar could not be brought. The old man, who had bought his liquor somewhere unknown to the police, was compelled to pay the usual penalty.

"Obstructing the sidewalk with your person," read the clerk to several offenders, whose night of riotous living had landed them on the thoroughfares set apart for pedestrians. As the court had said many times before, to be drunk in a lodging house is cheaper than one of Uncle Sam's hard beds. Uncle Sam charges more than private firms, and $5 was the charge made for a few hours' lodging.

Others followed on various charges of offending against the District laws, and their cases were disposed of according to the circumstances under which the arrests were made.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

The New Department of the Columbian University.

The past week witnessed the opening of one more high institution of learning in Washington than in previous years. The new school which has thrown open its doors to scholarly students is, however, not a rival to the schools of learning and their many faculties already existing in the city. It is not a school for undergraduate students leading to degrees of bachelors of of arts, sciences or laws. It is a school for higher studies, in which are received as students only those who have previously attained their bacclaureate degrees, and who desire to pursue further and advanced studies and attain the highest honors that can be bestowed upon them by an academic faculty.

This school is the school of graduate studies of the Columbian University. It forms the sixth branch of the university corporation, the others being, in order of their establishment, the Columbian College, the medical and dental schools, the law school, and the Corcoran Scientific School. It was called into existence by the board of trustees of the corporation, who recognized the imperative demand for an institution of highest learning at the seat of the government, such as had not existed heretofore and the facilities and opportunities which the capital offered for the development of such an institution through its infinite resources in scientific and literary material. A reception was tendered the faculty of the graduate school by the board of trustees during the Presbyterian general assembly and many hundreds of members of the latter and other guests visited the university on that occasion.

The first year's work of the school of graduate studies was begun without formal ceremony. The exercises which were to have taken place have been postponed to a later date on account of the illness of Dr. J. C. Welling, the president of the university.

The enrollment of students has been steadily progressing. These students are candidates for either of the degrees of master of arts, master of science, civil engineer, electrical engineer, or doctor of philosophy.

Among the students are: C. A. O. Rosell, A. M. of the University of Pennsylvania, examiner in the patent office and the well-known inventor of the explosive named after him, "Rosellite," candidate for Ph. D.; Albert M. Hilliker, B. D., Seabury Divinity School of Faribault, Minn., candidate for Ph. D.; Walter Edgar Scott, B. S. of Lafayette College, candidate for A. M.; John Scott Johnson, B. S., assistant in applied mathematics in the Corcoran Scientific School, candidate for A. M.; Walter Scott Harshman, A. M. Columbian College, computer in the nautical almanac office, candidate for Ph. D.; Henry R. Payne, B., Columbian College, assistant in Latin in the Corcoran Scientific School, candidate for A. M.; Ernest Lawton Thurston, C. E., the Corcoran Scientific School, assistant in civil engineering in the same school, candidate for Ph. D.; Oscar John Schneider, B. S., the Corcoran Scientific School, candidate for M. S., and Stephen C. Miller, M. D., the Columbian Medical College, candidate for M. S.

A Surprised West Virginian.

Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock Lieut. Amiss was on a street car of the Metropolitan railroad when his attention was called to one of the passengers, a young man, who took a revolver from one pocket and changed it to a more comfortable position in a pocket on the other side. Much to the surprise of the young man who had the pistol, he was arrested and charged with carrying concealed weapons. He had come here from West Virginia. He submitted to arrest, and left $50 collateral for his appearance.

It is said that he was nominated as postmaster for a West Virginia post office, and that at the time of his arrest he was on his way to the Capitol looking after his interests in the Senate. Granville Chichester, lawyer, twenty-six years old, was the way the young man registered.

Representative Alderson was interested in the case, and today in the Police Court a nolle pros. was entered.

Phil Sheridan Post.

The annual inspection of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 14, G. A. R., occurs Monday evening at Costello Hall. Department Commander Faunce and staff are to attend the ceremony.

Sergeant Kenney Congratulated.

Police Sergeant John M. Kenney of the eighth precinct has received a letter of congratulation from ex-President Harrison for his bravery in protecting the life of Policeman Skinner, in doing which he killed Elwood Reid, a colored burglar who had in his possession a valise containing harness, the proceeds of a burglary. The letter reads:

INDIANAPOLIS, October 6.

Sergt. Kenney, Metropolitan Police:

Dear Sir: Have just noticed in the papers that your official act has been justified. I congratulate you. Sincerely yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

As heretofore published, Sergt. Kenney was on duty at the White House during President Harrison's administration.

SUSTAINED BY COURT

(Continued from First Page.)

the officers of the government have gone further in this case than to present the evidence deemed to be necessary and pertinent to the matter and the introduction of such witnesses as the grand jury might have called for the charge is, as your honor may know, absolutely without the slightest foundation. If it is intended to be charged that the excitement over this catastrophe—and that there was undue excitement in the community there is no doubt—operated on the minds of the grand jury the district attorney's office has nothing to do with that. It is perfectly proper for my friend to make such a charge as that; but, if he goes beyond that and attempts to insinuate that any undue influence was exercised over the grand jury by the district attorney's office, such a charge would be untrue.

"It is not the purpose nor the desire of the government in this case, as your honor may well know from the manner in which the business of the district attorney's office is conducted, to try this case by newspaper or mob law, and the government is in nowise responsible for the indiscreet utterances of the press with reference to this case. It is the desire of the government that there shall be a fair and impartial trial of these defendants, and in that trial we shall develop as true the supposed false statements in the indictment. We expect to develop conclusively the guilt of these defendants, Col. Ainsworth as well as the others.

"My friend forgets the machinery of the law when he makes these charges against the district attorney's office. Who found this presentment? Is not there a grand jury whose duty it is to investigate these matters? When the grand jury makes a presentment in a case of this kind, is it not the sworn duty of the district attorney to prepare an indictment in accordance with that presentment? My friend, as an ex-United States district attorney, knows that there is no discretion left to the district attorney in such matters.

"I have said all I care to say on this subject. Of course the government deplores publications of the press such as the one we have been discussing. My objection to them is as strenuous as any other gentleman could possibly be. But it is for your honor to say what shall be done to stop this sort of thing just where it is; and any action your honor will take in the premises to bring about that result will meet with the hearty approval of the district attorney's office."

Judge McComas' Views.

Before rendering his decision in the matter of the demurrer Judge McComas thus referred to the complained of editorial:

"Gentlemen, the matter which has been brought to the attention of the court by the counsel for the defendants involves a gross overstepping of privilege, a gross impropriety. Whether it is in large or small part the result of ignorance or whether it be an intentional trenching upon the serious and solemn duties of a court of justice, imposed upon the court by the Constitution and the laws, I shall further consider what shall be done in respect thereto. There must be a place in which defendants charged with offenses against the law can have a fair and impartial trial within the power of this court. It is the purpose of this court that there shall be no trial by newspapers, and it will be the especial duty of the court to see that clamor shall not enter into the jury box. It is to be hoped that good citizens, including citizens without printing presses as well as citizens with printing presses, will endeavor to aid the courts of justice in giving a fair and impartial trial in cases exciting public interest. If some shall fall short of that plain duty, so far as the law permits, the court will see that that duty is enforced.

I shall take the matter which has been brought to my attention under advisement, and I announce that there shall be, allowing full privileges with respect to the reporting of legal proceedings, no effort improperly made, no efforts persisted in to influence the courts of justice, and this court of justice, in the matter relating to this trial in whatever stage it may come to trial. I do not hesitate to say that it will also be wise for counsel engaged in the cause to confer in an amicable manner of controversy here and settle any differences arising, so that counsel and court may aid one another in determining the rights of the defendants and maintaining the dignity of the court.

I have asked counsel for the defendants and for the government to be present this morning after the court argument in support of this demurrer, and after consideration of the authorities cited in support of the indictment and in support of the demurrer that I may announce to you the conclusions of the court thereon.

Demurrer Overruled.

Judge McComas then proceeded to announce his decision in the matter of the demurrer filed against the two indictments as follows:

In support of the demurrer to this indictment the fourth objection is that: "The indictment upon its face charges criminal responsibility upon several for the omission of an alleged joint or common duty not exclusively the duty of any one of said defendants, and yet not a joint or common duty in the sense that each of said defendants was charged exclusively with the performance of a contemporaneous or successive parts of a joint or common process."

It is urged that this indictment is for an omission by four of a common duty resting at the same time on all and each of them; in that it is true as a general proposition that no person can be punished for omitting a duty where some other person was at the same time of the omission equally with him charged with the doing of the same omitted duty:

That criminal liability can only be predicated of a violation of an exclusive duty; and

That as the indictment alleges a specific duty resting upon each and all of the defendants at the same time, it on its face excludes the case of an exclusive duty on any one of them. Therefore, the indictment discloses a case where no one of the defendants is criminally liable.

I believe this is not the law. The texts of Wharton and of Kerr on homicide do say that:

"Where a responsibility exclusively imposed on the defendant is such that an omission in its performance is casually followed by