HACKS AND WAIFS.

Reports Received by Major Moore From His Officers.

Licensed Vehicles and Complaints About Them—New Laws Recommended by the Humane Society.

Maj. Moore has received the various reports of the members of the force who are detailed in different branches of the service, the substance of which is to be embodied in the annual report of the department, which will be ready for the printer in a few days. Among the reports received is one from Policeman Groff, who succeeded Detective Quinlan as hack inspector. His report shows that there were 729 vehicles licensed, 721 vehicles inspected, eighteen vehicles rejected, fifteen vehicles reinspected and passed, sixteen licenses transferred, fifty-eight articles found in vehicles reported by driver, thirty-seven articles left in vehicles reported by passengers, 127 cases tried in Police Court, thirty-nine cases amicably adjusted, twenty-seven hack stands in the city, 421 visits to hack stands, and eleven cases of charging excessive rates.

"You will observe that the number of licensed vehicles has been greatly in excess of former years," says the report. "This is accounted for by the two great occurrences during the fiscal year, one the Grand Army encampment and the other the inauguration of the President. You will also observe that the number of complaints (11) for overcharging brought in the Police Court was proportionately smaller than for previous years, which is chiefly due to the revision of the hack rates which went into effect the beginning of the fiscal year, and the close and strict attention given to each and every case which required investigation. All irregularities were speedily adjusted and the guilty parties punished."

Officer Groff refers to the report of last year concerning the location of hack stands and upon this question he says: "As unpleasant as it is, and as careful as we are, we must expect some complaints. Yet there is no stand today that is not kept in good condition and which is a serious annoyance. The easiest thing we mortals can do is to make complaints, and sometimes they are dictated by the best motives."

In conclusion the inspector says that were it not for the precedent established by a former board of Commissioners of granting special privileges to certain hackmen and wagoners, this city would have the best systematized hackney service in the country. The Police Court has decided that the Commissioners have no power to grant special privileges to certain men to occupy the public spaces to the exclusion of others, and he suggests that the major recommend that such special privileges be not granted in the future.

Work of the Humane Society.

Another report received is that of Officer Wilson, who is detailed for duty in connection with the Humane Society, his particular work being to see the enforcement of the law for the protection of children. The report shows that during the year 315 cases were investigated, 18 persons prosecuted, 3 persons whose personal bonds were taken, 4 cases nolle prossed, 5 cases dismissed and 303 cases amicably adjusted. There were 209 children admitted to the various institutions, 127 white and 82 colored. They were sent to the following: Church Orphanage, 29; House of the Good Shepherd, 11; House of Mercy, 5; hospitals, 7; Industrial House School, 15; House of the Good Shepherd in Baltimore, 13; National Colored Home, 22; Reform School, 3; St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 20; St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, 3; Washington Asylum, 19; Washington City Orphan Asylum, 13; Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 4; Newsboys' Home, 16; Colored Infant Asylum, 19; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 4; St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, 3; German Orphan Asylum, 4; Home for Friendless Colored Girls, 1; Young Women's Christian Home, 1.

In the report Officer Wilson says that the work last year was about the same as the year before and, in addition to looking after the cases mentioned in the report, he has spent much time in giving advice and listening to sad stories of unfortunate ones.

New Laws Needed.

Many recommendations are made in view of the increased demands for protection from certain evils, among which are the following:

"First. A law to punish bastardy is much needed in this District, as many of the abandoned infants (some dead) found by the police are illegitimate and in most instances the mothers are servant girls unable to provide for their offspring. If there was a law requiring the fathers of these unfortunate little ones to provide for them, many lives would be saved, crime prevented and much suffering avoided. I deem this suggestion of great importance and in the interest of moral progress and good government.

"Second. There should also be a law to compel parents and guardians to provide for their children and wards. I am informed that such a law is in force in the states of New York and Massachusetts and that its enforcement has had a wholesome influence. My personal observation goes to the statement that many cases of suffering brought to my attention are directly due to the neglect of parents or guardians. I trust that in the near future Congress may be induced to enact such a law for the protection of this class of children as is now in force in the states indicated.

"Third. The Humane Society has the power under the law to take charge of children found in houses of ill-fame. This law should be so amended as to apply to children surrounded by immoral influences, as in such cases where men and women are living in adultery and have children living with them. If such power be conferred upon the society many children now under the care of disreputable persons could be properly provided for in the several asylums and homes where the surroundings would be beneficial.

"Fourth. Parents or guardians should be required by law to send their children or wards to school at least six months in each year. No doubt a large proportion of crime is committed by the illiterate, and if children possess a common school education they would be better fitted to support themselves. This recommendation I regard as urgent.

"It is with satisfaction that I refer to the near completion of the Reform School for Girls," says the agent. "Such an institution has been a long-felt want, and no doubt, when completed and properly equipped, its influence will have the desired effect."

In conclusion, Agent Wilson compliments the persons in charge of the various institutions, especially Agent Sweeney of the Newsboys' Home, for the manner in which they receive and care for children.

IT IS CHOLERA.

Examination of the Disease on Swinburne Island.

Dr. Jenkins, health officer of the port of New York, issued the following bulletin at 9 o'clock last evening:

"All the passengers and crew of the steamer Russia are well. They have been inspected twice today, and none of the steerage passengers have been transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, 288 having been taken yesterday and 129 today. They have all received a bath, and all of their clothes and other effects have been thoroughly disinfected by steam.

"The bacteriological examination in the case of the woman Auer has been delayed somewhat longer than usual. Up to noon today the results were negative, when it was discovered that the lens of the microscope was defective. Another instrument was obtained from the city, and on examination this evening the plate cultures showed the presence of common bacilli.

"There is no occasion for alarm, however, as the steerage passengers of this steamer are healthy, cleanly and well-nourished people, in fact better than the usual passengers of this class. Each case of illness has been promptly and carefully isolated during the voyage.

"The steamer and her passengers have been subjected to all the quarantine methods and measures usually employed when infection is known to be present, and have always heretofore been successful.

"This is the seventh day since the last patient was isolated from her fellow-passengers without further development.

"WILLIAM E. JENKINS, Health Officer."

Treating Deafness With a Phonograph

A number of scientific gentlemen attended a demonstration in New York last evening of a system of treating deafness by use of a modified form of the phonograph. It is claimed that the vibrations produced by the phonograph, when transmitted to the three minute bones located in the drum of a deaf person's ear, compels them to act in a natural way. The vibrations act like massage to remove stiffness, and the inventor claims to be able to make the deaf hear.

NEED FOR COAST DEFENSES.

Gen. Breckinridge Comments on Forts Without Garrisons.

Inspector General Breckinridge has made a report to the Secretary of War in which he retells with good effect the old story of the utter inadequacy of our coast defenses to prevent foreign invasion. "The very careful inspection of ungarrisoned posts between Baratoria bay, La., and the Delaware river," he says, "has brought very plainly to view the defenseless condition of our southern coast and the great importance of immediate action if these fortifications are to be relied on to repel attack. Owing to the spread of some of the cities they were built to protect and the increased range of modern artillery a few of the sites are no longer available, but in a large majority of cases they are now, and doubtless always will be, of vast importance to the country. No intelligent and experienced officer can look on our southern defenses without feeling the deepest solicitude for the safety of our entire coast line. That there is no immediate probability of a foreign war will be granted, but it must be admitted that such a contingency is not impossible, and that should it happen within the next ten years we must rely in the main for the protection of our harbors on the forts and guns we have, no matter how inferior they may be as compared with more recent inventions.

"For various reasons the garrisons of twenty-seven of these forts have been withdrawn until there is not now, nor has there been in most cases for more than twenty years, a single soldier to care for them, ordnance sergeants, sometimes superannuated and decrepid, alone excepted. As a result of this long abandonment, and the changes which have meantime affected methods of attack and defense, the forts and their armaments have come to be regarded as obsolete, deserving and receiving but little attention, until they now serve the single purpose apparently of reminding us of the high estate from which we have fallen, and that we are not well prepared for resistance against any bold and aggressive government."

General Breckinridge will suggest to Secretary Lamont the adoption of certain measures toward correcting the abuses and neglect that have placed the southern coast so absolutely at the mercy of an enemy. He desires that an estimate be made for cleaning and clearing up the forts and such repairs as will prevent further deterioration. He will also suggest that a sufficient expenditure be authorized to put all guns and carriages that can be relied on in connection with the operation of torpedo lines in a serviceable condition. Younger and more active men, he contends, should replace the particular ordnance sergeants on duty at the forts inspected, and he asks that this be done as soon as practicable. Furthermore, he will suggest that an effort be made, where it can be done properly, to counteract the impression, which prevails even in the army, that these forts are junk-shops and their armament and stores obsolete, and that instructions be issued which will enable or compel all ordnance sergeants, when once the armaments are put in order, to keep them so.

FRAUDULENT SICK BENEFITS.

What Appears to Be an Extensive Conspiracy in Philadelphia.

What appears to be an extensive conspiracy among certain Polish Hebrews in Philadelphia to swindle fraternal beneficial orders was brought to a climax last night by the arrest of five officers prominent in the affairs of three local councils of the National Fraternal Union of Cincinnati. Other sick benefit societies and a large number of people are said to be involved, and many more arrests are looked for.

Those arrested were: Moses Parker, Selig Lieberman and Samuel J. Plumberg, financial accountants of the three councils, and Drs. Lewis S. Rubinsohn and Abraham Hahn, medical examiners. The arrests, which were made on complaint of Dan. A. Phelps of Cincinnati, supreme adjuster of the union, are the result of over three months of secret work by Pinkerton detectives and officers of the union.

Early in the year three councils of the order were established in Philadelphia, their membership being made up entirely of Hebrews. As soon as the thirty-day limit had expired applications for sick benefits, in all cases for the limit of $25 per week, began to be made. The supreme officers at Cincinnati suspected fraud and began an investigation, finally hiring a Pinkerton man, who connected himself with one of the councils, and got himself admitted to the conspiracy, sharing the profits thereof. His evidence against the prisoners is of the most damaging character.

Sick benefit claims must first be approved by the medical examiner and financial accountant of the local council to which the applicant for relief belongs, hence the connection of the five men arrested with the conspiracy. Nearly $4,000 has been fraudulently collected by the conspirators from the National Fraternal Union alone, and it is almost certain that they have swindled other orders of the same character.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Fatal Wreck on a Passenger Train on the Fort Wayne Road.

Two killed outright and many wounded was the terrible result of an accident last night on the Fort Wayne road at Whiting, Ind.

While passing through the town, which is a somewhat obscure place eighty miles west of Fort Wayne, the first section of the Fort Wayne train, known as "No. 3," jumped the track suddenly.

The train on passing the place had been going at a good rate of speed and when the engine left the track, plunging along the road-bed, ploughing a great furrow in the earth by reason of its velocity, the tender and cars following behind dashed forward and piled upon one another in an awful mass of wreckage.

Those who escaped injury were compelled to witness the usual harrowing scenes attending a railroad smash-up, but there were plenty of hands ready and willing to aid in removing the dead and dying from the chaotic mass of timbers.

Two dead and several others whose wounds may result in death were the fruits of their noble efforts.

As quickly as possible medical aid and attention was furnished those not beyond the ministrations of a physician, and all sorts of improvised comforts were arranged for the wounded.

Engineer Christy and Fireman Warren, both of Fort Wayne, were among the killed. Conductor Breen, also of Fort Wayne, is seriously hurt.

BALTIMORE REPUBLICANS.

Nominations Made by the Convention Last Night.

The republican city convention of Baltimore last night nominated the following ticket:

Mayor—William T. Malster.

Judges Supreme Bench—Nicholas P. Bond, Riley E. Wright.

Sheriff—John W. Bond.

Clerk of City Court—Charles H. Evans.

Surveyor—William A. Atwood.

State Senate—George R. Gaither of the second legislative district.

House of Delegates—First legislative district: William A. Harrington, first ward; Henry W. Laumann, second ward; Hiram P. Straus, fourth ward; Albert Moritz, fifth ward; Preston S. Brooks, sixth ward; Louis Hoffman, seventh ward.

Second Legislative District—Richard B. Evans of the eighth ward; Dr. W. G. Foster, ninth ward; W. D. Bodensick, tenth ward; Oscar L. Quinlan, twelfth ward; A Roderick, thirteenth ward; John Spring, jr., twenty-second ward.

Third Legislative District—Edward F. Strahman, sixteenth ward; Michael R. Tyrrell, seventeenth ward; John H. Cavana, eighteenth ward; Wilson H. Mules, nineteenth ward; Rufus H. Baker, twentieth ward; Myron J. Rose, twenty-first ward.

A Boundary Question.

Attorney General Moloney yesterday presented to the Supreme Court of the United States his petition for leave to file a motion to vacate the order of the court made April 10, 1893, continuing the repeal of the commissioners fixing the boundary line between the states of Illinois and Iowa where the Keokuk and Hannibal bridge crosses the Mississippi river. There are nine of these bridges over the river within the coterminous limits of the two states, and for the purposes of taxation it is desirable to have the location of the boundary fixed at these points.

Representative Lacey of Iowa appeared for his state, in opposition to the petition, and the matter went over on the papers filed, with leave to the attorneys for Iowa to file a brief within sixty days.

Guarantees From Morocco.

Spain will demand from Morocco substantial guarantee securing her rights in Melilla, besides adequate indemnity from the sultan.

WHAT POPULAR MUSIC IS.

John Philip Sousa Tells About Compositions That Tickle the Ear.

From the St. Louis Republic.

"What constitutes popular music?" was the question asked of John Philip Sousa, as he sat in his dressing room between the two concerts last evening. The great band leader took a few vigorous puffs at his cigar and delivered himself as follows:

"In a general way, I should say that popular music becomes such when at its first hearing it attracts either through its rhythm, oddity or intervals, or all three, the attention of the auditor and creates a desire for a second hearing. It then becomes contagious and rages with more or less violence. If the composition is based on natural laws it stands its chance of living after the epidemic has subsided, but if it is ephemeral in character it dies after running its brief course. The public is very quick to recognize cleverness and testify to its appreciation.

"I cannot agree with those who designate the music of the great masters only as classical. I believe that any melody, such as 'Annie Laurie' or 'Suwanee River,' that has successfully stood the test of time, retained its hold upon the affections of the public and secured a permanent place in musical literature, has as much right to the title of a classic as the grandest symphony ever penned. Many of our most popular melodies are taken from the works of great composers who are generally believed as producing only music of the heavy order, while the majority of the so-called popular composers seldom produce more than one success, the greater part of their efforts being unmitigated trash.

"The opera of 'Faust,' for instance, is looked upon by musicians as a classic and one of the best of its kind ever written, yet one of its grandest choruses is sung all over the country with the words, 'Oh, my, we'll never get drunk any more,' and there is a chorus in the opera of 'The Enchantress' called 'Ever Be Happy' that has done service in minstrel first parts from time immemorial. In Wagner's 'Meistersinger' there is a succession of notes identical with the first bars of that erstwhile popular ditty 'Where did you get that hat?' and themes from Verdi's operas have long been used by vaudeville hall and minstrel singers. I remember some years ago hearing the 'Soldiers' Chorus' from 'Trovatore' doing duty for a song and dance. Rossini has a theme in his 'William Tell' that school children have sung for thirty years, while the 'Wedding March' from 'Lohengrin' is hummed and whistled by thousands who do not know that Wagner wrote the melody. These composers would all be rated as of the classical school of the popular school, and yet these melodies are distinctly popular in character. It does not necessarily follow that a composition written by one of the great masters of music cannot be popular, nor yet that the so-called popular composer produces only such music as appeals to the public taste.

"Mathis Lussy, one of the greatest authorities on musical expression the world has known, says: 'Music is substance, that the ear is the slowest of the senses to adopt anything new. Thus, a man who has become accustomed to sleeping next door to a rolling mill will complain that the croaking of frogs at night in the country disturbs his slumbers. The ear naturally he repels strange sounds and consequently he who invents the newest combination of musical sounds must work all the more assiduously to familiarize the public with it before they will accept it. Ear marks go for much in music, and when a composer who possesses inventive skill is accepted by the public and his peculiar style becomes familiar he stands a chance of retaking his popularity so long as he maintains his standard.' The musical careers of such men as Stephen Foster, Strauss, Arthur Sullivan, Molloy, Balfe, Offenbach, Suppe, Millocker and many others all go to prove this."

"How about your marches, Mr. Sousa? They possess a strong individuality."

"The public was kind enough to accept that individuality in one, and I have since tried to maintain it in other marches. My peculiar 'ear marks' seem to please the public taste, hence the marches are popular."

"The greatest obstacle that the purveyor of musical pabulum meets is in the auditor who is 'ear blind,' a condition, musically, similar to that of the color-blind individual who looks at the creation of an eminent colorist unable to appreciate the exquisite harmony of blended tones, and is, therefore, apt to be disappointed in the picture. It is a question, and a very interesting one, just how the public of bygone days first received the melodies that are the most familiar and the best beloved of today. Was 'The Last Rose of Summer' on its first hearing greeted with the rounds of applause it now elicits? Did the first measure of 'Suwanee River' call for such demonstrations of delight that the second measure was not heard? In the concerts of future years will the meritorious melodies of today invoke the enthusiasm of an audience as do the familiar songs now popular? After the first year's lease of life of 'Coming Thro' the Rye,' did a singer who wished to retain its use as an encore take his life in his hands, as does the man who now attempts 'After the Ball?'

"The essential qualities of popular music, so called, in my opinion, are strongly marked rhythm, oddity or intervals most familiar to the auditors. To say that John J. Jones is a writer of popular music and that Ludwig von Beethoven is a writer of classical music is too sweeping, as some of Mr. John J. Jones' music may be so. Jones' melodious and unmelodious that it would not appeal to the popular ear, while in Mr. Ludwig von Beethoven's compositions may be found many ear-tickling gems of rhythmical form.

"It is possible that a properly constituted man, while not a musician, can, by familiarizing himself with the brightest thoughts of the masters, derive as much pleasure in hearing a symphony as a simple melody. It does not follow, though, that any conductor who is catering to the million shall say that he will supply only the musical solids, to the exclusion of the lighter viands served as dessert. His duty is to respect the wishes of his audiences and his art. In doing so he will devote a portion of his program to that which appeals to their intelligence solely, interspersed by numbers appealing to their ear only. It is a well-known fact among theatrical people that fifty comedy companies will prosper where one presenting tragedy will earn a precarious livelihood, showing that many people prefer entertainment to instruction. Therefore the musician's duty in catering to the public is rather to present music clean, brilliant and entertaining in large quantities, and that of a decided scientific tendency in homeopathic doses.

"Walking through one of the tenement districts of New York city recently I heard a wheezy organ, manipulated by a jaunty son of Italy, grinding out 'Annie Rooney,' to the evident delight of the little children of the street, several of whom were dancing something that looked suspiciously like a Lole Fuller serpentine dance. After awhile the wanderer from Italia's cerulean skies changed the air to one of those beautiful gems of musical literature, the intermezzo from 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' Did the children stop dancing and look bored because a gem of a grand opera was being played? Not much! The emotion born of the new tune and new time caused them to change their dance from the whirling maze of a waltz to such stately steps as would put to shame the stereotyped movements of a society belle in a court minuet. Yet there are many who call grand opera music 'unpopular.'"

An Empress Who Wrote for the Press.

From the London Sunday Sun.

"In the galaxy," translates a correspondent of Fame from a German paper, "of famous women writers of history have long since placed Catherine II. of Russia. That she was an author of no mean parts is known to students of Russian history, but the fact that she was also a journalist is less familiar.

"A member of the Imperial Russian Society has published a paper upon her newspaper work. The journal for which she used her pen was the Comrade of the Friends of the Russian Language, founded by her friend the Princess Deschkopp in 1773. One of her articles ran:

"'I leave my domain, truth and fancy, to any one who wishes it, on the condition that he who does accept it continues to write without exaggerated phrases and without pretending to be bent to earth under a great weight of thought. He must always use short, clear sentences, rather than long and involved ones. Use Russian words in preference to those of foreign origin. Why should we borrow from the language of our neighbors? Is our tongue not rich enough? Do not be tedious, and above all, do not attempt to be clever at the wrong place and time. Do not "run after" the spiritual and comical. One should never use crutches when the legs will do their own work: that is, avoid pompous and swollen words when simple words have more dignity, usefulness and beauty. Where it is necessary to draw the moral from the story, do so with spirit and without tediousness. Heavy, deep thoughts should be made as light as possible. They should be expressed clearly, so that the ordinary reader can grasp them. It is desirable that the author disappear as completely as possible, and that the reader think only of his work; it is not necessary that his motions be always seen and his words always heard."

The New York Bar Association met last evening, and reiterated its opinion of Judge Maynard by passing resolutions denouncing his nomination for the court of appeals.

A Reported Case of Telepathy.

From the London Tablet.

The Popolo Romano relates the following authentic fact, without giving more than the initial of the person to whom it occurred, a distinguished young lawyer of literary reputation, who stated that he could not give the most remote explanation of it. "Some years since, on a hot summer afternoon, the Avvocato A——, together with his wife and two children, left their house in Via Gaeta at 6 o'clock precisely for six evening walk. He was in good health and spirits, but just as they crossed the street he was suddenly seized with a shock through his whole body, which caused all the blood to leave his face, and obliged him to support himself against the wall. His wife in alarm assisted him to steady himself, anxiously asking what was the matter. He recovered himself speedily, and was able to continue the walk, only describing an unaccountable perturbation and humming in his ears. The evening breeze and exercise gradually calmed and revived him, and he completely regained his usual frame. They went to visit some friends, and then rested at a cafe, when toward half-past 11 o'clock a storm which had been gathering began the first blasts of wind, and they hurried home. Scarcely arrived indoors the Avvocato A—— hurried to remove some flower pots from a balcony over the street, taking a lamp with him. The wind extinguished the light, so he had to continue his operations in the dark, only illuminated now and then by the lightning flashes. He was just lifting the last flower vase, an ornamental one, given him by his mother, when he was startled by seeing a kind of black veil waving upward close in front of him, which, as it rose, assumed a human form. Very much disturbed, he immediately related the strange appearance to his wife, and the perturbation before experienced again overcame him, leaving him unable to sleep all night. Early in the morning came a telegram from his brother at Ferrara, stating that their mother had been suddenly seized with cerebral syncope the previous evening at 6 o'clock, and had expired at midnight, just as the Avvocato A—— had seen the black veil vanish into space."

A Belated Boomer.

From Puck.

Enamored Youth—"May I hope to find a place in your heart?"

Ladylove (fin de siecle)—"If you hustle. There are only a few choice locations left."

AUCTION SALES.

TOMORROW.

H. BERNHEIMER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SUCCESSORS TO WEEKS & CO., 637 Louisiana ave. n.w.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c., ON OUR SALES DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWELFTH, AT TEN AM., WE WILL SELL AT OUR SALES ROOMS, A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, AS PARTLY DESCRIBED BELOW:

Oak, Walnut and Iron Bed Room Suites, Single and Double Hair and Shuck Mattresses, Springs, Parlor Suites, Pictures, Toilet Ware, Oak Wardrobes, Oak Chiffoniers, Odd Pieces Furniture, Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Carpets, Rugs and Stoves. Also other goods too numerous to mention. POSITIVE SALE, RAIN OR SHINE.

Goods consigned to us will be hauled free of charge to our sales rooms.

It H. BERNHEIMER & CO., Auctioneers.

Horses. Horses.

S. BENSINGER, AUCTIONEER. WASHINGTON HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 940 Louisiana avenue.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY HEAD OF HORSES, MARES AND MULES.

We have consigned to us from Philadelphia a car load of Horses and Mares and will offer at the Bazaar TOMORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, OCTOBER TWELFTH, AT TEN O'CLOCK. This load consists of 18 good Work and Driving Horses and Mares and one pair good Mules. The whole lot will positively be sold without reserve.

ALSO

20 head of Horses and Mares consigned by local parties. Buyers are invited to attend this peremptory sale. S. BENSINGER,

It Auctioneer.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY TRADE SALE OF THREE HUNDRED DOZEN DRIPPING PANS, ASSORTED SIZES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER TWELFTH, at TEN O'CLOCK, we will sell without reserve, in our salesrooms, 920 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., in lots to the trade:

300 DOZEN DRIPPING PANS, ASSORTED SIZES.

Terms cash. RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO.

oc9-3t Auctioneers.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK OF LIQUORS, TOBACCO, IRON SAFE, OFFICE FIXTURES, SCALES, ELEVATOR, &c., CONTAINED IN STORE OF ASHBURN & CO., NO. 629 LOUISIANA AVENUE NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of assignment given to me and duly recorded I will sell, in pursuance thereof, at the store of Ashburn & Co., No. 629 Louisiana avenue northwest, between 6th and 7th streets, on MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1893, COMMENCING AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., the entire stock contained therein, comprising in part a stock of Liquors usually found in a wholesale liquor house.

ALSO

ONE LARGE MOSLER IRON SAFE, ELEVATOR, LARGE SCALE, OFFICE FIXTURES, &c., &c., TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND PRIVATE BUYERS IS CALLED.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

oc5-d THOMAS M. FIELDS, Assignee.

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL THURSDAY, TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1893, at EIGHTEEN O'CLOCK A.M., at the same place.

oc9-d&ds THOMAS M. FIELDS, Assignee.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 612 E st. n.w.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON FIFTH STREET BETWEEN L AND M STREETS NORTHEAST AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWELFTH, 1893, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, we will sell the following described property: All of lot numbered twenty-nine (29), in square 829, said lot being 20 feet front by a depth of 100 feet to a 15-foot alley, with sewer in said alley.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. All conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser. A deposit of $100 required at the time of sale.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO.,

oc6-6t Auctioneers.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 612 E st. n.w.

FORTY CHESTS OF HIGH-GRADE ASSORTED TEAS AND 10,000 CHOICE CIGARS, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWELFTH, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., WITHIN OUR AUCTION ROOMS, 612 E ST. N.W., WE WILL SELL A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF FORTY CHESTS OF CHOICE ASSORTED TEAS, IN PERFECT CONDITION.

ALSO

10,000 SELECT CIGARS, some of which are of superior quality; not such goods as are usually sold at auction. Dealers should attend this sale, as it is positive. THOMAS DOWLING & CO.,

oc9-3t Auctioneers.

S. SAMSTAG, AUCTIONEER, 731 9th st.

I will sell THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWELFTH, at TEN O'CLOCK, a large stock of Tin Ware, 100 doz. Decorated Cups and Saucers, a large lot of Fine Vases, 50 doz. Fine Imported Bisque Figures, 100 doz. Table and Tea Spoons, 100 Ladies' Jackets and Wraps, 10-4 Sheeting, also 50 doz. Dolls, 1,000 yards of Silk and 100 pieces of Dress Goods, Trimming and Notions.

The storekeeper is out of business and the goods must be sold in three days. Sales commence at TEN A.M. and SEVEN P.M. Bring your basket and lunch, as the sale will continue all day. These goods are desirable and should attract the attention of dealers and private buyers.

50 pieces of Bleached and Unbleached Cotton.

50 pieces of Dress Goods.

S. SAMSTAG, Auctioneer, oc10-2t* 731 9th st.

C. G. SLOAN & CO., Auctioneers, 1407 G street. (Successors to Latimer & Sloan.)

SALE OF GROCERIES, FIXTURES, ETC., AT 1941 14TH STREET, CORNER OF U STREET NORTHWEST, COMPRISING NEARLY NEW MOSLER SAFE, SLIGHTLY USED ICE BOX, FLAT-TOP OAK DESK, FINE ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND GUNPOWDER TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, FANCY SHELF GOODS, SALAD OILS, TEA AND SPICE CANS, SMALL SHOWCASE, EXTRACTS, SOAPS, STARCH, BROOMS, SCALES, SMALL COFFEE MILL, OIL TANK, ETC.

ALSO

SMALL LOT OF FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWELFTH, 1893, at TEN O'CLOCK A.M., at store corner 14th and U streets northwest, we will sell a general assortment of goods as above mentioned.

Terms cash. Store for rent.

oc10-2t C. G. SLOAN & CO., Aucts.

DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS EAST.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly recorded in Liber 1601, folio 453 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, we will sell, in front of the premises, ON THURSDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1893, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and distinguished as and being the west 48 ft. 7½ inches fronting on Mass. avenue of lot 3, in square numbered 805, by the full depth of said lot, together with all and singular the improvements, ways, easements, rights, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in one and two years, at 6 per cent per annum interest, payable semi-annually, and notes secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 required at the time of sale, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C.

ALBERT A. WILSON, JOHN B. LARNER, Trustees.

sc30-d&ds

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 920 PA. AVE. N.W.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF almost NEW CARPENTER'S WAGON, HARNESS, ETC.

By virtue of a deed of assignment, given to me, and duly recorded among the land records of the District of Columbia, I will sell, by public auction, at the auction rooms of RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 920 Pa. ave. n.w., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER FOURTEENTH, 1893, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

1 Long-body Carpenter's Wagon (almost new).
1 set Wagon Harness, Stable Implements, &c.

Terms cash.

oc11-3t HOWARD T. WOODS, Assignee.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, No. 919 G STREET SOUTHWEST.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1893, in Equity cause No. 14853, wherein Aaron Strauss is complainant and James W. Butcher et al. are defendants, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1893, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, described as follows: The west half of lot seven (7), in the subdivision of square three hundred and eighty-nine (389), made by the commission in the estate of Benjamin Young, contained within the following metes and bounds, viz.: Beginning for the same at a point in the line of South G street on the southwest corner of said lot and running thence east twelve (12) feet three (3) inches; thence north one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet eight (8) inches; thence west twelve (12) feet three (3) inches; thence south one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet eight (8) inches to the place of beginning, together with the improvements, &c.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash, the residue in two equal installments, at one and two years respectively. Deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust on the property sold, and to bear interest at 6 per centum per annum, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 will be required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in five days from date of sale, otherwise trustee reserves the right to resell property at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at cost of purchaser.

DOUGLAS S. MACKALL, Trustee.

oc11-d&dts 416 5th st. n.w.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers, 612 E st. n.w.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A NEW LARGE AND COMMODIOUS THREE-STORY BASEMENT BRICK AND STONE FRONT DWELLING, BEING PREMISES NO. 1212 EIGHTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST, FRONTING CONNECTICUT AVENUE, EIGHTEENTH STREET AND A BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC RESERVATION.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Thresa F. Dudley and William W. Dudley to Richard W. Tyler and Robert G. Rutherford, trustees, recorded in Liber 1714, folio 120 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER ELEVENTH, 1893, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, lot 56, in Ebon C. Ingersoll's sub of square 139, as per plat recorded in Liber J. H. K., folio 179, fronting 24 feet on the west side of 18th street by a depth of 124 feet to a 13-foot alley, improved by a handsome three-story and basement brick and stone front dwelling, with all modern improvements.

Terms: Property to be sold subject to a deed of trust of $20,000 due July 23, 1895, bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. Balance of purchase money to be paid in cash. A deposit of $500 required at time of sale, said deposit to be forfeited if the terms of sale are not complied with. The trustees reserve the right to resell the property at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser if the terms are not complied with within ten days from day of sale, after five days' advertisement. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

RICHARD W. TYLER, ROBERT G. RUTHERFORD, Trustees. No. 1307 F st. n.w.

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL THURSDAY, OCTOBER NINETEENTH, 1893, at the hour and place, by order of the trustees. oc11-d&ds

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 920 PA. AVE. N. W.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COMPRISING PARLOR SUITES, WALNUT AND OTHER CHAMBER SETS, WARDROBES, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, SPRINGS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

By virtue of a chattel deed of trust duly recorded in Liber 1854, a, folio 217 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustee will offer for sale by public auction on SATURDAY MORNING, FOURTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1893, commencing at TEN O'CLOCK, AT THE ROOMS OF RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., 920 PA. AVE. N.W., the goods and chattels mentioned in the schedule attached to said trust.

TERMS OF THE SALE CASH.

oc11-d&dbs E. G. NILES, Trustee.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, KNOWN AS HOUSE NO. 418, IN THE ALLEY BETWEEN FOUR-AND-A-HALF AND FIFTH AND WILSON AND POMEROY STREETS NORTHWEST, IN THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY SUBDIVISION OF "EFFINGHAM PLACE," BY AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust given to us and duly recorded in Liber No. 1619, folio 383 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale by public auction on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of OCTOBER, A.D. 1893, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, all that certain piece or parcel of land and premises known and distinguished as and being part of lot numbered four (4), in block numbered nineteen (19), in Howard University subdivision of the farm of the late John A. Smith, known as "Effingham Place," beginning for the same at a point twelve and one-half (12½) feet west of the southeast corner of said lot and running thence south parallel with east line of said lot, seventy-five (75) feet; thence westerly, parallel with line of Pomeroy street, twelve and one-half (12½) feet; thence southerly, parallel with first line, seventy-five (75) feet, and thence easterly twelve and one-half (12½) feet to point of beginning.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, the balance in two equal installments, in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in fifteen days from day of sale, otherwise trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing, recording, &c., at the cost