AMATEUR PLAYERS

A Revival of Interest in the Drama and in Acting.

THE CARROLL INSTITUTE CLUB

It Aspires to Give Renditions of Shakespearean Scenes.

SOME OF THE ACTORS

A FEW YEARS AGO the citizens of Washington were given an opportunity from time to time of witnessing dramatic productions of a high order by home talent. Plays were presented by amateur actors in a manner that compared favorably with the productions by profesional players, and the entertainments were sure of drawing large and appreciative audiences. It was during the years from 1880 to 1884 that the Barrett Club, better known in memory as the Lawrence Barrett Dramatic Club, was in existence, an organization of amateur actors that was looked upon with pride by the theater goers of that time. A famous rendition of "Julius Caesar" in 1882 will never be forgotten by the lovers of the dramatic art. "The Merchant of Venice" and other Shakespearean plays were produced the next winter before many large and enthusiastic audiences. Probably no other amateur dramatic organization in this country has ever graduated as many of its members on to the professional stage as did the Barrett Club during its brief existence. Mr. Charles Hanford, the well-known Shakespearean actor, was the first acting manager of the club, with Mr. Clarence B. Rheem as his business manager. Later on in the history of the club Mr. Wilton Lackaye became manager and Mr. Thad. Sailer stage manager. Mr. Lackaye has delighted Washington audiences many times since adopting the stage as a profession. Among others who were members of this club or other Washington clubs and who have become well known on the stage are Mr. Tim Murphy, Mr. James A. Mahoney, Mr. Edwin Travers, proprietors of "The Private Secretary;" Miss Julia Wheeler, now Mrs. Morrissy; Miss Rose Wheeler, now Mrs. Harper; Miss Annie Lewis, Miss Anita Hendrie, the well-known elocutionist of this city; Miss Minnie Fry, Miss Annie Story and Mr. Robert Downing.

A Revival of Interest.

Last winter there were signs of a revival of interest in amateur dramatics among the friends of the old Barrett Club, which resulted a few months ago in the organization within the Carroll Institute of a dramatic club, to be known as the Carroll Institute Dramatic Club. The new organization is made up of a younger generation of actors, that has come upon the boards with high and lofty ambitions to win a place in the estimation of a critical public that will give them a claim to the right of being called worthy successors of the once famous Barretts.

Every member of the organization knows full well that this can only be attained by conscientious study of the dramatic art, hard work and diligent application, and under the instruction of a thorough teacher they are aiming to attain that end.

Vincent E. Lynch.

Mr. Vincent E. Lynch, the instructor of the club, is a native of Ohio, the son of Mr. John Arthur Lynch, a well-known lawyer. At an early age he acquired a love for the drama and before reaching maturity had become familiar with the works of the great actors and dramatists. He inherited a love for music as well as the drama from his mother, who was a musician of talent. Upon entering St. John's College in this city, where he was graduated in 1887, he found the opportunity he desired of studying Shakespeare, for in this school much attention is given to the study of the drama and encouragement given to amateur acting, as is shown by the many creditable productions that have been brought out on the stage of the college lecture hall.

E. J. Walsh.

Mr. Edward J. Walsh, the manager of the club, is a law student of Georgetown University and a well-known elocutionist, having appeared many times before Washington audiences. He was graduated from St. John's College in the class of '88, where, in the character of Sir Thomas More, in the drama of that name, he won the medal at the annual exhibition. Later he played Bassanio in the "Merchant of Venice," also Mad Arthur in "Handy Andy," at Gonzaga College. He was the elocutionist of the original Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Club, and has always been ready to aid in entertainments for charity. To his energy the new organization largely owes its existence.

Mrs. Gay Robertson.

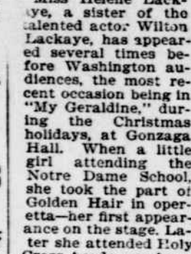
Mrs. Gay Robertson is a well-known member of the Shakespeare Club and is recognized as one of the most accomplished dramatic readers in that organization. She is a native of Indiana, and began the study of her art at her home in Indianapolis. Later, upon the urgent solicitation of Mr. John McCullough, she went to Philadelphia and put herself under the instruction of Mr. J. B. Robinson, then considered the best teacher of elocution in the country. She made her debut as a reader in the Quaker city and scored a decided success, afterward reading in nearly all the larger western cities. She has appeared as Constance in "King John," as Lady Teazle and other characters; the most successful, however, being as Lady Macbeth in the sleep-walking scene.

Miss Nora Cocker.

Miss Nora Cocker, the third lady of the club, is a daughter of Mr. Wm. Cocker and a graduate of the Visitation Convent on Connecticut avenue. Although having taken part in many parlor theatricals she did not make her bow before a public audience until a few weeks ago, when she played Lady Teazle to the Sir Peter of her brother, Mr. J. Travis Cocker, at an entertainment at Mt. Vernon Church. Miss Cocker is an indefatigable worker, and if study will assure success, she is sure to win.

J. Travis Cocker.

Mr. J. Travis Cocker has appeared successfully as Ireton in "Make Your Wills," Malvolio in "Twelfth Night," Leonata in "Much Ado," and Brutus in "Julius Caesar." He, like his sister, is a close student of the art he is striving to acquire. He is a graduate of the Linthicum Institute, where he was the star in the dramatic club.



Helene Lackaye.

Miss Helene Lackaye, a sister of the talented actor Wilton Lackaye, has appeared several times before Washington audiences, the most recent occasion being in "My Geraldine," during the Christmas holidays, at Gonzaga Hall. When a little girl attending the Notre Dame School, she took the part of Golden Hair in operetta—her first appearance on the stage. Later she attended Holy Cross Academy, where she often appeared in entertainments. Last winter she appeared as Mrs. Charles Thornby in "A Social Glass," a temperance play brought out by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of Grace Church. Although possessing decided dramatic talent, Miss Lackaye does not aspire to a place with her brother on the professional stage, but is content to study her art as an amateur.

M. F. Halloran.

Mr. Matthew F. Halloran has so often been heard as an elocutionist by Washington audiences that an introduction is not needed. He took the character of Phil Carroll in the recent production of "My Geraldine," and was an active member of the Pythian Society Society of Gonzaga College while a student there. He holds a prominent position under the civil service commission

Geo. H. O'Connor.

George H. O'Connor has appeared several times, both as an amateur and upon the professional stage. As George Washington Crank in "The American Minister," he made a decided hit. As Ko Ko in the "Mikado," he also scored a success. He is a law student in the National Law School and is a brother of Mr. Edward W. O'Connor, a rising young actor, now with the Mabel Page Dramatic Company, playing in the west. His sister married a few years ago R. J. Vance, then member of Congress from Connecticut.

John J. Nolan.

Mr. John J. Nolan is the ex-president of the Georgetown Catholic Union, and is a graduate of St. John's College, where he took the elocution medal in 1887 for the delivery of Cateline's Defense. He is an active member of the Alumni Association of St. John's and also of the Potomac Boat Club. He is doing much conscientious work as an amateur actor, and is regarded as a valuable member of the Carroll Institute Club.

C. T. Daly.

Mr. Cornelius T. Daly is a member of the Shakespeare Club. He made his first appearance before an audience as "Mr. [illegible]" in "Tom Cobb." His next appearance was as Touchstone in "As You Like It," in which he scored a decided success. He has also appeared as the clown in Twelfth Night successfully. Mr. Daly is a well-known young business man of the city.

Mr. Percy Leach is a son of the late Dr. Hamilton Leach. He has taken part in many amateur entertainments from the time when, as a little boy, he was an accomplished fancy dancer to the time when he made a hit in "My Lord in Livery," not long since.

Mr. John S. Moran took a prominent part in "Mme Geraldine" a few weeks ago, and has been seen as "Bassanio" in the Merchant of Venice. He is an actor of promise, and a valuable member of the club.

John F. Pearson.

Mr. John F. Pearson, the well-known athlete, has joined the organization with a view of studying the dramatic art, and becoming as proficient in that as in athletics.

The new organization will make its bow to the Washington public in "An Evening with Shakespeare" at Carroll Institute Hall next Thursday evening, presenting four scenes from the plays of the great author as follows:

JULIUS CAESAR.
Act I—Scene II.
Brutus.....John S. Moran
Cassius.....E. J. Walsh

HAMLET.
Act I—Scenes II and IV.
Hamlet.....V. E. Lynch
Horatio.....J. Travis Cocker
Marcellus.....Jno. F. Pearson
Ghost.....M. F. Halloran
Act III—Scene IV.
Hamlet.....V. E. Lynch
Queen.....Mrs. G. Robertson

TWELFTH NIGHT.
Act II—Scene V.
Sir Toby Belch.....Geo. O'Connor
Sir Andrew Aguecheek.....Percy Leach
Fabian.....C. T. Daly
Malvolio.....J. Travis Cocker
Maria.....Miss Cocker

MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Act IV—Scene I.
Duke of Venice.....M. F. Halloran
Antonio.....J. J. Nolan
Bassanio.....J. Travis Cocker
Solanio.....John F. Pearson
Gratiano.....C. T. Daly
Shylock.....E. J. Walsh
Portia.....Miss Lackaye
Nerissa.....Miss Cocker

Board School Definitions.

The following answers have been culled from English board school examinations by the University Correspondent:

Rabies—What you put round a dog's nose to prevent his biting.

Compurgation—When he was going to have anything done to him, and if he could get any one to say not innocent, he was let off.

Function—When a fellow feels in a funk.

Quotation—The answer to a division sum.

Civil war—When each side gives way a little.

Parallax—In consequence of parallax a star is always observed from the center of the earth.

Precession—(1.) When things happen before they take place. (2.) The arrival of the equator in the plane of the elliptic before it is due.

Zenith—(1.) A quadruped living in the interior of Africa. (2.) A kind of wind.

Parable—A heavenly story with no earthly meaning.

The four seasons—Pepper, mustard, salt and vinegar.

Alias means "otherwise"—e. g., he was tall, but she was alias.

Where is iron found in England?—In the Black Regions.

What is the capital of Belgium famous for?—Brussels sprouts, sir.

How is the earth divided?—By earthquakes.

Fallen.

From Puck.

This is the horrible story,
Told as the twilight falls,
By the private coachmen at Lenox,
As they hold each other's coat tails.

Jeems was the Van Rocks' coachman,
Proud of his lofty rank;
Chawles was his only brother,
Footman to great Van Bank.

But Chawles had a soul 'neath his station,
And—reader, I pause here to sob.—
Some one offered to make him a plumber,
And he basely accepted the job.

And Jeems never smiled thereafter;
Never, in bower or hall;
Nor at floral parade at Lenox,
Nor at Newport, at coachman's ball.

Gave up his gorgeous livery;
Bartered his honor for gold,
Which, Brutus said, "may be grasped thus"—
If the market will let you get hold.

And that is the horrible story,
Told as the twilight falls,
By the private coachmen at Lenox,
As they hold each other's coat tails.

Artist—"Your portrait will be finished in a few days."

"Throw it away and begin a new one. I have just been raised to the rank of a baron."—Fliegende Blatter.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Preparing to Make 1894 a Memorable Year.

RENEWED ACTIVITY EVERYWHERE

The First Regiment Getting Ready for Real Work.

MATTERS OF INTEREST

Business around the armories has brightened up considerably during the past week, and there is prospect of increased industry as winter draws nearer to a close. To be sure the winter Washington has known has not so far been very formidable, but as none of the District soldiers—not even those connected with the weather bureau—had an idea that there would be so much of mildness no plans for outdoor drills were made. Whatever there was of enthusiasm has therefore been divided between work in the drill halls and the rifle galleries. The day of perfunctory maneuverings and inability to shoot is passing away rapidly, and unless all the signs are misleading in the extreme the year which has just opened up will witness greater improvement in the District National Guard than even the most sanguine of prophets cares to foreshadow. Of course there are many difficulties to be overcome, but there seems to be plenty of "the spirit that overcometh" in the brigade, and the chances are that the workers will succeed in doing very much of that which they have set out to do.

Col. Moore is Stirring Them Up.

In the first regiment there has been marked access of regimental activity, due, mainly, to the excellent missionary work of Capt. Peixotto, the new regimental adjutant. Col. Moore is thoroughly in sympathy with the reviving designs and has secured from about all of the officers satisfactory assurances of their intent to co-operate with him in an effort to raise the regimental tone until even the most critical will have no reason for complaint. As a preliminary step—and a good one—it has been decided to hold an officers' meeting once in each month, and every officer in the regiment will be expected to attend. The interchange of views which will surely take place at those assemblies cannot but operate beneficially. The second of these meetings is to be held next Wednesday evening.

Within the next week or two the regiment will be exercised in rapid assembly—extremely interesting work. The limit will not exceed two hours, which means that if Col. Moore telephones the battalion commanders at 6 o'clock he will expect the regiment to be ready for duty not a minute later than 8. After the assembly the regiment will probably—weather permitting—do a little street riot drill.

And Col. Clay Has Both Eyes Open.

The second regiment is wideawake as usual. A goodly proportion of the regimental attention is centered just now upon getting the season's rifle practice properly started, but the other soldierly essentials are not suffering from neglect. Col. Clay does not anticipate much of open-air drill work before the incoming of April, but the program from that time on is rich in street riot drills and other attractive and useful exercises of the thoroughly practical sort. Especial effort is going to be made to have a phenomenally large percentage of officers and enlisted men qualify as marksmen or better, and this endeavor is quite likely to result in a complete eclipse of all past records. A somewhat novel feature in the social end of the organization is Col. Clay's almost gratified desire to gather the vocalists of his command together and swear them in as members of the Second Regiment Glee Club. There is a considerable quantity of real talent in the regiment, and if Surgeon Frank J. Woodman of the sixth battalion takes charge of the club—as he probably will—the second will have another reason for being proud of itself.

The February Schedule.

General orders, No. 1, current series, publishes the schedule for gallery practice to be observed for the month of February, 1894, as follows:

The first battalion will practice in the gallery at its armory, under a schedule to be prepared by the battalion commander.

Second battalion—Company A, Thursday, February 8; company B, Thursday, 1st; company C, Saturday, 17th; company D, Thursday, 15th.

Third battalion—Company A, Monday, 5th; company B, Monday, 19th.

Fourth battalion—Company A, Tuesday, 13th; company B, Tuesday, 27th; company C, Tuesday, 6th; company D, Tuesday, 20th.

Fifth battalion—Company A, Friday, 2d; company B, Friday, 2d; company C, Friday, 9th; company D, Friday, 16th.

Sixth battalion—Company A, Wednesday, 7th; company B, Wednesday, 14th; company C, Wednesday, 28th.

First separate battalion—Company A, Monday, 12th; company B, Friday, 23d; company C, Wednesday, 21st; company D, Saturday, 24th.

Engineer corps, Saturday, 10th.

First separate company, Saturday, 3d.

Second separate company, Saturday, 3d.

The general staff and the field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of regiments, Monday, February 26.

The field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of battalions, the evenings assigned to company A of their respective battalions.

Practice for February will be at 300 yards. The volley firing is to be done kneeling instead of standing, as heretofore.

A Good Idea From New York.

The National Guard Association of the state of New York has recommended several amendments to the state's military code. Two amendments of interest to guardsmen generally are those allowing mounted officers $50 annually to procure uniforms, and $30 to all other officers, and providing that each enlisted man, while on actual duty, except for inspection and practice, who has served a full term of enlistment, shall be entitled to additional pay at the rate of 25 cents per day during the second five years of his service, and a further addition of 25 cents per day for each succeeding five years of service, providing that when on duty or assembled therefor in case of riot, or when called in aid of the civil authorities, commissioned officers shall receive the same pay as commissioned officers of the regular army of the United States of the same grade and term of service.

Next Week's Shooting.

Ordered rifle practice in the brigade gallery next week will be in accordance with the following schedule:

Tuesday—Company D, first separate battalion.

Wednesday—Company C, first separate battalion.

Thursday—Company B, second battalion.

Friday—Company A, fifth battalion.

Saturday—First separate company.

Notes.

Mr. Andre Louis Bagger, nominated to be inspector of rifle practice for the third battalion, was before the department of rifle practice board of examination on Monday evening and went through the mill without the slightest difficulty. He will be recommended for commission in the next batch of papers that goes from brigade headquarters to the War Department.

The national guard of New York increased its marksmen 1,617 over the year 1892. The total number of qualified marksmen in the state forces is now 7,932. The seventh regiment leads with a total of 1,094, of which 917 are marksmen, 171 sharpshooters and 6 are experts. The total sharpshooters in the forces is 783 and of experts 24.

Lieut. Mellach, recently assigned to duty as inspector of rifle practice for the first and second separate companies, has commenced work with a vim. He will be cordially supported by Capt. Barbour and Capt. Story, and is going to toil for a record.

The regular monthly meeting of officers of the department of rifle practice will be held in the brigade gallery on Monday night, immediately after the conclusion of the sixth battalion—engineer corps match.

Col. Moore, Capt. Peixotto and Capt. McKim went down to the Center Market armory drill hall the other night and inspected the second battalion. Things were in very satisfactory condition, says Adjutant Peixotto.

Tonight the general staff, and the field and staff officers and non-commissioned staff of regiments are due in the rifle gallery.

The rifle gallery will be open every day, except Sunday, from 3 to 6 o'clock p.m., for voluntary practice. Ammunition will be furnished on the payment of one cent for each round. An inspector of rifle practice will be in attendance, and, on request, will certify scores to the captains of companies to be credited as part of the required practice.

Interest in the rifle competition which is to take place on Monday evening continually increases. Neither the sixth battalion men nor the engineers express any undue confidence, but the contest promises to be memorable.

First Lieut. John T. Elker, first separate company, has been detailed as an additional member of the brigade board of examination.

GENERAL ATHLETICS.

Two New Clubs Established in South Washington.

Records Broken at the Y. M. C. A. Club Exhibition—News in Regard to Other Clubs.

That Washington is interested in athletic sports has never been questioned. This city has always been a bicycling center; foot ball has drawn the people very well; boxing has grown in popularity very rapidly lately, but wrestling has been slighted; tennis got a good grip on folks last summer, which it is going to tighten this coming season; boating has never had any show; whether Washington is a good base ball city or not is a disputed question. The interest which is felt in general athletics is very well shown by the attendance at athletic exhibitions. The exhibition of the Young Men's Christian Association took place last Wednesday night and the attendance at that time left no doubt in any one's mind that people cared for things of that sort.

Two New Clubs.

Another pointer for those who are wondering whether athletics are on the increase here or not is the establishment of two new clubs in South Washington. The Emerald Athletic Club, which has been in existence only a few weeks, has prospered so well that they are already talking of larger quarters. They have adopted a badge and have arranged for an exhibition soon, to be given together with the American Athletic Club. The American Athletic Club is only about three months old, with a membership of about twenty-five persons, but they have done so well that on the 1st of the month they will say good bye to their old quarters and take possession of a good-sized and convenient hall, at the corner of 12th and E streets northwest. On February 5 they will give an exhibition in the new place, in which members of their club and members from the Emerald Athletic Club will take part. Boxing and other features will occupy the evening. The officers of the American Athletic Club are: Edmund Vernon, president; Ed Hughes, vice president; Oscar Walters, secretary, and Will Cohen, treasurer.

A New Instructor Wanted.

A new instructor has not yet been engaged by the Young Men's Catholic Club, although several good ones have offered their services. Bowling seems to be the favorite game at present, and both alleys are well patronized each evening. The club team is doing remarkably well and surprised their friends last Tuesday by defeating the Columbia Athletic Club on their own alleys. Basket ball is also receiving attention, and Mr. G. C. Callan has about organized a club team.

The orchestra of the club will give one of their dances at Carroll Institute Hall next Wednesday night.

The entertainment committee, looking ahead, have already decided on June 26 as the date of the club's first excursion to River View, and another will be given in August.

The regular meeting of the Dramatic Society of the club will be held next Wednesday night, and that of the club proper on the first Tuesday in February.

The Y. M. C. A. Club.

The exhibition of the Young Men's Christian Association will be remembered for more reasons than one. So successful was it that Prof. Sims has already decided to give another in about a month, which may be seen by those who failed to see the first. It will be a repetition of the one given on Wednesday night, together with some new features to be gotten up by that time. Two records were broken at the exhibition which the Y.M.C.A. may feel joyous over. The pole vault was made at nine feet five and a quarter inches by Harry Green, son of Dr. S. H. Green, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church. This breaks the District record for that feat by some inches. In the high jump, also, Frank Hanna made the record of five feet eight inches, the best that has been done in that line. Johnson deserves credit, too, for the good account of himself he gave in the wrestling. E. A. Playter made the record of ten feet two and one-half inches for snap under the bar, and nine feet for the high kick.

A class in the Indian club swinging, consisting of new members, has been started in the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association within the last few days.

The monthly meeting of the Carroll Institute was held Thursday night, but no business of much importance was transacted. A chess club is to be organized shortly at the Institute.

Tried for Bigamy at Six.

From the Japan Gazette.

Recently a little girl, six years of age, was tried at the Berhampur criminal sessions for having committed bigamy with a boy three years her senior, her husband being then alive. The parents of the children were accused of aiding and abetting them. As the girl was only six years of age she could not plead seven years of absence from her former partner. For three days these two desperate young criminals stood tearfully hand in hand in the dock while their respective parents were being charged with abetting the offense. It is pleasant to be able to record that the jury at length returned a verdict of not guilty, and the youngsters went cheerily home again with the smallest possible conception of what all the bother was about.

From Life.

"Twenty-five dollars for gas, it's outrageous! Tell your confounded company, sir, that I refuse to pay it!"

"John, dear, don't you think you would better pay that gas bill?"

AS A MONOPOLIST

Uncle Sam's Absolute Control of Imposts, Coinage and Stamps.

Some Interesting Facts About the Postal Business—Printing Stamps.

Uncle Samuel is a monopolist of the first order. You wouldn't think so, either, to listen to some of the gentlemen who undertake the biennial job of saving the country and posing as the next friend and keeper of the old gentleman's conscience, but such is the fact, nevertheless. The three great industries which he has taken over to his own exclusive control and behoof are: The levy and collection of imposts, otherwise known as the tariff; the coinage and issue of money, and the issue and sale of postage stamps.

In each of these three great lines of business he is absolutely without competition. No state of the Union may establish custom houses or impose any restrictions whatever upon the flow of commerce across its borders, although they may all levy taxes upon any kind of property or business within their several bounds. No state or individual may coin or issue money, but it as a remarkable and little known fact that the inhibition against individual coinage is of comparatively recent enactment.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no state shall coin money; but it seems that individuals might do so, up till about the time of the late civil war. Of course, it has always been against the law to counterfeit or imitate the coinage of the United States, and so, necessarily, a coin issued by a private mint would have to be so distinctive in shape or markings as to show that it was not intended to pass as federal money. For this reason the $50 gold coins or tokens issued by several private mints in California during the flush times of the 50's were octagonal in shape.

Private Mints.

Gold coins were also issued by the Mormons of Utah at about the same time, and the same thing had been done by parties in Georgia and North Carolina.

Probably the latest of these private mints was the one established in Denver in the early 60's. It is said that the coinage of this establishment being brought to the attention of Secretary Chase, that eminent financier was much astonished to find a respectable firm of bankers engaged in making and uttering money, and was still further surprised when the Attorney General of the United States declared they had the right to do so.

This incident caused the passage of a law absolutely prohibiting individuals from issuing or circulating anything intended in any manner to serve as money.

The Postal Monopoly.

But it is in his little stamp business that our thrifty relative has his greatest monopoly. Postage stamps cost him only a few cents per thousand to print, and he sells hundreds and hundreds of millions of them every year at prices ranging from $10 up to $1,000 or more per thousand.

That, however, is only one way of looking at it. The printing and sale of the stamps is only one-half of the transaction, and by the time Uncle Sam redeems them by performing the service which they call for, he seldom has any profit left, and it frequently happens that he must draw upon his bank account to make up a deficit.

There is considerable profit in transporting letters by the ton and the carload between large cities at two cents apiece, but it is the carrying of the light mails over the thousands of "star routes" all over the country that absorbs the profits.

It costs more to carry a handful of letters by mule back to Bitter Root, or Dog Tooth, or Goose Creek, than it does to carry a whole bag full from New York to Chicago.

It is seldom that Uncle Sam indulges in anything like sentiment, but the old gentleman did so in the recent matter of the Columbian stamps, and now he finds it didn't pay. He contracted to have 3,000 millions of these made at a cost of seventeen cents per thousand, or a little over a half million of cool cash dollars for the mere item of printing alone.

There was quite a rush for the new series when they were first put on sale about a year ago, but the novelty soon wore off, and it became only too apparent that the public preferred the old styles.

Here was a quandary. Seventy-four dollars and thirty cents per million for printing the old style which the public wanted, as against $170 per million for printing the new, which they evidently did not want. However, the contractors generously released the government from one-third of the contract, and he now addressed himself to the task of working off the remainder of the 2,000 millions that were printed and delivered.

And just here shows up one of the beauties of doing a business which is an absolute monopoly.

When, at the closing up of the year just ended, Uncle Sam found himself with 165,000,000 of the undesirable and unsalable "Columbias" still on hand, he simply prorated the entire stock among the three thousand and odd Presidential post offices in the country, and sent them out, with instructions to the postmasters to give the public nothing else until this stock shall be worked off.

To Print His Own Stock.

Uncle Sam is thinking of printing his stamps himself instead of letting out the job by contract, and there would seem to be no good reason why he should not do so. He can probably have it done as cheaply and as well in his own bureau of engraving and printing as it is now done by contract and there are many reasons why it would be beneficial to the public service.

Under the contract system the stamps are made by one firm in New York, the envelopes are furnished by another firm in Connecticut, while still a third firm supplies the postal cards.

The government is under the necessity of maintaining an agent with assistants at each of these places, and these agents must exercise the strictest oversight of the whole business from the taking in of the blank paper to the sending out of the finished supplies upon the requisitions of the postmasters.

All these requisitions must reach the agencies from the postmasters through the department at Washington, and all complaints from the postmasters on account of shortage or miscount must travel through the same channel, thus involving much delay and red tape.

Then again, all stamps damaged in the making must be transmitted by the agent to the department for destruction. If but a single stamp is imperfect on a sheet the whole sheet is sent to Washington and destroyed. Four or five millions of stamps are thus remitted to the department every week, where they are carefully counted and then burned. This would seem to involve much trouble and expense, to say nothing of the dangers of loss by accident or otherwise.

An Immense Business.

It is simply astonishing to contemplate the immense proportions to which this stamp business of Uncle Sam's has grown. During the past year he sent out to his 70,000 postmasters nearly four billions of stamped pieces of paper. This number is too large for comprehension. If they had all been stamps of the Columbian style they would have been sufficient to make a single ribbon more than 75,000 miles in length, or enough to wrap around this old globe of ours three times. That number of postal cards would put a paper girdle about the earth more than a dozen times.

A curious feature about the Columbian series is found in the fact that it comprises stamps of much higher denominations than does the old series. The highest denomination of the old style ordinary postage stamp is ninety cents, whereas the Columbian series runs up to five dollars. There cannot be much practical use for this stamp, except for sale to collectors and possibly for the payment of postage on heavy packages of foreign mail matter.

One Stamp Not for Sale.

There is one stamp in the old series which is not for sale at any price to anybody, and never passes into the hands of the public except by accident.

This is the newspaper and periodical stamp. Postage upon mail matter of this class is paid at pound rates in money at the office of mailing, and the stamps which are used as evidence of the payment never pass into the hands of the publisher, but are canceled by the postmaster and are by him forwarded as vouchers to the department.

NEW YORK CITY MERCHANT

How His Life Was Saved

MR. BROWN EXPECTED HIS END WAS NEAR, BUT DR. KENNEDY RESCUED HIM.

(From the New York City Catholic News.)

No one would think to look at Richard B. Brown, a commission merchant, of No. 306 Washington street, New York city, that for six weeks he had suffered in agony in his bed and that physicians had said it was impossible for him to regain his health. He was worn almost to a shadow of his former self, and his friends despaired of having him long with them.

But now he is back in his office, vigorous and hearty. He regards Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., as the savior of his life. The story Mr. Brown tells is remarkable, and is a splendid tribute not only to Dr. Kennedy's efficiency as a physician, but also to his fairness and justness.

"For several years," said Mr. Brown to a reporter the other day, "I suffered from inflammation and ulceration of the bladder, a most stubborn disease. My family physician was unable to relieve me. Then, at the advice of friends, I consulted specialists, and they all failed to do me any good. All this time I was growing worse. My capacity for work deserted me, and at last I was compelled to take to my bed.

"My mother-in-law had heard of Dr. Kennedy and his preparation, Favorite Remedy, and she asked me to give them a trial. More to please her than anything else, I wrote to him stating my case. I received a letter in reply advising me to use Favorite Remedy; I had been confined to my bed for five weeks, and I admit that I didn't think there was much chance of getting out of it. Well, I tried Favorite Remedy. There seemed to be a change that surprised me. In a week I was able to get out of bed and go around the house, and by following his treatment I recovered completely. Today I'm as well as I ever was, and what's better yet, I feel that I am permanantly cured. I can work sixteen or eighteen hourse a day now and not be broken up a bit. I regard Dr. Kennedy as a public benefactor, and cannot say too much in praise of his preparation—Favorite Remedy. Before I consulted Dr. Kennedy I went to a specialist who examined me and then said: 'Give me $250 and I'll cure you.' I immediately saw that that doctor's object was to get all he could out of me.

"Dr. Kennedy on the other hand refused to take a cent from me until I was cured, with the exception that I purchased Favorite Remedy of my druggist. When I began to take Favorite Remedy I weighed about 128 pounds. Now I can tip the scales at 151 pounds, and I made the gain in a few months. I have an excellent appetite, and I feel like a two-year-old. To Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is all the credit due."

When the reporter saw Mr. Brown he was at his desk in his office, and he looked the picture of health. He was active in his movements, and had the cheerful air of a man who is content with all the world. He has recommended many of his friends to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and in every case it has benefited and in some made radical cures.

Favorite Remedy ranks, with the medical profession, as the most perfect of all blood and nerve medicines. It will cure all diseases of the skin, liver and kidneys. It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and effectually cures the worst cases of constipation. It is a certain cure for all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females, and affords great protection from attacks that originate in change of life. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, dyspepsia, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, gravel, diabetes and Bright's disease.

In this last disease it has made many cures where all else has failed. Evidences of its great curative powers are daily brought to the notice of physicians, from private and hospital practice, where it has entirely supplanted the old-time methods. It is also particularly effective in cases arising from mental worry or overwork, nervousness or loss of sleep.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is for sale by dealers in medicine at $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Full directions accompany each bottle, so that one can readily understand just how to take it for the different complaints.

REMINGTON'S
Sure Cure
FOR
Rheumatism
And Gout

is perhaps the most wonderful of 19th century remedies. It owes its existence to its unfailing success. Cures every case, no matter how severe. Eradicates entirely the disease, banishes the pain, reduces swelling, cures gout and sciatica, drives away neuralgia and chronic or inflammatory rheumatism—in short, restores a sufferer to perfect health.

Has myriads of testimonials.

SOLD BY
Mertz's Modern Pharmacy,
ja2-eo3m AND OTHER DRUGGISTS.

For Appearance Sake.
That isn't the only reason for which Handsome LAMPS should be bought. Appearance and usefulness should be combined. You'll find them combined in our LAMPS—the most artistic and the best lighters made. All materials. Brass and Onyx Tables to go with them.
S. S. SHEDD & BRO.,
432 Ninth St. N. W.
ja26

Extra!

In a moment of leisure snatched from the ever increasing rush of customers at our Grand Retiring Sale, we gave these two items to the newspapers. They will show you what sacrifice and carnage is going on at 519 11th street today in the prices of shoes. Never before were such shoe bargains distributed in Washington by a reputable house:
Ladies' Hand-sewed Bright Dongola Shoes, narrow square toe with tip, $3.50 to.....$2.35
Misses' and Children's Patent Leather and Kid Strap Slippers. Were $2.00 and $1.50. Now $1.35
$1.10 and.....
Bargains like these don't "KEEP."
W. N. DALTON & CO.,
519 11th St.
"OPPOSITE MOSES'."
R. M. DOBBINS & M. STRICKLAND.
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COKE.
Did you ever burn it? Try it and see if it doesn't beat coal "all hollow." It's cheaper, too—our coke!
40 Bushels of Crushed Coke, delivered, for.....$3.70
Nine and one-fourth cents per bushel.
25 Bushels Crushed for.....$2.50
Ten cents per bushel.
40 Bushels, not crushed, for $2.90
Seven and one-fourth cents per bushel.
25 Bushels, not crushed, for $2.00
Eight cents per bushel.
Wash. Gaslight Co.,
413 10th St. N.W.
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Facial Blemishes Removed
Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Red Nose, Red Veins on the Nose and Cheeks, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Birth Marks and all Skin Imperfections and Diseases permanently and perfectly removed by a Dermatologist of ten years' practical experience in the treatment of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases.
DR. HEPBURN,
Office in Mertz building, cor. F and 11th sts.
Consultation free. Hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. ja5-tf

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATION CORNER OF 6TH AND B STREETS.
In Effect January 28, 1894.
11:05 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Cleveland. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.
11:05 A.M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg. Parlor Cars to Pittsburg.
3:15 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. Sleeping and Dining Cars, Harrisburg to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.
7:10 P.M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Harrisburg to Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago.
7:10 P.M. SOUTH-WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to St. Louis and Sleeping and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Cincinnati.
10:40 P.M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.
7:50 A.M. for Kane, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falls daily, except Sunday.
11:05 A.M. for Williamsport and Renovo daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3:15 P.M.
7:10 P.M. for Williamsport, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily, except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.
10:40 p.m. for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo daily, and Niagara Falls daily, except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Elmira, and Saturdays only Washington to Rochester.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST.
4:00 P.M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED," all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore, for New York daily, for Philadelphia week days.
7:20, 9:00, 9:40 (Dining Car) and 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 12:47 (except Monday), 2:30 (Dining Car), 3:15, 4:20, 10:00 and 11:35 P.M. On Sunday, 7:20, 9:00, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 12:47, 2:30 (Dining Car), 3:15, 4:20, 10:00 and 11:35 P.M. For Philadelphia only, Fast Express, 7:50 A.M. week days. Express, 2:01 and 5:40 P.M. daily.
For Boston, without change, 7:50 A.M. week days and 3:15 P.M. daily.
For Baltimore, 6:25, 7:20, 7:50, 9:00, 9:40, 11:05, 11:05 and 11:50 A.M., 12:15, 2:01, 2:30, 3:15 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 4:36, 5:40, 6:14, 7:10, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15 and 11:35 P.M. On Sunday, 7:20, 9:00, 9:05, 11:00, 11:05 A.M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:01, 2:30, 3:15 (4:00 Limited), 4:20, 5:40, 6:14, 7:10, 10:00 and 10:40 and 11:35 P.M.
For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 A.M. and 4:36 P.M. da