Take a Walk

—down the avenue some evening and observe the number of men strolling along with cigars in their mouths. Pick out the men who wear satisfied, contented looks and who appear to be at peace with all the world. These are the men who smoke—

"WHITE SEAL" CIGARS.

More men are discovering each day the exquisite flavor and fragrant aroma contained in a "White Seal" Cigar. Fall in line yourself.

Connoisseurs acknowledge they are equal to any imported cigar on the market. One long dream of pleasure from beginning to end.

We have put up "White Seal" Cigars in bundles of five and ten, and have called them

"Pints" & "Quarts"

They are wrapped in tinfoil to keep them moist and fresh.

A "Pint" for 50c.
A "Quart" for $1.00.

For sale at all first-class cigar stores, drug stores and hotels.

Kopf, High-Grade Cigars, Jobbing Agent, 1235 Pa. Ave.

It

A New Coat Of Varnish,

—a thorough overhauling, and your open carriage will be ready for spring and summer weather. Better have it done at once — we'll store it till wanted without charge. This will preclude a possibility of the new paint getting scratched up in your coach house.

Andrew J. Joyce's Sons, Carriage Builders, 1028=30 Conn. Ave.

It

$35 Instead of $50

—for a FULL DRESS SUIT, made to measure, of English Worsted or Broadcloth—with best silk lining. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. ☞Now is your opportunity, Boys.

Haslett & Pistel, MODERN TAILORS, 1345 PA. AVE.

ja29-10d

Without Dipping Once

—you can write 40,000 words with a LANCASTER GOVERNMENT FOUNTAIN PEN. It is as faultless a fountain pen as you'll find. Hard rubber, round or hexagon barrel, solid gold point, absolute guarantee. $2 up. Fountain pens exchanged and repaired.

LANCASTER GOVERNMENT PEN CO., 919 F st.

ja29-10d

YOUR eyesight will be ruined if you use gas as a light. The constant flicker of the flame is very hurtful, and is responsible for a great many weak eyes.

In direct contrast is the Electric Light. Safe, convenient, reliable, clean and inexpensive—and easy on the eyesight. For further information telephone or call.

U. S. Electric Lighting Co., 213 14th st. 'Phone 77.

ja29-20d

Shirts that Fit and wear all right.

They're the comfortable — satisfactory — economical sort that we make. No doubt about our ability to fit you. Our proficiency as shirt makers is proved by our shirts never failing to suit the most exacting person. Our sample shirt for $1.50 is conclusive proof.

P. T. HALL, SHIRTMAKER, 908 F St.

ja28-16d

SCHUTZ, 805 Vermont ave., Opp. Arlington Hotel.

Golf Suits.

—"Pink" Riding Coats—and, in fact, all those unusual garments—that most tailors hesitate about making—are with me in the nature of specialized work. I have only the highest class workmen in my employ—and aim to turn out nothing but the highest class work. Moderate charges.

SCHUTZ, 805 Vermont ave., Opp. Arlington Hotel.

ja28-21d

When Petersen Repairs a Watch

"It never requires doing over again"—is a common remark among my patrons. Thirty-five years' practical experience—at the bench—qualifies me to claim expertness. If yours is a valuable watch—too valuable to allow amateurs or so-called watch repairers to "tinker" with it—bring it to me—and it'll be fixed right.

Carl Petersen, 427-29 7th St.

ja28-24d

Printing for the most particular people.

I prefer business men, who are "finicky"—about the printing work—they want done—they'll appreciate clever work such as I turn out. I'm glad to show samples of my work to those, who'll call.

Elliott, "Live Printer". 506—10th st.— 'Phone 1679. ja28-10d

75 Best Mainspring, 75c. Crystal, 10c. All our work guaranteed one year. A. KAHN, 935 F st. 10

ja8-1m*

At these reduced prices there's no excuse for your not having a Smoking Jacket. We are selling our entire stock of them at greatly reduced prices. A world of comfort and ease in them.

Smoking Jackets that have sold for $3.50, $4.50 and $5 are now selling for

$2.

Better ones at 25 per cent off regular prices.

AUERBACH'S, "On the Avenue," No. 623.

1t

"Pin Money."

If your husband needs new Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, Shirts, Underwear, &c. (and most probably he does), tell him to come here—where everything is being offered at a discount of 20 per cent. Make him give you 20 per cent of what he intended to pay for "pin money."

Mayer's, Men's Goods, 943 Pa. Ave.

ja29-20d

"That Reminds Me."

"There's one way to be sure of getting an absolutely pure whisky. Get MAGRUDER'S PRIVATE STOCK. Not only pure—but smooth and mellow as well as delicious. Full quart bottle for only $1."

J. H. Magruder & Co., TWO STORES, 1417 N. Y. ave., Conn. ave. and M st.

ja29-w,f,m-30

The Finest Fitting, Most Comfortable Shirts Made

You are assured of—if I am intrusted with your order. All work done on the premises. None but the most expert work people are employed. Years of experience enables me to guarantee satisfaction in every instance. "Sample" Shirt to your order—$1.50—3 for $4.50—6 for $9.

Frank Wells, Shirtmaker, 1411 Pa. Ave.

ja29-14d

Washington's Most Expert Watch Repairer

Is the reputation Hutterly has earned. Fine and complicated timepieces—their repairing and regulating—a specialty. Small charges another feature. Drop postal—we'll call if you like.

Hutterly, Timepiece Expert, 632 G St.

ja29-12d

ABILITY AS A TELEGRAPHER.

Remarkable Feats Performed by the Late Lieut. Swift.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

First Lieut. Swift of the ninth cavalry, United States army, committed suicide at Fort Robinson, Neb., on Thursday morning by shooting himself through the heart. He had been post exchange and acting commissary officer. During the past week he was relieved of both duties, and an investigation of his books was in progress. He leaves a wife and large family.

Lieut. Swift's suicide closes one of the most remarkable careers in the United States army. From the position of telegraph operator in a small town in Virginia he became a private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in the army in as many days as there were promotions. When Gen. Myer organized the signal corps of the army telegraphy was decided to be one of the most important branches of signaling to be taught to the young men who were to form the corps. They were destined to serve at frontier posts, where they were to make tri-daily telegraphic reports on the condition of the weather, and a knowledge of telegraphy was desirable, if not actually necessary. Swift had considerable local reputation as a telegrapher, and to secure his services as an instructor he was enlisted in the corps and promoted from day to day until he attained the rank of second lieutenant. After joining the corps and beginning his work as instructor he devoted himself to the study of electricity and telegraphy, becoming one of the most skillful operators that the world had ever known and an author on the subject.

There were a lot of fancy tricks in sending and receiving messages that Swift used to do. One of them was to take two messages at the same time. He could write equally well and beautifully with either hand, and could take a message from one instrument, writing it out with his left hand, while he copied another message with his right. He could also send a message with one hand while he received another message, copying it with the other hand. In the years that he was instructor in telegraphy for the signal corps Swift never met his match but once. That was when a young fellow that looked like a typical cowboy applied for admission to the corps. In answer to the question as to whether he understood anything about telegraphy, the young fellow answered that he could receive forty words a minute without being very busy. He was sent into another room, which had telegraphic communication with the main office, for Swift to test his ability. At first Swift sent the young fellow about twenty words a minute, then thirty. When Swift broke in and asked the young fellow if he was getting it all right, he answered: "O. K., but hurry up. I haven't much time to fool away." Then the pace was increased to forty words, and, after keeping this up for five minutes, the applicant broke in and said: "If you can't send any faster than that, you had better quit." He was employed, and in less than a year ran away with the receipts of a government office in Arizona.

The most remarkable feature of Lieut. Swift's career in the army is that it has been well known among army people for fifteen years that he was short in his accounts. During that period he has been robbing Peter to pay Paul, and has been notoriously hard up. For several months he was stationed at Fort Myer, on the Robert E. Lee estate, opposite Washington, and during that time he had trouble every month explaining shortages in army accounts, and he borrowed money of all the men in the command that could loan it to him. He had no bad habits. He never drank, gambled or used tobacco.

Fifty Years Hence.

Extracts from the Hourly Gazette, of 1946, by the New York Tribune:

A man in Smith street this morning attracted much attention on account of a card hung around his neck, on which was printed: "Pity the Unfortunate! This Poor Man He's Lost His Bicycle."

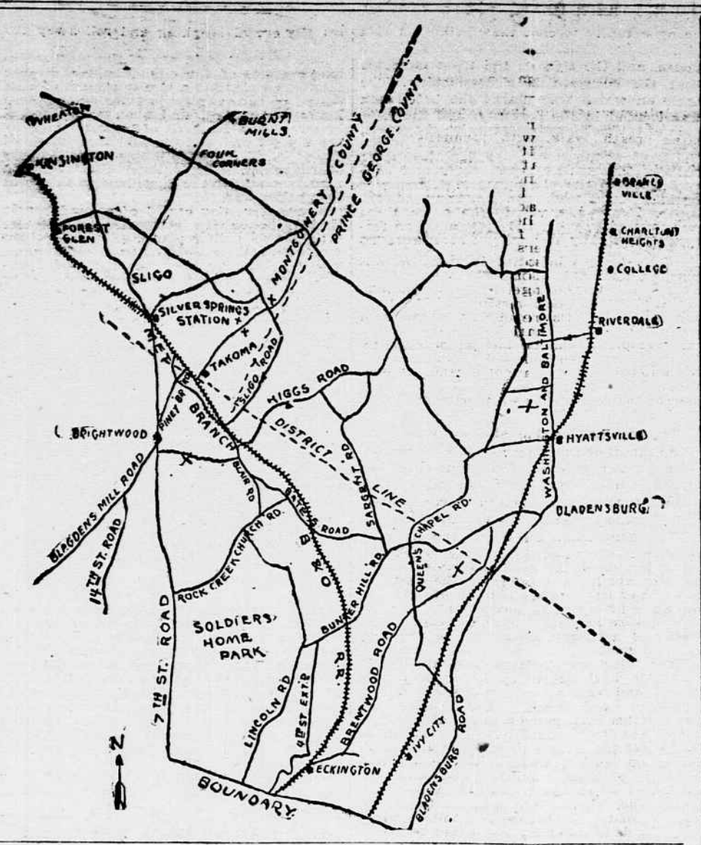
Nearly everybody who wheeled by dropped a coin in his hat, as his helplessness was calculated to touch a heart of stone.

Adam Oldtimer of No. 2375864 Jones avenue was arrested this forenoon for walking on the street. He was fined $10. He is the second man this week who has thus wantonly endangered the lives of honest citizens moving about on their bicycles.

The meeting of the Pneumatic Fox Hunting Club yesterday was a marked success. Mr. Mercury Golightly received a few scratches in a fall when taking a ten-rail fence on his hunting cycle, one of the spiral jumping springs breaking, but otherwise there were no accidents. A trial was given to the new Canine's Delight dog wheel for the hounds, and it was pronounced satisfactory. The intelligent animals took to it readily and worked the pedals fiercely. It is reported that a man in Connecticut is soon to bring out a fox wheel, to which the beast will be fastened with a small strap, having two minutes start of the hounds and riders.

Presidential Postmasters.

The President has appointed A. H. Hertz as postmaster at Macon, Ga., vice S. P. Price, resigned. Martha Brown was reappointed at Fort Valley, Ga.



ON SUBURBAN RIDES

The Country Between Brightwood and Bladensburg Roads.

PECULIARITIES OF THE TERRITORY

Description of the Topography of the Country.

POINTS FOR WHEELMEN

With the accompanying map is presented the third section of the series inaugurated by The Star, giving a clear and concise description of the roads leading into Washington, the first section covering the territory between the Potomac river and 32d street extended, while the second section embraced the area between 32d street extended and the 7th street road, including the valley of Rock creek. In this, the third section, the area is limited to the territory between the 7th street road and the Bladensburg or the Washington and Baltimore turnpike, while the southern limit is Boundary or Florida avenue.

This section is totally different from the other two sections in a number of ways, and a glance at the map will show this. One thing that is particularly noticeable is the limited number of roads leading northward between 7th street northwest and Bladensburg road. It might be added that the end of the Bladensburg road is also the end of Florida avenue or Boundary, H street, Maryland avenue and also 15th street northeast. The lack of roads between the first two named highways can only be attributed to the sparsity of the population. It is true that there are a number of streets extended (?) beyond Boundary, but they lead to nowhere, ending in wilds and wildernesses.

Lincoln road is the only road in the vicinity that leads north. It runs into North Capitol street extended just above the Boundary, and leads to the two principal roads in the section.

Fourth street extended may sound like a dignified name, but it is only the highway which runs parallel with the tracks of the Eckington electric railway, ending at the gate of the Catholic University, while the cars, keeping on, reach a terminal at Brookland, over the Bunker Hill road. The best way to reach 4th street extended is to follow the electric car tracks from 2d street and New York avenue northeast.

Another peculiarity of this section lies in the two steam railroads, the eastern one being the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while the western track is the Metropolitan branch of the same road. The main line leads on to Baltimore, while the Metropolitan branch leads through Rockville and all way stations up to Point of Rocks. The location of the railroads, however, does not affect the area for bicycle riding. Only a few of the way stations are mentioned, as their location adds nothing to the value of the map, and any one interested in these can ascertain the place by securing a time table from the railroad office. As a roadway for bicycling the railroad tracks make rather poor riding, though in some instances there are excellent stretches of cinder paths, which afford splendid riding. As a rule, however, following the railroad track is not recommended, and, if, by making a detour, a public road can be reached, it is more advisable to pursue such a course.

Two Attractions.

One thing which commends this section for short spins is the fact that the Soldiers' Home and the Catholic University are located within its bounds. The former place has such attractive grounds that a ride through them on a summer's afternoon is one of the most enjoyable of trips. Then, again, it is worth the time to go through the home itself, and climb into the tower of the main building, from which a beautiful view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

A visit to the Catholic University is also a good trip, which can be made in fair weather, at this time of the year, as well as in the summer time.

Takoma is also another pleasant place for a short run, and then there is the Maryland Agricultural College, a few miles above Hyattsville. There are any number of other stations on the map which can be made the objective point of a short trip.

In this article the subject matter will be confined to a description of the roads, while in a following article, for the convenience of the readers, a few of the simple routes will be selected. The two most important roads in the map are the 7th street and the Bladensburg road.

The first named road was fully described in the first article of the second section. The other road we will speak of. This road and the railroad tracks run close together all the way to Baltimore, the road being the shortest distance. The road up to the reform school, and some distance beyond, is good, the surface being macadamized, though clay appears now and then. Sand first makes its appearance above the reformatory, but not in such quantities as to make bad riding into the ancient village of Bladensburg. Up to this point the road is mostly level, though rolling in some instances. The hills begin to develop on the stretch leading to Hyattsville, just a half mile distant, the road up to this place being graveled and generally in good condition. The highway continues to be hilly up to the Maryland Agricultural College, and in this stretch sand interferes and makes but fair riding. A portion of the roadway is composed of "slag," and is rather bad upon weak pneumatics. For a distance of four and a half miles above the college the road is level, but the riding is vile on account of the sand, deep enough in some places, said a cyclist once, to drown yourself. In front of the college is a beautiful stretch of road, which was built by the students as a practical illustration of good road construction.

The Brentwood road is in the vicinity of three miles in length, and runs from the Bunker Hill road to the Eckington, ending at the railroad station. It is of macadam surface for a total of half its distance, with dirt and gravel and clay the remainder of the road's surface. The hills are small and all ridable.

The Bunker Hill road is another road with a surface almost the same as the Brentwood road. It starts at the Bladensburg road, just a short distance below that village, and runs across country in a curving manner, and ends in front of the Catholic University, though a wagon road continues on for a few miles, leading to no place of general interest. The road is about three miles in length and has a few hills, none of which are bad.

The Lincoln road begins just above Boundary street at the end of North Capitol street and is about a mile and a half in length. It ends near the Catholic University, and its real continuation is the Harewood road. The road has mainly a dirt surface, is comparatively level and affords generally fair riding, though sometimes the condition is good.

The Harewood road is about the same length as the Lincoln road, and connects the Bunker Hill and the Rock Creek Church road. It has but few hills, and a rather good riding surface.

The Rock Creek Church road runs from 7th street extended to Bates road, and has a total length of about two miles. It is mostly macadamized and affords good riding.

The Piney Branch road runs from the 7th street road and ends at Takoma, having a length of a little over a mile. This road by many is claimed to be the right name for the 14th street road. It has a macadamized surface, and no hills.

The Blair road runs from a point above Takoma to the Rock Creek Church road. Its length is about two and a half miles. The condition of the road is not as good as the other roads in the vicinity, though the riding is good and there are but one or two small hills.

Bates road connects the Blair road with Sargent road. By a direct line the distance would be about a mile, but by the road it is nearly double that distance. The road has mainly a dirt surface, and forms only fair riding.

Sargent road is about two miles in length and joins the Bunker Hill road with the Riggs road. Its surface is a mixture of dirt, gravel and stone. Riding is fair over it, though in some places excellent.

The Riggs road runs from the Blair road to what is claimed by many to be the Queens Chapel road. It is about two miles long, and has a macadam surface, which in some places is hidden by dirt. The road affords fair riding.

The Queens Chapel road begins at a point almost opposite the reform school, on the Bladensburg road, and runs northward. Its real end is where it meets the side road leading from Hyattsville, which would make the distance about three miles. Some, however, claim that the road continues on, leads on through Wheaton to Rockville. Whatever the road may be, it is certain that the stretch up to near Hyattsville is excellent compared with the remainder of the road, and the stretch mentioned is only fair.

The Sligo Mills road, considering the fact that it is a rather remote road, is fair raiding. It leads to the old mill, which, by the way, can be reached by several other short roads in the vicinity, a description of which is not deemed necessary.

HOCKEY RULES.

Rules of the Game That Has Attained Popularity.

The team shall be composed of seven players, who shall be bona fide members of the clubs they represent. No player shall be allowed to play on more than one team in the same series during a season, except in case of bona fide change of residence.

The game shall be commenced and renewed by a face in the center of the rink. The puck shall be faced by being placed between the sticks of two opponents, and the referee then calling "play!" The rink must be at least 112 feet by 58 feet. Goals shall be six feet wide and four feet high, and shall be placed at least ten feet from the edge of the ice.

Two half hours, with an intermission of ten minutes between, will be the time allowed for the matches. A match will be decided by the team winning the greatest number of games during that time. In case of a tie, after playing the two specified half hours, play will continue until one side secures a game, unless otherwise agreed upon between the captains before the match. Goals shall be changed each half hour.

No change of players shall be made after a match has commenced, except for reasons of accident or injury during the game.

Should any player be injured during a match, and compelled to leave the ice, his side shall have the option of putting on a spare man from the reserve to equalize the teams; in the event of any dispute between the captains of the teams as to the injured man's ability to continue the game, the matter shall be at once decided by the referee.

Should a game be temporarily stopped by an infringement of the rules, the captain of the opposite team may claim that the puck be taken back, and a face take place where it was last played from before such infringement occurred.

When a player hits the puck, any one of the same side, who at such moment of hitting is nearer the opponents' goal line, is out of play, and may not touch the puck himself, or in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing so, until the puck has been played. A player must always be on his own side of the puck.

The puck may be stopped but not carried or knocked on, by any part of the body. No player shall raise his stick above his shoulder. Charging from behind, tripping, collaring, kicking or shinning are barred, and any player, after having been warned by the referee, may be ruled off the ice for that game or match, or for such portion of playing time as he may see fit.

When the puck goes off the ice, or a foul occurs behind the goals, it shall be taken by the referee to five yards at right angles from the goal lines, and there faced. When the puck goes off the ice at the sides, it shall be taken by the referee to five yards from the line, and there faced.

The goal keeper must not, during the play, lie, kneel or sit upon the ice, but must maintain a standing position.

Goal shall be scored when the puck shall have passed between the goal posts from in front, below an imaginary line across the tops of the posts.

Hockey sticks shall not be more than three inches wide at any part.

The puck must be made of vulcanized rubber, one inch thick all through, and three inches in diameter.

The captains of the contesting teams shall agree upon a referee and two umpires (one to be stationed behind each goal), which positions shall not be changed during a match.

All disputes on the ice shall be settled by the referee, and his decisions shall be final.

All questions as to games shall be settled by the umpires, and their decisions shall be final.

Salvation Oil is a reliable liniment, 25c.

SPORTS OF THE DAY

Sachtleben's Attempt to Bring Cyclist Lenz's Murderers to Justice.

RAISING THE WEIGHTS IN RACING

Date Fixed for the Coming Whist Congress.

LATE BASE BALL BULLETIN

CYCLIST LENZ'S MURDERERS.

Sachtleben Says Minister Terrell Does Not Try to Recapture Them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., January 29.—A special to the Republic from Altoona, Ill., says: W. L. Sachtleben, the American cyclist sent to Asia Minor to search for Frank Lenz, the missing Pittsburg wheelman, has written a letter to his father in this city. The young American is still at Erzeroum, and takes occasion, in his letter, to strongly condemn Mr. Terrell, the United States minister at Constantinople, for his refusal to assist in the capture and prosecution of the murderers of Lenz.

It will be remembered, from his last letter to William Sauvage, recently, the murderers of Lenz were released from prison by the Kurds and soldiers during the massacres at Erzeroum. Among the twelve men locked up for the murder of Lenz were four Armenians, but only the Kurds were released by the rioters.

After things had quieted down somewhat Mr. Sachtleben says he attempted to recapture the Kurds released, but Minister Terrell showed no disposition to aid him, and he is well nigh discouraged.

Mr. Sachtleben expresses a hope of being home before a great while. His attempts to bring the murderers of Lenz to justice promise nothing but failure and great personal danger, and he will leave Erzeroum if an opportunity to do so safely presents itself.

INCREASE THE WEIGHTS.

Good Reasons Why the Impost Should Be Raised.

While the talk of an increase in weight and distances in future races is not received enthusiastically by owners who have horses bred for short dashes, without regard to substance and staying powers, it is generally looked upon with favor by many horsemen as being a certain method of improving the sport, as well as the quality of horses.

In conversation a well-known horseman said yesterday: "There is no question about its being a very wise move; in the first place our breeders would look more for substance and staying qualities than they do now. At the present time, any kind of a horse with a dash of speed in him could get out and, if he got away well, win. Look at Ruy de Carreres. That's the kind of a horse we should aim to breed. He has the substance as well as the speed. Last summer he won from a big field of good ones at the Gravesend track, with 138 up, and he would have won if he had ten pounds more up. That's the kind of horses we want and would have to breed if we had heavier weights and longer races.

"Then another thing: If the weights were heavier we could keep the good jockeys longer. At the present time, as soon as a boy gets to weigh 105 or 110 pounds, he is practically out of the business, just as he has gained the experience which makes him a good jockey. He has to stand back and wait for mounts imposted as heavyweights, while some little monkey, who only knows just enough to stick on the horse, gets all the money. I tell you, it is discouraging. If we get heavier weights we may expect good racing and more Snapper Garrisons and McLaughlins in the saddle.

Whist Congress June 22.

The executive committee of the American Whist League, which has been in session in St. Louis the last two days, completed its business last evening and adjourned. All of the day the committee was kept busy arranging by system and deciding upon rules for some of the matches to be played next summer. It was decided to hold the congress in Brooklyn, beginning June 22 and ending the 27th.

Young's Latest Bulletin.

President Young's latest National League bulletin shows the following approved contracts:

With Louisville—A. Weyhing, A. Herman, J. Leeson, H. Spies, P. Cassidy, J. J. O'Brien, E. F. Hutchison, F. Clark, J. Wright, T. L. McCreery, H. C. Semple, F. F. Miller, C. Dexter, W. Fuller, W. J. McCormick, E. Jacobs, W. Holmes.

With St. Louis—Monte Cross.

With New York—W Clark.

With Chicago—H. T. Briggs.

With Cincinnati—J. W. Holliday.

Louisville waives claim to Jimmy Donnelly, drafted from the Springfield club of the Eastern League. The Louisville club drafted Donnelly months ago, and after the Springfield club had secured a third baseman in his place, giving $100 advance money, Donnelly is thrown back upon the club's hands.

Pendleton Park Case Appealed.

In the case of Chris Von der Ahe agt. the National Base Ball Club of Washington, in which the plaintiff was recently awarded judgment for $2,790, an appeal has been taken. The suit grew out of the renting of the Pendleton Park grounds at Cincinnati by Von der Ahe as agent for the National League.

Naval Cadets to Row Pennsy.

Chairman Thomas Reath of the University of Pennsylvania rowing committee received yesterday from the naval cadets at Annapolis an acceptance of his proposition for a race between the crew of the Naval Academy and the freshman eight of the University of Pennsylvania. Negotiations will be at once begun seeking the final arrangement of the race. Neither of the communications exchanged thus far has stipulated either place or date. These will be decided immediately. It can be safely promised, however, that the race will take place at Annapolis in the last week of May.

Can't Stop the Fight.

The Ministers' Union at El Paso, Texas has received a letter from Gov. Thornton of New Mexico saying he is powerless to prevent prize fighting in that territory. There is no law making it a felony and no money to pay for calling out the militia.

Best Time on Record.

A. W. Evans of New York at the bicycle track at Mexico, yesterday, made a hundred miles in five hours, twenty minutes and forty-five seconds. It is believed to be the best time on record for an amateur.

Evans is thirty-two years old and a native of New Jersey. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Hanlon Signs Stocksdale.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 29.—Manager Hanlon of the Baltimore Base Ball Club has signed Pitcher Otis H. Stocksdale, who played with Boston last year and Washington the year before. Stocksdale is a Maryland boy. Hanlon is now negotiating with a prominent college pitcher. He says McMahon's arm is in first-class condition.

Degrees for Women.

From the Lady's Pictorial.

There seems to be some probability that the admission of women to degrees at Oxford and Cambridge is within measurable distance. At least, movement in this direction has been made of late and is still being made at Oxford, and if one university is sensible enough to make this educational advance, the other can scarcely fail to follow suit. There is nothing, one would imagine, to be said against such a step, for it is manifestly absurd to permit women to compete with men for a prize, so to say, and then, when they win, deny it to them because of their sex.

"MY SALE."

As I have already advertised, my "extension" sale will commence February 1. By extension I mean that I am going to remodel my store in order to get more room to do more business in, for I am doing more every month. This sale is for the purpose of getting my stock down to the lowest ebb before the changes are begun. It will be similar to my most successful Anniversary Sale last year. There will be Silver Week, Gold Week, Diamond Week and, finally, an "Unannounced" Week. The reductions will be announced on Friday in the Times, Star and Post.

C. H. DAVISON, Jeweler, 1105 F Street.

TROUSERS, $3.50 TO=MEASURE.

No doubt as to our tailoring supremacy—Today will close our last great offer of trousers to-measure at $3.50—Better order a pair or two or three today—

MERTZ AND MERTZ, 906 F Street.

PURITANS OF AFRICA.

They Read the Bible and Maintain a Theocratic Community.

London Corr. New York Times.

The Boers know the Bible, if they know nothing else of what is called literature. They are probably the only remaining homogeneous people on the globe whose reading and whose intellectual aliment are purely Scriptural. People who have lived among them in South Africa all agree upon this characteristic feature of Boer life. They are essentially a Puritan nation, and they maintain a strictly theocratic community, such as the good men who founded Plymouth and Boston fondly hoped to preserve on Massachusetts bay. Among them, people who stay away from church or who profess indifference to religious teachings and observances are wholly unknown.

Of course, young Afrikandas stray away from the flock in ever increasing numbers, but until they go away they conform with the rest of the rules of pious behavior. It was, indeed, more for the purpose of preserving their young people from demoralizing contact with the lax and irreligious "outlander" than for any other reason that the Boers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State have twice "trekked" northward, leaving the place in which they were born and all their possessions which could not be carried along, and faced the privations and risks of unknown and savage wilds. At all hazards, they were resolute to live their own lives and to keep their children undefiled by contact with the evil thing called civilization.

The fact that in their second great "trek" they hit upon a land rich with gold reefs has never been regarded by the Boers as anything but a terrible misfortune. They learned of the existence of the gold long ago, and as long as they could they kept this knowledge a profound secret, not in order to profit by it themselves, but to prevent the rush of immigration which they feared, and which would bring upon them once more, and in an aggravated form, all the social and moral ills which they had made such sacrifices to avoid. I do not think there is any other nation in the world in which it would be possible to find even a small minority capable of taking such a lofty and abstract view of natural gold deposits on their farms. But the Boers seem to have been practically unanimous among themselves in this attitude. Even after the unhappy secret was out, they strove desperately, by means of laws against gold digging, to stem the irresistible current.

Expenditures of the District.

Interesting information regarding the annual amount of money expended by the District of Columbia will be found on page 13 of The Star's Almanac for 1896. 25c. per copy. For sale at all news stands and at The Star office counting rooms.

SHE ALMOST PROPOSED.

Anyway She Got a Husband by Calling Back Her Departing Lover.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

A young married woman, the wife of a western Congressman, was one of a party in Washington the other evening talking about leap year. "I proposed to my husband," said she, "and it wasn't leap year and I'm not a new woman." Every one was anxious to hear how she happened to do it, for she is a lovely woman of the womanly type, and the last one in the world to ever ask a man to marry her. Ten, too, she was a belle, and had hosts of admirers, many of whom would have been glad to have won her.

"Why, I don't know how it happened. You see, Jack had been attentive to me for years, and every little while would tell me how much he loved me, and ask me if I could care for him. I put him off, and then after two or three years he began to neglect telling me of his love. In the meantime I learned to love him, and tried in every way to make him speak, but when he called he never wanted to see me alone, and always tried to have some of the family about. When we were alone he was moody and silent, and no amount of sweetness on my part would bring him to another avowal. At last he called and said that he was going to Washington; that there was no use of his staying out west. There were no ties to hold him and no one for whom he especially cared. I used my best endeavors to dissuade him, and hinted in every way possible that he might expect a favorable answer if he would ask me to marry him. Jack said good-night to the people, and I went to the door with him. We stood at the entrance some time, and I tried so hard to bring him out, but no use. He spoke of no one caring for him and all that sort of thing. Finally, we shook hands and he left. I saw him walk down the yard, and as he reached the gate I called to him to come back. I had seen him leave me forever in that minute, and could not stand it. When he came up the steps I said: 'Jack, I care for you a great deal.' The rest followed, and we were married in the spring."

Patronizing Infants.

From the Gentlewoman.

A characteristic instance was given at a dinner party lately of the present-day tendency for children to patronize their parents. At a preparatory school the children were told to write down what they thought to be the object of education. One small boy wrote: "The object of education is to be able to talk for your father and mother when you go abroad," and another boy, doubtless remembering the oft-repeated reflection at home, when he had fallen into some scrape, that "the holidays would soon be over and he would be safely back at school," wrote, with unconscious cynicism, "The object of education is to get you out of your parents' way."