DENOUNCED AS "SHARKS"

Pension Agents Arraigned as Authors of Attacks on Commissioner Evans.

Defense of the Bureau and Its Administration by Representatives Mahon and Sims.

In the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, while the pension appropriation bill was pending, there was an interesting discussion of the pension bureau and Commissioner Evans, growing out of the attacks made earlier in the day upon the administration of the pension bureau.

Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania had a few words to say about the probable source of these attacks.

The Pension Sharks.

"In this opposition that has grown up during the last year against the commissioner of pensions and the pension office, there is a class of gentlemen at the bottom of it," said Mr. Mahon, "and I think the time has now come to have something to say in reference to those gentlemen. It is well known that the city of Washington is infested with what is known as pension shark lawyers. They will send their circulars all over the country, send blank applications and a blank power of attorney, and get these claimants, whether they are entitled to a pension or not, to sign and execute these papers and return them.

"Then they send them a few blank affidavits, and the whole outfit does not cost them 10 cents. From the time these papers are sent out, it is my experience, and it is the experience of every man who lives in a community where these soldiers live, that they must resort to a lawyer, or to the home of the justice of the peace, or to a notary public, or to that man whom we find in nearly every village who sort of looks after things of that kind for the people, and they execute the papers for them. I will take you to the pension office and show you that not one case out of forty do these gentlemen ever put in an affidavit in their own handwriting. I have filled up hundreds of these cases, and I never charged a soldier a dime in my life. When the case is made up, and the member of Congress succeeds in getting favorable action upon it, what do these pension-shark attorneys do? They walk up to the treasury of the United States and take their ten-dollar bill or contract for $25 from these claimants, for which they have never rendered one penny of service except to send out a few blanks."

Mr. Ray's Corroboration.

At this point he was corroborated by Mr. Ray of New York.

"I want to add to what the gentleman says," remarked Mr. Ray, "that after the adjournment of the last Congress I received letters from all over this country, in cases where we had granted special pensions, asking me if the attorneys in the cases were entitled to charge $25, $30 and $50, as they were doing, for work that they had never done and cases they never had anything to do with."

Mr. Mahon, continuing, said: "Since I have been in this House I have handled over 2,800 pension cases. I live in a country where war raged for four long years, and in a state that furnished 378,000 men to the Union army, and in a district that put 25,000 men into it. I have requested the pension commissioner, and written to him, not to allow these infamous sharks to take a dollar from the claim after it has been allowed.

"Now, this appeal that is made to you is in the interests of these sharks who have been robbing the soldiers of this country. (Applause.) In 1888 the present commissioner paid out $750,000 of the money awarded the soldiers, of which over two-thirds, or one-half, went to the pension sharks of Washington city. I do not refer to the reputable lawyers. I traced a case in this city to find a pension attorney and I found him, on Louisiana avenue, to be an Irish washerwoman. The city is infested with these people, and they have neither office nor desks. Now, during the last year the commissioner in his report under June 30, 1899, says that he paid them instead of $750,000 only $476,962.61, almost $300,000 less than they had received heretofore, and although more pensions had been granted during 1899.

Grand Army Indorsement.

"I want to say that the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at their convention held in the city of Philadelphia within the last year, appointed a committee of men who were prominent during the war—and my Comrade Norton from Ohio knows all about it—and sent them over to the city of Washington.

"Pension Commissioner Evans threw open the doors and gave the committee all the information desired, and after a thorough and complete investigation by the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States, who represented these men fairly and honestly, the committee went back to that great encampment and made a report that this infamous lie created by these pension sharks was without foundation and without proof. And that great body of the old army, numbering thousands of delegates, indorsed the commissioner and said his administration of that office was just and in the interest of the old soldier of the civil war. I am sorry that any member of this House, if there is such, will allow these men to lead him into an attack on the pension office"

Tribute by Political Opponent.

A sincere tribute from a political opponent was paid to Commissioner Evans by Mr Sims of Tennessee:

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Sims, "I have the honor to be a member of Congress from Tennessee. I am a democrat and elected as such, and certainly no one who knows or is acquainted with the political conditions in Tennessee will suppose that a democrat comes here charged with any great amount of love and affection for Mr. H. Clay Evans—I mean from a political standpoint; and I am not up here to defend Mr. Evans in any respect whatever. But he is the commissioner, and it is his acts as commissioner that I propose to notice, and only briefly.

"Now, we all know, who think for a moment and consider the surroundings of the commissioner as a citizen and as a republican in Tennessee, that there could not be any motive on his part from a political standpoint in administering the pension office so as to meet with the disapproval of those who favor liberal pensions. I look at another thing. He must have come into that office prejudiced against democrats, and he did not expect to win any favor from the democrats by pursuing a course approved by them. He was not looking for it, he was not seeking it, and he could not and did not expect any favor from democrats. If he had been seeking political promotion or help in his own state from his own party, I say he has certainly made a mistake in conscientiously construing the laws as he finds them. Every temptation was in the other direction; every temptation was to be liberal pensioners.

"While his ambition was not confined to the state of Tennessee it was not confined to the borders of that state, because it was known that he was a candidate for the vice presidency. It is known he he was an applicant for a cabinet position, and he ought to know if he was looking for favor among the old soldiers—I will not say among the old soldiers, but from that army of pension grabbers and attorneys that are hounding him to his political death—that he could not expect to get it by a strict construction of the pension laws. The gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Curtis) did not say it in words, but he insinuated that he was not honestly administering the law, that the laws were all right, and if the commissioner would only do his duty there would be nothing of which to complain.

"Now, if the laws are all right, then it is only a question of construction, and, as shown by the question of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Ray), there are appeals from his decisions which have been taken and which can be taken.

"My honest opinion is that the speech of the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Curtis) was made for home consumption, and was intended to benefit himself locally and those standing in need of such benefit, and that he was not sincere in the tirade which he has made here today. No resolutions have been introduced to investigate the pension office or the ruling of the commissioner.

"Well, let us look at a pension. What is it? A gratuity—simply a gratuity. Then should not those seeking that gratuity clearly establish their title to it? Ought they not to place themselves within the provision of the law that gives them this gratuity?

"Then shall it be said that a commissioner of pensions is dishonest who requires that the provisions of the most liberal pension laws ever enacted in any country on the face of the earth should be construed with at least reasonable strictness? Do they expect the commissioner to come here and say, in effect, These laws were intended to give everybody pensions who are entitled to them, but I will override the law, and not scrutinize the evidence, and give pensions to those who apply, simply because they have applied?' It is known that applications have been filed from some of the regiments engaged in the recent Spanish war almost if not equal to 50 per cent of the entire membership of the regiment, and those applications must be for disabilities of service origin."

The bill was passed.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

Transfers by Auction Recently Effected—The Items.

Auction sales of real estate, recently made by C. G. Sloan & Co., auctioneers, 1407 G street, are as follows:

For Mrs. Margaret Lucket, trustee, the north half of lot 13, in block 17, of Howard University subdivision, to August Schmidt, for 13 cents per square foot.

For Oscar Luckett, sr., trustee, a three story dwelling, No. 1120 6th street northwest, to Calderon Carlisle, trustee, for $3,000.

For Calderon Carlisle and Oscar Luckett, trustees, a three-story brick dwelling, No. 8 7th street northeast, to George E. Marshall, for $4,150.

For Washington Danenhower and W. Irving Boswell, trustees, three brick dwellings, Nos. 3513, 3515 and 3517 Holmead avenue, to J. Theodore Ruple, each for $3,000.

For Anthony M. Clegg and W. H. Wells, trustees, lots 12, 13, 27, 28, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47 to 49 inclusive, 53 to 58 inclusive, 64, 69 to 79 inclusive, 81 to 84 inclusive, 86 to 95 inclusive, 98 to 111 inclusive, 114, 116, 118, 119, 123, 126, 144, 151, 152 and 157, all being a part of a trace of land formerly called a part of "Fife" enlarged, to Jno. R. Farnham, trustee, for $8,500.

For Elon A. Woodward and James White, trustee, lot 36, in suare 776, on H neaqr 3d street northeast, to James Nell, at $1 per square foot.

For Malcolm Hufty and Clarence F. Norment, trustees, four brick dwellings, Nos. 1229, 1231, 1233 and 1235 Linden street northeast, to the Mercantile Trust Company, for $2,500 each.

For Simon Lyon and Hyland P. Stewart, trustees, three brick houses on 18th street northeast, No. 32 for $510, No. 34 for $510, and No. 36 for $700, to the Prudential Building and Loan Association.

For Elon A. Woodward and Jas. White, trustees, lot 36, in square 776, on H street near 3d northeast, to Mrs. Bridget Collins for 65c. per square foot.

For Geo. R. Repetti and Henry W. Sohon, trustees, house No. 1307 3d street southeast, to H. J. Zuchnett for $900.

For Simon Lyon and Hyland P. Stewart, three brick houses on 18th street northeast, Nos. 26, 28 and 30, to Prudential Building and Loan Association, for $510 each.

For Geo. E. Hamilton and Edwin Forrest, trustees, part of a tract fronting on Florida avenue near R street, containing about 1,000 square feet, to Wm. E. Dalton, for $1 per square foot.

For Geo. McCook and Jacob G. Hutchins, trustees, two-story brick dwelling, No. 1810 10th street northwest, to C. M. Nichols, for $4,200.

For John J. Dolan, John D. Sullivan and Charles H. Cragin, trustees, house and premises No. 2961 35th street northwest, to Chas. H. Marshall, for $1,650.

For J. D. Coughlan and John L. Weaver, trustees, lots 4, 5 and 6, in block 21, addition to Le Droit Park, to Francis P. Madison for 25 cents per square foot.

For Michael J. Colbert and John J. Hamilton, trustees, lot 28, in square 471, located on K street between 6th and 7th streets southwest, to John Quinn, for $600.

For Oscar Luckett, trustee, frame dwelling No. 110 D street southeast, to Florence D. McAuliffe, for $1,200.

For Clarence Beall, trustee, lots 38 and 39, in block 3, Trinidad, to National Safe Deposit, Loan and Trust Company, for 40 cents and 37 cents per square foot, respectively.

For Wm. E. Edmonston and Frank T. Rawlings, trustees, brick house No. 1017 E street southwest, to Floyd E. Davis, for $1,710, and frame house No. 1013 on said lot to Wm. Gibson, for $1,029.82.

For Wm. Corcoran Hill and Walter V. R. Berry, trustees, residence No. 1103 16th street, to Colonel G. C. Goodloe, for $9,425.

For Jno. J. Dolan and Jno. D. Sullivan, trustees, lots 69, 70 and 71, in square 512, to J. N. Wilder, for $1,950.

For Oscar Luckett and Geo. E. Fleming, trustees, part lot 16, in square 1053, to J. T. Moxley, for 17 cents per square foot; and lot 17, same square, to Geo. L. Cooper, for 16 cents per square foot, all located on Tennessee avenue between D and E streets northeast.

For David F. Weaver and Walter T. Weaver, trustees, part of lot 16, in square 1053, fronting 100 feet on D and 14th streets northeast, to Augusta M. Weaver, at 21 cents per square foot.

For Oscar Luckett and James A. Cahill, trustees, brick dwelling No. 1444 N street northwest, to Calderon Carlisle, trustee, for $7,000.

For W. Riley Deeble and Chas. H. Banman, trustees, house No. 1700 13th street northwest, to Howard T. Keating, for $5,000.

For J. Gates Moore, trustee, two brick dwellings on Warner street northwest; No. 405 to Henry Schneider for $1,950, and No. 407 to W. P. Lockwood for $1,950.

For Henry A. Nesbitt and Lyron O. De Lashmutt, trustees, eight unfinished brick dwellings located on Vernon, Kaloramo, California and Belmont avenues between 18th street and Columbia road, to Bates Warren, one on Belmont avenue for $2,270 and seven others on Kalorama, California and Vernon avenues for $2,878 each.

Real Estate Transfers.

Sixteenth street northwest (west side) between L and M streets—Alice G. Crooks et vir. Wm. E., to Geo. W. Barrus, lot 25, square 183; $10 (stamps, $7). George W. Barrus conveys same property to Frank T. Browning; $10 (stamps, $7).

Eleventh street northwest (west side) between W street and Florida avenue—Fred McKee et al., trustees, to Jno. A. Gross, part of lots 48 and 49, square 302; $2,500.

Alley between G and H, 13th and 14th streets northeast—Mary E. Thompson et vir. D. Darby, to Joshua W. Carr, lot 82, square 1027; $10 (stamps, 50 cents).

Seventeenth street northwest between Massachusetts avenue and P street—Jno. T. Arms et al. to Beriah Wilkins, part original lot 22, square 157; $5,400.

Conjuror's Defeated—Edwin Forrest to Guy E. Padgett, part containing 100 acres; $10 (stamps, $15).

E street southwest between 9th and 10th streets—Elizabeth L. Gallahorn et vir. Jas. T., to Floyd E. Davis, part original lot 27, square 388; $1,800.

D street southwest between 9th and 10th streets—Jno. A. Goodrick et al. to Ernest C. Hazen, lot 28, square 387; $3,000.

Trinidad—S. I. Groot to James J. Clark, lot 41, block 1; $500.

M street southeast between 1st and 2d streets—Patrick Maloney et ux. to Jno. J. McNaney, part of square 742; $10 (stamps, $1).

Bloomingdale—Ray E. Middaugh et ux. to Carrie R. West, lot 29, square 9; $10 (stamps, $3.50).

Fourteenth street northeast between F and G streets—Rosalier Moxley et vir. Judson T., to Harry J. Senay, lots 37 and 38, square 1051; $10 (stamps, $5.50).

Anacostia—Otho S. Pumphrey et ux. to Charles Walsh, lot 226; $450.

Twenty-first and R streets northwest—Jno. A. Saul, trustee, to Gussie A. and Coley H. Douglass, lot 11, square 65; $450.

N street northwest between 21st and 22d streets—Albert A. Wilson et al., trustees, to Washington Loan and Trust Company, lot 158, square 69; $5,350.

Fourth street southeast between C and D streets—Same to same, north 40 feet of original lot 11, square 792; $2,360.

Delaware avenue northeast between L and M streets—John S. Swormstedt et al., trustees, to George Henderson, lots 36 and 37, square 748; $808.80.

Tenth street southwest between D and E streets—Walter G. Davis et ux. to James T. and Elizabeth L. Gallahorn, part lot 10, square 353; $2,000.

F street northwest between 2d and 3d streets—A. Erskine Miller et ux. to Annie R. McKennie, part lot 3, square 566; $10 (stamps, $2.50).

Addition to Le Droit Park—Thos. Risheill et ux. to Edw. R. Williams, lot 86, block 20; $10 (stamps, $3.50).

Did Not See the Bottles.

Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts denies the report that he said that he saw champagne bottles brought out of the President's room at the Capitol on March 4.

STANDARD COMPANY'S TANK

Decision Rendered by Justice Cole in Pending Litigation.

Case of Oeser and Others Against the Company—Rule Discharged—Evidence Stricken Out.

Mr. Justice Cole of the District Supreme Court today rendered an interesting opinion in the case of John G. Oeser and others against the Standard Oil Company, in which case the complainants, property owners and residents of South Washington, seek to enjoin the defendant company from further operating its plant in the vicinity of the foot of South Capitol street. The suit was instituted January 23, 1897, the complainant charging, among other things, that noxious odors escaped from the company's plant, injuring the health of the people residing in its vicinity, and also that the company's practice of storing oils therein endangered the lives and property of the complainants because of the alleged liability of the oils to explosion. The case was originally heard by Mr. Justice Hagner, who, February 10, 1897, issued an injunction against the company, restraining it from further operating its plant and constructing new tanks and placing oil therein. The company thereupon noted an appeal to the Court of Appeals, filing a supersedeas bond in the sum of $20,000. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed the action of Mr. Justice Hagner, except as to his prohibition of the company's erection and use of a new tank. Thereupon both sides proceeded to take testimony in support and against, respectively, the allegations contained in the bill of complaint.

Alleged Disobedience.

Pending these proceedings, it was charged by the complainants that the company had disobeyed the terms of the preliminary injunction issued by Mr. Justice Hagner, having, they contended, placed oil in the new tank. A rule, upon their motion, was issued against the company, requiring its managers to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The complainant submitted in evidence, while the taking of testimony was being carried on, certain evidence which the defendants claimed objected to, the company contending that the objected-to evidence should have been submitted in chief, as in its opinion it was really evidence in chief. These two points were argued last November before Mr. Justice Cole, and today he disposed of them.

At the outset Justice Cole discussed at length the rules governing the introduction of testimony in such cases, saying it is well settled that the complainant must introduce in chief all the evidence he relies upon to support his allegations, and that the defendant must then submit such evidence as he relies upon to disprove these allegations. Of course, said the justice, it is always in the discretion of the court to admit evidence out of its regular order, which the party desiring to submit it has clearly omitted by mistake or inadvertence, or which was not obtainable at the proper time. But, he pointed out, there must always be shown to the court good reasons for such a departure.

He then discussed the evidence which the company claims was improperly admitted, saying it is quite evident that such testimony does not show a condition of affairs different from that existing when the complainants filed their bill of complaint. Therefore, with some exceptions, he held that the motion of the company's counsel to exclude such testimony must be granted.

Mr. Justice Cole held that the testimony of one of the complainants' witnesses, tending to disprove the assertion of the company that its oil is not dangerous, and that there have been no explosions of it, had been properly introduced. He also held that it was proper for the complainants to show by the testimony of a witness that the alleged spark arresters on locomotives operating in the vicinity of the company's plant are sometimes out of order and do not, therefore, always prevent the escape of sparks.

Matter of Doubt.

Referring to the alleged disobedience by the company of Mr. Justice Hagner's order as to its use of the new tank, Justice Cole said it is doubtful how the Court of Appeals or the United States Supreme Court would hold in the question as to whether the noting of the appeal by the company and its filing of the supersedeas bond suspended the operation of the injunction issued by Mr. Justice Hagner. There are some very strong decisions on both sides of the question, he remarked, although there seemed to be no doubt that Mr. Justice Hagner could have directed that the injunction should be suspended pending the action of the Court of Appeals. It appears that oil was placed in the new tank, but as to the exact time there is some doubt.

The real question, stated the court, was whether there had been a willful violation of the terms of the preliminary injunction. Counsel for the company had shown that it was upon their advice that the oil was placed in the tank, but that it was not allowed to remain therein long, the company's attorneys advising that the safest way would be to remove it. Justice Cole said he found no willful violation of the injunction, the only testimony introduced by the complainants on the subject tending to support the contention of willful violation being that of a party who was, in effect, an accomplice. That witness was not corroborated, however, and therefore neither the court nor any jury would convict on the unsupported testimony of an accomplice.

No injury appears to have been suffered by the complainants because of the placing of the oil in this new tank, he stated, and if they had suffered any injury, the court could and would have fined the company, even though it had acted upon the advice of counsel and in good faith, such a sum as would have recompensed the complainants for the damage suffered by them because of said alleged violation of the injunction.

The Rule Discharged.

In conclusion, Justice Cole said he could see no occasion or reason for punishing the company for its alleged contempt of the court, he expressing a doubt as to whether there had really been any violation of the terms of the injunction. He, therefore, discharged the rule, stating that he would strike out certain of the complainants' testimony, which he held to have been improperly introduced in rebuttal. Messrs. Charles M. Smith and Edwin Forrest, counsel for the complainants, obtained leave to submit a further application in the matter of the testimony stricken out, and the attorneys for the company, Mr. A. S. Worthington and Mr. Clarence A. Brandenburg, prepared the order of the court as to the discharge of the rule issued against the company for the alleged contempt.

Counsel for the complainants expressed their satisfaction with the decision of the court as to the contempt proceedings, but stated that they will endeavor to secure an appeal to the Court of Appeals in the matter of the testimony ordered to be stricken out, which evidence, Mr. Justice Cole held, could and should have been introduced in chief.

Monday's Program. The Palais Royal.

DRESS GOODS—the importations for spring and summer of 1900. $40,000 already invested in these new cotton, silk and wool fabrics. Patrons who are dressmakers are particularly invited to call. The Palais Royal is to be credited with a stock replete with novelties and entirely free of anything trashy or vulgar. The display will prove a practical lesson in the new styles. This second floor Dress Goods Department, with its ample space and perfect light, gives every facility for an exhibition that cannot but be interesting and instructive. Monday, please.

FOULARDS are to be the leading silk and a specialty of the Palais Royal. The new Twills are beautiful beyond description. In prose—White figures on soft shades of greens, grays, tans, blues and black. To introduce a selection Monday a special price shall be made for the day:

89c instead of $1 yd.

Only 59c yard if you will be content with Japanese Silks—and note the similarity of designs and colors. Or only 35c yard for these Silk-like "Mercerized" Foulards. As little as 12½c yard—for "Foulardines," the most perfect imitation of Foulard Silk ever produced in cotton.

Wash Silks. 49c yard for choice of 100 pieces new Corded Wash Silks. Will the prettiest effects be left for later callers? Will not a selection on Monday be wise?

Taffeta Silks. 75c yard for quality and weight usually 89c yard. Only 49c for the usual 68c Taffeta Silks, and nearly one hundred lovely new shades to select from.

Fancy Taffeta. $1 $1.25 and $1.50 yard for the latest new effects in Hemstitched and Plisse Taffeta Silks. These can be worn for evening. Suggestion—pretty waist for theater.

Wool Dress Goods for Spring Wear.

Early for them. Not if you wish a selection from an unbroken assortment or would profit by the special price inducements of Monday. But, whether you be purchaser or "looker," you are as heartily invited to call. Take elevator to second floor.

$1.25 yard for the famous No. 1003 Broadcloths, 54 inches wide. Three shades old rose, two greens, browns and reds, five grays, violets and heliotropes, three tans and modes and black.

75c yard for the 48-inch English Check Suiting. Only $1 yard for the new Pin Stripe Homespuns, especially adapted for traveling dresses. These are $1.25 value, at $1 a yard for this introductory sale only.

49c yard for new styles and colors in All-wool Tailor Suitings. Only 50c and 65c yard for Silk-finish Henrietta, in grays, violet, tan, old rose, old blue, reseda and cardinal.

Black Dress Goods Department 1900 "Specials."

$1.50 and $2 yard for Black Matelasse Crepon, 48 inches wide. Latest and most attractive novelty in black wool fabrics.

$1.68 yard for 48-inch Mohair and Wool Crepons that may be compared with those usually retailed at $2 yard.

$1.25 $1.75 and $2.50 yard for special values in Black Broadcloths. On second floor.

68c yard for usual 85c Black Corded and Plain Taffeta Silks. Only $1 yard for superior Peau de Soie and Satin De Lyon.

Linings that are reliable are not sold at trash prices. Trashy prices mean trashy linings. Here are Monday's special prices for the reliable:—25c yard for 30c quality "Mercerized" Sateen, 39c yard for 45c Moreen, 19c for 25c and 15c for 20c quality Silk-finish Percaline, 19c for 25c Black-back Satine Waist Lining, 15c yard for 20c Linen Crash.

The New Laces for 1900.

All Over Laces, 20 inches wide, are to be more than ever used. Foreseen by the Palais Royal "buyer." Matchless stock here of Venice and Point de Paris All Over. $1 to $4 yard.

48c to $1 yard for new Lace Galloons, Insertions and Fancy Reverings, ¼ to 8 inches wide. Some with straight edges for the new ties.

35c to $1 yard for the new Net-top Venice Laces, with heavy edges; 2½ to 8 inches wide. Match Sets.

5c yard for Match Sets Torchon Lace Edges and Insertions; 1½ to 6 inches wide, some being worth 15c yard. 1,000 pieces to choose from.

Embroideries That Will Wash Properly.

The trashy kind "pull" in washing and ironing. The reliable do not. Palais Royal prices for the reliable are little more than asked for the trashy. The following "specials" are less:

5c for choice of three lots Cambric Embroideries worth up to 10c yard. Narrow but neat patterns.

12c yard for 4 to 6-inch-wide Cambric Embroideries in very pretty designs. Some fully worth 16c yard.

18c and 25c yard for choice of two lots Skirt Flouncings, 8 to 10 inches wide. Worth 25c to 35c yard.

"Mother's Crushed Oats."

A demonstration here of this delicious, dyspepsia banishing Breakfast Food. Served hot daily. First floor. No charge.

On Basement Floor.

Housefurnishings the new "buyer" is giving away:—

$3.50 Lamps for $1.49....$1.75 Cut Glass pieces for 98c....15c China for 5c....$1 Wash Boilers for 39c....75c Kettles for 25c....25c Coffee Pots for 15c.

Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

ROBT. E. LEE'S MEMORY.

Appropriate Ceremonies by the Confederate Veterans' Association.

The anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was celebrated last night by Confederate Veterans' Association, Camp 171, U. C. V., at the hall of the organization, corner of E and 11th streets. There were eloquent speeches delivered, teeming with praise and tender with affection for the great southern commander, and the 200 veterans who gathered to listen showed by many signs how deeply their feelings were touched by the tributes.

The gathering was called to order by Capt. William A. Gordon, who invited Dr. G. Wythe Cook to preside over the reunion, both gentlemen making brief but apt remarks. The farewell address delivered by Gen. Lee to his troops after the surrender at Appomattox was read by Maj. Robert W. Hunter, who was on Gen. Lee's staff.

The principal address of the evening was made by Judge John Goode of Virginia, in the course of which he said Lee was a man who was animated solely with the spirit of independence, which was above sordid or selfish motives.

Other addresses were made by ex-Secretary H. A. Herbert, Gen. M. C. Butler, Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, Justice Seth Shepard of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Thos. Smith, son of Virginia's war governor, "Extra Billy" Smith; Assistant Attorney General Boyd, Representative Talbert and others.

Lee Celebration in the South.

The anniversary of General Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated in most of the principal cities throughout the south yesterday. In Virginia, where the day has been made a holiday by statute law, the observance was general.

Major Peter J. Otey, representative in Congress from Virginia, delivered an address before the Virginia Society at Atlanta, Ga.

Major Otey said the old confederate soldier must preserve the glorious memories of his southland, being ever mindful that "hypocrisy is the tribute vice pays to virtue" and that he must stand guard at the citadel of truth.

"I am proud to mingle," said the Virginian, "with those whose heroism, courage and achievement, aye, whose unerring markmanship need no more enduring monument, no more lasting memorial than that great pile of bricks and mortar in the capital city of the nation, known as the pension building, where 3,000 clerks toil daily keeping bright in memory the fame and renown of R. E. Lee, writing across the face of every one of the million pension certificates, though invisible characters, the burning words: 'Remember the Old Rebel Private of '61.'"

Major Otey sketched rapidly the formation of the confederate army, laying stress upon the difficulties under which General Lee labored and enumerating his triumphs on the field of battle. He then dealt largely in statistics with reference to the killed and wounded in the southern armies as compared with those of the north, and coming to the memorable Seven Days' Battles around Richmond, said: "It is not my purpose to dwarf or disparage the well-earned fame and military renown of General George E. McClellan, the ablest and most brilliant soldier whose lot it was to command an army opposed to the army of northern Virginia. To do so would dim the luster of his great antagonist. Himself a great master of the art of war, McClellan lived to see his successors, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, each in turn recoil from the heavy blows of a greater master than any of them and his own plan finally adopted to compel the fall of the confederate capital. In the battles around Richmond Lee had 80,000 men and McClellan 130,000, yet the defeat of their grand army followed and its commander placed Lee's force at 200,000 men. And yet it is now known officially that General Lee had only 53,000 men engaged and McClellan 100,000."

GEORGETOWN LAW SCHOOL.

Second Year Students to Issue Class Book—Debating Society.

At the last regular meeting of the second year class of the school of law of Georgetown University the proposition of printing a class book was presented to the meeting by the president, which was favorably received. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and make a report at the next meeting. The idea is comparatively new in the District, but in northern colleges and universities, it is said, a class book is published by every class, the members keeping the same as momentoes. The committee appointed to look into the matter consists of Daniel Curry, chairman; R. C. Flanagan, Leonard Damman, John J. Finnegan and Harry Hegarty.

The second vice president of the class, Mr. John S. Garris of South Carolina, who was recently admitted to the bar in his native town, has resigned from the course. An election to fill the vacancy resulted in the choice of Mr. Charles Denegre of Louisiana.

The president appointed the following executive committee: James S. McDonogh of Kentucky, chairman; Richard B. Cavanagh of the District of Columbia, Benjamin R. Tillman, jr., of South Carolina; Dennis F. O'Brien of Massachusetts, and E. A. C. Long of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. This committee was instructed to consider the advisability of holding a class banquet at the close of the present school year. The matter of adopting a class pin was postponed until the next regular meeting.

At the election of officers of the debating society of Georgetown University, for the second term of the year, the following were selected to fill office: John J. Brosnan of the District of Columbia, president; Charles Denegre of New Orleans, La., vice president; James S. McDonogh of Louisville, Ky., secretary; Harry Hegarty of the District of Columbia, treasurer; R. E. Walker, sergeant-at-arms.

The public debate of the society will be held during the term. Otto Bosshard of Milwaukee, Wis.; Erastus Dalson Telford of Salem, Ill.; Dennis F. O'Brien of Boston, Mass., and Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, Conn., were elected to take part in the debate. A challenge from the debating society of Columbian University, for a joint debate, was read, but no action was taken.

The question which will be debated at the regular meeting of the society this evening will be: "That commercial and political intercourse between Canada and the United States would be beneficial to both countries. The affirmative will be upheld by F. X. Boden of Milwaukee, Wis.; D. J. Slattery of the District of Columbia, and R. E. Walker. The negative will be taken by Joseph Paul Fitpatrick of Pittston, Pa.; William E. Knowles of Bloomington, Ill., and W. Gwynn Gardiner of Prince George's county, Md.

Was Given Thirty Days.

A man who gave his name as John Ray occupied a front seat in Judge Scott's court this morning, and he answered every time a name was called. He disturbed the court so often that he had to be ejected. Later on he entered the court in charge of Policeman Flynn, and a charge of vagrancy was filed against him.

"I've been on a drunk ever since I was here for a vag," said the intoxicated man.

"What is it that you want now?" Judge Scott inquired.

"I want to go down where I can get treatment," was his answer.

He was given thirty days on the farm.

Harvard Club Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Washington Harvard Club will take place at the Shoreham on the evening of February 1. The dinner committee is composed of Prof. H. W. Wiley and Messrs. C. R. Wilson and R. Ross Perry, jr., and these gentlemen anticipate that the gathering of Harvard men on the coming occasion will exceed that of any previous year of the club's existence. Notices to members have already been sent out, and if there are any Harvard men in town who have not yet connected themselves they should send their names to the secretary, Rev. J. Macbride Sterrett.

A Mail Clerk's Experience

AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The occupation of a railway mail clerk is peculiarly arduous and unwholesome, long hours of work requiring the closest attention, nearly always standing, confined in a stuffy car, as well as the continual vibration of rapid motion, make this occupation an undesirable one from a health standpoint.

A railway mail clerk on the Michigan Central running between Detroit and Chicago says: "In common with many of my fellow employes, I suffered for some years from an obstinate attack of piles, brought on, my physicians told me, by my occupation, the close confinement in a car and being obliged to stand on my feet for hours together; the pain at times was almost unbearable and I was obliged to resort to the use of ointments and salves to give a temporary relief while I got through with my work. I suffered so long from piles that I really had little hope of any such thing as a permanent cure, and although I had very often noticed the advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure, yet I never thought seriously of trying it until one day after suffering more than usual I dropped into a drug store and bought a 50c. package. I tried it that night and the complete relief from pain and itching was delightful. I expected to be as bad as ever the next day, as this had been my usual experience with pile remedies, but I was agreeably disappointed. I used the Pyramid for some ten days or two weeks, and for nearly four years have not had the slightest trouble from piles and consider my cure as little short of marvelous."

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the most popular and successful of any pile cure; it is the only pile Cure that is sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada.

Furthermore, the Pyramid Pile Cure has been before the public for nine years and has been tested time and again by hundreds of physicians and by thousands of pile sufferers, and its remarkable merit has been demonstrated in every form of piles, protruding, itching or bleeding.

A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell the Pyramid at 50c. for full-sized package. 1t

DISMISSAL RECOMMENDED.

Fireman Declared to Be Guilty of Insubordination.

The trial officer has found Private Joseph T. Hopkins of the fire department, a member of truck D, guilty of insubordination and of bringing a bottle of whisky into the company's quarters the afternoon of the 11th instant. Mr. Joseph Parris, the chief engineer of the department, has recommended the man's dismissal, saying: "In my opinion, any member that brings liquor into the engine house is not worthy of the companionship of the members of the company. Hence the above recommendation."

Commissioner Wight, who has immediate supervision over the fire department, has approved the recommendation made by Mr. Parris and forwarded the case to his associates.

It appears from the record of the trial that Hopkins, who was a member of the 1st District Regiment of Volunteers during the war with Spain, and who was with the regiment during the entire term of enlistment, receiving, he says, an honorable discharge, brought the bottle of liquor to the company's quarters sealed, where he handed it to a letter carrier, to be used for the benefit of the latter's sick wife. The letter carrier dropped the bottle, breaking it and attracting the attention of the foreman of the company. When the foreman inquired, in a gruff voice, as Hopkins alleges, as to who brought the liquor into the house the latter told him to go find out.

Hopkins says he subsequently apologized to the foreman for his hasty remark, explaining how he came to bring the liquor into the house.

The Choral Society.

The Choral Society commenced its rehearsals on the numbers for the operatic composers' concert last Monday night. About half an hour was profitably taken by President Wm. Bruce King in a very instructive and entertaining talk on the purpose of the society in giving this concert what idea it was intended to represent, and in contrasting the German and Italian school of operatic composition. The latter pre-eminently makes musical beauty its aim, the particular words sung being of minor importance, while the former school seeks to use music as a means for expressing the sentiment of the words. It is the fact, however, that in each school the early writers tend to subordinate the words to the music, while the modern composers use the music and the words in conjunction to give fitting expression to the sentiment. It results that the suffered contrast between the two schools largely disappears in the best works of modern writers. Compare, for instance, the "Aida" of Verdi with the works of Wagner. Chronologically the concert covers a period of about 200 years. Six choral numbers will be given to illustrate each school. The Italian selections form part one, concluding with the finale from one of the acts of "Aida," and among the Italian selections will be the sextette and chorus from "Lucia," requiring six soloists, with two sopranos. The six German selections will be given as part two, concluding with the finale from "Die Meistersinger," with the two celebrated solos for tenor and baritone. The program, it will be seen, is a very ambitious and interesting one. Attention should be called to the lecture recital to given by the society on February 7, by Walter Damrosch, on the "Ring of the Niebelungen." This is of especial interest, as part of the systematic scheme of the society for devoting the balance of the season to the study and production of operatic music.

Last year the German composers' concert was given and the year prior the American composers' concert, chronological order being observed in each case. This year the central idea is the chronological development of operatic composition and the contrasting of the Italian with the German schools.

BELIEVED TO BE UNFOUNDED.

Report of Sale of Small Fish Contrary to Law.

A number of complaints have been made recently that small bass and rock fish had been seen on the fish stands in some of the local markets. Under the law, a penalty is prescribed for persons who offer for sale any fish less than nine inches long of the species mentioned.

Game Warden Sylvester has had the deputy game wardens to make investigations, but no small fish were found. Today Harbor Master Sutton visited the several markets, but failed to find a single instance in which the law was being violated. He did find a number of Sandusky yellow perch, and, it is stated, they resemble black bass to some extent.

Music of the Higher Order.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

A few more words in reference to orchestra concerts of the higher class—not in order to promote the interests of the Baltimore or Boston Symphony orchestras, but as to the influences such music would have, if frequently heard, on our minds and hearts.

As an ethical factor in the education of young people, good music, according to present and ancient authorities, has its place next to religion. If this fact were understood by the wealthy and leading society people of Washington, who are interested in the standard of culture and good taste here, they would probably come forward with the same liberal support for the promotion of the highest class of music, both general and orchestral, as they are wont to do for other philanthropic purposes.

A FRIEND OF MUSIC AND THE STAR.

Reception to President Angell.

A reception will be tendered to President Angell of the University of Michigan on Wednesday, January 24, at the Ebbitt House, at half-past 6 o'clock, by the Washington Alumni Association. A large attendance of former students at the university is expected to greet Dr. Angell, whose public services have not been confined to the educational world, but have also extended into the field of diplomacy. The university has been liberally drawn upon for the diplomatic service of the United States in recent years, having furnished two of the five members of the peace commission at the conclusion of the war with Spain—Judge Day, Secretary of State, and Senator Davis, the chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee. The number of students is over 3,000, being exceeded by no American university except Harvard.

Readings for the Blind.

The program for the coming week at the reading room for the blind, in the Congressional