Trade Mark Registered Nov. 24, 1896

OXYDONOR

Prevents and Cures Pneumonia, La Grippe, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Severe Colds, Quinsy, After Effects of La Grippe, etc., without the use of medicine or electricity.

It is a simple application of Natural Laws, compelling the free absorption of the oxygen of the air, thus driving out disease from the system, and generating vitality, vigor, strength and health.

Oxydonor has been successfully tested in many thousands of cases of all forms of disease. It will serve a whole family and last a lifetime with care.

Send at once for our booklet, mailed free, containing many reports of self cures.

Chronic Dyspepsia, Neuralgia.

MR. ELPHONZO YOUNGS, 428 Ninth St., Washington, D. C., writes: "My wife has used Oxydonor with great success for Chronic Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Neuralgia. We believe in Oxydonor."

La Grippe, General Debility.

MRS. MARY J. SEAMAN, 806 Tenth st. n.w., Washington, D. C., writes: "When I bought Oxydonor some years ago my complaint was General Debility, and I was much broken down in health. It restored my health. I have seen it used with best effects in La Grippe, Sore Throat, and know of a case of paralysis of the vocal cords being cured by its use."

Rheumatism.

MRS. MARY A. FAIRFAX, 235 Second st. s.e., Washington, D. C., writes: "I was attacked with a frightful Rheumatic pain which nearly caused me to faint. I applied Oxydonor, and in half an hour the pain was assuaged and in three hours I was up. Before I heard of Oxydonor I had the same malady, and it took one of the best physicians three weeks to cure me."

Send for Catalogue No. 5.
—See U. S. Court Decree.

BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. **Dr. H. Sanche & Co.,** 61 5th St., Detroit, Mich. 57 State St., Chicago, Ill.
261 5th Ave., New York City.
Canada—2268 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS,

A few of over One Thousand, from Famous Physicians:

Professor Von Mosetig-Moorhof, Vienna, Austria,
Professor of Surgery, Imp. University, writes: "I have employed **Hunyadi Janos** Water in cases of Obstinate Constipation with excellent and immediate effect."

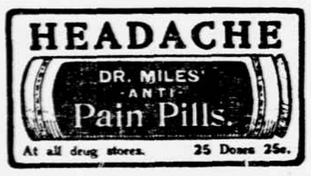
Professor Lomikowski, Charkow, Russia,
Professor in Therapeutics at the University, writes: "**Hunyadi Janos** stands first among all Aperient Waters."

Professor D. Lambl, Warsaw, Russia,
Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University, writes: "**Hunyadi Janos** Bitter Water, besides being an excellent general Aperient, has proved specially efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation, venous obstruction and congestion, hemorrhoidal affection and obesity."

No Medicine in the World can compare with "Hunyadi-Janos."

Always Ask For the Full Name, Hunyadi János

HEADACHE



At all drug stores. 25 Doses 25c.

Arsenic in Vegetables.

From Chambers' Journal.

An important discovery has just been made by the Lancet, whose laboratory commissioners undertook, some time ago, the examination of a number of substances, including certain foods and drugs in common daily use, and in the preparation of which sulphuric acid is used. As a result, it was found that artificial manures are rich in arsenic, which is easily soluble in water. This is the less surprising, since the basis of artificial manures—namely, superphosphate of lime—is formed by acting upon ordinary bone ash with common oil of vitriol. The important point, however, is that it has now been established beyond doubt that plants to which arsenical manure is applied take up arsenic in their tissues. Cabbages and turnips gathered from fields manured with superphosphates have given unmistakable evidence of the presence of arsenic. It is probable that acid accumulates in soil which is constantly being dressed with superphosphates, so that plants raised on such soil would absorb arsenic, and exercise an injurious effect on the health of both man and animals. It is even possible, for a similar reason, that the beef and mutton which we eat daily contain arsenic. The more important question also arises: May not the arsenic in malt be traceable to the somewhat large amount of arsenic inevitably present in artificial manures? This aspect of the subject is a very serious one, and demands further and fuller inquiry.

An Important One.

From Puck.

"Thompson has made a discovery."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. He says that he has discovered that the more buttons there are on a woman's coat the greater the probability that it really fastens with hooks and eyes."

An Erroneous Statement.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Cauler—"Bridget O'Ryan, who has applied for the position of cook in my house, refers me to you. She says she used to work here."

Mrs. Housekeep—"Not exactly. She was employed by me on one occasion."

SYRUP Of FIGS.

Never Imitated in Quality.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

California Fig Syrup Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.—Price, 50c. per bottle. fe20-tu,th&s-84tf

WALTONIAN DEVOTEES.

The Perch Season is on and Local Fishermen Are Happy.

"While we are some distance from the Potomac, we may talk fish, just the same," said the manager of the sporting department of one of Washington's large stores to a Star reporter this morning.

"The perch season is now on, the fish are fine and the catch good. We make special preparations every spring for the fishing season, for Washington is one of the best centers for the sale of fishing tackle. Whether its Waltonians are ardent followers of their illustrious apostle of the rod and line may be judged from the fact that we sell $10,000 worth of fishing material in a year, and there are several other places in the city where the fishing trade is catered to. The Potomac bass which are caught almost at our very doors are famous all over the country, and justly so.

"There is something entirely new in the way of hooks this spring which will be found quite an innovation as regards shape. The regulation fish hook which every man and boy has in mind has a straight back down to the curve-up to the sharp point of the hook. This brings the hook's point out from the back at the curve anywhere from a quarter of an inch to whatever size the hook may be. The new hook has a slightly bent back which brings the sharp point of the hook in direct line with the end where it attaches itself to the line, and makes it easier for the fish to swallow and the more certain of it being hooked than by the straight-backed hook. If this hook should fulfill expectations there won't be so many fish 'getting away;' the big fellows, you know, the fish liars are always talking about 'bringing up to the side of the boat.'

"Another new thing in the fishing paraphernalia is the fly rod made of an imported wood called the 'vine' wood, and it may in time supersede the time-honored split bamboo. This latter wood, when split and bound together with fine thread in the slender, bending fly rod which is the pride of every true fisherman's heart, breaks easily in the hands of a novice and frequently when manipulated by an expert. It breaks square off with a snap. The vine wood is much more tenacious and fibrous and instead of breaking off sharp it twists at the point of fracture not unlike a rope, the strands or fibers of the wood holding. The fish does not get away, and may be hauled in hand over hand. Rods from this wood may be made with the match-like slenderness of the split bamboo, some of the latter costing as high as $25 and weighing four ounces. These delicate rods are useless save in the hands of men who know how to use them.

"Still another new thing this spring is the green-colored snell. These fine, strong threads are now colored white or a sort of a mist color. The new green shade will make them, it is expected, even less visible to the sharp eye of the game fish.

"Nearly everybody, including fishermen, suppose that these snells are made of catgut, as they pass under that name. They are, however, made from the gut of the silk worm after it has delivered its tiny thread of silk, and they all come from Spain, and 95 per cent of the fish hooks we use in this country are imported from England. We 'snell' them, that is, attach the hook to the snell by very fine waxed thread, in this country, and most of the output comes from Brooklyn. The operatives in the factories become very expert, and in the time the average fisherman would snell in an equally expert manner one hook they will snell a dozen. They must work fast, for it is all done by hand, and I don't fancy they receive over 2 cents a dozen for their work, judging from our retail price.

"The fishermen all tell me that this year promises to be a good year for bass in the Potomac, and judging from the preparations they are making the fish will get it where the lady wears the ruche in thousands.

"The long, slender bamboo pole of familiar sight is imported by the thousands from Japan. It will be of interest to fishermen, and the import trade, for that matter, to know that I have received a letter from parties in Alabama in which they state that these poles are now grown in that state equal to the Japanese product. When the American product is introduced on the market it will be interesting to observe whether fishermen will take as kindly to them as they have to the old stand-by Japanese bamboo."

Deep Feeling.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"You love your native land more than ever, do you not, now that you are about to leave it?" said the experienced traveler.

"Oh, yes," gasped the young and lovely passenger on her first tour abroad, as the ship encountered the ocean swell. "I—I feel like hugging the shore right now!"

The Hunt.

From the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

Mr. Muggins—"Been hunting yet?"
Mr. Moover—"Yes."
Mr. Muggins—"Shoot any ducks?"
Mr. Moover—"Wasn't huntin' ducks."
Mr. Muggins—"No?"
Mr. Moover—"No, huntin' a house."

A company has been organized in Connecticut for the purpose of raising black cats.

AN IMPORTANT TEST

FULL COMPARISON BETWEEN GATHMANN AND SERVICE GUNS PLANNED.

The Trial Ordered by Congress at Sandy Hook—Mr. Gathmann Confident of the Result.

Congress has appropriated $50,550 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of War to make a "comparative test" of destructive energy between the Gathmann torpedo gun, now at Sandy Hook, and the army twelve-inch service rifle, such tests to be made against two similar targets representing the side construction of the latest type of battle ship; each of the side structures to be faced with a Kruppized armor plate eight feet by sixteen feet and twelve inches thick, and at least ten shots to be fired from the army rifle against one structure and one or more Gathmann torpedoes against the other. There have been so many different opinions between ordnance officers that Congress wants to know who is right, and what the difference will be between the Gathmann system and the present service guns.

Various government authorities and their experts, here as well as in Europe, have given their opinions frequently and voluntarily that the Gathmann torpedo shell will fail to penetrate armor.

Congress, therefore, ordered that the best and heaviest Krupp armor shall be used for a target to settle this dispute between the Gathmann gun and the present most powerful service gun, and between gun and armor itself.

"It is not reasonable to think that the Gathmann gun will penetrate armor like our armor-piercing shots," said Mr. Louis Gathmann, speaking of this matter, "that is to say putting a round small hole through the armor corresponding to the diameter of the shell. This I have never claimed to be able to do, but this I am claiming, that instead of merely penetrating the armor the entire plate will be destroyed and the fragments driven to the rear or into the ship, and as the armor belt extends below the water line, it, as well as the protective deck, will be partly demolished. Therefore, one shot will be sufficient to render a gap of from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter. As part of this gap extends below the water line, it will be impossible to mend it, and such ship cannot keep afloat.

"Many experts seem to think that heavy guns are for the purpose of shooting small holes through armor, but I think differently. I hold that guns are for the purpose of destroying, or at least silencing an enemy as quickly as possible. This I hold is the first duty in the event of war.

"At a fighting range of say two miles our service guns with their shot or shell cannot penetrate or demolish twelve-inch Krupp armor at all. With the Gathmann system the destructive energy is carried within the shell itself, and distance does not reduce its efficiency materially.

"I predict that this comparative test will prove, first, one structure will be completely demolished with one effective round from the Gathman gun; second, ten rounds from the army rifle will not do equal damage to the other structure.

"I go one step further and predict that before the one structure is demolished to the same extent by one service gun there will be ample time for me to sink all our first and second-class battleships and protective cruisers if they were put up as targets for the Gathmann torpedo gun.

"I hold that it was a wise step of Congress to stop the building of more war ships for the present, as a complete change in the construction of ships and armament must follow. We are in the age of mechanical revolution, and the same calamity that befell the Spanish army, and particularly its navy, threatens any other, though they least expect it. Neither bravery nor good will can successfully compete with superior implements of war or machines. This many individual business houses, as well as whole nations, have found to be correct, often only when it was too late.

"About twelve years ago I delivered a lecture before the board of ordnance and fortification, wherein I showed that our guns then were obsolete, as fast as they were manufactured, when compared with the steel built-up guns abroad. The conditions are again the same as before. It is but small satisfaction to know that the appropriations of Congress were then and are again wasted in building war materials which are not in harmony with the developed science of the day."

The comparative test will take place at the army proving ground at Sandy Hook, and then there will be a clear demonstration of whether Mr. Gathmann is right or wrong. If the former, modern warfare will be revolutionized from the date of this test.

The plans of the structures of the targets to be used are prepared by the chief of the bureau of construction, Capt. Francis T. Bowles, and a board of army and navy officers, consisting of Major John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Capt. P. Birnie, ordnance department; Capt. John P. Wisser, 7th U. S. Artillery; Lieut. Jos. Strauss, commanding officer of the naval proving ground, and Lieut. Cleland Davis, U. S. N., ordnance department. These officers have been appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy to conduct this test.

MARRIAGE JUST MADE PUBLIC.

Youthful Bridegroom United With Woman More Than Twice His Age.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says it has just been publicly announced there that Fred Taylor, an eighteen-year-old "terror" school boy, was married several months ago to Miss Agnes McCall, thirty-eight years of age, his teacher in the sixth ward Allegheny public school. The youthful bridegroom, it is stated, is the son of Mr. John Taylor, superintendent of the Pittsburg locomotive works in Allegheny. The marriage ceremony was performed in this city.

According to the dispatch, until Fred Taylor reached Miss McCall's school all his other teachers complained about his unruly ways. A wonderful change came over the youth, and his father frequently remarked: "Fred was wild until he got in Miss McCall's room, and then he tamed down."

Miss McCall lived with her mother at 341 California avenue, and the boy resided with his parents in Manchester. Neither said anything to friends about the marriage until a few days ago, when the teacher sent her resignation in, to take effect April 1, to the school directors.

No reason was given. Inquiry developed the statement from the teacher that she was married and that Fred Taylor, her pupil, was her husband. Some days ago the couple moved to Crafton, where they are now living. The boy's parents were astounded at the news.

The records in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia show that the 24th of last December, Christmas eve, a marriage license was issued to Frederick J. Taylor and Agnes McCall, both of Pittsburg, Pa. The groom, who signed Fred'k J. Taylor, was the applicant for the license, and he made oath that he was twenty-two years of age and that Miss McCall was twenty-four years old. The law in force here requires that in order to procure a license to marry the man must be at least twenty-one and the woman at least eighteen years of age when the consent of parents or guardians is not given.

Mr. Taylor and Miss McCall, so the record shows, were married the 24th of December, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, this city.

Sues Railway Company.

Susan A. Hardy today filed suit at law against the Metropolitan Railroad Company to recover damages in the sum of $10,000. It is alleged that the 19th of last December, while at the intersection of 9th and G street, the plaintiff was thrown to the ground from a car of the defendant while in the act of alighting therefrom, and was painfully injured.

New Church Society Organized.

A number of persons, late members of the Salem Baptist Church, on Champlain avenue northwest, and who received letters therefrom, were organized into a church Wednesday last at Abraham Hall, 15th street between Erie and Huron streets northwest. The congregation has purchased ground there upon which to erect a church edifice. Officers were elected and the organization effected according to the usage of the Baptist denomination, and the name selected is the Bethel Baptist Church.

FIFTH ARREST REPORTED

ANOTHER EX-ENUMERATOR OF CENSUS IN CUSTODY.

Gives Bail for Appearance Before United States Court—Investigation Being Extended.

The director of the census was apprised today of the arrest of another ex-enumerator of the census, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the charge of padding the lists and making a false return of the enumeration of the inhabitants of that county. The man arrested is Philip T. Graves. He was taken into custody by a United States deputy marshal at Oakville, St. Mary's county, on a warrant sworn to by Charles S. Sloane, chief of the geographer's division of the census office. The prisoner was conveyed to Baltimore, where he was arraigned this morning, a bond of $1,500 being furnished for his appearance before the United States district court in that city.

The arrest of Graves is the fifth that has been made by the federal authorities on the information of officials of the census in connection with the census returns from St. Mary's county. There were nine enumeration districts in that county, and the investigation is progressing in the four districts on account of the returns from which no arrests have as yet been made.

Enumerator's Supplemental List.

A feature in the case of Graves, to which census officials attach significance, is the names returned by him, and which the representatives of the government contend are fraudulent, were contained in a supplemental list. The names which Abell, Guyther and Bowles are accused of having taken from tombstones and of having obtained in violation of the census law were not found in their original returns, but in supplemental returns which were submitted at intervals of several days after the original returns. This is one of the aspects of the case which has attracted the attention of census experts. It is, they say, a curious thing which should have prompted the enumerators named, after having submitted their original lists, to have then sent in supplemental lists of bogus names, the aggregate of which gave to St. Mary's county the right of an additional member of the state legislature.

The officials of the census, though they decline to discuss the matter, appear to suspect that similar irregularities charged against those ex-enumerators under arrest were committed in each of the nine enumeration districts in the county.

Extends to Charles County.

The inquiry instituted by the director of the census has already been extended to Charles county, and from complaints registered at the census office and allegations made in certain quarters it is considered probable that the scope of the investigation will be so enlarged as to embrace also the counties of Prince George's and Anne Arundel. Each of these counties gained an additional member of the legislature by small increases in their population, which increases were in the main shown by means of supplemental lists of names turned in by the enumerators. All the counties named are in the fifth congressional district of Maryland.

GROWTH OF MAIL SERVICE.

Statistics of the Post Office Department From 1789.

Edwin C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, has prepared a table of postal statistics of the United States from 1789 to the present. For the terms of Postmasters General Benjamin Franklin, 1775-'76; Richard Bache, 1776-'81, and Ebenezer Hazard, 1782,'89, there is given in the table no information as to the number of post offices, extent of post routes, miles of service performed nor receipts and disbursements.

Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts was appointed Postmaster General by President Washington September 26, 1789. Jonathan Burrall was first assistant postmaster general. The office of second, third and fourth assistant had not been created. At the time indicated the number of post offices was 75, the extent of post routes in miles was 2,275, the gross revenue of the department, $7,510; the gross expenditure of the department, $7,560, and the compensation paid to postmasters, $1,657. In 1790 the number of post offices remained the same, but the extent of post routes decreased to 1,875 miles. The revenue of the department rose to $37,935 and the expenditures to $32,140. There was paid as compensation to postmasters $8,-198.

It is in the year 1790 that there is found the first record of the number of pieces of mail matter handled, and the figure given in the table is 500,000. In 1791, the year in which Timothy Pickering was appointed Postmaster General, the number of post offices was increased to 89, and in the next year the number rose to 195, the number of miles of post routes increased to 5,642, the receipts to $67,000 and the disbursements to $54,000.

The first man to appear as second assistant postmaster general is Seth Pease of Connecticut, in 1809, during the term of office of Postmaster General Gideon Granger of Connecticut.

In 1800 the number of post offices rose to 903, the number of miles of post routes to 20,817 and the gross revenue of the department to $280,846.

The first third assistant postmaster general appearing in the table is Daniel Coleman of North Carolina, in 1836. The first fourth assistant postmaster general was E. G. Rathbone of Ohio, in 1891.

In 1900 the number of post offices had risen from 75 in 1789 to 76,688; the number of miles of post routes had grown during the century to 500,989, and the number of miles of mail service performed was 459,-204,773. The gross revenue of the department was $102,354,579; the gross expenditures amounted to $107,740,267, and the compensation paid to postmasters was $19,-112,097. The number of pieces of mail matter handled was 7,129,990,202.

WARNING THE ANGLERS.

Law Cited With Respect to Bass and Crappie.

Members of the police department, especially those who do duty along the line of the river, have been advised of the provisions of the law respecting the catching, possession or offering for sale of bass or crappie. After tomorrow it will be unlawful to catch or have in possession such fish until the 29th day of May.

Many anglers, it is stated, have arranged to go bass fishing tomorrow. The river above the city where so many of the small mouth bass are caught is in no condition for such fishing, but clear water, it is stated, is to be found in some of the creeks below the city. Bass of the big mouth variety are plentiful in these creeks, and some fine sport is anticipated. Anglers have visited some of these creeks during the past two weeks and some good catches were reported.

Both white and yellow perch are being caught in this vicinity, and a great many Mississippi catfish have been captured in the vicinity of Georgetown this week.

Surprise for Mrs. Lee.

The Dining Room Club of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church gave a surprise last evening to Mrs. Henrietta Lee, wife of Rev. Geo. W. Lee, D. D., pastor, presenting her a purse of $25 as a memento of her birthday anniversary. Mr. Richard Williams, in behalf of the club, made the presentation speech, and Prof. John W. M. Stewart responded in behalf of Mrs. Lee.

"77"

A Cold is usually caused by checked circulation, known by a chill or shiver. Dr. Humphreys' "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold or Grip is broken, while its tonicity sustains the flagging energies.

COLDS

PRAISED BY HIS OFFICERS

VALOR OF MUSICIAN TITUS AT THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN.

It is Expected That He Will Be Named for a Cadetship at the Military Academy.

It is expected that the President will name Musician Calvin P. Titus, Company E, 14th Infantry, for appointment as cadet-at-large to the Military Academy. A petition signed by all officers serving with the regiment was sent to Adjutant General Corbin requesting this appointment. The petition says:

"During his service Musician Titus has proven himself to be a trustworthy, intelligent, sober, brave and thorough soldier. On August 14, 1900, at Pekin, China, he was the first American to scale the wall of the Chinese city and enter Pekin. On the following day, while engaged in the fight in the imperial city, he received a slight wound. His meritorious conduct deserves recognition, and it is believed that if given an appointment to West Point and a commission upon graduation Musician Titus will make an excellent officer."

The indorsements on the application of Calvin P. Titus for appointment as military cadet include one by Lieut. John F. Gohn, commanding Company E, 14th Infantry. Lieut. Gohn says:

"I have had Musician Titus under my personal observation continually since I assumed command of Company E, in May, 1900. He was highly recommended to me at that time by his preceding company commander and by other officers of the regiment, and I have carefully observed him since that time. I have found him an excellent soldier at all times, both in garrison and in the field in active campaign; always prompt in obedience, neat in appearance, attentive to duty, respectful, honest and truthful.

"I have had him at my side in four engagements and found him cool under fire, always ready in an emergency, of good judgment and an able assistant.

"At the capture of Pekin, China, on August 14, 1900, Musician Titus was the first American upon the walls of the city. For his conduct on that occasion Musician Titus was strongly recommended for a medal or honor by Col. Daggett, 14th Infantry, and by myself, to which recommendations attention is respectfully invited. In the attack on the imperial city, on August 15, 1900, he was slightly wounded.

"Musician Titus is unmarried, of good habits, sober and of excellent character. In belief and practice he is a Christian of the type that commands respect and admiration.

"I have compared his military history with the company records and found the same to be correct. His service in the 14th Infantry has been continuous and without furlough. I believe him to be deserving of an appointment to the United States Military Academy, and most respectfully urge favorable action on his application therefor."

The application was also approved by General MacArthur and by Major William Funston of the 14th Infantry. Major Funston says:

"The applicant bears a high character in this organization for correctness of deportment and bravery in action. He is now within the age limit, and if appointed so as to report at the Military Academy on or before September 1 he will still be within the age limit."

DELEGATION NAMED.

Those Who Will Attend Lincoln Memorial Exercises at Springfield.

The Lincoln Emancipation League of the District of Columbia met at the McKinley House last night and was called to order at 8:10 by President James W. Poe, who announced that the election of the delegates to bear the memorial tribute to Springfield, Ill., on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Abraham Lincoln into the new monument in Oak Ridge cemetery on May 30 was in order. J. C. Hill nominated James W. Poe and Walter Tate nominated Louis A. Wiles. J. M. Lee moved that they be elected by acclamation. Mr. Poe left the chair and Vice President J. C. Hill put the motion, and the two named were elected by unanimous vote.

A motion empowering the chair to appoint a committee of three on memorial tribute was agreed to. The president thereupon resumed the chair and named J. C. Hill, Rev. N. F. Bell and J. M. Lee, with the delegates just elected, ex officio members.

Prof. Jesse Lawson was unanimously selected as master of ceremonies for April 16, and Richard E. Toomey was chosen to write an original ode to liberty, to be read at the ceremonies on Emancipation day. In addition to W. Calvin Chase, who is orator of the day, Senator J. C. Pritchard, Justice E. M. Hewlett, ex-Representative Geo. H. White, Geo. C. Scurlock, Assistant District Attorney A. M. Gould, Jas. F. Bundy and others are to be invited to speak.

Reuben Burnett reported to President Poe that the southwest division had elected the following officers at a mass meeting held at the Samaritan Temple on the 28th instant: President, Daniel Burnett; secretary, J. R. Evans; recording secretary, M. Jackson; treasurer, R. Burnett; chief marshal, W. T. Grantlin. At 10:45 the meeting adjourned to meet in joint session with the southwest division, East Washington Star Pioneer Club, No. 1; the southwest tournament clubs, Nos. 3 and 5; the Lincoln Association and the Eastern Star Pioneers, at 816 2d street southwest, Wednesday night next, April 3. These organizations will turn out in uniform.

FINAL RITES PERFORMED.

Burial at Arlington Today of Gen. Stewart Van Vliet.

From the home where he had spent so many years of his life was borne this morning all that was mortal of General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., retired. The cloth-covered casket, which rested in the front of the main parlor of the residence, 819 15th street northwest, was partially covered with the folds of the flags and upon it were laid beautiful floral tributes.

The friends and acquaintances who came to pay their last tribute of respect were seated in the rooms which were associated with their recollections of him who had gone, and as the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church was read it was recognized that the simplicity of the last rites was in keeping with the life of Gen. Van Vliet. After Rev. Dr. McKim, the rector of Epiphany Church, had concluded the services men from the battery of artillery which had formed outside as an escort filed in, and, preceded by the honorary pallbearers, the casket was borne out and placed on a caisson. The funeral procession then proceeded to Arlington, where the interment was made.

The honorary pallbearers were officers of the rank of general on the retired list of the regular army and two officers on the retired list of the navy, with the rank of admiral, as follows: Generals Daniel H. Rucker, Benjamin C. Card, Charles G. Sawtelle, Robert C. Drum, John Moore and Absalom Baird and Admirals Franklin and Green.

Wives Charge Desertion.

Alleging that her husband, Max Bernstein, had deserted her, Pauline Bernstein, through Attorney Campbell Carrington, today petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to grant her separate maintenance and support.

Julia Elkins, through Attorneys Blackistone and Flora, today filed suit to secure a divorce from Charles H. Elkins, alleging that the latter deserted her thirteen years ago.

Adjourns Until Monday.

At the close of its session yesterday afternoon Criminal Court No. 1 adjourned until Monday morning next, when the trial of Rev. Liston D. Bass, indicted for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, will be resumed.

Suit Against Hotel Proprietor.

Edith L. Benet today filed suit at law in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against Theophilus E. Roessle to recover damages in the sum of $282. The plaintiff alleges while a guest at the Arlington Hotel, conducted by the defendant, certain jewelry and money, of the value mentioned, were taken from her by an unknown person or persons. She seeks to hold the defendant, as proprietor of the hotel, responsible for the loss claimed to have been sustained.

Cash only and the narrowest margin of profit.
Furniture of the reliable kind.

Five Great Stores Crowded With New Spring Furniture. Extraordinarily Low Prices.

There is no establishment in town that can show a better selected or more tasty assortment of Furniture, Mattings, Baby Carriages, etc., than you will find at our five big stores. As to prices—You know if you have ever been here that our prices are from 25% to 40% below all others. As to the reliability of our qualities we guarantee all we sell. Anything that does not prove satisfactory you may return. Will any credit house say as much?

We have a very nice selection of Go-Carts of the latest styles.
We offer a most excellent Rattan Reclining Go-Cart, with rubber tires and patent wheels—a carriage that other stores do not hesitate to ask $10 for..... **$4.85**

Extension Dining Table, well made and well finished **$2.98**

New Mattings.

We are already doing an immense business in Mattings. Principally, no doubt, because our prices run from 5 cents to 20 cents per yard below any you can find at other stores. Our qualities are thoroughly good and the patterns pretty and suitable.

Jackson Bros.' 5 Great Cash FURNITURE HOUSES,
915-917-919-921 Seventh St., through to 636 Mass. Ave.
It

LOCATION OF A SCHOOL

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS HEARD BY COMMISSIONERS.

Recommended That Building Should Be Located on Site of the Old One.

At a meeting of the Brookland Citizens' Association last evening a committee was appointed to wait upon District Commissioner Macfarland this morning and present through him to the Commissioners a set of resolutions adopted by the organization relative to the location of the new colored public school in that suburb. The resolutions recited that it is the opinion of the members of the association that the proposed school should be located on the site of the old one, in the northern part of Brookland, and that the Commissioners be requested by the committee to designate that site for the building, it being the opinion of the organization that such site is the most suitable and available, and conveniently accessible from all parts of Brookland.

As the members of this committee the following were named: A. F. Kinnan, John McPhaul, Dr. M. J. Holmes, E. C. Ford, C. H. Hospital, H. E. Burgess, C. C. Groomes, A. E. Hill, C. K. Hetfield, J. C. Louthan, B. W. Hough, Wm. P. Armstrong, J. E. Eastlock, A. D. V. Burr, John Wignall, Dr. A. P. Patten and the president of the association, G. A. Camp, and its secretary, C. A. Harbaugh.

This morning the committee called upon Mr. Macfarland, who is the Commissioner having immediate supervision of the public schools, and presented the resolutions.

In doing so Mr. Kinnan exhibited a map of Brookland, stating that investigation by the association has disclosed the fact that fourteen colored families reside in the territory bounded by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Brentwood road, Frankfort street and Rhode Island avenue, and forty-two reside in the territory between Frankfort street and Terra Cotta and Harewood and Queen's Chapel roads. Mr. Kinnan explained that there is no desire to protest against the building of the school, but they merely wished to emphasize their belief that the great majority of colored people whose children are attending school would prefer to have it remain on the site of the present one, as it would be in that case be much nearer to them than it would be if erected in the center of Brookland.

Protest Read.

At this point Mr. Macfarland read a letter addressed to the Commissioners by Mr. Edward T. Burrell of 1214 Detroit street, a colored resident of Brookland, who protested against the recommendation of the superintendent of public schools that the new school be erected on the site of the old one, or to the north of Brookland on the Bunker Hill road. Such a location, he declared, would not be in accord with the spirit of the appropriation act which appropriated $26,000 for a site and building for a colored school for Brookland, as the building would be outside of Brookland and would not relieve the parents of the colored children of the hardships of sending their children a great distance and over a route both dangerous and difficult to the city.

Mr. Burrell suggested as a territory perfectly satisfactory to the colored people one bounded by Fort street on the north, 14th street on the east, Rhode Island avenue on the south and the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the west, which boundaries, he claims, are practically those of the whole town of Brookland.

Before reading Mr. Burrell's letter Commissioner Macfarland impressed upon the committee the fact that the Commissioners cannot and will not draw any color line in the case, but will locate the new school at such point as they may determine will be most convenient for the children expected to attend it.

He also stated that the territory in which it is to be located should be made as large as possible, so that the District may get the benefit of the greatest possible number of offers of sites.

Contention of the Committee.

Mr. McPhaul, Mr. Burr and other members of the committee insisted that the act of Congress does not mean that the Commissioners shall locate the school in the engineering subdivision of Brookland, but in what is geographically known as Brookland, or, as Mr. Burr stated, in the Brookland recognized by the Post Office Department in its delivery system, a territory, he explained, bounded by 4th on the east, Bunker Hill road on the north, Queen's Chapel road on the east and Brentwood road on the south. Mr. Groomes declared that to locate the school in Brookland proper would be to locate it where it would benefit the few at the inconvenience and injury of the many, as most of the colored people reside not in Brookland, but in Terra Cotta and that vicinity.

Mr. Macfarland thanked the committee for its suggestions, and stated that he will lay the matter before his associates, with a statement of the points raised by its members.

United Order of the Golden Cross.

At the last meeting of Goodwill Commandery, U. O. G. C., the resignation of Mr. Edward Steer, who served as keeper of records for the last twenty-three years, was received and accepted, ill-health being given as the cause of his retirement. He is succeeded by Mr. D. Fulton Harris, formerly assistant treasurer of the Union Savings Bank. Mr. A. M. McBath was elected noble commander. Mr. Andrew Wilson and Mrs. Acton, together with the above officers, were installed into office by Deputy G. C. W. E. Graham, assisted by Deputy Past G. C. W. E. Allen and Deputy Grand Herald Nelson Conover.

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS

STATISTICS FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY.

Increase Shown of 333 Per Cent in Shipments in the Decade—Diversity of Products Sent Out.

Exports of iron and steel manufactures from the United States continue to increase. An analysis of the February export figures has just been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, and it shows that the total for the eight months ending with February, 1901, is six and a half millions in excess of the unparalleled figure of last year and nearly three times the total for the eight months ending with February, 1891, thus showing an increase of 10 per cent in a single year and 333 per cent in the decade. In the eight months ending with February, 1891, iron and steel formed but 3 per cent of the total domestic exports from the United States; in the eight months just ended they form 8 per cent, being $81,553,132, against $75,053,768 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1900, and $18,-823,384 in the same months of 1891.

Diversity of Products.

Not only is the total larger in the aggregate, but it covers a greater diversity of products, thus showing that the manufacturers of the United States are not only increasing their output, but each year fabricating a larger proportion of their product and thereby securing for themselves and the labor employed thereon a greater share of the profits accruing from such manufacture. A decade ago such articles as typewriters, bicycles, electrical machinery, cash registers, laundry machinery, pumps and pumping machinery, shoe machinery and other articles involving a high degree of manufacture had no place in the export schedules of the United States; now they constitute an important part of our annual exportations of iron and steel and are steadily increasing, both in volume and in the number of foreign markets in which they find profitable sales. In 1891 no exports of electrical machinery were recorded, but by 1900 the figures for eight months' transactions had reached about two and a half million dollars, and for the eight months ending with February this year amounted to $3,777,673, an increase of $1,345,000 in a single year.

Exports of steel rails increased from $895,484 in the eight months ending with February, 1891, to $4,818,226 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1900 and $6,889,079 in the same months of the fiscal year 1901. Exports of sewing machines have increased in value from $1,-877,992 in the eight months ending with February, 1891, to $2,902,139 in the same months of 1900, while the figures for this year are slightly below those of last year, being $2,828,165. Exports of typewriters were not separately shown in 1891, but by 1901 the exports for eight months had reached $1,785,821, an increase of $60,000 over the preceding year. Scales and balances have increased in export value over 50 per cent during the decade, locomotives over 200 per cent, printing presses over 300 per cent, and builders' hardware over 300 per cent. Every item in the entire iron schedule shows a substantial increase in 1901 as compared with 1891, but in a few instances there are decreases as compared with 1900, presumably due to the advanced prices consequent upon the increased cost of material.

Area of Distribution.

The area of distrubution steadily and rapidly enlarges. In builders' hardware, for instance, the exports now go not only to the principal countries of Europe, but to Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, British East Indies, China, Japan, Australasia, Africa and the islands of Oceania. Sewing machines and typewriters find a market in the most distant islands, and the demand from European and the other leading countries is increasing, while the demand for electrical machinery is growing in every direction.

The following table shows the exports of iron and steel manufactures in eight months ending with February, 1901, compared with the eight months ending February, 1891:

	1891.	1901.
Total iron and steel	$18,823,384	$81,553,132
Steel rails	895,484	6,889,079
Builders' hardware	1,353,848	6,058,126
Electrical machinery	Not stated	3,777,673
Billets, ingots, &c	24,014	3,067,372
Sewing machines	1,877,992	2,827,652
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