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The Camorra and the Mafia.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

The Camorra belongs to the mainland, the Mafia to Sicily. It is hard for a foreigner to understand the differences between these famous bodies. The Camorra is a society founded on blackmail; the Mafia is a series of societies, the outgrowth of ignorance and impotent government. As the law suit between Casale and La Propaganda has brought the Camorra freshly before the public, so the legal investigation to unearth evidence against Notarbartolo's murderer has made Italy aware that she has another great social problem in the Mafia. Some ten years ago the government banks "got into politics," as we say; and, among others, the Bank of Sicily was made use of for private ends. It was enough to be a friend of a friend of a politician for a man to get a loan on insufficient security or at a very low rate of interest; and a great many scamps profited thereby. Public moneys were wasted, and the penal code set at naught. At last public sentiment was aroused, and an investigation threatened. Signor Notarbartolo, an incorruptible, capable, energetic man, who, for unexplained reasons, had been removed from the direction of the bank just before this criminal misuse of its funds, was, by character and knowledge, the very man to ferret out the guilty and bring them to punishment. The public turned impetuously to him as the instrument of justice. Suddenly he was murdered. The hand that struck the blow belonged to the Mafia, and obviously the heads that directed the hand, fearful of discovery, were able to use the Mafia for serious purposes at their need.

Baltimore's High Death Rate.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The death record of Baltimore that has held good in the memory of the very oldest inhabitant of the city was broken last week, and the seven days just passed stand as the most terrible in the history of Baltimore. The total number of deaths was 431, of which a large percentage is traceable directly to the awful heat. Seventy-eight died from sunstroke and heat prostration. Heart trouble, superinduced by the heat, killed 18, and 134 children died from infantile diarrhoea, a disease largely made fatal by the heat.

Three-quarters of the whole number of deaths were among the very young or the very old, these having the least power of resistance to the deadly effect of the hot wave. Young babies and aged men and women, whose lives under normal conditions might have been preserved, succumbed by the score. One hundred and ninety children under one year old died during the week, this number alone being only five less than the complete record for the preceding week. The death rate under these circumstances ascended like a rocket and reached the alarming figure 43.35 for the whole population. The record is all the more remarkable because of the extremely low rate of the week before, when there were but 195 deaths reported.

Considered as a Grafter.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Tuffold Knutt—"Wot are you kickin' about Dowie fur?"

Goodman Gonrong—"He's such a goshblamed monopolist."

CHANGES IN CODE

Additional Amendments Proposed by Bar Association.

MANY OF MATERIAL IMPORTANCE

Sections Relating to Divorce, Usury and Real Estate.

PROBATE MATTERS

The proposed amendments to the new code of laws for the District of Columbia, which were briefly reviewed in some sections in The Evening Star Monday, include many other material changes besides those mentioned. Regarding wills where there are unknown heirs or next of kin it is provided that in all cases where such parties are unknown they may be proceeded against by publication, and by such publication shall be as effectually bound and concluded as if known and their names specifically set forth in such publication.

In case any will shall have been heretofore admitted to probate upon publication against unknown heirs or next of kin, any person interested may file a petition for further probate of such will, alleging that the heirs-at-law or next of kin of the deceased, or some of them, as the case may be, are unknown, and upon satisfactory showing being made to the court publication of notice may be made against the unknown next of kin or heirs-at-law of the deceased, and upon such publication being made, as required by the court, a decree may be made confirming such previous probate, and such decree so made shall be as effectual as if the said heirs-at-law or next of kin were named in the order of publication.

It is provided regarding the lease of infant's estate that in cases where it shall appear to the court that it will be to the advantage of the infant that his real estate shall be demised, the said court shall have the power to decree that the same be so demised for a term of years not to exceed the minority of the infant, yielding such rents and on such terms and conditions as the court may direct: Provided, That where the infant is entitled to only a part of the estate as tenant in common, joint tenant, tenant of the particular estate, or remainderman, or otherwise, all the owners of the other interests assent to the passing of such decree.

Proving of Wills.

The section in the present code under the caption "wills proved after letters granted" is stricken out and the following recommended:

If administration be granted, and a will disposing of the estate of the deceased shall afterward be proved, according to law, and letters testamentary shall have issued thereon, the same shall be considered a revocation of the letters of administration. But the administrator shall not be held to answer for any acts done by him according to law, in good faith, and in ignorance of such will and before any actual or implied revocation of his letters, and the executor obtaining letters shall be authorized to prosecute any actions at law or in equity commenced by the administrator and obtain judgment in his own name, and likewise to defend any suit commenced against the administrator; and said executor shall have the benefit of all judgments obtained by the administrator and be bound by all judgments obtained against him to the extent of assets received by said executor, unless said judgments were obtained by fraud.

And it shall be the duty of said administrator to account for and deliver to the executor without delay all goods, chattels and personal estate and proceeds of any realty sold in his possession, belonging to the deceased, in default of which his bond may be put in suit by the executor or administrator cum testamento annexo.

And if distribution of the estate or any part thereof shall have been lawfully made by the administrator the distributee or distributees and their personal representatives, and not the administrator so distributing the estate, shall be answerable for the property so distributed, or its value, to the person or persons thereto entitled.

And if any will be hereafter adjudged invalid in any action begun after distribution of the estate, or any part thereof, lawfully made by the executor or executrix, in good faith and without knowledge on his or her part of the invalidity of such will, and without notice that such action was intended, the distributee or distributees of the property, and their personal representatives, and not such executor or executrix, shall be answerable for the property, or its value, to the person or persons thereto entitled.

Habitual Drunkards.

It is provided that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia may appoint a bonded committee to take charge of the property of any person residing in the District who may be unfitted for caring for his own affairs by reason of habitual drunkenness. When such person shall have reformed his habits to the satisfaction of the court he shall be restored to possession of his property and the committee discharged.

In relation to attachments it is provided that an attachment may also be levied upon money or property of the defendant in the hands of an executor or administrator, and shall bind the same from the time of service; but if the executor or administrator shall make return to the writ that he cannot certainly answer whether the defendant's share of the money or property in his hands will prove sufficient to pay the plaintiff's debt, no judgment of condemnation shall be rendered as against such executor or administrator until the passage by the Orphans' Court of his final or other account showing money or property in his hands to which the defendant is entitled.

The sections relating to the recording of deeds and similar instruments are changed in many particulars. The amendments provide that the recorder shall record all mortgages and deeds of trust in the same manner as absolute deeds, and that he shall not accept for record any instrument which shall not be executed and acknowledged agreeably to law by the person or party therein granting or contracting with respect to his right, title or interest in the land described.

Real Estate Corporations.

The section governing corporations which buy, sell or deal with real property provides that nothing in the section shall be held to authorize the organization of corporations to buy, sell or deal in real estate except corporations to transact the business ordinarily carried on by real estate agents. If any corporation fails to comply with such provisions any creditor or other interested person may by petition for mandamus against it and its officers compel such publication to be made, and in such case the court shall require the corporation or the officers at fault to pay all expenses of the proceeding, including counsel fees.

Section 621 is amended so as to read: No loan of money shall be made by any company upon the security, in whole or in part, of its own stock; and if any such loan shall be made the trustee or officer authorizing the same shall be responsible to the corporation therefor; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held to release the borrower in such a case from liability to the corporation.

Insurance Companies.

Section 657 is amended to read as follows: Each life insurance company, benefit order and association doing a life insurance business in the District of Columbia shall deliver with each policy issued by it a copy of the application made by the insured so that the whole contract may appear in said application and policy, in default of which no defense shall be allowed to such policy on account of any thing contained in, or omitted from, such application.

The district attorney is empowered to file a bill to enjoin any foreign corporation from transacting in the District of Columbia any business not allowed by its charter or certificate of incorporation, or from transacting any business in said District when it has not complied with any provision of this code relating to foreign corporations.

Tampering With Wills.

Section 830, relating to stealing, destroying, mutilating, secreting or withholding wills, is changed to the following: Whoever, during the life of a testator or after his death, shall, for a fraudulent purpose, take and carry away a will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument, or destroy, mutilate or secrete the same, whether it relates to personal or real property, shall suffer imprisonment for not more than five years.

If any person in whose possession or custody a will or codicil shall be after the death of a testator or testatrix shall willfully neglect to deliver the same to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term as a probate court, or to the register of wills, or to some executor named in the will, for the space of three calendar months after death of testator or testatrix shall be known to him, the person thus offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 dollars.

It is also provided that any person who shall maliciously cause to be recorded any deed, contract or other instrument purporting to convey or relate to any land with intent to extort money or anything of valus from any person owning such land shall be fined not less than $500 and imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Section 918 is amended so as to give in all trials for capital offenses twenty peremptory challenges each to the accused and the United States; in trials for offenses punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary ten peremptory challenges each, and in all other criminal cases three such challenges each. If there are several defendants they shall be treated as one person in the allowance of such challenges.

Causes for Divorce.

Sections 966 and 967 of the code are stricken out and the following inserted

Section 966—Causes for divorce a vinculo—A decree of divorce from the bond of matrimony may be granted in any of the following cases, namely:

First. Where either party has committed adultery during the marriage, unless the same has been with the consent or connivance of the other party; or, after knowledge of the fact, he or she has continued voluntarily to cohabit with the guilty party.

Second. Where the party complained of has been an habitual drunkard for the period of three years.

Third. Where the party complained of has been guilty of cruelty of treatment, endangering the life or health of the other party.

Fourth. In case of willful desertion and abandonment of he complainant by the other party for the full, uninterrupted period of two years.

Section 967—Causes for divorce a mensa et thoro—A divorce from bed and board may be granted for either of the following causes, namely:

First. Cruelty of treatment by either party endangering the life or health of the other party.

Second. Reasonable apprehension by one party of bodily harm from the other.

Other Changes of Sections.

It is provided to amend section 989, relating to outstanding legal titles, so as to read: "It shall be no bar to the plaintiff's recovery that the legal title to the property claimed is outstanding in another as mortgagee or trustee under a mortgage or deed of trust to secure a debt unless such mortgagee or trustee, or those claiming under him, has taken possession of the premises; or unless the defendant claims under such mortgagor or grantor in the deed of trust."

Section 995 is amended so that it will read as follows:

Mesne Profits and Damages.—The plaintiff may embody in his declaration, in a separate count, a claim for the mesne profits received by the defendant from the property sued for or for the clear value of the use and occupation thereof extending to the time of the verdict, and also damages for waste or injury to the premises during said period; and if the jury find for the plaintiff they may, at the same time, find and assess the said mesne profits, or the value of said use and occupation and the amount of said damages; and, besides a judgment for the recovery of the property, there shall be rendered a judgment against the defendant for the amount so found by the jury.

Relating to Improvements.

Section 1003, relating to improvements, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1003. Improvements.—If at any time before the trial the defendant shall give notice that if the verdict of the jury shall be in favor of the plaintiff's title the defendant will claim the benefit of permanent improvements that may have been placed on the property by the defendant, or those under whom he claims, and shall offer evidence at the trial tending to show that he or those under whom he claims had peaceably entered into possession of the premises in controversy under a title which he or they had reason to believe, and did believe, to be good, and had erected valuable and permanent improvements on said property, which were begun in good faith before the commencement of the suit, the jury shall be directed, in case they find in favor of the plaintiff's title and also find that such permanent improvements were made by the defendant, or those under whom he claims under the circumstances aforesaid, to assess:

First. The damages of the plaintiff, being the clear value over and above taxes and necessary expenses of the use and occupation of the property, exclusive of said improvements, during the whole period of the occupation of the same to the date of the verdict, and also any damage done to the property, by waste or otherwise, by said parties during said occupation.

Second. The present value of any permanent improvements which may have been placed on the premises by the defendant or those under whom he claims.

Third. The present value of the property of the plaintiff without and exclusive of the said improvements.

Sec. 1004. If either party shall feel aggrieved by said assessment he may, within four days after the verdict, move to set the assessment aside, and the court may, for good cause shown, set the same aside and order another jury to be impaneled in the cause to make a new assessment.

All the provisions of this subchapter shall apply to personal property generally except where from the nature of the property they are inapplicable.

Property Subject to Attachment.

Section 1088, indicating on what attachments may be levied, is amended to read as follows:

An attachment may be levied upon the judgment debtor's goods, chattels and credits.

It is also provided to amend section 1091 by adding thereto the following paragraph:

The attachment may also be levied upon money or property of the defendant in the hands of an executor or administrator, and shall bind the same from the time of service; but if the executor or administrator shall make return to the writ that he cannot certainly answer whether the defendant's share of the money or property in his hands will prove sufficient to pay the plaintiff's debt, no judgment of condemnation shall be rendered as against such executor or administrator until the passage by the Orphans' Court of his final or other account showing money or property in his hands to which the defendant is entitled.

Usury and Unlawful Interest.

Section 1180, headed "What is Usury?" is amended to read:

Sec. 1180. What is Usury?—If any person or corporation shall contract in the District, verbally, to pay a greater rate of interest than 6 per centum per annum, or shall contract, in writing, to pay a greater rate than 10 per centum per annum, such person or corporation shall forfeit the whole of the interest so contracted to be received: Provided, That nothing in this chapter contained shall be held to repeal or affect the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, relating to pawnbrokers.

Section 1182 is also amended to provide that in any action brought upon any contract for the payment of money with interest at a rate forbidden by law, as aforesaid, any payments of interest that may have been made on account of said contract shall be deemed and taken to be payments made on the principal of the debt, and judgment shall be rendered for no more than the balance found due after deducting and properly crediting the interest so paid; but no bona fide indorsee of negotiable paper purchased before due shall be affected by any usury exacted by any former holder of said paper unless he had notice of the usury before his purchase.

It is provided that the office of the surveyor of the District shall be the legal office of record of plats and subdivisions of all private property and of all property belonging to the District of Columbia in the District of Columbia, and that all plats, papers, books, maps and records now in the surveyor's office shall remain therein.

Devising Real Estate.

Regarding after-acquired real estate, the amendment provides that any will executed after January 17, 1887, and before the date this code goes into effect devising real estate from which it shall appear that it was the intention of the testator to devise property acquired after the execution of the will shall be deemed, taken and held to operate as a valid devise of all such property and any will hereafter executed which shall by words of general import devise all the estate or all the real estate of the testator shall be deemed, taken and held to operate as a valid devise of any real estate acquired by said testator after the execution of such will, unless it shall appear therefrom that it was not the intention of the testator to devise such after-acquired property.

It is also provided that every devise and bequest purporting to be of all real or personal property, or both, belonging to the testator shall be construed to include also all property of either or both kinds, respectively, over which he has a general power of appointment, unless the contrary intention shall appear in the will or codicil containing such devise or bequest.

It is further provided that it shall be lawful for any person in whose possession or custody a will or codicil shall be after the death of the testator or testatrix, to open and read the same in the presence of any near relatives of the deceased, who may conveniently have notice thereof, and of other persons, and immediately thereafter to deliver such will or codicil to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term as a probate court, or to the register of wills, until due proceedings may be had for proving the same, or until it be demanded by an executor or other person authorized to demand it for the purpose of having it proved according to law.

There are numerous verbal changes suggested for many of the sections, some of which will materially affect their meaning and intent, and altogether the amendments proposed will, if adopted by Congress, make radical difference in the act of March 3.

FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

Her Hope Lies in the Judicious Cultivation of Her Soil.

Gen. Thos. L. Rosser in New York Herald.

Why do we so often hear the question asked, "What is the future of the south?" The south is a part of the United States, and why should its future not be so inseparably connected with that of the nation as to make such a question wholly incongruous? Yet the question, like Banquo's ghost, will not down and confronts us at every move we make, politically, religiously, commercially, industrially, materially and socially; hence I repeat the question, What is the future of the south? To answer this question let us first consider the present of the south.

There is no disguising the fact that the material growth of the south is not keeping up and abreast with that of the north and is languishing. The growth of the northern states is like the flow of a full flooded river—in its current float the material and the nourishment for a growing empire, while the south is in an eddy, and but little goes her way.

The climate, soil, scenery and health of the south are not surpassed by those of the north; indeed, if there is a difference it is in the south's favor, and in the abundance and variety of its products the south is unquestionably ahead of the north. Then the problem is, What should the south do in order to turn the tide of prosperity to her deserted but hospitable shores?

The south is essentially agricultural, and in the judicious cultivation of her soil lies all her hopes.

Almost every farm in the south has timber enough on it to keep the buildings and inclosures in repair, as well as to supply an abundance of fuel. The lands are either fertile or susceptible of fertilization by proper manuring, and by a judicious application of such composts as can be easily prepared on every farm a few acres could be enriched every year, and in a short time the whole farm could be put in a highly fertilized condition, and rendered capable of abundant and profitable production.

Lands in the south being very cheap, the thrifty and industrious colored man early acquires a home and sets up for himself, and thus the best of the colored laborers are withdrawn from the army of "day hands," which is growing less in numbers and less efficient from year to year. The young white boys, after struggling hard to acquire an education, either seek a profession, in which they eke out a bare living, or if unwilling to drag a weary life along the slow trail of poverty, they go west or north, where the hum of busy and progressive enterprise offers a field in which intelligence and energy are at a high premium, and where "push" is invariably rewarded by success.

While this emigration of young men depopulates the south, impoverishes the stamina of industry and induces decay and thriftlessness, which breed despair in the south, the north and west thus receive most valuable recruits.

As long as the negro was tampered with by designing politicians he was kept in a constant fever of political expectancy—in a waiting position—but in its vagueness it was fascinating and alluring; and this lust for political power, though unattainable, yet apparently within the pale of political possibility, kept the colored man from work, filled the towns and villages with restless tramps, the jails with the vicious, and generated a race antagonism which at times has been bitter and hurtful to both races.

Political power is now looked on by the black man as an illusive dream, and, after thirty-six years of disappointment, he has at last turned his thoughts and energies into more wholesome and profitable channels.

While I see (or think I do) the dawn of the coming day of the new era of the south, I realize that it will be a disappointment to many of the old families of the south, who look with doubt and misgiving on all innovations. The great west is fast filling up with the overflow from Europe and the older states, professional pursuits are growing less tempting every year, and the young men of the north who have been brought up on poor, rocky farms and taught to work, finding the lands of the north too dear to begin life on, will colonize in the south on large bodies of its best lands, and by co-operative methods establish new hives of industry, which will awake the fair Goddess Ceres from her slumbers to transform the wilderness into a garden of wealth and beauty.

The lands of the south, especially those in tide water, are very cheap, running from $5 to $20 per acre, according to improvements. They are easily tilled, susceptible of high cultivation, and are near good markets, with which they are connected by water as well as rail transportation, and will produce all of the vegetables, cereals, plants and fruits found in the north temperate zone.

Much of this land is still in its primeval virginity, and the timber growing on it, if laid down in Philadelphia or New York, would more than pay the cost of the land, together with the expense of clearing the timber off; yet the most of this land is now idle and is the home only of wild deer and wild turkeys, while the rivers and bays are filled with the very best of fish and oysters.

Scientific farming is an honorable pursuit, and as a business far more lucrative than peddling pills or encouraging litigation among neighbors. Farming has never been conducted in the south on scientific principles, for the farm has always been worked as a mine—everything dug out of it and carted off, and nothing put back—and under such treatment the farms have been exhausted, and as the soil grew thinner and thinner, more and more acres were put under the plough, so that by increasing the area the sum of the yield could be maintained.

This plan has been carried to such extremes that more acres are put under the plough than can be worked, and soon the fields become so foul that they have to be abandoned, and new fields are cleared at a heavy labor-expense, which are taken through a like experience as the first, when they are also turned out, and thus the process goes on and on without enriching the farmer, but wearing out and impoverishing his land.

It is safe to say that throughout the southern states not more than 10 per cent of the land is cleared, and not more than 5 per cent of the cleared land is inclosed and in cultivation. The treeless prairies of the west offer no such inducements to the emigrant or the industrious young agriculturist as are found all over the south, and now is the time for their acquisition.

Should the northern boys begin to colonize in the south, then the southern boys will see the folly of leaving home in search of lucrative employment, and then farming will become fashionable and the south become prosperous, populous and potent.

Hotel Albion, Asbury Park.

Many complimentary words are being wafted to the city concerning the summer season at the Hotel Albion, 2d and Ocean avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. It is located but fifty yards from the surf, and the roar of old ocean makes sleep sound and delightful. The rates are reasonable.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

Contention in Many Sections Over the Disposal of Sewage.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The question of the pollution of streams by the sewage of cities, villages and isolated factories has become an acute one in quite a number of states. Illinois and Missouri are fighting one another in the United States Supreme Court over the question of the alleged pollution of the St. Louis water supply, drawn from the Father of Waters, by the sewage of Chicago, delivered into the Mississippi at Grafton through the Chicago drainage canal and the Illinois river. Rhode Island—which seems hardly large enough to contain a river worth quarreling about—is in the throes of an investigation, conducted by the United States geological survey and a professor of Brown University, concerning the pollution of the Blackstone and the Pawtucket, both of which streams are relied upon for the drinking water of a dense population along their banks, while in the same currents the sewage of the same population, "enriched" still further by the poisonous drainage of numerous factories, is poured in noisome volumes. In New Jersey, a like dense population, lining both banks of the Passaic river, is in a similar plight, and the lower towns are fighting the upper ones, in the courts and before the legislature, to bring about a much-needed but terribly expensive change in the methods of sewage disposal. In New York state the large city of Binghamton, on the Susquehanna—a river whose name in bygone years was the synonym of purity—finds the stomachs of its population turned by the liquid villanies which are now poured into the stream by towns and factories farther up. Other towns in New York are experiencing similar trouble. Binghamton proposes a remedy in the establishment of a filtration plant for itself, but is naturally disgruntled at the imposition of such a burden of expense upon it by the up-river towns, which have followed Binghamton's own example in using the Susquehanna as a receptacle for sewage. In Connecticut, with its splendid array of flourishing cities, the condition of the rivers, according to a United States bulletin, has become simply deplorable, with the natural consequence of a great increase in sickness. In all the states named it would seem that the condition of the populations dependent on the rivers for drinking water is little to be preferred over that of the people of Hindustan, who habitually drink the stored-up water of tanks in which crowds of them take a daily bath. Only in the matter of looks is the practice of these American communities less offensive than that of the Hindus.

Gradually nearing the same unpleasant situation is our neighbor, Minneapolis, as the towns along the Upper Mississippi increase in number and in population. The same may be said, in fact, of every city dependent upon a river for its water supply. The theory of the self-purification of running water is good so long as the amount of impurities is small, but does not hold good against the injection of large volumes of sewage.

There are two methods of curing the evil: one, the enforcement of rigid laws against the emptying of sewage or other filth into the streams; another, the erection of filtration plants by which the water supply of each city may be purified before it is delivered to the distributing mains.

Britain Will Make Reparation.

A dispatch from London last night says: The home secretary, C. T. Ritchie, in the house of commons today, promised to liberally consider any application for compensation in behalf of Charles Lilly White, the American citizen who was arrested in New Zealand and brought to England on the charge of being Arthur Blatch, a fugitive from Colchester, England, accused of murder. Mr. Ritchie added that he had already voluntarily notified Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, that the government was prepared to compensate White.

Assistant Adjutant General Phil Byrd of Georgia has decided to replace the lawn mower at the capitol with a cow.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, &c.

Today.

James W. Ratcliffe, Auct., 920 Pa. ave. n.w.—Trustees' sale of No. 1003 8th st. s.e., on Wednesday, July 10, at 4:30 p.m. H. H. Bergmann and J. W. Schaefer, trustees.

Thomas J. Owen & Son, Aucts., 913 F st. n.w.—Trustee's sale of property at Colonial Beach, Va., on Wednesday, July 10, at 3:30 p.m. Edward H. Thomas, surviving trustee.

Tomorrow.

Marcus Notes, Auct., 1218-20 F st. n.w.—Sale of household furniture, etc., on Thursday, July 11, at 10 a.m., at auction rooms.

Thomas J. Owen & Son, Aucts., 913 F st. n.w.—Sale of lot on 4th st. bet. K and L sts. n.w., on Thursday, July 11, at 5 p.m. E. Welsh Ashford and Herman E. Gasch, trustees.

Thomas Dowling & Co., Aucts., 612 E st. n.w.—Trustee's sale of lots 14 and 15, square 1264, on Thursday, July 11, at 4:30 p.m. Jesse H. Wilson, trustee.

Marcus Notes, Auctioneer, 1218-20 F st. n.w.—Sale of printing press, type, etc., on Thursday, July 11, at 10 a.m., at auction rooms. Maurice D. Rosenberg and Arthur Baumgarten, trustees.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF THREE-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK DWELLING, NO. 1003 8TH STREET SOUTHEAST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2397, folio 349 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Original lot six (6) in square nine hundred and six (906), beginning for the same at a point on Eighth street east distant twelve (12) feet south from the northeast corner of said square and running thence south on said street twenty-nine (29) feet ten (10) inches to that part of lot six (6) conveyed to John H. Peake July 16, 1846, being the same property conveyed by William L. Bruen in trust to Carusi & Brown, recorded in Liber No. 2057, folio 322 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, together with all the improvements, rights, etc.

Terms: One-third cash, the balance in equal installments, at one (1) and two (2) years, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of six per cent per annum, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 required at the time of sale. If the terms of sale are not complied with in fifteen days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording, stamps, etc., at purchaser's cost.

H. H. BERGMANN,
J. W. SCHAEFER,
Trustees.
je27-d&ds

FUTURE DAYS.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR WASHINGTON.

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Prince George's county, Md., on SATURDAY, JULY THIRTEENTH, 1901, AT HALF-PAST FOUR P.M., the property whereon Arthur B. Suit now resides, containing 3 acres, situated at Suitland, about 3 miles from Washington. Improved by a dwelling and store. Terms easy. For particulars apply to PHIL. H. TUCK, No. 207 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, Md. jy10-3t

AUCTION SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

We will sell, at public auction, at the store of Steinem Bros., 1232 Pa. ave. n.w., MONDAY, JULY FIFTEENTH, 1901, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M., all pledges upon which the interest is overdue one year or more, consisting of Diamond Rings, Pendants, Earrings, Bracelets, Collar Buttons and Scarfpins, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Filled Watches, Rings, Opera Glasses, Silverware, Remington Typewriter, Guns, etc. This sale to continue until all lots are sold.

Holders of our tickets, please take notice.

STEINEM BROS., Pawnbrokers.
WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO. Aucts. jy8-6t

DUNCANSON BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON H STREET BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH STREETS NORTHEAST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust to us, duly recorded in Liber No. 2069, folio 136 et seq., of the land records of the District of Columbia, we, the undersigned trustees, will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described land and premises, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and designated as and being all of lot ten (10) in Burgdorf and Johnson's subdivision of lots in square eight hundred and thirty-two (832).

Terms of sale: One-third in cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest at six (6) per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, from day of sale, for which notes of purchaser to be given, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $100 required at the time of sale. All conveyancing, recording and notarial fees at the cost of the purchaser. Terms to be complied with within ten days from day of sale, or the trustees will resell at risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

ALDIS B. BROWNE,
1410 F st. n.w.
WILLIAM E. EDMONSTON,
800 6th st. n.w.,
Trustees.
jy5-d&ds

AUCTION SALES.

TOMORROW.

Sale of Government Stock

TOMORROW AT TEN A.M. we'll sell for the U. S. Government an excellent lot of WAGONS, CARTS AND CARRIAGES. All are in first-class condition, having been but slightly used at the Insane Asylum. (Sale peremptory.) Also regular sale of Horses consigned to us from local parties.

S. Bensinger, 940 La. Ave.
(The Horse Bazaar.)
jy10-w,f,m,20

J. G. Sinclair Auct.,
633 LA. AVE. N.W.
LARGE SALE ON THURSDAY AT 10 A.M.
Consisting of Bed Room and Parlor Suites, also 10 loads of Furniture from installment house, such as Counters and Showcases, Mattings, Carpets. Consignments received up to hour of sale. 11*

MARCUS NOTES, AUCT., 1218-1220 F ST. N.W.

Ten wagon loads of household furniture and effects, by order of a Mortgage Company; 50 Carpets and 20 Refrigerators, from large local installment house; 25 Rolls Mattings, assortment of furniture, from private residences, and the entire outfit of a printing establishment, will be sold within my salesrooms, 1218 and 1220 F St. N.W., Thursday, July 11, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m.
jy9-2t

MARCUS NOTES, AUCT., 1218-1220 F ST. N.W.

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust dated the 4th day of January, A. D. 1901, and recorded in Liber No. 2536, at folio 216, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, at the request of the party secured, we, the undersigned, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT TEN A.M., at the above named address, one printing press No. 9, old style Gordon, type, materials and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms of sale, all cash.

MAURICE D. ROSENBERG, Jenifer Bldg., Trustee.
ARTHUR BAUMGARTEN, 636 G st. n.w., Trustee.
jy9-2t

VACANT LOT, FOURTH STREET (EAST SIDE, BETWEEN "K" AND "L" NORTHWEST), AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, JULY ELEVENTH, 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.—TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to us, recorded in Liber 2288, folio 4, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, JULY ELEVENTH, 1901, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the north 27 feet 4 inches by full depth (93 feet 4½ inches) of original lot 5, in square 526, unimproved.

All conveyancing and revenue stamps at purchaser's cost. Terms (which will be announced at time of sale) to be complied with in fifteen days, otherwise the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after five days' public advertisement.

E. WELSH ASHFORD,
HERMAN E. GASCH,
Trustees.
THOMAS J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 913 "F" street n.w. je29-d&ds

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON "P" STREET.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in equity cause No. 22247, wherein Ellen Z. Barron et al. are complainants and Harriet V. Dean et al. are defendants, I will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT 4:30 O'CLOCK, lots fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), in Henry C. Dean's subdivision, in square east of square 1264, as per plat recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, in Liber A. R. S., folio 115, excepting the westerly twenty-six (26) feet thereof, as described in a certain deed recorded in Liber 2286, folio 417, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, the same containing 10165 square feet, more or less, with the frame dwelling thereon.

Terms of sale: One-fourth of the purchase money in cash, the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, in notes bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by deed of trust upon the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. All conveyancing, recording, surveying and stamps at the cost of the purchaser; the terms to be complied with within 15 days from day of sale, otherwise the trustee may sell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. A deposit of $250 will be required on the day of sale. JESSE H. WILSON, Trustee,
317-319 John Marshall Place.
THOMAS DOWLING & CO., Auctioneers.
je29-d&s

FUTURE DAYS.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT CORNER OF MARYLAND AVENUE AND 13TH ST. N. E., CITY.

By virtue of a decree, passed in equity cause No. 15141, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, I will sell, at public auction, on the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1901, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, all those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and being part of original lots nine (