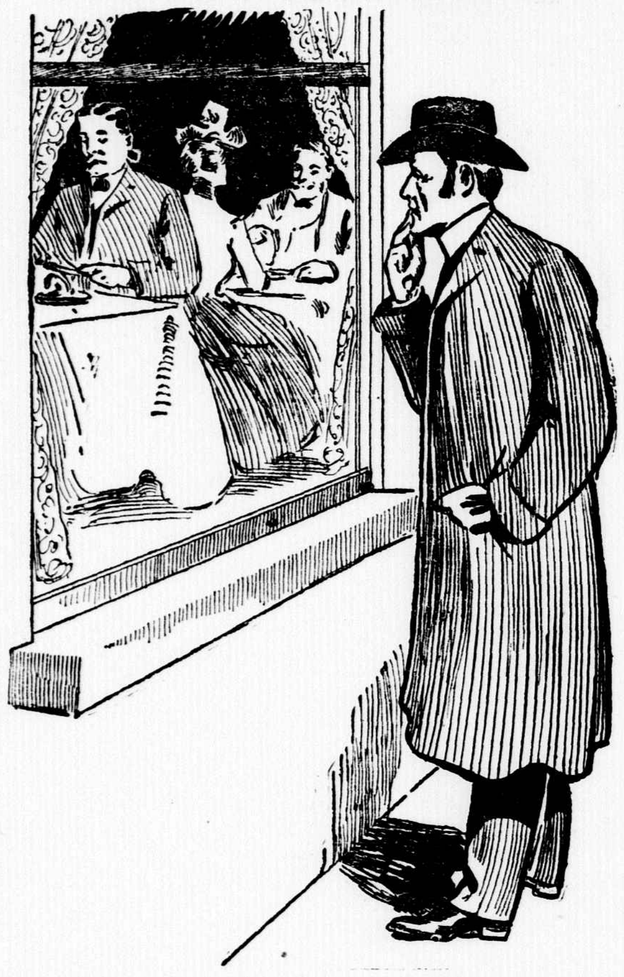
Watching Others Eat is Poor Satisfaction

He Has the Price But Either a Jaded or Fickle Appetite or Else Fear of the Revolt of Irritable, Crippled or Mutinous Digestive Organs, Keeps Him From Partaking of the Good Things His Purse Would Permit of.

Perfunctory Eating—Just Eating to Live—Is Without Charm or Satisfaction; While Swallowing in Fear and Trembling of the Consequences of Gustatory Indulgence Detracts From Relish.



It is torment to look upon tempting viands and witness the gust and relish with which others eat them and yet realize that to partake of them means still greater torment—the stomach qualms, digestive discord and gastro-intestinal turmoil that dyspeptics know and fear.

"One does not have to cross the Styx
To reach the sultry nether;
Who's liver and who's stomach mix
Irascibly together."

The victim of dyspepsia is an abject slave to his stomach. He has to rigidly and continually deny himself the palatable dishes he sees others enjoy or a period of internal uneasiness often amounting to severe suffering follows his innocent and natural indulgence.

Hell has been defined as "sin overtaken by its consequences," dyspepsia is a "square meal" overtaken by—discomfort.

Dyspepsia is not natural, it is not right, it should not be. A full meal should give a sense of satisfaction, gratification and comfort; it should not annoy or distress. In perfect health every bodily function, if noticeable, should be attended with pleasurable sensations. No ease is disease. It is a duty to, wherever possible, remedy disease. If you cannot eat three good satisfying meals each day without discomfort your stomach needs treatment and it is your duty to attend to it.

If swallowing any reasonable quantity of properly cooked and well masticated food, such as others eat without discomfort, is followed by a feeling of heaviness or a load where it lies; by gaseous distention or a bloated condition of the stomach or by oppression about the heart; by watery, sour or windy risings; by distress, nausea, dizziness, nervousness, inability to sleep restfully, headache, fetid breath, qualms, cramps, or any other symptom of deficient, defective or disordered digestion, you should procure and take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the best medicine to remedy all functional wrongs of the stomach.

How is your digestion? Can you ply the fork and spoon with credit and without apprehension, or is your stomach weak, inactive and unable to properly digest food? Does it subject you to inconvenience and distress by day and disturb your rest by night? Does indigestion acquaint you with the horrors of insomnia or the dreadful caprices of nightmare? If so you can be relieved and cured.

Indigestion has no terrors for those who are familiar with the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They can bid defiance to gastro-intestinal turmoil and stomach qualms. A "square meal" with all the "fringes" can be made to give rise to a sense of satisfaction and comfort, and sleep rendered sweet and restful after a hearty repast.

Mr. Thomas Scale, Mayfield, Calif., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Miss Lella Bively, 4627 Plummer St., Pittsburg, writes: "I wish every one to know how grateful I am for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for a long time and did not know what ailed me. I lost flesh right along until one day I noticed an advertisement of these tablets and immediately bought a 50-cent box at the drug store. I am only on the second box and am gaining in flesh and color. I have at last found something that has reached my ailment."

From Mrs. Del. Eldred, Sun Prairie, Wis.: "I was taken dizzy very suddenly during the hot weather of the past summer. After ten days of constant dizziness I went to our local physician, who said my liver was torpid and I had overheated my blood; he doctored me for two weeks without much improvement; I finally thought of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I had used long before for various bad feelings), and the first three tablets helped me. They are easily the best-all-around family medicine I ever used."

Mrs. G. H. Crotsley, 538 Washington St., Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she drops everything else and runs for them."

A Buffalo mother a short time ago who despaired of the life of her babe was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie county, N. Y., and made the following affidavit: "Gentlemen—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny, and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart's Tablets, and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box, and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life. MRS. W. T. DETHLOPE." "Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1897. HENRY KARIS, Notary Public in and for Erie County, N. Y."

Rev. J. R. Hoag of Wymore, Nebraska, writes: "For six years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. Last fall I became very much alarmed at some symptoms of heart trouble and came to believe there was a sympathetic relation between the two diseases, or rather, that the stomach trouble was the cause of the heart disturbance. I hit upon Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for a remedy and invested a dollar and a half for three boxes, which lasted me three months, and I can eat any kind of food I want and have a good, vigorous appetite. Although I am seventy-seven years old, I now feel perfectly well, and without being requested by any one I make this statement as a compliment to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Mrs. Lydia Bartram of Assyria, Mich., writes: "I have suffered from stomach trouble for ten years, and five different doctors gave me only temporary relief. A Mr. E. R. Page advised me to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and four boxes did me more permanent benefit than all the doctors' medicines that I have ever taken."

Mrs. Ira Knowlton of Butte, Mont., is a most enthusiastic convert to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets as a cure for obstinate stomach trouble. She says: "I had poor digestion nearly all my life. It now seems to me that for years I never knew what it was to be hungry, to have a good, natural appetite. I was troubled with gas in stomach, causing pressure on the heart, with palpitation and short breath. Nearly everything I ate soured on my stomach; sometimes I had cramps in the stomach which almost resembled spasms. Doctors told me I had catarrh of the stomach, but their medicines would not reach it, and I would still be a sufferer had I not in sheer desperation decided to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I knew they were an advertised remedy, and I didn't believe anything I read about them, as I had no confidence in advertised remedies, but my sister living in Pittsburg wrote me last spring telling me how Stuart's Tablets had cured her and her little daughter of indigestion and loss of flesh and appetite, and I hesitated no longer. I bought a 50-cent box at my drug store and took two of the large tablets after each meal, and found them delightful to take, being as pleasant to the taste as caramel candy. Whenever during the day or night I felt any pain or uneasiness in the stomach or about the heart I took one of the small tablets, and in three weeks it seemed to me as if I had never known what stomach trouble was. I keep Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the house, and every member of our family uses them occasionally after a hearty meal or when any of us have a pain or ache in the digestive organs."

Mr. E. H. Davis of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctors' treatment."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain no opiates, cocaine or any narcotic, cathartic or other injurious drugs; simply the natural peptones and digestives which every weak stomach lacks.

Being in tablet form they are not only convenient to carry and take, but are necessarily free from alcohol, and objectionable stimulating drugs do not enter into their composition.

Every organ and tissue of the body depends on the stomach for nourishment and renewal that will prepare them to satisfactorily perform their functions and resist disease. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not simply stimulate, but they tone, strengthen and build up the stomach, make it active and capable of converting food into pure, rich blood that will fully feed all parts of the body.

There are many remedies on the market for impaired or perverted digestion, but none are so safe, so economical, so effective, so popular as are Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Whether the dyspepsia is of long standing or is merely a case of recent or temporary indigestion, they give prompt and pronounced relief. Their continued use will cure all forms of digestive inefficiency.

By promoting perfect digestion, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets produce pure blood, sound and healthy flesh, strong nerves, make the eyes bright, the skin clear, the mind cheerful, the sleep natural and restful.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are easily and cheaply obtained, for they are sold at all drug stores at 50 cents a box. Try them and you will find they will enable "good digestion" to "wait on appetite and health on both." It

Funeral of James W. Gessford.

The funeral of James W. Gessford, who was a lieutenant of police for many years, took place Saturday afternoon from the home of his daughter, No. 494 Maryland avenue southwest. Seven sons of the deceased acted as pallbearers. Many floral offerings were sent by the police officials and other friends. The body was placed in the vault at Congressional cemetery.

Mr. Marconi has made arrangements to establish a permanent wireless station at Cape Breton.

Probably Not a Washingtonian.

It is believed that the man whose name was given as J. F. Fuller, reported to be among the injured taken from the train wreck in Texas, is not a resident of Washington, notwithstanding he was accredited to this city. No information could be obtained this afternoon to show that such a resident of Washington was aboard the Texas train.

King Edward VII laid the foundation stone of the new Royal Naval School at Dartmouth, England.

ALEXANDRIA AFFAIRS

Court Appoints Receiver for Kretol Company.

RESULT OF A SUIT

ALL PARTIES TO LITIGATION ASSENT TO ACTION TAKEN.

State Legislature to Be Asked to Authorize City Loan—General and Personal.

Evening Star Bureau,
No. 701 King st.
Bell Telephone No. 106.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 10, 1902.

In the corporation court this afternoon Judge J. K. M. Norton appointed Robert F. Knox of this city receiver for the Kretol Chemical Company, in the suit of Major George A. Armes of Washington, against that company. This was done after a long consultation between all the attorneys interested, and was by the consent of all the parties. The company was represented by Attorney Frank E. Anderson of this city and George S. Chase of Washington. Attorneys Ralston and Siddons of Washington and C. C. Carlin of this city represented Maj. Armes and the interest of various other parties was looked after by Attorneys Douglass and Douglass of Washington.

The suit was instituted Monday, March 3, when, through his attorneys, Maj. Armes asked for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. The injunction was granted and a rule issued, returnable March 14, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

Under the decree of the court entered today, the receiver is authorized, in addition to the duties of his general position, to borrow a sum not to exceed $3,500 upon the real estate and personal property of the company. The defendant company is required to turn over to the receiver all the accounts and other effects of the company. The receiver is authorized to institute suit to secure the rights guaranteed to him by the decree. He is also empowered and directed to operate the company within the provisions of its charter, and to continue the business of the concern in his name as receiver until further orders from the court. He is further directed to file an inventory of the assets of the company in this cause within thirty days. It was stipulated that his first report was to be made within sixty days. For the faithful performance of his duty the receiver was required to give bond before the clerk of the corporation court in the sum of $5,000. Mr. Knox is a real estate man and is well known in this city and in Washington.

Proposal for Gas Plant.

A joint meeting of the committees on finance and light of the city council will be held this evening for the purpose of considering a proposition concerning the electric and gas plants. Mr. Frank Goldsborough, an attorney from New York, who formerly resided here, will appear before the committees as the representative of a New York syndicate, presenting a proposition to operate the two lighting houses for a term of years, furnishing gas to consumers at a rate not more than $1 per thousand feet, or 30 cents less than the present rate. For some time past the city council has been considering means for the improvement of the gas works, which are now in a very bad state. It has been estimated that it will require the sum of $20,000 to put the plant in good shape.

The proposition to be submitted, it is understood, will include the giving of bond in the sum of $100,000 for the faithful performance of contract, the rebuilding of the gas plant and the supplying of 3,000,000 feet of gas per year to the city free of cost for use in the offices of the city hall. It is said that the company will also make a proposition regarding the electric light plant.

City to Borrow $50,000.

A joint meeting of the finance committee and sinking fund commissioners of the city council was held Saturday night to make arrangements concerning the city's finances. After considerable discussion it was decided to ask the legislature to grant the city power to issue $50,000 in bonds at a rate of interest not to exceed 4 per cent per annum. Of this amount it is proposed to use $20,000 for improving the city gas plant and the remainder, $30,000, for street and sewer improvements.

At a previous meeting it was decided to ask the legislature to grant power to issue $70,000 bonds, and to let the sinking fund commissioners take care of the $32,500 bonds at 6 per cent, which will fall due July 1. At Saturday night's meeting, however, it was decided that the money expended on the gas plant would be available from the receipts from the gas by the time the remaining $30,000 had been expended on streets and sewers.

Federal Building at Alexandria.

The necessity for a new and larger government building at Alexandria, Va., was the text of a delegation of residents of this city recently before the House committee on public buildings and grounds. An appropriation of $200,000 is wanted for the purpose. The delegation urging this cause consisted of Mayor George L. Simpson, Mr. Park Agnew, internal revenue collector; Mr. M. B. Harlow, president of the Business Men's League of Alexandria; Mr. F. J. Paff, president of the Alexandria common council; Postmaster Joseph L. Crupper and Mr. Marshall L. King, collector of customs of this city, accompanied by Representative John F. Rixey. Letters from Judge Waddill, Collector Agnew, Postmaster Crupper and Collector King calling attention to the inadequacy of the present building had already been filed with the committee.

General Matters.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon funeral services were held over the remains of Mr. Samuel J. Fones, who died suddenly Friday morning last. The Rev. George L. Hunt of the First Baptist Church officiated and the interment was made in the Methodist Protestant cemetery.

The Warrenton Hunt Club will close the hunting season with the annual point-to-point race, which will occur some time in April, at a date yet to be named. The indications are that it will be a most interesting meet. A large number of people from this city, it is expected, will attend. It is also expected that there will be a good number of visitors from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond.

The marriage of Miss Bettie Sampson and Mr. J. Frank Myers will take place tomorrow evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. E. V. Register, the pastor.

DEATH OF MRS. HAVENNER.

Mother of the Pastor of Dumbarton M. E. Church.

Mrs. Mary C. Havenner, widow of Thomas H. Havenner, died at the home of her son, the Rev. Frank H. Havenner, pastor of the Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, last evening about 8:30 o'clock.

The deceased has been an invalid since she received a stroke of paralysis in 1889. Another stroke preceded her death but a few days. She was born in Baltimore in 1827, when her father, the Rev. Nerval Wilson, was the pastor of the congregation of the Dumbarton Avenue Church, the church of which his grandson is at present pastor. She was the sister of Bishop A. W. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who is the senior bishop of the church in Maryland.

Mrs. Havenner lived in Baltimore very nearly her entire life. In 1899 her son received his present pastorate, and she took up her residence with him in this city. She is survived by her son and Miss Nina E. Havenner, and two grandchildren, Mr. Frank R. Havenner and Miss Annina Havenner.

Cash or Credit. We Are Always Glad to Arrange Credit Terms to Suit Without Extra Cost.

This handsome, closely-woven Reed Go-Cart, with fine parasol, heavy, well-constructed gearing and rubber-tired wheels; a remarkable value for..... $6.50

$16.50 For this handsome Golden Oak Dresser, full swell front, with large bevel French plate mirror; a big $22 value.

This most attractive 3-piece Reception Suite. Mahogany-finish frames, with first-class upholstering. Really a $20 value, for..... $11.25

As Usual, We Set the Pace.

We are bound to be foremost, and we have started this spring's business at a lively clip. In spite of wind and rain we are managing to do an immense business, and it is entirely due to our offering such a magnificent selection of goods of reliable quality at prices which others find it impossible to imitate. It is the old story of success breeding success, and we are pushing our advantages to the utmost—and always to the benefit of your pocket book.

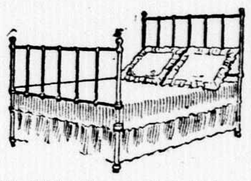
Our New Matting Stock

Is evoking much praise, and justly. We are showing a multitude of new patterns, the prettiest imaginable, and so varied in design that it is hard to say which you like best. The qualities are all excellent and the values most generous. Prices start as low as 12½c. for high-grade China Mattings.

Large 5-piece Parlor Suite, prettily designed frames, with fine mahogany finish, and covered in good quality fancy damask. Big bargain at..... $17.50

Heavy Solid Oak Bed Room Suite, deep carving, large French beveled plate mirror in dresser and large combination commode. A generous $40 value for..... $31.50

Massive Golden Oak Sideboard; stands 6 feet 6 inches high; good French bevel plate mirror; a regular $25 value, for..... $18.25



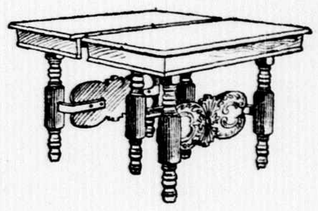
This White Enamel Steel Bed, with brass trimmings. It is a heavy and substantial bed, with 1 1-16 inch posts. Price only..... $2.95

Full 100-piece Dinner Set, handsomely decorated..... $7.50

Large 10-piece Toilet Set, highly decorated..... $2.25

Large, roomy Baby Carriage, handsomely upholstered body, with parasol to match; rubber-tired wheels and heavy gearing; a generous value for... $8.90

$20.50 For this massive Oak Sideboard, with three bevel French plate mirrors, elaborate carvings and swelled-top drawer. A big $30 value.



Full 6-foot Solid Oak Extension Table; heavy carved base; only. $5.75

HOUSE & HERRMANN, 901-903 Seventh St., Corner of I (Eye) St.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY

REPRESENTATIVE DALZELL TALKS ON THE SITUATION.

Does Not Regard the Question as One of Protection—A Duty to the Cuban People.

The Philadelphia Press today prints the following interview with Representative Dalzell on the situation in the House on the subject of relief for Cuba:

"I don't regard this question as one of protection at all. There is no proposition to revise the tariff in any single particular. It is not a proposition to revise the tariff on sugar. It has relation simply to a reciprocity agreement with Cuba. Our relations with Cuba are absolutely different from those with any other country. In those relations we are bound to look out for not simply the welfare of the Cubans, but our own welfare as well. Anything that should happen to Cuba between now and the next congressional election that would go to disclose our failure not only to give Cuba a stable form of government, but also to preserve such form of government, would be counted against us as a failure on the part of the republican party, and would be charged against the republican party. If it should happen by reason of our failure to legislate for the relief of Cuba her new government shall be imperiled, we would have to bear the burden. If it shall turn out that, by reason of being compelled to sell their sugar at a loss, great distress should result to the planters and thousands of men should be deprived of employment, the probabilities are that if our army is withdrawn in the meantime it would have to go back again.

"It must be remembered that not only have we pledged ourselves by the Paris treaty to the maintenance of a stable form of government in Cuba, but, in addition, by the terms of the Platt amendment we have reserved to ourselves the right, and, of course, there is a corresponding duty, to intervene against the Cubans themselves, should they endanger the stability of their government. Our first duty, therefore, as it seems to me, is to put ourselves in such situation that the new government shall have plain sailing toward success.

Benefits Would Accrue.

"The question appears to me to be a very much broader one than any that relates simply to tariff schedules. Entertaining this view, I still would not advocate any action that would interfere to the detriment of any American industry. I claim to be an ultra-protectionist. I am satisfied, however, from a very careful investigation of the subject, that a concession of 20 per cent of the tariff upon sugar would not hurt our sugar interests in the remotest degree. I am perfectly satisfied that the claim that this tariff concession would inure to the benefit of the sugar trust cannot be sustained. It has been demonstrated that tariff reductions in the case of Porto Rican sugars have gone into the pockets of the Porto Rican sugar planters. The same thing was demonstrated when Hawaiian sugar was made free by treaty. The duty taken from Hawaiian sugar went to the sugar planters of Hawaii. This, it seems to me, is capable of very easy demonstration. If you will take the export prices of Hawaiian, Cuban and Porto Rican sugars and will add the freight and other charges from the port of shipment in each individual case to the city of New York, you will find that the New York price of the several sugars is identically the same. In other words, it is in all cases the New York, which is, after all, the Hamburg price, because Hamburg fixes the price of sugar in the New York market.

"Furthermore, if you will take the cost price of the manufacture of beet sugar, as testified to before the ways and means committee, you will find that beet sugar can be laid down in the western markets, at Chicago or Kansas City, for instance, at a price which will compete with Cuban sugars and give our people a fair profit. It must be remembered that beet sugars for the last ten years have been successfully competing in the western markets with Hawaiian free sugar. I cannot escape the conclusion that the reduction proposed by the ways and means committee cannot injure our beet sugar producers. In view of this fact, the claim that the ways and means proposition violates in the remotest degree the principles of protection seems to be untenable. The question is a very big question, calling for the exercise of the wisest statesmanship, with a view of ulterior results. It seems to me that unless aid is given to Cuba in her present necessities the result must be that the Cuban annexation must soon follow. I do not believe that annexation at this time would prove to be anything but disastrous to the United States. I have no doubt that some time in the future annexation is inevitable, but if we can postpone that event for a period of years Cuba in the meantime will undoubtedly be Americanized, and when annexation comes, as come it must, we will take into the Union not a population of illiterate Cubans, but a population practically American and not undesirable.

Republicans Responsible.

"I am much more exercised about the welfare of our own people and the interests of the republican party than I am about the immediate welfare of Cuba. Whether wisely or unwisely, we undertook the task of making a Cuban republic, and if we fail to do anything necessary to the full accomplishment of that end the failure will be that of the republican party and the people of the country will undoubtedly hold us to strict account at the polls. If I believed that the ways and means proposition infringed to the breadth of a hair upon the principle of protection no one would be more bitterly opposed to it than I. I believe, however, that under existing circumstances, and in view of our voluntarily assumed duty toward Cuba and of the relations that she stands in to us, we are not only fulfilling an obligation, but are also acting in the line of the republican policy, when we propose a reciprocity agreement with Cuba. Furthermore, there is another side to the proposition which should not be overlooked. Out of Cuban imports amounting last year to $66,000,000 we got only $27,000,000, while Europe got the rest. There is not the remotest reason why, under a reciprocity agreement, which will give entry to our products under more favorable terms than given to other nations, we ought to have the entire Cuban market. Our breadstuffs, meats, manufactures and, in fact, everything Cuba consumes can be given a market there. Her imports, now $66,000,000, would within a very few years under proper conditions amount to $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 annually, and all that trade ought to be and can be ours. It seems to me a short-sighted policy not to take advantage of present conditions to establish ourselves in Cuba."

The Sidewalk-Laying Rule.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

The District Commissioners answer complaints of citizens as to worn-out and dangerous sidewalks with the suggestion that the proper correction in such cases would be a new cement construction, but that under their rule and practice they will not order such improvement "unless requested by a representative percentage of the owners of abutting property."

Here we have the miserable cause of the existence of worn-out sidewalks in the center of Washington. Though they are within a couple of blocks of the treasury or White House, and are used by the greatest number of pedestrians, and though they were laid in the time of Governor Shepherd, and have never been repaired; though their surface is undulating as a plowed field; though they hold puddles of water after a rain in which ducks could swim, they will not be replaced if a majority of the owners of abutting property are lacking in public spirit and therefore do not ask for a new walk. Isn't this rule a nice premium upon "conservatism?" While it is true that it is a grave injustice to impose a percentage of the cost (one-third I believe it is) on the owners of abutting property, it is the law, and must be done until the law is changed and such improvements made at the general cost. The injustice of the law is, however, no reason why the public comfort, convenience and safety should be disregarded and sidewalks maintained in a worn-out and dangerous condition for ten or fifteen years in the very center of the city while the money available for their replacement is spent for cement walks and granite curbs in the remote suburbs, often in front of ungraded lots and in localities where few pedestrians pass.

"Waiting for a majority of the owners of the abutting property to ask for the improvement," and it happens that in the center of the town, where the property is most valuable, it is owned most frequently by individuals who are not overburdened with civic patriotism, and who do not worry if the walk in front of their property is rough and worn out, and has been so for a dozen years.

What I want to know is what right have the Commissioners to regard the wishes of a majority of the owners of abutting property when by so doing they must disregard not only the wishes of the minority of the owners, but also must disregard the comfort, safety and convenience of the public? If ever there was a vicious rule or practice in municipal administration it is this, and I point to its results as proving the truth of my criticism. I point to sidewalks within two blocks of the treasury laid thirty years ago, so rough that ladies preferably walk in the street with the horses, and visitors to the city cry shame!

W. J. MORRIS.

The Edwin Street Subway.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

In The Star of Thursday is a communication in reference to a request I had made to the Commissioners touching a subway at Edwin street, Montello. For a better understanding of my request, I would say that the villages of Langdon, Winthrop Heights and Montello, as well as the Lutheran Home, are all situated on the west side of the new railroad route, whilst the railroad boulevard is on the east side. It is now proposed to have no crossing between 15th and 22d streets, a distance of about a half mile. The boulevard comes to our doors, but we are not to be permitted to cross the track to reach it. I therefore asked for a subway about midway of this distance—against which there can be no reasonable objection if the engineering will permit.

Two years ago the Commissioners said in a report to the Senate that this section "greatly needed" a direct thoroughfare to the city, which the boulevard would supply. If we are to have this boulevard we are certainly justified in asking a way to get to it, if practicable.

It is stated in the note in The Star, "as an answer" to my request, that "a diagonal street has been laid off for the very purpose of serving the Montello and Langdon subdivisions."

Yes. A road over a hill sixty or more feet high and a half mile out of our direct way, in place of a straight, level, stone-ballasted road, direct to the city.

It is further alleged in the article that the subway is "impracticable," because, among other things, "of the probable location of the new Pennsylvania railroad," in regard to which I would most respectfully say that no part of the new Pennsylvania road lies within a half mile of Edwin street. Also, it is further stated that "changes in the location of U, V and W streets make the idea of a subway more difficult." As to this, it is sufficient to say that no changes in these streets, whatever they may be, have the slightest relation to the subway at Edwin street. These streets do not come in the vicinity, nor do they cross the railroad, nor could they aid us in reaching the boulevard. In what way these streets render the problem of the subway "more difficult" is indeed a conundrum.

In what consists, then, the "impracticability" of this subway? We have the open highway, and, as I stated in my communication to the Commissioners, I think the railroad will have an elevation of eight to ten feet, while the street would permit a depression of three to five feet, giving a clearance of ten or more feet. This is my impression—I would like to see the engineer's official figures—and if I am anywhere near correct, where does the "impracticability" come in? If the engineer's figures show an insufficient clearance, then the impracticability is evident; otherwise this community has a right to the subway and should not be subjected to a lasting inconvenience without good cause.

We are not asking a grade crossing; the subway endangers no one, nothing, and is a small, inexpensive structure, costing the District little or nothing.

The reasons alleged no not appear to meet at all the existing conditions, as most certainly they do not qualify the demands of this community.

The only sufficient reason for a denial of our request would be that of insufficient clearance, which is not alleged.

LAFAYETTE C. LOOMIS.

Sanford B. Dole.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

There seems to be a "tempest in a teapot" in regard to the governship of Hawaii. Rumor says that the President in his anxiety for harmony on the islands would make a change in the governorship. There is much "sculduggery" going on, which on being sifted proves to have its origin, like the origin of the word "sculduggery," among the scullions who cleaned the pots in the kitchens of the barons and which unfortunately sometimes brought the barons into battle before the origin of the row could be discovered.

The attempt has been made to prejudice the President against Mr. Dole by asserting that he advocated neutrality for Hawaii at the commencement of the Spanish war. Fortunately like other innuendoes this is easily disproven, as the minutes of the privy council and correspondence of the government will conclusively show the attitude of Hawaii as guided by Mr. Dole. The only cause for a thought of neutrality was that should Hawaii coalesce with the United States its protection by a war vessel, or more, might tend to detract from the strength of the navy of the latter. But without waiting to obtain the opinion of the government of the United States Hawaii declared to throw in its force with the United States and suffer what might come from Spain, the extent of whose navy in the Pacific was unknown to it.

In the matter of Mr. Dole's fine sense of honor his action in regard to Chinese immigration might be quoted. When the government of Hawaii proffered annexation to the United States among other things it stated that "Chinese immigration should cease." Acting on that proffer, which might never have been accepted but for Dewey's victory at Manila, Mr. Dole ordered that the issuance of laborers' permits for Chinese should cease instanter. This was long before annexation was accomplished, and the loss of the labor which might have been obtained in the interim has seriously affected the finances of the islands. Many said that Mr. Dole was unnecessarily honest in that matter. We have known wealthy firms in San Francisco who prided themselves on being above dealing in opium who, when they saw the duty was to be raised, rushed orders to China for great quantities of opium in order to get it in before the higher duty went into effect. They were accredited with smartness.

Every attempt to throw mud at Mr. Dole merely results in raising him higher in the estimation of Americans.

JAMES W. GIRVIN.

Honolulu, February 26, 1902.

Wanted on Charge of Murder.

Detectives Tyser and Barbee went to Philadelphia yesterday to see a colored man, who was under arrest there on suspicion of being Joseph, alias "Tootsey," Dudley, who is wanted here to answer a charge of murder. It is alleged that Dudley killed Nellie Armstead near 4th and Wilson streets in August, 1895.

The arrest in Philadelphia was made at the instance of Detective Barbee, who has devoted some time endeavoring to locate Dudley and Dorsey Foulks. The man under arrest in Philadelphia, the officers found, was a tramp, who had nothing of the appearance of Dudley.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon, the property of George M. Hunt, ran away Saturday afternoon near the Center market. The team collided with the carriage of George Wright, slightly damaging the latter's property.

OUR TRADE WITH SPAIN

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS RESUMED WITH CORDIALITY.

Exports and Imports Show Increase, While With Other European Countries They Show Declines.

Commercial relations between the United States and Spain have been resumed with apparently greater cordiality and certainly with greater activity than ever before. The figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that both the imports into the United States from Spain and exports from the United States to Spain were, with a single exception, greater in the calendar year 1901 than in any preceding year. Our imports from Spain during the year ending with December, 1901, amounted to $7,040,758, and our exports to Spain were $16,785,711. Comparing 1901 with 1891, it is shown that our imports from Spain have grown from $4,906,475 to $7,040,758, and that exports to Spain from the United States have increased from $12,887,477 to $16,785,711. Comparing present conditions with those of 1898, it appears that our imports from Spain have increased from $3,908,303 in 1898 to the above mentioned figure, $7,040,758, and our exports to Spain from $8,050,475 in 1898 to $16,785,711, as already stated.

This growth in the commerce with Spain is especially interesting at the present moment in view of the fact that our exports to many of the other European countries show a decline. In the calendar year 1901 our exports to Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and the united kingdom show a decrease as compased with 1900; while to Spain they show an increase from $15,200,917 to $16,785,711. On the import side, our imports from Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland show a decrease, while those from Spain have increased from $5,382,662 in 1900 to $7,040,758 in 1901.

The exports from the United States to Spain are chiefly articles for use in manufacturing, cotton, lumber, crude mineral oil and tobacco being the principal articles in the list, by far the largest in the list being cotton. Our imports from Spain are chiefly fruits and nuts, wines, chemicals, corks and cork bark, and iron ore of a special grade not readily produced in the United States. Lemons and oranges form a much smaller proportion of the imports now than a few years ago, due to the fact that citrus fruits are now largely produced in the United States. The importation of raisins has also greatly reduced in value, by reason of the increased production of raisins in the United States. Imports of preserved and other fruits from Spain have, on the other hand, increased, as have also those of almonds and other nuts.

The following show the principal articles imported into the United States from and exported from the United States to Spain during the fiscal year 1901, the detailed figures for the calendar year not being at present available.

Principal articles imported from Spain:

Fruits and nuts, $1,661,866; wines, $580,492; cork manufactures, $446,047; corkwood and bark, $256,474; iron ore, $351,740. Principal articles exported to Spain: Cotton, $11,294,979; leaf tobacco, $946,167; staves, $674,214; crude mineral oil, $489,961; boards, $290,606; wheat, $274,928; locomotive engines, $216,228; cars, $227,960; corn, $105,687.

Anacostia and Vicinity.

Building operations are on the increase in Anacostia, the following buildings being under way: A two-story frame dwelling on Pierce street, for Charles Lewis; a two-story frame cottage on Maple avenue, for Butler & Osterman; a frame house on Arthur street, for H. A. Griswold. In addition to these, architects have prepared plans for a brick residence for W. A. Pyles and a frame one for J. J. Downey. An additional story is about to be built on the brick rectory of St. Teresa's Church.

Thomas Smith, reported to the police as missing from his home, No. 143 High View avenue, Anacostia, walked in the Anacostia police station Saturday evening and announced his return. He said he had been on a visit to relatives.

Frank Nenney and Michael Casey, inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and returned soldiers from the Philippines, were taken into custody last evening by Officer W. E. Stewart of the Anacostia station on the steam railroad tracks near Anacostia. The men had been allowed the freedom of the hospital grounds and had gone out without leave in order, as they said, simply to view the country and with no intention of escaping. They were returned to the institution by the officer.

Mr. Charles Crump, a well-known citizen, quietly observed his fiftieth birthday anniversary yesterday at his home on Harrison street, Anacostia. A number of friends called and refreshments were served.

Francis Ridgeway, a resident of Suitland, Prince George's county, Md., for a number of years, died at his home there Saturday evening. He was over seventy years old.

A young woman clerk searching for a lost penny in the basement of a dry goods store in Sedalia, Mo., started a fire which caused a loss of $100,000.