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Customers' interests will be served by placing orders as far as possible in advance of the date they require their floor coverings removed.

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THOUSAND POST OFFICES MADE SAVINGS BANKS

System to Be Rapidly Extended to Those of the Fourth Class.

One thousand post offices of the fourth class have been designated postal savings depositories by Postmaster General Hitchcock, to begin the transaction of business May 1. At the present time all post offices doing a postal savings business, about 8,000 in number, are presidential offices.

It is Mr. Hitchcock's purpose to extend the system to the fourth class, or smaller offices, which are located in the rural districts, at the rate of 1,000 a month until pratcically all post offices doing a money order business have been designated. When this has been accomplished the system will be by far the most extensive savings institution in the world.

There are more than 51,000 fourth-class post offices, of which about 40,000 are money order offices. When these have all been designated the system will have nearly 50,000 o ces doing a savings business.

Millions on Deposit.

In the extensions to fourth-class offices no office will be included where the postmaster has a poor rating for efficiency. It is expected by Mr. Hitchcock that even in many of the smallest communities the postal savings business will be considerable, owing to the lack of any banking facilities for local business men and prosperous farmers. The deposits at the offices now in operation are estimated to be more than $16,000,000 standing to the credit of about 180,000 depositors.

The following offices have been created in Virginia: Bassetts, Bloxom, Branchville, Brodnax, Capron, Carson, Cheriton, Chester, Chilhowie, Claremont, Clover, Damascus, Disputanta, Ethelfeits, Fries, Glade Spring, Gloucester, Hallwood, Hillsville, Holland, Independence, Ivor, Jarratt, Keller, Kilmarnock, Lacross, McKenney, Meadowview, Melfa, Nassawadox, New Church, Newsoms Onley, Painter, Ridgeway, Saluda, Scottsburg, Temperanceville, Toano, Trout Dale, Urbanna, Whaleyville, Windsor and Yorktown.

In Maryland: Bishopville, Church Hill, Deal Island, East New Market, Fruitland, Goldsboro, Hillsboro, Marion Station, Mechanicsville, Nanticoke, Pittsville, Queenstown, Sharptown, Stevensville, Sudlersville and Trappe.

REPAIRS LIGHT BEACONS.

Steamer Jessamine Completes Tour of Fifth District Stations.

The lighthouse service steamer Jessamine, which has been looking after repairs to light beacons and stations in the fifth district, has completed a tour of duty for the present and has returned to Baltimore towing a pile driver and lighter of material that was used in the work. The heavy ice on Chesapeake bay and its tributaries in the past winter, damaged many of the beacon lights placed on piling, and the Jessamine had plenty to do to repair damage.

The tender Holly, which has been on an inspection cruise among the lights and buoys in the North Carolina sounds, has completed this work, and is at the Portsmouth, Va., station. Lightship No. 72, which was early in the week relieved from duty on the Fenwick Island station, also is at Portsmouth for repairs before resuming relief work.

The tender Maple, Capt. Miles, which for several days this week was in the Potomac overhauling spar buoys and replacing lighted buoys, and which was at this city, has returned to Baltimore for fuel and stores preparatory to taking up work in other parts of the fifth district.

QUICK TO GIVE UP "BURGLAR."

Man Finds Intruder, Marched Through Street, Has Scarlet Fever.

LYNN, Mass., March 30.—At the point of a gun, Abraham Ribalsky marched a man delirious with scarlet fever a mile through the principal streets of the city late last night, searching for a police officer.

Ribalsky found the man, an Italian laborer, in the cellar of his home and mistook him for a burglar. Then police learned that Ribalsky's prisoner had escaped from the contagious disease hospital. Ribalsky turned the patient over to the hospital authorities with alacrity.

SOUR, GASSY, UPSET STOMACH REGULATED.

Out-of-order Stomachs Feel Fine Five Minutes After Taking a Little Diapepsin.

The question as to how long you are going to continue a sufferer from Indigestion, Dyspepsia or out-of-order Stomach is merely a matter of how soon you begin taking some Diapepsin.

If your Stomach is lacking in digestive power, why not help the stomach do its work, not with drastic drugs, but a reinforcement of digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach.

People with weak Stomachs should take a little Diapepsin occasionally, and there will be no more Indigestion, no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach, no heartburn, Sour risings, Gas on Stomach or Belching of undigested food, Headaches, Dizziness or Sick Stomach, and, besides, what you eat will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors. All these symptoms resulting from a sour, out-of-order stomach and dyspepsia are generally relieved in five minutes after taking a little Diapepsin.

Go to your druggist and get a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin now, and you will always go to the table with a hearty appetite, and what you eat will taste good, because your stomach and intestines will be clean and fresh, and you will know there are not going to be any more bad nights and miserable days for you. They freshen you and [illegible] life is worth [illegible]

NOVEL EXHIBIT GIVEN

Many New Scientific Instruments on View.

LARGE FIELD IS COVERED

Atomic Arrangement of a Molecule Clearly Shown.

ALL KINDS OF MICROSCOPES

Growing Plants Balanced on Scales to Show Amount of Water Absorbed.

Everything new in the scientific instrument world was shown at the exhibit of the Washington Academy of Sciences at the New National Museum yesterday. The Washington Academy has ten or a dozen affiliated societies that cover all fields of scientific work, from anthropology to map making. Some idea of the range of apparatus shown may be had from the fact that there were represented in the show the bureau of standards, the patent office, the forest service, the bureau of animal industry, the bureau of plant industry and the bureau of entomology of the Department of Agriculture, the geological survey, the reclamation service, the coast and geodetic survey, the bureau of mines, the Carnegie Institution, the weather bureau and a number of other divisions of the government service.

Some of the exhibits were curious and applied particularly to students. There was one exhibit from the patent office showing the atomic arrangement of a molecule in the demonstration of chemistry. There were different shaped and colored disks and geometrical figures representing the different elements. These could be joined together by little hinges and sleeves, so that instead of merely writing out a chmical formula like H_2SO_4, two atoms of hydrogen, one of sulphur and four of oxygen could be built up to show how a molecule of sulphuric acid was constructed. More than that, the atoms could be grouped in their proper relation to each other and some complicated substances containing the same elements but forming apparently different compounds could be built up to show how substances made of the same atoms might be different in appearance and specific gravity.

Panorama Camera Shown.

There was an instrument from the geological survey that was almost uncanny in the results it produced. It was nothing but an ordinary panorama camera, arranged so that maps could be made with it. All a man had to do was to go into a region to be mapped and take three pictures from three different points of view. In the office one of these prints was fixed in a given position on a drawing board, and, with a circle and a swinging ruler, lines were drawn off the paper from the peaks and other salient points in the picture. Then the second print was substituted for the first and lines ruled from the same features of the landscape. Where these lines intersected the feature points of the map were located, just as though a surveyor had spent weeks in making a detailed survey. By another ruler and a set of tables the height of the peaks and the depth of the valleys could be drawn on the sheet. A man with a camera of this sort could do enough field work in 15 minutes to keep an office draughtsman busy three or four days, and at that, the map would be made faster than if transcribed from a field note book.

Many Kinds of Microscopes.

There were all sorts of microscopes and accessories, principally from the Department of Agriculture, showing not only how microscope slides could be studied direct, but how drawings could be made direct from the microscope.

There was another microscope from the bureau of entomology mounted over a troupe of tree beetles and other insect pests, illuminated by electric lights, so that the visitor could have inspected their performance except for the fact that a heartless scientist had pinned them all down so they could not perform. They were dead, so that chances were they would not have performed, anyhow. As a reason for this work there were sections of trees shown that had been killed by the bark beetles that are doing millions of dollars' worth of damage annually.

The plant investigators of the Department of Agriculture had a lot of growing plants balanced on delicate scales to weigh the exact amount of water that they absorbed from, or exhaled to, the air. There were also specimens of diseased fruits, with methods of identifying the plant diseases.

The agricultural explorers were represented by grains and useful plants that had been collected abroad, and are now being grown as staple crops in this country.

Forest Service Apparatus.

The forest service had all the apparatus and pharaphernalia of the timber cruiser and for locating trees and measuring and marking logs. There was even a simple little instrument that could be set up on the ground and the height of a tree measured by triangulation and read directly off a scale.

Some of the most expensive and complicated instruments were those of the coast and geodetic survey for long-distance and accurate surveying. The weather bureau had all sorts of self-recording instruments for measuring wind pressure, rainfall and temperature and the Carnegie Institution had pictures and specimens of the material used in the remarkable non-magnetic yacht, the Carnegie, that is now making a magnetic survey of all the oceans.

There were scores of other instruments covering many fields of scientific activity, but that would be hard to describe in detail. The Academy of Sciences is interested in showing its members these late developments in scientific instruments. The opening of such an exhibition to the public was an experiment to see how far popular interest extends, and if the exhibit is considered popularly attractive it will be renewed next year.

LARGE FISH SHIPMENT.

Twenty Thousand Herring and Five Hundred Shad Received.

About 20,000 herring and 500 shad, the largest shipment in one lot that has been received at the local fish wharf this season, were brought into port yesterday aboard the power boat Spencer D. Fletcher, consigned to local dealers.

The fish, it is stated, were caught in the nets in Chesapeake bay in the vicinity of the Great Wicomico river, Va., and this shipment will be followed by others during the coming week.

Reports coming from the Great Wicomico state that the fish are making their appearance in good numbers, but that the season is not yet fully open and no big catches are being made. The large receipts of shad and herring are having their effect on the market and prices are ranging lower than in the early part of the week. Th's morning herring were selling at $1.75a$2.25 per hundred and roe shad 55a60c each and bucks, 25a30c each. The demand is good. There also is a fair supply of perch, cats and other bunch fish on the market, but the catch is smaller than it was early in the week.

Long-Distance Walker Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 30.—Charles Stone of Boston, walking from that city to San Francisco, was killed by a trolley car on the tracks of the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company twenty miles west of here early today. In Stone's pockets were found papers indicating that he was making the trip on a wager. The body was brought here.

NAVAL OFFICER'S WIDOW ATTEMPTS TO KILL SELF

Becomes Frantic When Told the Wounds Inflicted Are Not Necessarily Fatal.

NEW YORK, March 30.—"Oh, doctor, don't tell me my wounds are not fatal. Don't tell me that! I want so much to die," moaned a woman last night to an ambulance surgeon. "Won't I really die?" she asked.

When the young surgeon assured her she would probably live she was restrained with difficulty from walking down three flights of stairs to the ambulance, to increase the seriousness of her wounds.

The would-be suicide is Mrs. Rose Cardwell Hughes, widow of Capt. Walter Scott Hughes, a retired naval officer. Her sister, Mrs. Laura B. Fitch, with whom she lived, said later that Mrs. Hughes had absolutely no reason to attempt suicide. When Dr. Oler, the ambulance surgeon, asked Mrs. Hughes why she had shot herself, she said:

"Trouble! Trouble! So much trouble!"

Capt. Hughes died about three years ago. Early last winter Mrs. Hughes went to live with Mrs. Fitch in the Knickerbocker apartments, No. 255 West 97th street, where the shooting occurred.

Fires Two Shots.

Mrs. Fitch's daughter and the latter's husband, Dr. Joseph Muir, had come to spend the evening. The four dined together. Soon after dinner was over Mrs. Hughes excused herself, saying she was tired and wished to lie down. She went to her room. Perhaps fifteen minutes later Mrs. Fitch and the Muirs heard two shots in rapid succession and rushed to Mrs. Hughes' room. She was lying across the bed, a revolver by her side. Her nightdress showed two bullet holes. Dr. Muir hastened to give her immediate attention, while Mrs. Fitch telephoned police headquarters, which in turn sent word to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Dr. Oler arrived from the hospital about the same time that patrolmen reached the apartment.

"What did you do it for?" asked Dr. Oler.

"Nothing at all. Oh, nothing. But tell me—are my wounds fatal?" replied the woman.

The doctor told her she would not die.

Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Fitch are the daughters of James Allison Cardwell, a western farmer. Mrs. Hughes' husband died about three years ago. Mrs. Fitch, who is also a widow, is the daughter-in-law of Thomas Fitch, a politician of the Pacific coast and a warm friend of President Taft.

Interested in Discovery.

Dr. Muir, who lives at 21 Claremont avenue, was once well known on the great white way. He hurried to Berlin from Denver, where he was practicing, on Dr. Koch's announcement that a consumption curing lymph had been discovered. He got a few ounces of the almost priceless lymph, interested a wealthy German woman in the foundation of a Koch institute in Denver, and hurried home to build the hospital, which closed later with the failure of the lymph. Then he came to New York. His wife divorced him, keeping their six-year-old child, Virginia.

There was a sensation when the doctor ran away with Edla McPherson, daughter of a New Jersey Senator, who expected $700,000 from her mother's estate. A Hoboken justice of the peace married them in 1898. The mother repudiated her daughter and cut off her allowance. President McKinley appointed Muir first secretary of the American legation at Stockholm. His wife came back to America after her mother died and brought suit against the estate for $20,000 annual income. She won it, but died soon afterward.

ANACOSTIA.

A force of men from the surface division of the District of Columbia is engaged in placing the roadway on the approach to the new bridge.

An active building season is at hand in Anacostia and vicinity. C. D. Parsons is repairing his home on 7th street, Congress Heights. John Gillan is making improvements to his home on 5th street. George Lindner is erecting a two-story frame residence on the Livingston road. Morris Schreiper is building a frame dwelling on the Wheeler road. At Suitland, W. A. Harrison is erecting a home, F. H. Fealy is improving his home and Irving Taylor has purchased the old Brady house and is having it repaired. Eight frame residences are in course of construction at Bradbury Heights, to be ready for occupancy in the near future. Joseph Boswell is planning improvements to his home on V street. The Suburban Transportation Company will erect a shed at Twining City in the near future to house its equipment, which will be operated from that suburb. Frank G. Lindsay has purchased the property at 2215 Nichols avenue, and intends to improve it in the near future. W. P. Snell will make improvements to his residence on Avalon terrace. The Suburban Drug and Chemical Company will build a store and apartment house at the corner of Minnesota and Pennsylvania avenues.

The clean-up crusade recently inaugurated by The Star has been received locally with much enthusiasm, and it is evident the movement will draw a majority of the residents of Anacostia to its support. It is expected the citizens' association at its next meeting will devise plans to assist in the crusade.

Residents of Suitland and Anacostia are considering the organization of a transportation company to operate passenger vehicles between Anacostia and Suitland, for the accommodation of residents of Suitland and Good Hope.

Mineola Tribe, No. 14, Improved Order of Red Men, met last evening in the Anacostia Masonic Hall and admitted a number of candidates to membership. The lodge is interested in the movement to secure an appropriation from Congress of $1,000,000 for the erection of a suitable memorial to the North American Indian, and it was announced last evening that a meeting will be held in the near future of all the councils in the District, as well as the officers of the Great Council, to adopt a plan to work for the appropriation.

The Randle Highlands Citizens' Association has written to the contractor in charge of the removal of ashes in the District, asking him to use the ravine on the east side of the approach to the bridge in Twining City as a dumping ground until it is filled to a level with the remainder of Pennsylvania avenue.

A number of amateur base ball players of Anacostia are being tried out under the direction of Ladue McGill, who last year managed the team of the Anacostia Baptist Church, with the hope that another team may be formed this year. Last year the team was in the Sunday School League.

HEIR TO FORTUNE.

Inmate of Almshouse Finds He Is Worth $125,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 30.—Adam Michael, an aged inmate of the Niagara county almshouse for eight years, is today on his way to Germany to take over property worth $125,000. His niece, Margaret Hordrung, came to this country and after two months' search found him in the almshouse here.

Michael came to America thirty years ago, had hard luck and a long period of ill health and was too proud to write to relatives in the fatherland. The little property he left has increased in value to half a million marks.

ROD AND STREAM

MISSISSIPPI CATFISH, CAUGHT BY AL WARNER AND THOMAS SCRIVENER NEAR MIDDLE ROCK.

Tomorrow ends the spring season for catching bass in the waters of the District of Columbia, the law applying to both small and big mouth varieties. There seems to be some doubt as to just when the season ends in Maryland, some contending that it does not close until April 15, while others contend that it closes tomorrow.

The local angler who goes beyond the District limits after tomorrow and brings bass into the District, the law provides, is liable to fine or imprisonment as it is an offense to have such fish in possession during the closed season. So far as local anglers know, not a single small-mouth bass has been caught with rod and line this spring.

Big-mouth bass in the tidal basin have provided excellent sport during the past two weeks. They first refused to take anything but a spoon, but now they are unable to let a big attractive smelt pass without giving it a taste and the result is that anglers are getting strings of big fish.

One of the most attractive strings of big-mouth bass seen at the tidal basin this spring, represented an afternoon's sport which was participated in by Theodore Essler, Bernard Talbott and Edward Maddox.

"Eighteen bass weighing twenty-seven and one-half pounds," was announced when the count was concluded.

The largest fish weighed a trifle more than three pounds.

"It was the greatest sport I've had this season," Talbott remarked at the basin several days after the catch was made, pointing to a string of five bass he and Maddox had caught that day.

"And the five look like so many shad," observed a bystander.

"Fishermen boast about catching small-mouth bass," one of the trio of anglers said, "but these fish furnish all the sport I want, and they ought to be good enough for anybody."

Both strings of bass were caught with live bait.

"I'm sick," moaned John W. Hurley, when a big Mississippi catfish, reputed to have been as big as a sturgeon, got away from him last Sunday.

"Get him some medicine," shouted Sam Rothschild, one of the occupants of the boat.

"'Col. Hurley,'" he added, "I'll forgive you for the reports of the big fish getting away. I admit I'm no fisherman, but I have always been skeptical about the big fish getting away. I'm perfectly willing to apologize for everything I've said about the big ones."

Frank P. Hall and Robert Miller were in the boat when Hurley's exciting episode happened, and both vouch for the statement that the fish that got away was the biggest one they had ever seen in this vicinity.

Sam Rothschild, who only recently joined the colony of fishermen, proved before the conclusion of the day's outing that he was an apt pupil. Not only did he land the biggest fish, weighing about three pounds, but he also landed the largest number. Sixty-two fish were caught.

Nine Mississippi catfish, weighing 61¾ pounds, were caught near Middle Rock several days ago by Al Warner and Thomas Scrivener. Both anglers have won a reputation for landing big fish and long strings of them. They caught the nine fish one afternoon during a two-hour outing.

"The fish are there," says Warner, "and it's only a matter of going after them."

Warner says he thinks the time will soon come when the catfish in the Potomac river will be as large as those in the Mississippi, where they are caught weighing 100 pounds or more.

"I know a number of anglers who have hung such big ones in the Potomac that they were unable to budge them," he said.

Robert Carroll and Al Bucheler were among the lucky sportsmen at the basin this week. Three hours' sport was enough for them, when they landed seventeen big-mouth bass, the largest weighing a trifle less than three pounds.

Both anglers are bass fishermen. Heretofore they have gone to points on the upper river and caught the small-mouth bass, but this week's luck has induced them to believe there is sport in catching the big-mouth as well as those of the small-mouth variety.

Dr. Frank F. Repetti and Dr. William E. Whitson met at the tidal basin one day this week. Each had an hour or so for recreation and each surprised the other by producing fishing paraphernalia from his automobile.

"I thought I was the only one who carried a rod in his car," Dr. Whitson said, "but see I was mistaken."

Neither physician cares to discuss the luck experienced on the first outing of the season.

Anglers feel certain that the first run of big white perch will be in this vicinity next week, if it is not already here. Many small perch have been caught in the river and Eastern branch, and Wednesday several large ones were caught near the south end of the Highway bridge.

Live bait is plentiful, but soft crabs, considered the best bait for the large perch, have not yet appeared in the local market. It is said by dealers that shipments of soft crabs from North Carolina probably will not be made for a week or two. It is doubtful if there will be any on hand in time for the Easter fishing.

White channel catfish are being caught in lareg numbers in the Eastern branch, but not many of the Mississippi variety have yet been caught there. Some anglers prefer the channel fish to the Mississippi fish, claiming there is more sport catching them.

PASSING OF JAMES D. FISH

Banker Whose Speculations Brought Ruin to Gen. Grant's Fortune.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The death in a secluded Brooklyn suburb of James Dean Fish, ninety-three years old, became known today through announcements in the newspapers. Fish was president of the old Marine Bank, the failure of which in 1884 was marked by scenes of disorders never equaled in Wall street. The closing of the bank swept away the savings of Gen. U. S. Grant, and the investigation which followed sent Fish to Auburn prison and Ferdinand Ward, Grant's partner, to Sing Sing.

Gen. Grant Invests.

Fish and Ward planned by a series of daring speculative operations to make the firm of Grant & Ward the most powerful financial institution in the country. The firm was originally composed of U. S. Grant, jr., and Mr. Ward. Then Gen. Grant, who had retired from the presidency several years before, bought a share in the business. Gen. Grant, never a keen business man, was deceived, and finally there came the fitful fizzle in Wall street, followed by the crash.

Lived in Seclusion.

After his release from prison on a pardon granted by President Cleveland, Fish lived in strict seclusion and spent much of his time in his library. He had a rare collection of books and old prints.

SCHOONER HAS HARD TRIP.

Charles H. Rhode Arrives in Port After Temper-Trying Voyage.

The ram schooner Charles H. Rhode, Capt. Marshall, is in port here from a North Carolina point with lumber for the Elm City Lumber Company, after a voyage which began March 7. Head winds and low water in the North Carolina sounds caused the delay in the arrival of the vessel here. Capt. Marshall reports having had a most tiresome and temper-trying trip. Starting from Baltimore over two months ago with a cargo of coal for Washington, N. C., the vessel grounded in Crotan sound, out of which most of the water had been blown by gales, and remained there for ten days until the water came back. Going into Washington she struck more low water that again held her up for ten days, and this time she had to lighter a considerable portion of her cargo before she floated. Then she loaded lumber for this city, and on the trip she again was held up by low water, until Capt. Marshall began to think he would never get here. She finally managed to get through the canals and into the Chesapeake bay, and plain sailing followed to this city. The Rhode is lying at the 14th street wharf to unload.

MAY LOSE AUDITOR'S JOB

New Maryland Law May Require the Re-Election of O'Malley.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 30.—Because of the passage of a bill increasing the salary of the state auditor from $1,800 to $2,000, which measure has been signed by Gov. Goldsborough, it is argued by a number of lawyers that John F. O'Malley, who has been released on $10,000 bail to answer the charge of attempted bribery in connection with the local option fight, cannot qualify as auditor unless he is re-elected by the board of public works.

The bill repeals and re-enacts the law under which Mr. O'Malley was elected auditor several weeks ago, and for that reason, it is asserted, his election is now invalid.

Because of the charges hanging over Mr. O'Malley's head, it is suggested here that if the board, upon the advice of the attorney general, should decide that the auditor would have to be elected again it is doubtful if Mr. O'Malley would be chosen.

Mr. O'Malley is chief clerk in the land commissioner's office, and when he was elected auditor it was known that he would not qualify until after April 1. He wanted to remain in the land commissioner's office to clean up the work he had in hand and also to instruct John J. Hanson, who has been appointed commissioner, and his subordinate appointees in the duties of the office.

The bill increasing the salary of the auditor also carries an additional appropriation of $1,000 a year for the expenses of the auditor.

WINTER WORK STRENUOUS.

Revenue Cutters' Cruising Season Closes Tomorrow Night.

The winter cruising season of the vessels of the revenue cutter service, which began December 1, closes at midnight tomorrow, and the cutter Apache, on the Chesapeake station, now is on the last cruise of the season.

The last four months have been exceedingly busy ones for the cutter, the ice that covered Chesapeake bay creating numerous demands for assistance by vessels caught in ice floes and in danger of being damaged. Not a day passed from January 9 until February 29 that the officers and crew of the cutter did not have work cut out for them night and day.

The season just closing, according to reports, was the most strenuous on Chesapeake bay in the history of the service. A number of changes are being made in the officers of the cutter. Third Lieut. L. C. Mueller and Third Lieutenant of Engineers Ellis Reed-Hill left early in the week for the Pacific coast to report on board the revenue cutter McCulloch. First Lieut. John Boedeker, on the return of the Apache, will leave for Detroit, Mich., where he has been assigned to the cutter Morrill, on the lakes. First Lieut. E. S. Addison, who has been ordered from the Tacoma, stationed at Seattle, is to report for duty on the Apache.

SAYS CAUSE LAGS

Roosevelt on Conservation and Bettering Country Life.

SPEAKS IN THE TWIN CITIES

Closes Busy Day With Speeches in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

ADAPTS WORDS OF LINCOLN

Declares President and His Supporters Are Upholding Contrary Doctrine.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 30.—Col. Roosevelt said in a speech delivered here last night that the movement for conserving the country's natural resources and for bettering country life had not been carried forward since his administration. He advocated a policy of governmental activity in this direction.

Col. Roosevelt's address was delivered toward the close of a day in which he traveled across Iowa and part of Minnesota and made a dozen speeches. On reaching St. Paul he conferred with political supporters and in the evening went to the auditorium, where he made his principal speech of the day. He then went to Minneapolis to make a short speech before starting for Chicago.

At Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Rockford, in Iowa, and Owatonna, Faribault and Northfield, in Minnesota, Col. Roosevelt spoke from the train platform. The impromptu meetings at railroad stations were among the largest of Col. Roosevelt's tour through the middle west, and on no previous day did he find the crowds more demonstrative. In these speeches he repeated his arguments in favor of control of the government by the people instead of by "a representative part of the people," which he said always meant the bosses.

A delegation from St. Paul and Minneapolis met Col. Roosevelt at Albert Lea, Minn., and escorted him to the twin cities.

Col. Roosevelt's private car when his train arrives in Chicago today from St. Paul will be switched to a belt line which will convey him around Chicago to the road over which he will travel to Detroit.

Makes Spectacular Entrance.

Col. Roosevelt's entrance to the auditorium here was spectacular. Seated in an automobile from which a dozen flags were flying, he was driven through a rear door on the floor of the building, into the fringe of the crowd. All of the seats in the auditorium were occupied and the people streamed in until there was no more standing room.

Col. Roosevelt departed from the text of his prepared speech to discuss several other questions which he has taken up in recent addresses. He laid emphasis upon the direct presidential primary.

Wants Better Rural Conditions.

Turning to the subject of country life, Col. Roosevelt maintained there was no more urgent problem before the people. He called attention to the serious exodus from rural communities, and said: "This cannot go on indefinitely. If this human reservoir from which the cities have drawn and must continue to draw so much of their best citizenship becomes depleted and deteriorated, the cities themselves will be the greatest sufferers from the evils which always threaten a nation which, as a whole, abandons the country for the town. National degeneracy will then proceed apace."

As a remedy Col. Roosevelt proposed co-operation and the development of a better social and educational life in the rural districts. The Department of Agriculture, he said, should stand at the head of and foster the movement for the needed far-reaching agricultural reforms. In conclusion, he said:

"We progressives stand for the two policies of conservation and the betterment of country life. We regard them both as urgent and claimant for action. For the last three years there has been, as regards both of them, first, reaction, and, second, when under a storm of public disapproval the policy of open reaction was abandoned, weak and halting action, without the forceful central leadership which can only come from a deep and abiding conviction. We demand such leadership, and we demand in the leaders the deep conviction which alone can give such leadership, for thus only will there be response to the appeal which comes direct from the heart and conscience of the people to the mind and will of the statesman."

"For the People, Against Bosses."

Col. Roosevelt, speaking in Minneapolis last night, said in part as follows:

"In the fight in which we now are engaged the line-up is clear. We stand for the plain people against the bosses. We stand for the rights of the many against special privilege.

"Well meaning men, at their head the President of the United States himself, have continually been insisting on the shortcomings of the rule of the people, have announced they are against the decision of vital questions by the people because they distrust the 'impulsive action' of the people (although in the particular case referred tothis 'impulsive' action would have to be spread over a period of two years, which is certainly long enough to permit impulse to become steady purpose) and have insisted that Abraham Lincoln was wrong when he said that this should be a government of, for and by the people, and that instead it ought to be a government of the people by a part of the people.

Waging Fight Fought by Lincoln.

"In the contest today we are warring against the same forces that opposed Lincoln. We are striving for precisely the principles for which Lincoln strove. In one of his closing debates with Douglas years ago he spoke as follows:

"'That is the real issue. That is the issue that will continue in this country when those poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles htat have stood face to face from the beginning of time and will continue to struggle.'

"Change the names so that they will apply to the men and events of our own time and this sentence describes the present contest as accurately as it described the contest in which Lincoln was then engaged.

Contrasts Taft With Lincoln.

"If Lincoln was right in this speech that I have quoted, then the President and all who follow and support him are wrong in upholding the doctrine that it is unsafe to trust the people and that a part of the people should rule the rest.

"The privilege which once took form as 'the divine right of kings,' which in Lincoln's day took form as the divine right of the slave owner, now takes form as the divine right of the great special interests.

"Our opponents are those who disbelieve in the right of the people to rule and who regard wrong done to the helpless as of infinitesimal importance when weighed in the balance against the fetish of adherence to formulas of a dead legalism.

"But whatever form the contest may take at the moment the issue is fundamentally the same. As Lincoln said, it is the same principle in whatever shape it develops. It is fundamentally a fight between those who strive to get justice through doing justice and strive to secure the rights of every man and every woman, through the genuine rule of the people, and those who in Lincoln's words seek to bestride the people in their own interests and to live and gain profit, in politics or in finance, by thte fruit of the labor of others."

Roosevelt's West Virginia Plans.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 30.—That Col. Roosevelt will deliver several speeches in West Virginia early in April is the information received here. Secretary Young of the state Roosevelt committee has given out the following itinerary:

Leave Louisville 2:30 on morning of 4th; arrive at Cincinnati at 7; leave Cincinnati, over Chesapeake and Ohio, at 7:30, arrive at Huntington, W. Va., 2:25, speak at Huntington. Leave Huntington 3:25 on special train over Baltimore and Ohio, with ten-minute stop at Mount Pleasant, and Ravenswood, arriving at Parkersburg at 7 for big night meeting. Leave Parkersburg at 1:15 on the morning of the 5th, arrive at Keyser at 7:38; Cumberland, Md., at 8:13, and Martinsburg at 10:19.

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ASKS FOR GARDEN SEED IN RHETORICAL FLIGHT

Kentuckian Shows World How to Appeal to Representative.

In glittering language, James P. Edwards of Louisville and former member of the Kentucky legislature has shown the world how to ask a representative in Congress for garden seeds.

Mr. Edwards has a small country place on the fashionable River road, a short distance from Louisville, and it is for the garden spot that he has asked Representative Sherley for the seeds.

This is the epistle he sends:

"Dear Swagar: I am writing to divert your view for a moment from the lofty heights of national politics and interrupt your endeavors in the limitless fields of constructive statesmanship, to call your attention to two spots on Cardinal Hill, in the land that counts you its favorite son; the one, which supplies the table with all the splendid vegetables that ripen under Dixie's sun, and of a size that has already spread the owner's fame abroad, and of a quality to delight the palate of an epicure and cause old Lucullus himself to flee the onyx paving stones of paradise and vault the pearly gates of heaven to enjoy their excellence.

So Panteth His Soul.

"To the other, wherein profound confusion all the variegated colors of the rainbow commingle in a wealth of luxuriant beauty, where the fragrance of the violet and the tuberose, the lily of the valley and the sweet pea, the hyacinth and the lilac, the daisy and the 4 o'clock, melt and mingle and give their combined sweetness to the winds from the four corners of the earth with the lavish nonchalance of the millionaire spendthrift drunk with the wines of southern France—a splendid, inspiring, soul-quaff, producing a restful, dreamless sleep—where nature dips her brush in sunshine and moistens it with rain and spreads upon earth's canvas every shade of delicate coloring, from the pinking sheen of the lustrous pearl to the deepest red of the magnificent ruby. But as 'words without faith are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals,' so are garden spots without seeds as deserts in the wilderness. 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap.' One cannot 'gather figs from a thorn tree nor grapes from thistles.' 'As the hart panteth for the waterbrooks, so panteth my soul' for seeds, seeds of royal lineage, chemically pure, microscopically inspected and germ-free.
Your friend, JAMES P. EDWARDS."

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, it is understood, is to hurry seeds to Mr. Edwards at once.

Inventor Manville Succumbs.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 30.—Frank B. Manville, an inventor, and one of the organizers of the Manville Machine Company of this city, is dead at his home in Waterville, aged sixty-two years. He was the inventor of machines for making hooks and eyes, for threading bicycle spokes by the rolling process, and for forming rims for bicycle wheels.

FEE SYSTEM IS OPPOSED

Bureau of Standards Term It Unfair in Urging General Tax.

The recommendation of the bureau of standards that the system in vogue in the District of charging fees for the testing of scales, weights and measures be abolished will be the subject of a careful investigation by the Commissioners of the District, it was announced today. In lieu of the system, a scheme of general taxation is recommended by the bureau.

The bureau today transmitted to the Commissioners a report on an investigation of weights and measures conditions in the District, which was conducted last November. Commendation is given the work of Col. W. C. Haskell, superintendent of weights and measures of the District.

Concerning the recommendation for the abolition of the fee system, the report characterizes this system as being a tax upon the careful merchant for the benefit of his more careless or, perhaps, dishonest competitor.

"The system is a very unfortunate one and cannot be defended in any case," states the report.

Declaring that it is manifestly unfair to single out one class and burden them with taxes for the protection and benefit of another class of the whole community, the report says:

"This service is of the character of police protection and all residents receive the benefits of the system. Therefore, the equitable way in which to distribute the cost of the system is by general taxation."

A Rare Musical Treat.

Washington must indeed have been buried in its Lenten devotions to permit so rare a musical treat as the concert given at the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon by Miss Alice Nielsen, the gifted prima donna of the Boston Grand Opera Company, and her fellow artists, to escape it. The size of the audience would have brought disappointment to a fond parent who was trying to exploit an infant prodigy in public recital in a strange town.

In addition to a program of seven delightful numbers, supplemented with three equally delightful encores, the third act of the "Barber of Seville" was given in costume, with Miss Nielsen, Miss Elaise Gagneau and Signors Ramella, Fornari, Tavecchia and Mardones in the cast, and Maestro Cesare Clandestini at the piano.

Miss Nielsen was radiant in the glow of youthful beauty, and her voice, clear and sweet as a bird's, has never been heard here to better advantage. It was exquisite in its delicate shading and sympathetic quality. She sang the Tosca aria delightfully, and was compelled to respond with an encore, when she sang "Love Has Wings." Later she sang a duet from "Don Pasquale," with Signor Fornari, in a manner that served to disclose the actress as well as the songstress. Her role in the "Barber of Seville" was that of Rosina, and it served in the "Lesson scene" to permit her to sing a very pretty song, "Floriana," the composition of Mary A. Cryder and Ethel Tozier of this city.

Miss Gagneau sang a "Mignon" aria and an aria from "Carmen" and received, in addition to the applause, a handsome floral tribute. Signor Fornari, a fine dramatic tenor, also sang an aria from "Il Barbiere" (Rossini), followed with an encore; in a duet, "Linda di Chamounix" (Donizetti), with Signor Mardones, and the role of Figaro in the operatic act. Signor Ramella, a lyric tenor, sang "Che gelida manina," from "La Boheme," and the role of the Conte d'Almaviva in the opera.

Signor Mardones, one of the finest bassos ever heard in Washington, sang with telling effect "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi) and "La Peryura" (de Teyada), and, in response to a storm of applause, the Toreador song from "Carmen." In addition to the duet with Signor Fornari, he sang the role of Don Basilio in the operatic act.

So excellently well was the act from the "Barber of Seville" presented and sung, Signor Tavecchia, a splendid actor, as Don Bartolo, assisting the other singers, that the absence of the orchestra was scarcely noticeable. Maestro Cesare Clandestini's accompaniments throughout were one of the features of a very brilliant concert.

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