The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)

OWNED AND ISSUED BY

The Washington Times Company,

TIMES BUILDING,

SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.

Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 415. Business Office' 337.

Price—Morning or Evening Edition..One Cent. Sunday Edition.....Three Cents.

Monthly by Carrier—

Morning and Sunday.....Thirty-five Cents.

Evening.....Thirty Cents.

Morning, Evening and Sunday,.....FIFTY CENTS.

The Times' Branch Offices.

The Times' "Little News Merchants" can secure their supply of Morning and Evening Times at the following branch offices:

Frank Smith, 4th and G sts. nw.
M. McNulty, 1336 14th st. nw.
A. B. McCloskey, 1312 7th st. nw.
H. Bage, 2153 Pa. ave. nw.
Joseph Linden, 406 8th st. se.
J. W. Johnson, 49 H st. ne.
W. F. Mackay, 821 H st. ne.
Joseph Petigrat, 609 7th st. sw.

Advertisements left at any of the above branches will receive the same prompt attention as though brought to the main office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 14, 1895

Subscribers to The Times will confer a great favor by promptly reporting any discourtesy of collectors or neglect of duty on the part of carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. The Morning Edition should be delivered in all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock a. m., including Sunday. The Evening Edition should be in the hands of subscribers not later than 5:30 p. m.

Rejected manuscripts are usually returned when accompanied by stamps, but any obligation to do so is expressly disavowed.

Manuscripts unaccompanied by postage will not be returned.

NO WONDER IT GROWS.

Elements Which Have Contributed to the Success of The Times.

That The Times is above all other papers the newspaper of the people of the District of Columbia is again demonstrated by the remarkable increase of circulation during the past week shown in the attached statement. Advertisers who have during the past year made contracts with The Times on the basis of the circulation which it had at the time made, are continually reaping the benefits of its steady and astounding growth.

There are excellent reasons for this increase in popularity which The Times has enjoyed. It has continued to speak honestly, openly and fairly on every public question. Its detractors and enemies are only those whose selfish interests have been attacked for the public good.

The experiment, absolutely unique in journalism, of publishing a sixteen page paper in two parts for less than the price of any other one Washington newspaper has been a wonderful success. The news of the day is delivered fresh from the presses and reaches readers within one to twelve hours of its occurrence, and is always just twelve hours ahead of its competitors. No wonder The Times grows.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending December 8, 1895, was as follows:

Monday, Dec. 2	35,752
Tuesday, Dec. 3	35,863
Wednesday, Dec. 4	36,818
Thursday, Dec. 5	35,592
Friday, Dec. 6	35,311
Saturday, Dec. 7	35,524
Sunday, Dec. 8	22,961
Total	237,821

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending December 8, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of December, A. D. 1895.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

HERR AHLWARDT'S LESSON.

Ahlwardt, whose only claim upon fame is that he has made persistent and indiscriminate onslaughts upon the Jewish race in Germany, has already discovered that for his business America is not even so comfortable a country as Germany.

In his own land he has had little encouragement, for there, as elsewhere, many of the greatest leaders in business and in thought in all fields of science, and especially in those economical movements which promise the most perfect relief to the very class which the crank Ahlwardt seems to think is being exploited only by Jewish employers, belong to the race he would proscribe.

Americans desire to be most amiable and hospitable to all foreign visitors who come with any commendable purpose, but it not infrequently happens that some crank who has little or no friendly treatment in his own land, but who has gained notoriety by sheer crankiness, thinks he can come to America and pose as a critic of American affairs and attack races and classes and institutions in his peculiar fashion.

The Times would not undertake to say that all such persons should be given the reception which marked the debut of Ahlwardt at Cooper Union Thursday evening, but it will venture the assertion that of all the foreign cranks who have recently come uninvited and unwelcome to America the Jew-baiter whose absence from the German Reichstag is so agreeable to the other members is least deserving of any bouquet except that furnished fresh by the cackling groups of the barnyard, but grown stale through long disuse.

DISTRICT CIVIL SERVICE.

A paper read in the convention of civil service reformers relating to regulations of the service of the District government, touches a very important question.

The President, much disposed as he was to do so, has not been able to decide he had authority to extend the laws to the District service. Congress moves so slowly in such important matters that no law has yet been enacted to cover the case. The Commissioners profess themselves ready to order the reform, but they have not done so.

It is to be hoped those who look after Congress to urge necessary reform will see to it that a bill shall be speedily introduced extending the civil service law to cover the District service. This will divorce it from Congressional interference and better it in every way.

It might also be advisable to include the Commissioners in the operation of such a law. It is possible that if this triple office were thrown open to competitive candidates its management might be improved in many ways, and made more independent of the influence of corporations and syndicates and speculators of all kinds.

HEARSEY VS. BOATNER.

Congressman Boatner of Louisiana has been a very energetic and useful man in the House, and Maj. Hearsey publishes a very bright paper in New Orleans called the States. It will therefore be hoped by every one, except those who are always thirsting for the shedding of some one else's gore than their own, that the two gentlemen, who seem to have a duel on their hands, will end the matter in the harmless way which has been the vogue in France and in our own South country for some time past.

Maj. Hearsey is said to have denounced Mr. Boatner as a liar, a coward and scoundrel. He could not have made his denunciation much more binding if he had accused the Congressman of stealing sheep. But such epithets, when spoken in hot anger, should not be made reason for killing or for any belligerent meeting whatever. Nobody whose opinion is worth anything will have less respect for Boatner if he refuse to notice the attack, and everybody will applaud Maj. Hearsey if that gentleman makes an apology for his strong language.

It is probable the affair will be ended without bloodshed. When formal notes begin to pass between gentlemen, through the agency of "friends," gentlemen are likely to grow calmer and to be willing to "talk the matter over." Let peace reign in the Crescent City.

LAW MUCH NEEDED.

Discoveries made by a reporter for The Times in regard to the sale of poison by druggists give additional proof of what had already been suggested in these columns, that there should exist laws more stringent to govern this important feature of the trade of the pharmacist.

It appears that under the present law all that is necessary to secure a supply of poison for any purpose is to give a so-called "legitimate" reason for its use, with one's name and address for purposes of registry. This really means no restriction whatever, and therefore, excepting in the case of extremely careful or conscientious druggists, one may purchase poison for either sudden or slow suicidal purposes, or to administer to some one else whose presence upon earth is offensive.

The almost invariable care exhibited by the druggists who were visited is certainly highly commendable, when the flimsy construction of the law is considered. The law is greatly improved upon in its execution.

THE PRESIDENT'S DANGER.

While President Cleveland has deservedly been subjected to a vast deal of censure and ridicule on account of his excursion for duck killing at a time when above all others he should be in his official chair, both friendly and unfriendly critics will hope that the Hatteras storm of yesterday left him and his party unscathed.

With the wind blowing sixty-eight miles an hour a lighthouse tender is not the most desirable home, even if she be anchored in what would usually be a safe harbor. Hatteras storms are accustomed to give some notice of their coming, however, and it is probable that during the blow the President was ensconced in some snug corner of one of those country hotels where the bacon is the sweetest in the world and the corn dodgers are incomparable.

Other more ornamental supplies, such as fat ducks, could easily be brought from the Violet, and therefore no one need be racked by fear that His Excellency is not both safe in person and amply supplied with as many of the good things of life as one ought to expect when roughing it.

As stated in The Times this morning, the telegraph wires on the Hatteras coast are swept away by the storm, and possibly no communication in regard to the whereabouts of the President will be secured today. But there is almost no doubt that His Excellency has suffered no disagreeable inconvenience other than the deprivation of being unable to engage in that pastime which appeals to him more than all other earthly things, with the possible exception of fish killing.

MINISTER TERRELL.

In the dreary waste of diplomatic negotiations at Constantinople between the ambassadors of the Powers and the Porte, the straight-forward, determined course pursued by Minister Terrell stands out with refreshing distinctness. Wherever and whenever American citizens or American interests were harmed or in jeopardy he interposed his authority promptly and energetically, and it adds to his credit that in almost every instance his demands were acceded to and without unnecessary delay at that.

The sultan recognizes the fact that the United States has no entangling alliances, but is intent upon protecting its citizens, and hence he deems it best to run no unnecessary risks by adding it to the list of his foes. If the same straightforward and courageous policy were pursued by any or all of the Powers, Abdul Hamed would not have dared to slaughter Armenian Christians by the thousands, for his reign would have been short. He trades, however, upon the jealousies existing among them and plays one against another.

The latest from that quarter is that the situation is less strained and there is a lull in the excitement. Though the sultan has granted the permit for the second guardships to pass through the Dardanelles, the ambassadors of England, France, Russia, Germany and Austria have suddenly come to the conclusion that they do not want or do not need the vessels. Meanwhile the massacre of Christians in Anatolia, continues, and the murderous Kurds are even coming to Constantinople, in hope of another uprising there. What a farce it would be, if it were not so sombre.

Few men have had a more remarkable career in political life than Edward McPherson of Gettysburg, whose death, announced this evening, will be regretted by the whole country. As clerk of the House, Congressman, and secretary of the Republican Congressional committee for long years Mr. McPherson gained an acquaintance and influence enjoyed by few in public life. He had the deepest respect of all who knew him, as he was fair, honest, upright, and conscientious in all his associations.

How chilly a fellow feels when he sees a '96 calendar bearing the advertisement of an ice company.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Cleveland has not gone ducking once too often.

AMONG THE UNIVERSITIES

Preparations Are Underway for the Christmas Holidays.

Activity Among the Literary and Athletic Societies—Prof. Gore's Lecture.

Congress is the national mind. The national mind is slightly top-heavy. It is overweighted with the problem of national regeneration. On one side stands anarchy and over against that desolation and hard times. To steer between and land the ship of state in smooth seas of prosperity is the task of the Congress. Tariff, free silver, sound money, war, and what not, are seriously proposed and discussed. No statesman has the courage or genius to take the nation by the ears and turn its face square on the issue—the providing of work for idle hands.

Contrasted with the heterogenous assemblage on Capitol Hill is a Congress of young and ardent spirits. They are the disciples of Washington's four great universities. The wisdom of their masters has directed the thought and purposes of these three thousand youth to the great question of the day. Under the general head of economics all of them are giving elaborate courses. Our universities have seen the danger ahead. Their young men are being imbued with right purpose.

Ten years hence they will be foremost in the ranks of men.

It is gratifying to note this purpose and preparation. What others have groped after these may be expected to grasp, and not waste valuable time in criticising the dilettanti utterances of insignificant men for party gain. The one solid comfort today is that the colleges are sensibly grappling with the growing evils and practically training young men and women for the struggle to arrest them. The universities deserve the gratitude of men. Their course is in sharp contrast to that of Congress.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Eureka Literary Society, the oldest club in the university, closed the most successful term of its history. An unusual thing with such organizations was that during the term no one appointed on its programs failed to appear. This interest in extra class work is very gratifying to the faculty, and the professors show their appreciation by frequent lectures and talks delivered to the club.

The officers for the coming term are: President, George Heriot De Reef; vice president, R. C. Kelley; secretary, L. A. Redding; assistant secretary, Florence M. Dunger; treasurer, George Brewer, jr.; chaplain, T. M. Syphax; editor, Dr. O. W. Holmes; critique, R. M. Causey; sergeant-at-arms, George Bayton; executive committee, R. C. Kelley, chairman ex-officio; George W. Coffee, B. S. Jackson, F. W. Avant, W. J. Conway and Wallace.

An athletic association has been organized under the following officers:

President, Mr. George Heriot De Reef; vice president, Mr. Robert L. Jones; secretary, Mr. I. F. Gilliam; treasurer, Mr. F. W. Avant; manager of football team, Mr. G. A. Weaver; manager of baseball team and custodian, Mr. R. C. Kelley; executive committee, Prof. C. C. Cook, Messrs. F. W. Avant, S. H. Lark, Z. W. Brookens and E. D. Morrison.

Prof. Cook is coaching the football team for a game with Lincoln on December 21, at Baltimore. The game announced with the V. N. C. I. has been declared off.

Yesterday afternoon the Alpha Phi listened to a paper by Mr. H. Conrad Bingford on "Open Avenues for Colored Youth."

On Friday evening the Amphion Glee Club, the Mandolin and Guitar Club and the President's Glee Club, numbering about fifty in all, gave a concert for the benefit of the new athletic association, in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel. A large assemblage was present and quite a sum was realized. The executive committee were Messrs. William E. Jackson, J. Henry Lewis and Henry A. Brown.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

Rev. J. Havens Richards, the rector, left on Wednesday for Woodstock, where he will spend two weeks in his annual retreat. Father William Ennis is the acting rector.

The Christmas vacation will begin sooner than was announced, commencing on December 21, and continuing until January 3. On this account public dissertations of the class in philosophy in major, minor and applied logic, will take place December 19. Cardinal Satolli has been invited to preside.

Immediately after Christmas Judge Martin F. Morris will begin his course on the development and history of constitutional liberty, before the under and post-graduate classes. As part of the same course, Fathers Chandele and Welsh will deliver alternate lectures on the literature of the periods treated of by Judge Morris.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The Gregorian chant is nowhere better rendered than at the religious services of Divinity Hall. Hundreds of Washington's music lovers go every Sunday to enjoy the pure melody. The choir has just been reorganized, with Father Cummings of Peoria, Ill., as organist. He is an artist in the rendition of church music, and a successor to that eminent musician, Dr. Pohle, makes a creditable comparison. The soloist is Father Dolan of Albany, whose pure and flexible tenor voice almost attains the range of a soprano. He is assisted by Fathers Lynch, Clifford, Telanier, and Fogarty.

Prof. Maurice Francis Egan is lecturing on pure Elizabethan literature before the seminary of English literature.

Dr. Edward Greene is completing the arrangement of his large and valuable herbarium in the biological department of McMahon Hall. With the exception of the specimens belonging to the government, this is the finest collection of flora in the country.

COLUMBIAN ACADEMY.

A course of Friday afternoon lectures is being given at the academy. The first of these, on "Self Culture," was delivered on November 22 by President Whitman. Dr. Lee Davis Lodge of Columbian University addressed the students December 6 on "The Organic Conception of History." The next lecture in this course will be given on December 13 by Prof. O. T. Mason of the United States National Museum on "The Races of Man." The loyal friends of the academy have gathered to its support, and, as in this course of lectures, are contributing much to the profit of its courses of instruction and to the promise of its future.

Prof. Harry King, chief of the drafting division of the General Land Office, has recently presented the Academy, of which he is an alumnus, the Land Office map of the United States, together with a set of the State and Territorial maps issued by that office.

Friends and patrons who wish to visit the academy and attend the work of the classroom will be afforded every facility for observing this work, and will be welcomed by the principal and faculty.

At the last meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of this city, Prof. James Howard Gore, Ph. D., read an interesting paper entitled, "In the Wake of the Pilgrims." While in Holland last summer Dr. Gore visited the localities where the Pilgrims had lived. He examined the original authorities and documents to ascertain the causes that exiled the Pilgrims from England, and studied the influence of the Pilgrims on the Dutch, and that of the Dutch on the Pilgrims.

Elizabeth, said Dr. Gore in this paper, was a Protestant only politically, and her attempts to secure conformity to that church were in reality attempts toward restoration, which to the Puritans were so obnoxious that they left England. Holland was at that time the recognized "ark of the fugitives." The Puritans first went to Amsterdam, where the shipping gave employment to unskilled labor, but because of church troubles the congregation, which subsequently came to America, removed to Leyden. This city was one of manufactures. All trades were in the hands of guilds and an apprenticeship was a prerequisite to employment.

The English exiles found it almost impossible to support themselves and decided to come to America. They left Leyden, not for freedom; that they had; not because of the lack of hospitality on the part of the Dutch, but chiefly, if not solely, because of the difficulties attending the procuring of employment. The route to Delftshaven was followed, and the history of each village passed was given by Dr. Gore. The Dutch influence was completely lost a few years after the Pilgrims came to America, and in a few years all recollections of the Pilgrims had faded from the memories of the Dutch. The people of Leyden were simply hosts of the Pilgrims, who enjoyed a hospitality, which, judging from their future acts, they would never have reciprocated. Dr. Gore's paper, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, is soon to be published.

President Whitman has taken charge of a Bible class in the Sunday-school of the Calvary Baptist Church. The class numbers about 120 men. The influences of Columbian's new president is thus being felt along all the lines of educational life.

In January next Messrs. Ginn & Company will publish in the International Modern Language series, a volume entitled "Wissenschaftliche Vortraege Von Emil Du Bois-Reymond." This is a collection of lectures of Du Bois-Reymond, edited with notes and introduction by Prof. James Howard Gore, Ph. D. The lectures are so interesting, the notes so copious and the vocabulary of the great physiologist is so wide that the volume cannot but prove an important aid in the study of technical German.

They must think you're deaf

—or doubtful—and you're wise to be both. They shout at the top of their lungs about reductions from regular prices--and are seen in the market the next minute buying for their honest (?) offerings. Shades of Ananias!

But a plain statement does the business here. Whys and wherefores are freely given. When we say take the choice of Suits that have been $13.50, $12.50 and $10, you know they have actually been in stock—and that the cut is from existing prices --not imaginary markings.

Everybody jumps at such a chance. While any of the 1,600 suits we set aside for a sacrifice last, they'll go at

$7.00

Somebody wanted to know if there were any Plain Blacks among 'em. Yes, lots of 'em.

We didn't know but we had loaded up a little too heavily with Overcoats. No danger now. Weren't they piled in here thick, tho'?--and aren't they thinning out fast?

That tells the story of goodness and cheapness:

$7.00 here is same as $10 somewhere else.
$15.00 here is same $20 or $100 at the toniest tailors.

SAKS AND COMPANY,

Penna. Ave. and 7th st., "Saks' Corner."

GENUINE FLYING DUTCHMAN

Phantom Ship of the Jersey Coast Which Appears Regularly Every Christmas.

Ghost of an Old Treasure Craft Which Burns Yearly to the Water's Edge Near Tons of Lost Gold.

New York Press.

Sea Isle City, N. J., Dec. 9.—People of that part of Southern New Jersey bordering the sea know many stories of hidden treasure. It is said that Capt. Kidd paid more than one visit to the islands between the mainland and the sea. An exhaustive search has failed to bring to light any of the pirate chief's gold. There was a company that formed itself to search for the bullion that is supposed to lie on the sea's bottom in the hulks of the ships De Braak and Montezuma, which went down over a century ago.

The De Braak was a Dutch merchant vessel that was carrying to England nearly $2,000,000. She sailed from a Mexican port in the winter of 1793, and had an uneventful voyage until the capes of Delaware were reached. She met a terrific storm when almost in sight of land and foundered. Local history says she went to the bottom not more than a dozen miles from shore, but, be that as it may, all efforts to locate her soon after were unsuccessful.

Ten years ago a company was organized in Philadelphia to renew the search for the sunken treasure. A fund of $100,000 was raised and expended on a small steamer. Dr. Pancoast of Philadelphia was heavily interested financially in this movement to gain the bullion that went down with the De Braak. The steamer cruised up and down the Cape May county coast. Drags were cast into the sea, and whenever they came in contact with sunken obstructions divers went to the bottom to search. A number of wrecks were encountered, but not a vestige of the wealth sought for.

It is thought that the De Braak became buried in the sand. Ole seafaring men believe that the ocean currents, which are continually changing, will some day uncover the waterlogged hull of the treasure ship, and perchance some lucky searchers will find her then. There was talk recently of instituting another search for the ship. In the ocean abutting the Cape May county coast another ship, the Montezuma, lies buried. She went down a century ago, not far from the De Braak. T hefull-rigged ship foundered somewhere near Townsend's Inlet in a terrible nor'easter. Stowed away in her hold there was a fortune in big silver bars—one million dollars' worth. Several years ago excitement was caused by the report that the Montezuma's wealth had been uncovered by Capt. Japhet Townsend, of Somers Point, one of the managers of the Atlantic and Gulf Wrecking Company.

It was true that the steamer Tamesi found a wreck, which at first was thought to be the Montezuma, but it proved to be the hull of a waterlogged schooner. The Townsend brothers made a thorough search along this coast, but found no trace of a Spanish wreck.

Skeletons of many wrecks are strewn along this graveyard of the Jersey coast, no less than fifty-one ships having foundered on the beach of Ludlam's Island, on which is Sea Isle City. Avalon, or Seven Mile Beach, is the reposing place of two score or more of vessels, while Ocean City, or Peck's Beach, furnishes a half hundred.

In old Cape May yarns are spun of phantom ships that sail the sea on stormy nights, with no hand to guide the tiller and none to furl the sails. Those who relate them have come to believe them true, for seafarers, and those who have spent their livey within sound of the roaring, storm-tossed sea, are imaginative. Often when the north winds moan and howl the old folk gathered around the hearth will say to their children: "Old Davy is out tonight; do you hear him moan and cry?"

The elements were in a terrible uproar on the night that the story of "Old Davy" was related to me. Just such a night when old sailors' memories of hardships at sea are brought vividly before them. An old man told the story.

"It was a terrible spell of weather on that Christmas Day in 1793, when the big ship Dauntless sailed into the capes of Delaware and dropped anchor. The snow came in a blizzard from the north, and the wind drove the White-capped breakers roughly to the shores. The Dauntless, Capt. David Smith, had sailed from one of the West Indies a short time before with a cargo of sugar and was bound for Liverpool. She never reached her destination. While lying at anchor in Southern waters many of the crew had gone ashore, where they spent their time carousing.

"Before sailing several of them fell victims to the 'black scourge,' or yellow fever, and died. Then when the cargo was stored away the ship's prow was turned northward on her long voyage. A few days after leaving port other members of the crew were taken ill with the fever, and were set ashore on one of the Florida keys to perish or live, as God ordained. Others of the crew contracted the disease and died, and, as the story goes," continued the old sailor, "so many died that it was with great difficulty that the ship was navigated. To make matters worse, four seamen lowered one of the ship's boats at night, while off Hatteras, and deserted.

"Capt. Smith was one of the last to become stricken. The mate and three seamen managed to bring the vessel to a safe anchorage in Delaware Bay, off Highland Beach. The master of the Dauntless recovered, but worry and disease left him a maniac. To prevent him from leaping into the sea, he was confined below, and a watch placed over him. On a Christmas Eve, over a century ago, late in the afternoon, residents along the 'bay shore' saw a full-rigged ship 'round to' a mile from shore and anchor. No small boat could come ashore. There were no yawls visible on the decks or 'davies.'

"Darkness soon hid the vessel, and soon the little lights in the fishermen's huts along the beach went out. The storm became more and more violent. Then out on the raging waters of the bay a flame shot skyward, illuminating the clouds. Those on shore saw it. It was the Dauntless on fire. The fishermen dared not venture out. From across the waters came laughter, then on the wind came cries of anguish and despair. The watchers on shore shore saw in the midst of the lurid flames the figure of a man dancing wildly.

"Then came shouts of glee, then silence. The crackling flames seemed to mock the dancer in his glee. Then they died out, leaving the spectators on the beach in darkness and fear. The storm continued until daybreak and then cleared away. The sun, coming out, cast its bright rays over Delaware Bay. The sunbeams played with the black and charred hulk of the Dauntless as she rose and fell. Of all the crew, none were saved. It is said that the captain fired the ship."

Now every Christmas Eve strange scenes are seen in the bay. "Old Davy" Smith and his ship Dauntless are said to sail through the bay, and when on the spot where she found an anchorage long years ago, the vessel bursts into a sheet of flame, and, amid the laughter, song and dancing of her insane skipper, she again burns to the water's edge. That is the story of "Old Davy" and his ghost, as it is told in Cape May county homes.

Very Curious Things.

Prof. Hajak, of Vienna, has declared that smokers are less liable to diphtheria and other throat diseases than non-smokers in the ratio of one to twenty-eight. The learned Dr. Schiff also gives us to understand that smoking is always positively forbidden in bacteriological laboratories, because it is known to hinder the development of the bacteria.

Experts report that it is impossible to send a telegraph dispatch through the Hoosac tunnel, four and one-half miles from North Adams, Mass. It has been tried with all kinds of wire, and with a cable such as is used under the ocean, but in vain. Telegraph wires, in consequence of this curious condition, have been carried over the surrounding mountains. A careful exploration of the tunnel has been made, but no magnetic or other ore has been found to interfere with the transmission of a message.

Mazeppa is not an imaginary character of Byron. He was a page to John Kazimer, king of Poland, and being discovered intriguing with the wife of the grand general of artillery, this latter officer caused him to be tied to the back of a wild Ukranian horse. After being chased by wolves and dashing over ravines and torrents, the horse stopped in a small village, where Mazeppa was rescued, and became a leader of the Cossacks.

The owner of a pin factory in Seymour, Conn., recently hauled away several tons of defective pins and made of them a sidewalk in front of his house. He expects as soon as these useful implements rust and are pounded down to have the finest pavement in the United States.

A match-cutting machine is quite an automatic curiosity. It cuts 10,000,000 a day, and then arranges them over a vat, where the heads are put on at a surprising rate of speed.

A portion of the high land of Buckinghamshire is known by the name of the Chiltern Hills. Formerly these hills abounded in timber, and afforded shelter to numerous banditti. To suppress these freebooters and to protect the inhabitants, an officer was appointed under the crown, called the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. The duties have long since ceased, but the nominal office is retained to suit a particular purpose.

"Catching the Speaker's eye" means drawing his attention to the desire of some member of Parliament who has risen to obtain a hearing. In the French National Assembly the representatives inscribe their names in a book, and are called upon to speak in order; but in England it rests entirely with the Speaker of the House to make his choice.

For Masculine Eyes.

Two respectable Englishmen of Calcutta fought a duel with dumb bells recently. After spending a pleasant evening with their families they got into a quarrel, and were seen fighting by a native servant. One was killed by a dumb bell, whereupon the other blew out his brains with a revolver.

The trial of Louis Gordon, shirt manufacturer in New York, for contracting for the burning of his own premises, shows that he retained professional incendiaries for the work as one would a lawyer. The fee was $1,500, to be divided among three men, one of whom, an insurance adjuster, named Milch, turned state's evidence.

Rev. Farley Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman at Elba, N. Y., astounded some of his old-fashioned parishoners by declaiming in his sermon last Sunday that a house should be attached to the church where "games of billiards, cards and dancing might be engaged in." He has gone still further in the same direction by suggesting that at the meetings of the Ladies' Aid Society the game of euchre might be played occasionally without serious harm.

Samuel Davis, the richest Hebrew in Canada, died at Montreal on November 30. He was an extensive wholesale cigar and tobacco dealer and was interested in many of the most profitable projects connected with Canada and the Northwest. His wealth is computed at $5,000,000, and he carried life insurance of $152,000. He was sixty-five years old.

A rich old Englishman recently had a painful experience with the tax gatherer. In order to avoid paying the death duties he had turned over all of his property to his son. The son, however, died intestate, and without children, before his father, and, as his son's heir, the old gentleman had to pay death duties on his property himself.

The Prince of Wales rides a wheel. So do the following big folks: Czar of Russia, Queen Regent of Spain, Empress of Austria, King of Servia, Prince George of Greece, the "kid" King of Spain, King Humbert and Queen Marguerite of Italy, lively old King Leopold of Belgium, King George of Greece and several other royal people.

Lore About Rivers.

The length of the Congo is believed to exceed 2,000 miles, and it drains an area of 600,000 square miles. In its lower course it is frequently more than five miles in width.

Twelve creeks in the United States bear the name of the Rhine.

Every ancient city of note was located on or near the sea or a river.

The rivers of the "Gold Coast," in West Africa, are rich in gold. For 1,000 miles east and west from Ashantee every river's banks yield gold in greater or less quantities.

The Hudson River, from its mouth to the lakes, is 400 miles in length.

For over 1,200 miles the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream.

The River Jordan has its origin in one of the largest springs in the world.

The delta of the Nile was the first mentioned in history. It took its name from its shape, bearing in this particular an exact resemblance to the Greek letter Delta, or D.

The Zambeze in South Africa is 1,800 miles in length.

Slow rivers flow at the rate of three to seven miles an hour.

The Paraguay River, so caled from the republic of the same name on its banks, is 1,800 miles in length. At points in its lower course it is from five to fifteen miles wide.

Counting the Mississippi and Missouri as one stream, the total length of this great inland ocean is over 4,000 miles. Considered separately the Mississippi is 2,816 miles and the Missouri 3,047.

The Ganges is 1,570 miles long and drains an area of 770,000 square miles.

The Mississippi and its tributaries drain an area of 2,000,000 square miles.

The branches of the Mississippi have an aggregate length of 15,000 miles.

The floods of the Tiber in winter carry everything before them. The most substantial wharves and docks have been carried away by the mere force of the water.

Chased a Turkey.

Belton, Texas, Dec. 7.—This morning a gentleman from the country came to town, having some turkeys in his wagon. Shortly after he drove upon the court house square, one of his turkeys got loose, hopped out of the wagon and started across the square toward the opera house. The man and his dog started after it full tilt. The race was a pretty one. By the time the turkey got to the opera house it was doing its best, half running and half flying. The front of the lower story of the opera house is filled with fine, large French plate glass windows, and when the turkey arrived at these he did not notice the obstruction nor stop for it, but went through it as if it were not there. It broke a large hole in the window, but that did not impede the progress of the turkey. It lost a few feathers, but when captured did not seem to be otherwise injured. The glass in the window was fully a quarter of an inch in thickness.—Galveston Daily News.

A Nice Servant.

Servant—Give me a pound of tea.
Grocer—Green or black?
Servant—It doesn't matter, my mistress is blind.—La Caricature.

CROCKER'S "Over-stock" sale.

SPECIAL FOR PARENTS.

Today — Saturday — we offer the parents of this city an opportunity to save 10 and 15 per cent on their Shoe purchases.

10 and 15 per cent OFF Children's & Misses' Spring-heel Shoes.

This applies to all our Children's and MISSES' SPRING HEEL Shoes.

Let's remind you that during this reduction sale all our $2.50 BOYS' Shoes are reduced to only

$1.85.

CROCKER'S 939 Pa. Ave.

Shoes Cleaned Without Charge. Open Until 10 Tonight.

AMUSEMENTS. | AMUSEMENTS.

CONVENTION HALL,
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 o'clock p. m.
The Grandest of all Oratorios, Handel's
"THE MESSIAH,"
The Annual Festal Concert by
THE CHORAL SOCIETY,
Prof. H. C. Sherman, Director, assisted by
Miss Charlotte Maconda, soprano; Miss Ruth Thompson, contralto; Mr. E. C. Towne, tenor; Dr. Carl Duft, basso; all of New York,
Accompanied by
THE WASHINGTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Reserved Seats, 50 and 75c. and $1, at Ellis & Co., 937 Pa. ave. N. W.

GOLDENBERG'S, 928 Seventh Street.

$1 All-linen Tablecloth, 69c. As a special

—has white and colored border, is fringed all round and is full 5-quarter.

GOLDENBERG'S, 928 Seventh Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL RIFLES' HALL, 6 St., bet. 9th and 10th Sts. N. W. TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 8 P. M.
Ye Ancient Days.
Benefit of THE LOYAL LEGION OF WOMEN.
Reserved Seats—50c—at Metzerott's, 1110 F St. N. W. Concert Ancient and Modern Dances in Refreshments. dec14-3t

AMUSEMENTS.

ALLEN'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
WEEK OF DECEMBER 9.
—TONIGHT—
Last performance of
MISS GLADYS WALLIS,
Supported by
Frederick Paulding,
In Clay M. Greene's four-act play,
The Cricket.
Given with Special Scenery and Costumes and a Large Chorus.
"An exceedingly artistic presentation."—Morning Times
NEXT WEEK. WILLIAM F. HOEY in "THE GLOBE TROTTER."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE OPERA HOUSE. (FIRE PROOF)
JOHN W. ALBAUGH.....Manager.
25c., 50c., 75c.
TONIGHT AT 8.
E. M. and JOSEPH HOLLAND
In this Season's Greatest Success
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.
NEXT WEEK. TRILBY. ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST.
SALE OF SEATS NOW OPEN.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.
Tonight last appearance of
Francis Wilson
And Company's production of
THE CHIEFTAIN.
Sir Arthur Sullivan and F. C. Burnand's latest Savoy Theater, London, Comic Opera.
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c. and 25c.
TOMORROW NIGHT.
COL. R. G.
INGERSOLL
—ON—
The Foundation of Faith.
Seats now on sale.
NEXT WEEK,
—FREDERICK—
BANCROFT,
Prince of Magicians, in his
Dazzling Spectacular Production of Magic.
Artistic Specialty Performers.
Elaborate Scenery and Stage Settings. Seats selling.

ACADEMY—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Mat. today.—25c. and 50c. Reserved.
WOOD & SHEPARD'S
TOWN TOPICS
Wood and Shepard, 3 Sisters Merrillees, Conroy and McFarland, William Kellar, William H. Mack, Nellie Sennett, and 15 others.
THE VERY SWIFTEST FARCE-COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
Next Week—JOSEPH CALLAHAN in a magnificent production of "FAUST."

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER
ALL THIS WEEK.
IRWIN BROS.' Big Specialty Co.
Composed entirely of European and American Novelties, introducing
10—ALL FEATURE SPECIALTY ACTS—10
Next week—H. W. Williams' Own Company.

EXCURSIONS.

N☆W
Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co.
Every day in the year for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and all points South and Southwest by the powerful new iron palace steamers "Newport News," "Norfolk" and "Washington," leaving daily on the following schedule:

Southbound.	Northbound.
Lv. Washington 7:00 pm	Lv. Portsmouth 5:50 pm
Lv. Alex'dria 7:30 pm	Lv. Norfolk 6:10 pm
Ar. Ft. Mon'oe 6:30 am	Lv. Ft. Monroe 7:20 am
Ar. Norfolk 7:30 am	Lv. Alex'dria 6:00 am
Ar. Portsm'th 8:00 am	Ar. Wash'ton 6:30 am

VISITORS TO THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION and the resorts at Fortress Monroe, Virginia Beach and Florida will find this a very attractive route, as it breaks the monotony of an all-rail ride. Tickets on sale at 513, 619, 1421 Pennsylvania avenue, B. & O. ticket office, corner Fifteenth street and New York avenue, and on board steamers, where time-table, map, etc., can also be had.
JNO. CALLAHAN, GEN. MANAGER.
PHONE 732

Stroll's shoes