

# Marload of Chamber Suites.

They are solid oak, polished finish—Bed, Bureau, and Washstand—beveled plate glass 24x30—magnificently made.

The suite..... \$16.00  
Woven Wire Spring to match..... \$1.75  
Hair Mattress..... \$6.00

# Wash. B. Williams,

7th and D Sts. N. W.  
GILHOOLY AND THE MODELS.

Views of a Satirical Old Soldier on the Sherman Statue Competition. I'm a sculptor by nature and art, and my name is Gilhooly.

Being a patriot and a soldier, I didn't have the heart to refuse, and in the interest of pro bono publico, have decided that twenty-two of the models offered must be rejected and only one draw the prize of \$50,000, with "chicken pie" for distribution in the morning.

There are only about half a dozen that my great intellect could grasp to any considerable extent. The Bartlett model imported from the vine-clad hills of France, is elaborate, as it were. General Sherman sits with his back nearly broken on a kind of a saw-horse, that, with lead down, looks somewhat like a couple of geese from the "Latin Quarter" weeping for a couple of students' arrests, or as the artist has launched out in the town to paint a crimson hue.

On the periphery of the "statue," so to speak, there are a quartet of magnificent lions, a group of animals, among the rim of the epicure, by the by, that looks more like hungry fish-bawks or stoical penguins than anything I can remember.

But, to proceed, the artist, to a suffering community. Casey, the noted sculptor, has a round and high model that would adorn the entrance to Greenwood or Oak Hill.

He has figures of war, peace, fame and glory, and for fear that the dear public would doubt his design, he tells us in no plain letters of the "statue," that the Sherman and the horse seem to be at loggerheads, for the tail and right leg of the animal seem to be out of proportion.

At the same time, I do not see how the Sherman, the best model, has erected a kind of a triphorse on a pile of something and Sherman seems to fall off before he gets on, while the alleged horse acts as if he possessed a perfect "geese" rearing in front, trotting in the middle and pacing in rear.

# PRESERVE THE FORESTS

## Necessity for Action Pointed Out by an Authority.

### Views of Dr. A. D. Hopkins

Useless to Talk of Reviving Commerce by Waterways Unless Congress Protects Streams by Preserving Forests—Destruction of Millions of Acres of Timber.

Dr. A. D. Hopkins of the West Virginia experimental station of the Agricultural Department, who is one of the best authorities on forestry in the country, is seeking to get Congress to take some further action to preserve the forests of the country.

He wants the government to purchase and make reservations of the forests where in are the headwaters of important rivers. He has made a searching study of the subject, and gives from his own knowledge the evil effects of the destruction of the forests in Palestine, Switzerland, France and portions of Asia, in which he had investigations.

He thinks that it is useless to talk of reviving commercial interests by waterways unless Congress protects the streams by taking means to preserve the forests at the headwaters of the rivers.

Dr. Fernow of the forestry division of the Agricultural Department, who is one of the best-informed men in the world on this subject, and is doing so much to popularize forestry preservation among the people, has already taken a prominent part in securing legislation in that direction.

Senator Elihu, Gov. McCorkle of West Virginia and ex-Senator Davis are among the leading men of the State who are said to favor the scheme of Dr. Hopkins.

DR. HOPKINS' VIEWS.

In speaking on the subject, Dr. Hopkins said: "The subject of forest protection in the Middle West is one in which not only the people of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia should be deeply interested, but it is one of national importance as well. The beneficial relation to all that vast area of country drained by the Ohio, Potomac, James, and Tennessee rivers, with its forest coverings, may not be fully appreciated at the present time."

"It is only necessary, however, to give the matter a little thought and study, and refer to the history of similar regions in Europe and Asia that have been rendered desolate wastes by the removal of the forests, and to the attempts that are now being made to enormous government expense to reclaim them, to fully appreciate the necessity of starting a movement that will aid in the protection and perpetuation of the forest covering of this area."

Commencing in the southeast corner of Fayette county, Pa., and extending through portions of Garrett county, Md., Preston, Mineral, Grant, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Upshur, Webster, Pocahontas, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Summers, Raleigh, Mercer, Wyoming and McDowell counties, W. Va., we find a region remarkable for its number of important head-water streams, as well as for its wealth in forest resources. Here, within an area of a little over 2,000,000 acres, four great river systems have their sources—the Ohio, the Tennessee, the James, and the Potomac—with twelve primary, twelve secondary and thirteen third-rate tributaries, a total of thirty-seven, more or less, important waterways, and a large number of smaller ones, altogether making an aggregate of not less than 2,000 miles of head-water streams within the area.

LAID WAIST THE TIMBER.

"The primary tributaries of the river system mentioned above are the Monongahela, Little Kanawha, Great Kanawha, Big Sandy and Guyandotte, of the Ohio; the North and South Branch and Shenandoah, of the Potomac; the Call Pasture, Cow Pasture and Jackson Rivers, of the James; and the Clinch River, of the Tennessee systems. In the area mentioned there are at least 1,500,000 acres, covered with forest growth, of which about 1,000,000 acres are covered with a primitive growth of merchantable timber, leaving some 500,000 acres as farm and waste lands and did not know that Tillie was under a physician's care."

While the street car strike was on Christmas week, Lizzie dropped her work and said, "I must go to Till." She ran out, and at Twenty-fourth and York streets still found her sister crouched in a doorway with a knife in her hand holding up a nonunion crew on a trolley car.

Either sister can find the other in a crowd of any size "without hunting," as they express it. The resemblance between the two girls is remarkable. Both weigh exactly the same. Their recollections of past events are precisely the same. Neither one can recall a single occurrence that did not happen in the presence of both. It takes the minds of both to retain a lasting recollection of any happening, but when the fact is once impressed upon the minds of both neither one forgets its least important feature.

The family is highly respectable, and the peculiarities of the twins have never been paraded by themselves or the members of their families.

WONDERFUL TWIN SISTERS.

Mysterious Bond Between Them—If One Suffers, Other Feels Pain.

# REVENUE CUTTER SYSTEM

## Mr. Frye's Bill for a Better Service Will Be Passed.

### MR. CARLISLE FAVORABLE

The Cabinet Officer, However, Has Recommended Several Modifications Which Are in Accordance With the Views of the Officials of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Frye of Maine, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, is one which is considered by nearly all those who are interested in the subject, to be a meritorious measure, which should be made a law.

The measure was referred to the Treasury Department for examination and report, and a reply has been made by Secretary Carlisle. Several modifications are recommended to improve the bill, in accordance with the views of the officials of the revenue cutter service.

The bill provides that all officers of the service who are found to be incompetent for active duty, shall be placed on a retired waiting-orders list, out of the line of promotion, with three-quarters of the duty pay of their respective grades, also that commissioned officers who have served thirty years, and those who have reached the age of 64 years shall be retired. In addition, it provides for an increase of pay for long service.

INCREASE FOR LONGEVITY.

The bill provides that the increase for longevity shall be 10 per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service, and fixes the maximum of increase at 40 per centum of the yearly pay allowed by law or grade.

The Secretary says he thinks the terms of the bill in this respect are excessive and should be modified. After making other suggestions, Secretary Carlisle says it is his opinion "that the bill should be passed."

If the bill is modified so as to conform with the views of Secretary Carlisle it will provide that the President shall convene, from time to time, at his discretion, boards composed of three medical officers of the marine hospital service, the naval or the military establishments, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the fitness of revenue cutter service officers who may hereafter become incapacitated to efficiently perform the duties of their office. The vacancies caused are to be filled in order of seniority.

MR. CARLISLE'S VIEW.

The Secretary also recommends the provision "that nothing in the act shall be construed as increasing the number of officers upon the active list now authorized by law, and no commissioned officer upon that list shall be removed from active service who shall not have served as such commissioned officer for a period of ten years, unless he shall have incurred physical disability due to exposure in the line of his duties."

The officers who are retired after having reached the age limit of sixty-four years will receive the same grade as they held in the service. If this provision is adopted, retirement in the revenue cutter service will be made similar to that of the army.

The pay fixed by existing law for each grade remains the same during the whole term of an officer in a particular grade or rank. Officers usually retire at three or five years, and receive a pension of 75 per centum of the pay of the grade. If this provision is adopted, retirement in the revenue cutter service will be made similar to that of the army.

The fact that discrimination is made against the revenue cutter service in favor of the army and navy is regarded by the Secretary as a major in the army receives a salary of \$3,500, a lieutenant commander in the navy, which corresponds to that of major in the army, \$3,000, while a captain in the revenue cutter service, which is also the corresponding rank, receives only \$2,500.

PROOF OF DISCRIMINATION.

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That a great hardship is worked upon the officers of the revenue cutter service, so far as pay is concerned, is realized when it is remembered that the officers of this service have no higher rank to look forward to than that of captain, which corresponds to that of lieutenant commander in the navy, while the officers of the army and navy and marine corps receive a long list of ranks above the grade of major and lieutenant commander, with increased pay and emoluments in every rank.

Credit is due Senator Frye for the successful formulation of this measure, although many of its provisions were suggested by Secretary Carlisle and his engineers. The Secretary is heartily in accord with the views of the officers of the revenue cutter service who desire recognition in the way of a reform.

It is likely that a favorable report on the bill of Senator Frye, modified in accordance with Secretary Carlisle's recommendations, will be made to the Senate in March, and that it will be brought to Washington on flat cars and from there transported down the Potomac on huge flatboats. At Wakefield it will be necessary to construct a short railway in order to transport the great piece of granite to the place where the monument is to stand.

The idea carried out in the monument is one of extreme simplicity. In general design it is a reproduction of the Washington monument here, with a base probably of fifteen feet, upon which the inscription "Washington's Birthplace" and under this "Erected by the United States," is carved in large letters.

This inscription was selected by Secretary Gresham just previous to his death. The full height of the monument will be about fifty-two feet and the weight of the main shaft about forty tons. The ceremonies attending its unveiling will probably be without formality and simple in character.

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# THEIR WINE A MOCKER

## New York's Humiliation Following the Convention Defeat.

### GOSSIP GOING THE BOUNDS

In Order to Avoid a Scandal the Committee From the Metropolis Will Pay a Certain Liquor Bill—What the Cities Spent in Their Efforts to Capture the Coveted Prize.

The breeze sort of gossip is the result of the meeting here last week of the Democratic national committee.

New York's unsuccessful attempt to secure the Democratic national convention ends in a merry war among the members of the so-called citizens' committee.

Their is no over the responsibility for the defeat of the New Yorkers, but over the question of a brand of wine.

Very much to the humiliation of the city, one of the prime movers of the crusade in Washington was the agent of a wine house. This particular gentleman displayed himself about a year ago by distributing at a Demolico banquet a proprietary preparation for cleaning the teeth.

In any other place but New York this act would have disqualified the perpetrator from work in any important public capacity.

As a worker to secure the Democratic national convention he was among the few hustlers. It was not apparent until the season of refreshments arrived that this citizen was hustling for a firm which sells wine, and seeks to advertise it by having it used by great statesmen.

THIRD TO OUTDO EACH OTHER.

There were one or two other wine agents also doing business among the members of the national committee, and that is how the row came about. Each tried to outdo the other in liberality. The man who worked with the committee was supposed to have a cinch in the advertising of his wine by selling it to the citizens' committee. So his rival suggested that his firm would supply the wine free.

Large quantities of both brands were consumed, and after Chicago had captured the convention on straight whiskey the committee received a bill from the former agent. Only to avoid a scandal the wine will be paid for.

The disagreeable part of the incident is that those who contributed to the \$50,000 raised in New York to secure the convention have witnessed the expenditure of their contributions on wine and the hustling of a wine agent as a promoter of New York.

That there should be an investigation no one will doubt, nor does any doubt that the matter will be hushed up without any investigation at all.

WHAT THEY SPENT.

An itemized account of the actual expenses of the various city delegations who tried to outbid each other for the convention, shows that the cities which had least chance spent the most money. New York spent \$2,500; Cincinnati, \$1,800; Chicago, \$1,750, and St. Louis, \$1,500.

The delegation from each city established headquarters at the Arlington Hotel, and the amounts stated were actually expended in connection with the maintenance of the respective headquarters.

Cincinnati did not reach the scene of action until the night before the committee assembled, yet the Queen City was not lacking in that style of hospitality that delights the hangers-on around a political gathering.

PREPARED FOR A FLOOD.

St. Louis was a liberal entertainer, and it is understood the delegation from that city had prepared to flood the Arlington Hotel with champagne had the St. Louis sent as she had anticipated. St. Louis sent bouquets of costly flowers to the New Yorkers, and the latter returned the compliment by sending a basket of champagne to the St. Louis headquarters prior to the meeting of the committee.

New York's delegation was the banner spender, but it now appears that that city never had a chance to win, for some of the committee men who voted for her on the early ballots were prepared to swing over to Chicago as soon as New York began to look dangerous. In the St. Louis and Chicago headquarters there was free room for all comers.

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# STYLISH DRESS SKIRTS AT HALF PRICE.



We have reduced the price of every skirt in the house. These goods are the finest to be found in town. Every one of them is made in our own building. No sweat-shop work—but clean and well-made goods—

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- 22 Mohair Skirts..... \$3.98
- 29 Skirts in various styles..... \$6.98
- 415 Figured Satin Skirts..... \$9.98

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- 1 can Peas..... 1c
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- 5 lbs. Raisins and Currants..... 14c
- 1 gal. Sweet Cider..... 15c
- 5 qts. Hominy..... 15c
- 1 lb. my Nine mixed Tea..... 30c

Regular prices if sold separately. O'HARE'S CASH GROCERY. 1420 7th St. N. W.

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# J. T. D. PYLES,

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# ODD FELLOWS' HALL, CAFE DINING ROOM.

First-class catering for banquets, parties and private families. Meals, 15 and 20c. Families supplied with salt water oysters by the quart or gallon. Ice cream wholesale and retail. JOHN VENIE, Proprietor.

# FATAL ELECTION FIGHT.

In a Battle With a Crowd Michael Lee Stabbed Anthony Kelly.

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# Under the Mistletoe.

—New York Telegram.

# WAKEFIELD MONUMENT SHAFT.

It Will Mark the Birthplace of Washington in March.

Congress last session authorized a monument to be erected at Wakefield, Va., to mark the birthplace of Washington, and under the contract awarded last autumn the shaft was to be in place by July 1, 1896.

Col. Wilson, who has the matter in charge, states that he expects now the shaft will be ready for shipment from Buffalo early in March, and that it will be brought to Washington on flat cars and from there transported down the Potomac on huge flatboats. At Wakefield it will be necessary to construct a short railway in order to transport the great piece of granite to the place where the monument is to stand.

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# Not Badly Wounded.

Johnny—Did they hurt you much at the lodge Saturday night, papa?

Father—No, Johnny, why do you ask?

Johnny—"Cause I hear Mr. Johnson say you were about half shot.—Truth.

# N