

ARIZONA IS FOR McCORD

Almost Unanimous Desire That He Be Promptly Confirmed.

BITTER FIGHT AGAINST HIM

Old Charges Revamped, Thoroughly Examined and Found to Be Without Any Foundation Whatever.

Phoenix, June 1.—The New York World, aided by a few Federal officials in Arizona, is carrying on a war of mud slinging against Col. Myron H. McCord, who has been nominated to govern Arizona.

On the 25th, on pretense of refuting a false dispatch from Tucson to the World, which claims not to have received two more Arizona officials, they sent out the next day a long article, signed by J. H. Farish, treasurer of Arizona.

These men well know they are at present approaching the end of their official career in Arizona. In order to hold on to the public trust for a few days more, for the sake of drawing out the money, they have resorted to the public crib, they have against McCord, throwing over the old worn-out straw of malignant slander, and false accusation without producing one single iota of proof to sustain them.

Files of affidavits and charges have been filed in the Interior Department against McCord, all apparently emanating from the same source, and all of which have passed under the searching and impartial scrutiny of Mr. Vandewater, the chief of the office of the department, without his finding an atom of evidence upon which to question the honesty of Mr. McCord.

For more than thirty years Col. McCord resided in the State of Wisconsin, and during that time he was a member of the Wisconsin National Guard, and was an open book, honorable and upright, and his neighbors and associates who knew him best repeatedly honored him with high official position, even to sending him as their representative to Congress.

In his new home here in Arizona, where he is probably as well known as any other man, he is supported by the entire Republican Territorial organization, from the smallest precinct committeeman to the president and faculty of the normal school.

These are literal facts, and in no sense airy states. Immediately following the appointment hundreds of congratulatory telegrams were showered upon Col. McCord, and as an evidence of the confidence in him, the unanimous choice of all Arizona Republicans, in fact, it is known in Washington that telegrams were received by prominent Democratic Senators from almost the entire Democratic organization of the Territory, all the judges of the supreme court, four of the judges of the supreme court, four of the judges of the supreme court, four of the judges of the supreme court.

The trumped-up charges against McCord have in one way and another been thoroughly investigated by the Arizona legislature, and the whole batch thoroughly examined in the Interior Department. Moreover, it is a matter of record, and cannot be controverted, that during the fifteen months Col. McCord was in office, he was in the Arizona office of control he revolutionized the old fogy methods of managing the public institutions that yielded immeasurably better service, and at the same time made a saving to the Territory of more than \$19,000.

It is the almost unanimous wish of the people here that Mr. McCord be confirmed at once.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. McKinley's Words at the Opening of the Museum.

The Exercises at Philadelphia—Dr. Pepper's Welcome—The Day's Events

Philadelphia, June 2.—In his address this afternoon, President McKinley said: "Ladies and Gentlemen:

"To have assembled the representatives of great commercial and industrial interests at home and abroad in such large numbers is no unprecedented act. It is a most memorable event. Chambers of commerce and boards of trade, mayors of cities and governors of States, together with official visitors from fifteen other nations, unite in testifying to the importance attached to this undertaking.

"Every one of our sister republics of this continent is here represented through its special minister, and in a number of instances large delegations of prominent citizens have made long journeys at great personal sacrifice to participate in this significant occasion. To all we give a hearty welcome.

"No ordinary object could have produced such an industrial convention. Interstate and international interests and countries have contributed to its success, but nothing less than a deep conviction in the minds of the people represented that the movement here begun will eventually effect permanent gains in their commercial relations can account for its wide and distinguished character.

"The avowed aim of the Philadelphia museum is in the development of commercial and industrial property. No worthy cause can engage our energies at this hour. It is a most praiseworthy purpose—the extension of trade to be followed by wider and better fields of employment and easier conditions for the masses. Such a national movement is in itself an approval of all the good that is in the world, and is linked to the prosperity of the humblest toiler, and the welfare of every home and fireside.

"The movement inaugurated on broad and progressive lines. Its authors and promoters believe that the exhibition of the products of the earth can be directly promoted by systematic study and demonstrated by scientific methods.

"The distinguished body of gentlemen who have planned this organization have grasped great economic truths and are prepared to pursue them to their successful issue. It is our earnest support will increase its usefulness.

"One national industrial undertaking prepares the way for another. A great exhibit like this is an education and an inspiration. It concentrates the attention of the citizens. It broadens their ideas, strengthens their convictions, and kindles a spirit of friendly co-operation and rivalry, weakens a conceited ambition and encourages effort in the utilization of all the forces and processes of production.

"The Columbian World's Exposition at Chicago was the forerunner of this less general but more permanent exhibition of the world's economic advance. Many of the Chicago exhibits have been intact, and have been intelligently supplemented to such an extent that the management of the Philadelphia museum make the proud claim that their exhibition possesses the most complete and extensive exhibit of its kind ever in existence.

"Not only has a wonderful demonstration been made of the products and advancement of our country, but those of all the American republics. A spirit of friendly and mutually advantageous interchange and co-operation has been exemplified, and a new era of industrial activity, not only to trade and commerce, but to international unity and good will.

"The producer and consumer of both continents are here brought together in close touch, and are taught to work together for the common weal. In order to do this, it is necessary to open a larger trade profitably conducted, the manufacturer must have the opportunity of becoming familiar with the character of the goods desired by the consumer. And so, too, the consumer should have the opportunity to examine the goods which the manufacturer is anxious to dispose of to him.

"It follows, then, that a recognized central institution such as this is of real stability, whose integrity of management cannot be questioned, with ample means can be made of inestimable advantage. It is a common impulse and a common interest to all nations, and the hopefulness of every patriotic American.

"I assure the promoters of this enterprise of the deep interest of our Government and the people in its success. I congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia, justly renowned for the Centennial Exposition, which first dignified this city, and the wide and varied development of our resources, that to them have been intrusted the care and completion of this great work.

"Well and favorably has this municipal action in creating the new institution as practically a separate department of its government. With liberal appropriations of money and the gift of a valuable site, the people of this city, the birthplace of American liberty, have once more demonstrated their patriotic spirit and purpose, calling into fellowship and counsel representatives of the chief commercial centers of the continent. Philadelphia contributed immeasurably to the triumph of liberty; she would now aid in the triumphs of labor.

"Who can doubt that the deliberations of these able and public-spirited men, acting together freely and cordially, animated by a common impulse and a common interest, will result in still closer relations of international unity, and a higher prosperity for all.

THE STONE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Father of the Ensign's Sweetheart Expected to Testify Today.

A Young Man Murdered and Creamed by the Plunderers.

Was Watching His Father's Granary—Head Nearly Severed From His Body.

Sterling, Ill., June 2.—George Kauffman, aged twenty-two, wide gaunited his father's granary, was early yesterday morning robbed, murdered and cremated. He was the son of Tobias Kauffman, a prosperous farmer, living about five miles north of Sterling.

Lately Kauffman discovered that thieves were raiding his granary, near an old residence. He asked his son George to take up his night quarters in the deserted house and watch for the plunderers. The young man began his vigil two weeks ago. He was unsuccessful, and regularly went back to the other house for his breakfast. Yesterday he did not come at the usual hour and a search was made for him. The searchers were horrified to find on the top of a smoldering straw stack the body of young Kauffman, burned to a crisp and with the clothing consumed.

From these appearances it looks as if the father had given up the ship and the engine stood a fair show of winning the prize for which he has sought.

In the Brooklyn yard, where scores of officers and hundreds of Jack Tars are present congregated, there is an almost unanimous feeling that the young man in his case against the proverbial stern parrot.

SAW A WHITE SEA SERPENT.

Was Forty Feet Long and Six Inches in Diameter.

Baltimore, June 2.—A white sea serpent, forty or forty-five feet long, and six inches in diameter, was seen at sea Sunday by the crew of the schooner of the Merchants and Miners' Line steamer Gloucester, which arrived Monday at Boston. The monster was seen at 7:30 o'clock in the morning about sixty miles off New York, as the Gloucester was running between Gay Head and Winter Quarter.

Lookouts Lewis Madison first saw the serpent and saw out a warning, which attracted the attention of Chief Officer Walter Edridge. He is now under the attention of the passengers on deck. At first the object could not be made out, as it lay a quarter of a mile away.

As the steamer came abreast of it all hands decided that it was a white sea serpent, formed like a gigantic eel, six inches in diameter and with tapering head and tail.

It was stretched out its full length, and was apparently asleep on the surface. The gentle swell caused the serpent to gently waver, like a snake. There was a rush for glasses to get a better view of the curiosity, but before they could be obtained the swift steamer had left the serpent astern, still asleep. Chief Edridge says he caught his snake in a foreign sea, but he never saw a sea serpent, nor did he believe such stories until the experience of this last voyage.

MAY BE DEMISEY AND DEMOND.

Photographs of Two Burglars Sent on Hero From Providence.

Inspector Hollinger received a letter today from the chief of police of Providence, R. I., containing the photographs of two burglars who had been arrested there for cracking a safe. One of the pictures was identified as that of Jack Demsey, who was indicted here with Billy Williams and Eddie Desmond for complicity in the robbery of the safe of the Alexandria Yacht Club's safe in 1895.

Williams, who is now serving a long term in the "pen" for a later crime, and Desmond were arrested, and afterward acquitted, but Demsey was not apprehended.

When arrested by the Providence police Demsey gave the name of William Demond, to which were added the aliases of William Cannon, Rogers, Ryan and Conolly. He has only one eye, the other having been shot out during one of his escapades. The other burglar arrested in Providence gave the name of Harry C. Miller, and bears a striking resemblance to Eddie Desmond, who was arrested here for a robbery on the night of the robbery of the ferry company's safe.

Indictments by the Grand Jury.

The grand jury yesterday handed down the following indictments: Francis Hughes two counts of larceny from the person and one count of larceny; James K. Bryant, homebreaking; James Stronider, larceny. They ignored a charge of larceny from the person against Mollie Richardson.

Still After Positions.

Applications for positions in the Treasury Department appear to be on the decline, and there were but two filed yesterday. They were J. P. Dillard, New Orleans, La., to be surveyor of customs at New Orleans, La., and A. M. Hill, Monroe, Ga., to be surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by the Navy Department: Pay Clerk J. Early, appointment on the Essex revoked. Paymaster J. A. Ring, detached from the naval station at Port Royal, June 3, and ordered home. Civil Engineer T. C. McCall, retired from June 1. Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, order detaching from Norfolk navy yard, as general storekeeper, revoked.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

THIEVES' HORRIBLE CRIME

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BUGS THREATS TO REED.

Work of a Peasantish Individual Seeking Cash From Newspapers.

It now turns out that the threatening letters received by Speaker Reed were bogus and were sent by an impudic amateur detective, who also does some newspaper work from time to time. Inspector Hollinger detained Detectives Boyd and Beartman to investigate the matter and learn if possible the name of the author.

The detectives visited the Capitol yesterday and followed Mr. Reed to the Shuman, but for the purpose of ascertaining the writer of the letter and not with the expectation that any personal violence would be offered against him.

The letters in question refer to Mr. Reed's opposition to Cuban legislation in the House, and warn him that unless he ceases his efforts against the "struggling Cuban patriots," his life may be the penalty.

Inspector Hollinger may order the arrest of the amateur detective on the charge of vagrancy. It was at first thought that he could be held as guilty of violating the United States postal laws, but it has been found that the statutes in question do not apply to the case. Neither can the offense be covered by the laws against threats.

Detective Boyd has succeeded in fastening the letter on the amateur detective in question, and discovered that he carried the information to the Washington offices of the New York Journal and World and offered to sell it. Also that he discussed the contents of the missive before they had been received by Speaker Reed.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

Much Business Transacted at the Regular Session.

The Building Trades Council held its regular session last evening at No. 624 Louisiana avenue. There were delegates present from the various local organizations.

The committee appointed to confer with the Metropolitan Railroad Company in regard to the employment of union men in the construction department, reported that they had received a letter from President Harris, in which he stated that unless they were employed in all of the company's constructive work, and expressed himself as being on the best of terms with that kindred organization.

At a previous meeting of the council a letter was directed to the Sanitary Improvement Company, asking that they consider the matter of employing union men in the erection of their buildings, and last night the following letter was received and read:

"Dear Sirs: I have received your communication of May 27, and will bring the subject to the attention of the executive committee of the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company at the next meeting of that committee. Yours truly, "GEORGE M. STERNBERG."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued today: J. Stewart Bowen and Mathe M. Minick, of Anacostia. William Swann of Frederick county, Md., and Emma Gibson, of Washington, D. C. Milton Lewis and Elizabeth Saville. Charles H. Moore, of Boston, Mass., and Sarah A. Purinton, of Minneapolis, Minn. John Jackson and Fannie McManis. Arthur Boudenan and Lida Hammett. Fred McAler and Helen V. Warkness. Charles H. Lehman, West Superior, Wis., and Lizzie M. Hunt, Beloit, Md. Thomas R. Kennedy and Estelle D. Forman.

EASTBOUND EXCURSION VIA B. & O. R. R.

Tickets good going on trains leaving Washington 7:05 a. m., June 6, and to return on train No. 525, reaching Washington 11:15 p. m., same date. Round trip tickets to Newark, Md., \$2.75; Washington, \$3; Chester, \$3.25; Philadelphia, \$3.50. my31-jel,2,3-5em

The Mintage for May.

Coinage at the mints of the United States for the month of May was as follows: Gold—Number of pieces, 588,990; value, \$1,489,950. Silver—Number of pieces, 2,140,000; value, \$1,809,000. Five-cent pieces—Number of pieces, 1,270,000; value, \$63,500. One-cent bronze—Number of pieces, 4,668,000; value, \$45,830. Total value, \$8,199,080.

Furniture stored, \$1 to \$3 per month. B. & O. STORAGE CO., 10 to 16 E st. 26-47 my26-47

LAWYER JONES' GRIEVANCE

Lunch Room Keeper Brumhaus Tried Before a Jury.

ONLY FEW WITNESSES HEARD

The Defense Shows That the Room to Which the Accused Was Directed Was Frequented by Whites as Well as Colored People—Lawyer Cook's Painful Surprise.

The case of Henry Brumhaus, the eating-house keeper, charged with violating the civil rights law in refusing to sell food to Thomas L. Jones, the colored lawyer, was brought up for jury trial before Judge Kimball this morning.

When asked if the jury were satisfied, Lawyers Reilly and Cook, for the defense, called Messrs. Gray and Giles, the only two colored jurymen, who were thereupon excused and others called in their stead. Attorney Reilly then stated to the court that the defense desired to withdraw the demurrer previously submitted, and to plead not guilty.

Prosecutor Pugh, in opening the case, said that he expected to prove that the prosecuting witness, Thomas L. Jones, had gone into the defendant's eating saloon, at No. 317 Sixth street northwest, on two occasions, and both times the latter had refused to serve him with the food which he ordered in the dining-room, in which meals were served.

"I told you that Mr. Jones to the stand. The witness said he had gone into the eating-house on May 15, and asked for a cup of tea and some toast. The waitress looked at him in wonderment, and after a minute said that he could not be served in that room, but must go to a little side room, which she designated as a kitchen. He followed her, and she observed that it was very dirty, and that the table in it was filled with unwashed dishes and dirty table linen. He then left the establishment.

He returned within a few hours, this time accompanied by Mr. Eugene O'Neal. He was again refused service, and went out. "Why did you take Mr. O'Neal with you the second time?" asked Attorney Reilly on cross-examination. "I wanted corroborative evidence."

"What did you say to Mr. Brumhaus when you were refused?" "I told the proprietor that I didn't know he made a distinction on account of color."

"You claim to be a respectable person, Mr. Jones?" "I don't claim to be I am."

"Were you expelled from your church before you were arrested in this place after a protracted meeting of the congregation?" District Attorney Pugh objected to this question, and the objection was sustained by the court, who remarked that they didn't want to go into side issues.

"What do you do, your honor, in the street?" Attorney Cook asked. "I am a collector named Jones, a sales agent for \$11" was the next question asked. "I object," here again exclaimed Mr. Pugh.

"It seems to me," said the court, "that the words 'well-behaved' and 'respectable,' as used in the civil rights statute apply to the time and not as to previous character."

"No, sir," interrupted Mr. Jones, "and anyone who questions it will answer to me."

"I'll have it understood," said Mr. Reilly, "that I am not afraid of Mr. Jones, but that I am afraid of the law, and that I am not afraid of doing my duty to my client."

Mr. Bruckenburgh, a colored special policeman, testified that he also went into the lunch room on the day in question, and that the waitress refused to serve him in the general dining room. This was the last witness for the prosecution.

Mr. Reilly, for the defense, said to the jury that his client expected to prove that the room into which Mr. Jones had been requested to go was one used very frequently by Mr. Brumhaus and his partner, Mr. Jones, for the purpose of entertaining in the large room, and that the proprietor in sending him into the other room, which was not a kitchen, only used such discretion as was allowed him by law as to what part of his establishment he shall serve his patrons.

The first witness for the defense was Prof. George S. Waters, who testified that he had often eaten in the room into which Mr. Jones had refused to go. The larger room, however, was the general dining-room.

The evidence given by Lawyer Eugene O'Neal, which was summarized by the defense, was somewhat of a surprise, as it was very much in favor of the prosecution. He testified to the facts substantially the same as the presenting witness, Jones, and when he had concluded Attorney Cook asked:

"Were you drunk or sober at the time, Mr. O'Neal?" "I was perfectly sober."

"But," persisted the attorney, with a look of painful surprise upon his face, "did you not tell Mr. Reilly and myself in my office that you were drunk at the time of the first witness?" "I told you a good many fairy tales in your office. When you and Mr. Reilly were pumping me, I saw that you had discovered several more's nests, and I thought I would help you along."

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Neal's testimony the court took a recess of thirty-five minutes.

When the court reconvened at 1:30 o'clock Mr. Brumhaus took the stand in his own behalf. He stated that when Mr. Jones came into his place on the day in question he gave his order and sat down at the counter in front. The witness told him that he could not eat there, but designated a private room which was set aside for private purposes.

"Will you state why you ordered Mr. Jones into this room?" "Yes; I sized him up as a hard looking customer, and thought I had a right to place him where I pleased."

YOU WON'T FIND ANYTHING TO PLEASE YOU BETTER THAN BLUE SERGE FOR SUMMER.

Suits made-to-your-measure for \$12 and \$15—ready-to-wear for \$7.50—\$10—and \$12.

And you won't find any tailoring to please you better than ours—cause it can't be beat.

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WANTED—By married couple, 2 or 3 far off unfur. rooms for light housekeeping, no children. Address, giving price, J. J. C. this office. my31-jel,2,3-5em

WANTED—Room for use once a week; afternoons quiet; first-class. 8 T. this office. my31-jel,2,3-5em

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The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company, Office the District of Columbia. CORNER 16TH AND NEW YORK AVE. Chartered by special act of Congress, Jan., 1897, and acts of Oct., 1899, and Feb., 1892. Capital, One Million Dollars.

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Bankers and Investment Consultants, Bonds, Deposits, Exchange, Loans, Railroad Stocks and Bonds and all securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore bought and sold. A specialty made of investment securities, District bonds and all local Railroad, Gas, Insurance and Telephone Stocks, made in American Bell Telephone stock bought and sold. my31-jel,2,3-5em

T. J. Hodgen & Co., Brokers and Dealers, Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions, Rooms 10 and 11 Corcoran Building, Corner 11th and F streets, and 601 7th, at n. w.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Metropolitan Bank, 31 at 305; Washington Gas, 25 at 43 1/2; E. S. Electric Light, 10 at 91 1/2; Potomac Fire Insurance, 15 at 68; Metropolitan Linotype, 25 at 121 1/2; Lambert Montygo, 200 at 81-8; 200 at 81-4.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. U. S. 4% 1907 J. 110 1/2 U. S. 4% 1907 Q. 112 1/2 U. S. 4% 1907 F. 113 1/2 U. S. 4% 1907 G. 113 1/2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS. \$5 1907 "Water Funding" 117 1/2 \$5 1907 "Water Funding" 117 1/2 \$5 1907 "Water Funding" 117 1/2 \$5 1907 "Water Funding" 117 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. Met. R. R. 1905 114 Met. R. R. 1906 114 Met. R. R. 1907 114 Met. R. R. 1908 114

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS. Bank of Washington 271 Bank of Republic 271 Metropolitan 271

INSURANCE STOCKS. Fireman's 29 40 Franklin 29 40 Metropolitan 29 40

TELEPHONE STOCKS. Chesapeake and Potomac 61 1/2 American Graphophone 82 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Metropolitan Linotype (new) 121 1/2 121 1/2

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