DO your holiday shopping this week—we can give you better attention now—and a better assortment to choose from—than later on.

Smoking Jackets — Bath Robes—Dressing Gowns—and a thousand other things that the men folks will like for gifts—are here in great variety—and at prices remarkably reasonable for the qualities they represent.

Here's two instances—$3.48 for French Tricot Smoking Jackets—nice fitting and substantially trimmed—and $2.98 for a men variety of Terry Robes and Eiderdown Dressing Gowns.

Eiseman Bros.,
Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.
No Branch Store in Washington.

Xmas Groceries.

I want to be

Your Grocer . .

I will save you money if you will leave your orders with me. All my goods are the purest. Read my price list below for your Holiday Orders. My delivery is always prompt. American Sugar I still sell at 5 cents per pound.

DRIED FRUITS.

New, fresh stock, and this year's crop. Not one pound of old goods among them. Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, etc.

California Prunes, 7c. lb.; 4 lbs..25c
California Prunes, 10c lb.; 3 lbs..25c
California Prunes, extra large and very fine, 12 1-2c lb.; 9 lbs..$1.00
California Loose Muscatel Raisins, 7c lb.; 4 lbs 25c
California Loose Muscatel Raisins, 10c lb.; 3 for 25c
California Loose Muscatel Raisins, 10c lb.; 11 for $1.00
California Loose Seeded Raisins 8pc packages 12c
Sultana Seedless Raisins 12 1-2c
London Layer Raisins, 12c lb.; 10 lbs. for $1.05
California Peaches, 10c lb.; 3 lbs for 25c
California Peaches, 12 1-2c lb.; 9 lbs. for $1.00
California Pears, 10c lb.; 3 lbs..25c
California Apricots, 12 1-2c lb.; 9 lbs for $1.00
New Figs, 8c lb.; 7 lbs....50c
New Layer Figs, 12 1-2c lb.; 9 lbs for $1.00

Buy your Nuts from us and get them fresh. Walnuts, Filberts, Brazils, Almonds.

SAM. W. PICKFORD,
950 Louisiana Avenue,
Near 10th Street.

DIARY OF A DEAD ACTOR

Pathetic Passages Show the Poverty of Waldemar Dahlborn.

There Was a Time, Long Ago, When He Dined Luxuriantly at Delmonico's.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Waldemar Dahlborn, an old and once well-known actor, fell dead Saturday night in front of No. 119 Clark street, the victim of starvation and neglect.

Dahlborn was a Dane by birth, and played first in a German company in the old Bowery Theater, in New York. He was a member of the original Madison Square Company, and went around the world with Bandmann. He played Dunstan in "Hazel Kirke," Luke Fielding in "The Willow Copse," Jacques in "The Two Orphans" and Gaston in "Camille." He was stage manager at Electric Park last summer, and that was his last engagement until he got a chance recently to play at the Bijou. Last Wednesday he came to Stage Manager Watters and said:

"I am hungry, Watters. I will not be able to go on with my part unless I get something to eat."

Later he said that he had gone two days without food. When the Bijou was closed Wednesday night none of the actors received any salary. For many years Dahlborn had kept a diary, and a few hours before his death he wrote his last entry in it. It reads:

December 10—Dinner, Clark street restaurant, 5 cents.

For many months he had lived at times on less than $1 a week. The expenditures for the last five days of his life were as follows, as shown in his diary:

December 6—Dinner, Madison street, 10 cents.
December 6—Car-fare to theater, 10 cents.
December 6—Coffee and rolls, Halsted street, 5 cents.
December 7—Dinner, 10 cents.
December 7—Barber, 5 cents.
December 7—Coffee and rolls, 5 cents.
December 8—Dinner, Madison street, 10 cents.
December 8—Car-fare to theater, 10 cents.
December 8—Coffee and bread, Waverly, 5 cents.
December 9—Dinner, Madison street, 10 cents.
December 10—Dinner, Clark street, 5 cents.

Fifteen years ago, according to earlier parts of his diary, he ate at Delmonico's, in New York, where it was his custom to pay $3 or $4 for a meal. The well-thumbed pages show where at times he was on the high wave of prosperity, and, again, when out of an engagement, the diary tells how he subsisted on 5 cents a day.

One entry in the latter part of November shows where, though in poverty himself, he gave 5 cents to a mendicant.

Here are a few entries from the diary:

For the week ending November 6, total expenditure, 76 cents; week ending October 31, 60 cents; week ending October 25, $1.17; week ending October 16, $1.74.

Probably the most pathetic page in his diary for 1896 is that of Christmas Day. While nearly every person in this big city was eating a good dinner of turkey and plum pudding, the old actor's book shows that his dinner that day cost 5 cents.

These Days.

(From the Atchison Globe.)

A man these days should cover his legs with barb wire, and even then he isn't safe from having them pulled.

DESTITUTION IN KLONDIKE

Secretary Alger's Report of His Investigations.

MINERS IN DIRE STRAITS

The Latest Information Shows That There Is Not on Sale in the Stores of Dawson or Other Places Near the Arctic Legion a Single Ounce of Bacon, Beans or Flour.

Secretary of War Alger has submitted to Vice President Hobart, the president of the Senate, the following report bearing upon the reported destitution among the miners along the Yukon River and in the Klondike district:

War Department, Dec. 13, 1897.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate of the United States, dated December 9, 1897:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the senate such information as he has respecting the lack of sufficient food supplies among the American citizens who have gone into the mining districts of the Yukon River, and its tributaries, and whether, in his judgment, there is danger of actual suffering from a want of such supplies unless relief is afforded by public or private contribution."

In reply I beg to submit the following:

Conflicting reports in the early summer having been received by the War Department as to the condition of affairs in Alaska, especially relative to actual and threatening lawlessness, the department decided to send an officer of the Army to ascertain the real conditions, and report at the earliest possible date the facts. Capt. P. H. Ray, Eighth United States infantry, with an assistant, Lieut. W. P. Richardson, was therefore directed to proceed to Alaska for this purpose, in accordance with instructions of August 4, as follows:

"Washington, Aug. 4, 1897.

"To Capt. P. H. Ray, Eighth infantry, Seattle, Wash.:

"The President sends you, with Lieut. Richardson, to the Alaska gold field, to which so many are flocking, to investigate and report, as fully and frequently as you can, the condition of affairs, and make such recommendations as you may deem best. Make your first headquarters at Circle City, and change location as you may find advantageous. The following points are especially to be covered in your report:

"Are troops necessary there, and, if so, for what purpose; where should they be located; how outfitted, and what facilities for communication with the coast settlements are practicable in winter?

"Are the civil authorities affording reasonable protection to life and property?

"Are the people disposed to be law-abiding, or otherwise?

"Where are the people locating, and in what numbers; and what is the probable degree of permanence of the different settlements?

"Is there food in the country for the population to winter there?

"These and all other subjects—military, civil and commerical—that will be use and interest, will be covered by your investigations. Keep constantly in mind the importance of having your reports accurate and reliable. Observe carefully and accurately. Do not form hasty judgments or make hasty reports. The President has sent you in confidence of your ability and as a means of information to him. You are expected to justify this confidence. By order of the President. R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

Capt. Ray arrived at St. Michael's on the 18th of August, and submitted two reports dated August 25 and 27, from that place, copies of which are herewith transmitted. He also submitted a dispatch en route to Circle City, September 6, together with two subsequent reports, dated September 15 and 16, at Fort Yukon (also herewith), the last being the latest information the department has received from him, although it is informed that he arrived at Circle City, where he was to make his headquarters, on September 29. From these reports it will be seen that as early as the 1st of September, and while en route up the Yukon, Capt. Ray was in receipt of information to the effect that unless some relief expedition was sent to the mining district starvation, or at least great privation, would be inevitable.

From other sources, including dispatches from the Chambers of Commerce of Portland and Tacoma (copies of which are herewith), which, while unofficial, the department believes to be thoroughly reliable, it is ascertained that since the 13th of August but 165 tons of provisions have reached Dawson City by river, and that the boats of the two transportation companies, with 2,000 tons of supplies for that place, were obliged to discharge their freight at Fort Yukon, 400 miles north of Dawson City, owing to the lowness of the river between there two points. It is also learned, from three independent sources, that the population of Dawson and vicinity, in October of this year, was estimated at not less than 5,000, and probably was much in excess of that number, and that of the population of Dawson City and in the country tributary thereto, a large number of American citizens are reported to have insufficient food to last them through the winter, and that many are absolutely destitute.

When it was ascertained at Dawson, by special messenger sent from Fort Yukon, about September 13, that no more supplies could reach the mining districts before next summer via the Yukon; seven or eight hundred people are reported to have gone 400 miles down the river in boats to Fort Yukon, a journey requiring twenty-three to twenty-eight days' travel, where it is estimated there are about 700 tons of provisions cached; and that Munook Creek, about 600 miles from Dawson City; and Fort Hamlin, 520 miles from that place, down the river, the two trading companies upon whom the miners depend wholly for their winter's supply were compelled, owing to the lowness of the river, to unload, respectively, 110 and 200 tons of provisions from their six boats bound from St. Michael's for Dawson.

The latest information from the mining district bears date of October 17, when, it is reported, there was not on sale in the stores of Dawson or those accessible to the mining region, a single pound of bacon, beans or flour, and that those miners who had been in the territory contiguous to Dawson, depending on the stores there for their usual winter's supply, found it impossible to purchase any supplies whatever, except in rare instances from friends or individuals who thought they had a surplus, and the cost of food for the bare necessities of life even under these circumstances was exorbitant and almost prohibitory; 50 pound sacks of flour selling at $100 to $125.

Although there are many tons of supplies at Fort St. Michael's, about 1,770 miles from Dawson City, down the Yukon, it will be impossible to get any food from that point before next summer. The only possible routes by which supplies can be transported into the mining district at the present season would be either by the Chilkoot or White Pass, through Lakes Linderman and Bennett, and down the Lewis and Yukon Rivers over the ice, or through the Chilkat Pass and over Dalton's trail, approximately 700 miles and 550 miles, respectively, from Juneau, requiring from thirty to thirty-five days' travel from Juneau—a most hazardous, and perhaps impossible trip, although it is believed it can be accomplished.

From the best information that can be obtained, it is believed that the use of reindeer will be means by which these supplies can be gotten through, if at all. It is, therefore, recommended that reindeer be purchased in Lapland to the number of 500, and permission granted to bring reindeer drivers from that country; this upon the information that it requires much skill to manage these animals.

It is believed that supplies taken into that country need not, to any great extent, be furnished as a gratuity, but that many of the miners will be able to pay the cost of such supplies.

J. Jay Gould—Toys—Open evenings.
de11-6t

We cannot afford to close our store==

even for an hour. On the contrary, we shall be open later to accommodate our customers. Three weeks of extraordinary business activity proves that our bargains are REAL, and are appreciated by the best judges—THE BUYERS. Fifty cents saved on every dollar for high-class, stylish Clothing is the magnet that draws the crowds to Tennille's, whose WORD and CASH stand behind every assertion he makes. This week we shall eclipse all previous efforts—no empty promises—but solid, sterling bargain-giving that will astonish and please everybody.

A limited number of Men's Custom Suits and Prince Albert Coats and Vests, full satin front, dressy and stylish, worth $25.00 ..... **$11.37.**

Overcoat Bargains.

$6 velvet collar Melton Overcoats—34 to 42 ..... **$2.29**
$8 velvet collar Beaver and Kersey—34 to 42 ..... **$3.78**
$10 extra fine trimmed; a great bargain **$4.87**
$15 swell Overcoat, in fine Melton, handsomely trimmed, lined in farmers' satin; note our price..... **$7.87**

Ulsters.

Men's extra heavy Ulsters—regular lifepreservers; well worth $9.00..... **$4.37**

Men's Suit Bargains.

Men's good Suits; good materials; perfect-fitting; worth $7.50 ..... **$3.48**
Men's fine Tweed and Cassimere Suits; worth $11.00..... **$4.98**
Men's mixed Cassimere and Cheviot Suits; worth $11..... **$5.98**

Men's Pants.

Men's splendid Chevlot Pants; good and strong **73c**
One lot extra value, neat and dressy, for.. **$1.15**
A lot $4 and $5 Worsted, in stripes and checks..... **$1.93**

Children's Suit Bargains.

Child's wonder Suit; extra heavy; double-breasted **84c**
A lot of $2.50 and $2.75 Suits; good materials and style.... **$1.24**
$4.50 and $5 Children's Suits **$1.94**

Children's Overcoats.

Boys' heavy-weight cassimere-lined, good and long; age, 12 to 19 ..... **$1.47**
Boys' heavy storm-collar Chinchilla Reefers; age, 7 to 16..... **$2.12**
Boys' heavy, long Ulsters; well worth $2.50 ..... **$1.45**
Boys' genuine Astrakhan Reefer, deep sailor collar, six large pearl buttons..... **$2.37**

TENNILLE, Union Clothier and Furnisher, **709** 7th St., Near "G"

"Your Credit is Good." *"Open Evenings Until Eight."*

Christmas Suggestions.

ROCKER—Cobbler Seat—polished oak or mahogany finish. Sold elsewhere at $3. Our holiday price..... **$1.98**
A hundred other different styles in all kinds of wood from $3 to $20

It's time to think about what you are going to buy for Christmas presents. You would do well to pay us a visit and allow us to show you the thousand and one things that we have laid in for the occasion.

Gifts of Furniture

will be more popular than ever this year.

Writing Desks, Toilet Tables, Cheval Glasses, Lamps, Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands, China Closets, Book Cases, Corner Chairs, Fancy Chairs in gilt, enamel, etc., Divans, Easy Chairs.

TABLE, solid polished quartered oak or mahogany finish—under-shelf. The regular price is $3.00. Our holiday price is **$1.65**
Fully a hundred other styles of tables in mahogany, bird's eye maple, quartered oak, brass, with onyx tops, etc., at prices from $4 to $50.

Cash or Credit.

Lansburgh Furniture Co.,
1226 F Street Northwest.

PRIEST'S STRANGE HISTORY

"The Child of Mortara" Reaches This Country.

HE WAS BORN A HEBREW

When an Infant He Was Taken Suddenly and Critically Ill—A Servant Girl Had Him Secretly Baptized and He Miraculously Recovered—Protege of Pope Pius IX.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Edargo Levi Mortara, who for forty years has been known as the "Child of Mortara," and who, a Hebrew and a mere child, startled the Christian world by embracing the Catholic faith, officiated at the masses in SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe avenue and South Third street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. The identity of the prelate was not known to the congregation until at the conclusion of the last mass the venerable Dr. Sylvester Malone introduced him.

Father Mortara comes from Rome, and reached this city on Wednesday morning. He is an apostolic delegate of the St. Augustine order, to which the Pope belongs, and purposes establishing missions among the poorer Italians in Greater New York. He is of medium size, with a benevolent and Hebraic face.

Probably no man has excited more controversy in Catholic ecclesiastical circles than the "Child of Mortara." The fact of his arrival in this country was known only in such ecclesiastical circles until his public appearance.

Father Malone, in granting the priest permission to say public mass in his church, followed the independent ideas which he practised in Dr. McGlynn's case. It was intimated yesterday that Archbishop Corrigan had indirectly refused similar permission in his immediate jurisdiction, to prevent a recurrence of the discussions that have followed the appearance of this priest.

Father Mortara was at Dr. Malone's residence, No. 69 South Third street, Williamsburg, last night.

"On my arrival here last Wednesday," he said, "I had an immediate audience with His Eminence Archbishop Corrigan, with a view to establishing my missions. I met with very little encouragement, as my history, it was feared, would create too much of a sensation. I then came to Brooklyn, and will visit Bishop McDonnell during the coming week.

"I was born in Bologne, Italy, of Hebrew parents, in 1851," he continued. "When eleven months old I was taken suddenly ill, and the physicians gave up all hope of my recovery. A maid, Anna Morise, employed in our family, was a devout Catholic. When she learned that all chances of my recovery were gone she secretly had me baptized in the Catholic faith, and did not reveal the secret for six years. A few days after this baptism I became perfectly well, and the learned doctors were puzzled at my recovery, which, they said, was certainly the work of nothing less than miracle.

"When told that I had been baptized as a Christian, I wanted to be reared in the Catholic Church. The news spread to the Eternal City and reached the ears of the late Pope Pius IX. My desire to become a Christian met with stern opposition from my parents. The Pope, however, persuaded them to give up their opposition to my choice and I triumphantly entered Rome.

"Subsequently my parents came to Rome and tried all persuasions to get me back home. I told them that I would not go with them until they were Christians. I was brought up in the Catholic College of Rome, under the immediate protection and the especial care of the Supreme Pontiff. I always loved my parents and prayed for their conversion, and corresponded with them until my father died, in 1870, and my mother eight years later.

"In the year 1870 the Italian government issued an edict requiring me to return to my parents. Had I not applied to the governor general for protection I would have been subjected to persecution. To avoid trouble I left Italy and went to Austria and completed my theological studies."

Dr. Mortara is staying with Mr. and Mrs. E. Schwartz, parishioners of Dr. Malone. They have a son who is studying for the priesthood with the Augustine Fathers in Rome. He will be ordained on Christmas Day.

HOPES FOR DURRANT.

Attorney Duprey Says He Will Yet Go Free.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—In an interview yesterday Eugene Duprey, the attorney who is making such a fight for Theodore Durrant, gave warning of sensational developments. He says that Durrant will not hang in January, as is generally expected, and declared that he would eventually go free. The attorney said that revelations are soon to be made in the case that will cause a profound sensation. Duprey intimates that they are on the track of the murderer, and that arrests will soon be made.

BOTH IN DANGER OF A FINE.

Bradfield and Gaffer Fought, But Escaped Legal Punishment.

Joseph Bradfield and Edward Gaffer were arraigned before Judge Scott today charged with unlawful assembly and "loud and boisterous talking" on Maryland avenue yesterday afternoon.

Bradfield is a good-looking old gentleman, and appeared in court with a discolored eye, which, he claimed, was given him by Gaffer, a muscular young man. Gaffer denied having struck Bradfield, and accused the latter of chasing him along the street and assaulting him.

Bradfield appeared as counsel for himself and asked Gaffer: "How did you meet me on the street?"

"How did I meet you? I never met you; but found you hanging on my back."

"May it please your honor, I did not get on his back," answered Bradfield," but did strike him because he maligned me. He indicated a great deal of ingenuity by trying to put my eye out. I have only one good eye, and he blackened that for me."

The court decided to take the personal bonds of the men, as it was the first offense brought against them.

YOUTHFUL FIREBUGS' CRIME

Several Fires in the Second Precinct of Incendiary Origin.

Police Have Been Given Descriptions of the Boy Criminals, But Have Not Caught Them.

There have been several fires recently in the Second precinct which the police believe were of incendiary origin. The first occurred only a few weeks ago when two white boys were seen to set fire to the shed in the rear of the furniture store of M. C. Grasty, No. 1510 Seventh street. A description of the boys was furnished, but the police have been unable to locate them. Another fire occurred Saturday afternoon at No. 931 P street in a vacant house. The blaze was discovered by F. A. Dennison, who lives only a short distance away. When the firemen arrived they found evidences of incendiarism all about the building. Holes had been chopped in the plastering and the places filled with paper which had been set on fire. A woman in the neighborhood claimed to have seen several boys climbing over the back fence of the premises only a short time before the fire. The flames were extinguished after only slight damage, but the police made an investigation which resulted in their coming to the conclusion that a general effort was being made to set fire to buildings.

This opinion was further confirmed last night when another fire was discovered in a shed in the rear of No. 1511 Eleventh street. It is the property of William Hopkins, and was used as a storage room. Mr. Hopkins can hardly account for the origin of the fire in his shed, as there was nothing stored there which could have caused a blaze, nor has any member of his family been in the shed. The policeman on the beat learned that a white boy had been loitering about the premises just before the fire, and that he answers to the description of one of the boys previously under suspicion.

ZANOLI BOUGHT POISON.

Buried Seven Persons and Collected $8,000 Insurance.

New York, Dec. 13.—The police have discovered that, on two occasions at least, shortly before the death of two of his wives, poisons were purchased by Charles Zanoli, the barber, who has buried seven persons and collected over $8,000 of insurance on their lives. The police know where these poisons were purchased. One was arsenic and the other was opium.

These poisons were purchased, one of them shortly before the death of the second wife, and the other shortly before the death of the third wife. These women were before their marriage to Zanoli, Lena Worner and Louisa Herzig.

The police yesterday found the young woman who was to have been the wife No. 5 in the Zanoli list of marriages. She is Barbara Haufner, twenty-five years old, of Brooklyn. Zanoli had arranged to meet her the very evening he was arrested. The young woman is congratulating herself on her escape.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Oolagah, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail druggist, 938 Pa. ave. and 3 st. nw; and 1428 Md. ave. ne.

ERIN'S DAUGHTER SPEAKS

Miss Gonne's Address and the Results Achieved.

HER WORDS ABOUT ENGLAND

She Declares That Victoria and Her Murderous Deputies Dare Not Interfere With the '98 Celebration, for Bloodshed Would Be Provoked. Her Personality and Her Mission.

Miss Maud Gonne, "the Irish Joan of Arc," addressed an immense audience at the Columbia Theater last night on the cause of Ireland and spiritedly denounced the idea of arbitration between America and England. The event will perhaps be remembered for a long time as the greatest demonstration for Ireland this city has ever seen. It was also a fine personal triumph for the Irish lady. It was also a wonderfully vivid and convincing outburst of disapproval of the arbitration treaty. To the audience this feature of the program was a surprise. But their sentiments seemed as strongly against arbitration as those of the speaker's. Besides Miss Gonne there were present on the platform Mr. Dominic I. Murphy, Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, and Hon. Simon Wolf, all of whom spoke; and there were read, a letter from Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and a set of resolutions against arbitration. Everything that was said was received with applause and when the resolutions were submitted the great audience voted "aye" without one dissenting voice. Irish and Americans alike shared in the demonstration.

Miss Gonne left the Normandie at 10:30 o'clock today accompanied by Miss Gleeson and walked to the Lenman building to address Wimodaughsis.

At the close of Miss Janet Richards' talk on current topics, Miss Gonne was introduced, and her personality captured the audience. At the request of Miss Richards Miss Gonne gave a brief history of the causes which prompted her to take up the cause of freedom for Ireland. After returning from France where she was educated, Miss Gonne said, she soon became disgusted and horrified with the treatment meted out to the peasants by the upper class of Irish society.

The working class, she said, is treated no better than brutes, and learning this she determined to devote her life to alleviating their suffering as far as possible. She then gave a brief history of the rule of Victoria, which she characterized as a reign of blood and starvation for the Irish peasantry. During her reign the population had decreased very nearly one-half, or in other words from eight and a half millions to four and a half millions, what it is now estimated to be. She then told how the manufacturing interests of Ireland were ruined for the benefit of English capitalists.

After all, however, she said, the spirit of freedom burns as fiercely in the breasts of the Irish body as it did in 1798, and if any attempt is made by Victoria and her murderous deputies to interfere with the celebration of the events of '98 by the Irish peasantry and other loyal men and women it can only be accomplished at the cost of life.

In conclusion Miss Gonne spoke of the position American women had taken in all walks of life. This is grand, and as it should be, she said, and will be the subject of much discussion when she again returns to Europe and talks to the women there.

After the lecture Miss Gonne returned to the Normandie, where she took luncheon. She was then driven around the city by the reception committee, and late in the day visited the Capitol, where she was presented to many Senators and Representatives. This evening Miss Gonne will witness the performance at the Columbia Theater. She will leave Washington on Wednesday morning for Philadelphia, where she will lecture in the evening.

ENTHUSIATIC MISS GONNE.

Delighted With America and Everything American.

Miss Maud Gonne's intense femininity is perhaps first in one's mind in conversation with her, or even in listening to her in the lecture platform. She has the enthusiasm, the ideality, the keen sympathies, and she has the softness and the fascinations that make women womanly. Her voice, the sparkle of her black eyes and the droop of her lashes, the mobility of her lips, her plentiful waving hair, her soft, firm handclasp, her proud carriage, her handsome well-fitting gowns, are all entrancing. Her manner of femininity is the Irish manner, and surely there couldn't be a better.

The Irish woman's peculiar charm, is, perhaps, her ability to win men individually and collectively. Miss Gonne has it. As she talks to one alone and as she pleads to thousands the right of Irish liberty the first and strongest wish of her hearers is to be captured.

It is this kind of girl that is in America now, telling of the Irish centenary of 1898, that talked last night at Columbia Theater to a house full of enthusiastic admirers, Irish and American, and Irish-American. Her mission surely will be most successful; indeed, it has been. Everywhere throughout the East and West there have been crowds at her lectures and large contributions to the cause that she represents.

Miss Gonne arrived in the city at midnight Saturday night, most unexpectedly to her friends here. The elaborate plans for her reception at the station yesterday thus gave way to a very simple arrival that possibly suited the lady quite as well.

She came on the 11:25 train from Toledo, where her previous lecture was given.

Yesterday was almost a continuous reception day to the young Irishwoman. In the morning she went to St. Patrick's Church with Miss Ella Gleeson. After the return there was almost a constant flow of visitors. Delegations of the Daughters of the Revolution, the Martha Washington Society and other patriotic associations of the city called to pay their respects and express their sympathy with her cause.

Among the other callers were Hon. R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis; Hon. Dominic I. Murphy, Capt. Patrick O'Farrell and many of the members of the executive and reception committees of the occasion.

Miss Gonne in the afternoon drove out to the Catholic University, with Mr. Kerens and his son, to pay her respects to Mgr. Conaty, the rector, and to meet several members of the faculty who are personal friends of hers.

Miss Gonne talked to a reporter for The Times during the afternoon about her trip in this country and her mission. She is glowingly enthusiastic about her reception everywhere.

"I can't say that any one thing has impressed me most," she said; "there are so many things in America to choose from. People in England told me when I determined to come here that I would have a cold reception. Perhaps the extreme contrary to this filled me with most pleasure, because it shows how completely a large part of America sympathizes with our movement.

"I have a great admiration for the Americans of my own sex. Your women are beautiful. They are advanced and liberal minded. More so than the English women.

"When American women make names for themselves in art and science their sisters work with and for them with an absence of petty jealousy that must be most inspiring.

"I have proved another falsity about America. To me the newspapers have been the best of friends. I don't know that any story that has appeared since I came has displeased me. They are very different from English and Irish papers, but their way is a very entertaining one.

"The success of the Irishman in America makes every Irishwoman happy. Everywhere I go there are Irishmen among the leaders in every field. These statesmen and business and professional men show the absurdity of the charge that our people are not capable of governing themselves."

Miss Gonne said that she believed the great centenary of '98 will be an immense push forward toward Ireland's freedom. The prominent men of the race from all over the world will be present and their presence together in their native country will be a great inspiration to keep together always in spirit.

Tide Table.

Today—Low tide, 4:39 a. m. and 4:27 p. m., high tide, 10:24 a. m. and 10:43 p. m.

Condition of the Water.

Temperature and condition of the water at 8 a. m.: Great Falls—Temperature, 43; condition, 3. Receiving reservoir—Temperature, 44; condition at north connection, 1; condition at south connection, 6. Distributing reservoir—Temperature, 43; condition at influent gatehouse, 4; effluent gatehouse, 4.

City Lights.

Gas lamps are lighted at 5:47 p. m.; extinguishing begun at 6:20 a. m. The lighting is begun one hour before the hour named. Arc lamps are lighted at 5:32 p. m.; extinguished at 6:35 a. m.

English Estimate of Mahan.

London, Dec. 13.—All the papers publish lengthy reviews of "American Interest in Sea Power," the latest work of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, which is published today.

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JIM AND JOHN WANT WAR

Corbett and Sullivan Declare Themselves Against Europe.

Former Would Like to Fight for Ireland, While the Boston Boy Would Lick Spain With Hack Drivers.

New York, Dec. 13.—James J. Corbett and John L. Sullivan today, in an evening paper, declare war against Europe. Corbett says:

"The duty of every man is not only to fight for his country, but to be looking for chances to fight. It ought to be well understood that if the United States is at peace it is only because there is no country."

Corbett then says he would like to enlist in an Irish regiment to lick England.

Sullivan urges a go at Spain or England. He says:

"I can get together a regiment of American hack drivers that will take care of all the Spaniards that can get over here, and they would be able to do it with nothing more than their whips at that.

"It is a sacred duty to fight Spaniards and Englishmen whenever they deserve it."

PECULIAR DEATH OF A BOY.

Hanged While Playing With a Roller Towel.

Port Jervis, N. Y., Dec. 13.—August, the ten-year-old son of Augustus Wegge, residing two miles from Hawley, Pa., was strangled to death in a peculiar manner Saturday. The boy's mother died two years ago, leaving four children. Saturday the father went to Honesdale, and in his absence three of the children went to a neighbor, leaving young August alone at home. The boy, while playing with the roller towel, got his head through the loop of the towel, which, in the lad's endeavor the extricate himself, became twisted about the neck, causing strangulation. When the father came home he was horrified to find August dead.

CHLOROFORMED BY ROBBERS

Harsh Treatment of University of Virginia Boarding-House Keeper.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 13.—John Campbell, proprietor of the University of Virginia boarding-house, was chloroformed in his room last night, and robbed of $240. The robbers tied him hand and foot across the bed, and when he was discovered he was in an unconscious condition. There is no clew as yet to the robbers.

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