ANY OF THESE MAKE SENSIBLE GIFTS.

$7.50 for Pure Wool Men's Suits—in a dozen nobby styles.

$7.50 for Fast Color Blue or Black Kersey Men's Overcoats—with deep velvet collars.

$1.48 for warm and strong Children's Chinchilla Reefers.

$1.48 $1.98 and $2.48 for twenty styles of Children's Good School Suits.

$1.00 for Silkene Umbrellas—tight rolling—steel rod and silk cover—nobby natural wood handles.

$2.98 for Terry Robes and rich patterns in Eiderdown Dressing Gowns.

$3.48 for Tricot Smoking Jackets—heavy silk frog—and double-silked edges.

$4.48 for French Tricot Jackets—with satin-bound edges—sleeves and pockets.

$4.98 for Silk-and-wool Jackets worth $7.50—in beautiful patterns.

25c. —six in a fancy box for $1.50—for Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs.

29c. for Suspenders—each pair in a fancy box.

50c. for pure Silk Suspenders—each pair in a fancy box.

25c. for Pure Silk Neckwear—all shapes, including the Puffs.

10c for Pure Linen Collars—all shapes and sizes.

50c. for Colored-bosom Shirts—with a pair of detached cuffs to match.

$2.00 for regular $3 Hats—all shapes in Derbies and Fedoras.

50c. for Pure Silk Handkerchiefs, with elaborate initials.

75c. for 6 pairs of Imported Black or tan Hosiery.

$1.00 for All-wool Underwear in red, gray, white, camel's hair and fleeced.

$3.50 for Jersey Coats—more genteel and warmer than knit jackets.

$1.00 for Fancy Plaid-top Pure Worsted Golf Hose

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CLIENT ACCUSES LAWYER

Brooklyn Attorney Arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

Member of Plymouth Church and Is Said to Have Defrauded People Out of $40,000.

New York, Dec. 23.—William H. Kent, a lawyer in Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon and arraigned in the Adams street police court, charged with forgery in the first degree. Assistant District Attorney Caldwell says that Kent is indebted to his clients for a large sum, which he is alleged to have misappropriated. Kent is connected with Plymouth Church, and has been a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mrs. Mary B. McCord, of Brooklyn, in the complaint on which Justice Brenner issued the warrant, says that on October 23, 1888, she executed a mortgage on the property of Sarah G. O'Donoghue and John O'Donoghue, Mr. Kent being the agent. She has never been able to recover the mortgage nor the $1,100, which was the consideration in the mortgage. She alleges, also, that Kent has kept other moneys, including taxes and cash invested by her niece and her servant.

Assistant District Attorney Caldwell told Justice Brenner that Kent had taken no less than $40,000 from his clients. The assistant district attorney said that Mrs. McCord had the utmost confidence in the lawyer, and had no suspicion of his alleged wrongdoing until two weeks ago, when she learned that some of her property was on the list for sale for arrears of taxes. She had given him the money to pay the taxes, as well as money with which she desired him to speculate for her in real estate. Her confidence in his honesty was such that she never took receipted bills from him. Mrs. McCord made no mention of her discoveries to Kent, but continued the investigation on her own account. She found that her claim for $1,100 against the property of Sarah G. and John O'Donoghue had been paid, and that a satisfaction piece had been recorded in the register's office.

The document bore the signature of Mary B. McCord, but Mrs. McCord says it is a forgery. Kent's name appears on the satisfaction piece as the notary. The O'Donoghues produced a receipt for the $1,100, dated November 3, 1897, with Mrs. McCord's signature. She knew she had not signed any papers on that date, and sought the advice of Assistant District Attorney Caldwell. He advised criminal proceedings against Kent.

The result of the advice was the application to Justice Brenner for a warrant. It was issued, and late in the afternoon Court Policeman Maloney arrested Kent in his law office. The prisoner, when arraigned, entered a plea of not guilty; bail was fixed at $5,000, and examination was set for December 27.

Cardinal Vaughan and the Peerage.

London, Dec. 23.—Lord Salisbury, in reply to an inquirer in Manchester, has written that he had not heard the report that the Duke of Norfolk, the postmaster general, had approached him with the view to obtaining the admission of Cardinal Vaughan into the House of Lords. Lord Salisbury adds that the report is absolutely unfounded.

Student Suspect Discharged.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 23.—Stacy Betzler, the medical student at the University of Virginia, charged with chloroforming and robbing John M. Campbell, the caterer of the students' boardinghouse, had a preliminary hearing yesterday at Charlottesville and was discharged.

STERLING Bicycles "Built like a watch." CARPENTER CYCLE CO., Agents, 14th and N. Y. Ave. de21-4f

GIRLS CRUELLY TREATED

Grave Charges Against Sisters of the House of Mercy.

Inmates Tell of Gag, Horsewhip, Starvation and Dark Cells Used in an Episcopal Institution.

New York, Dec. 23.—Charges that the gag, the whip, dark cells, bread-and-water diet, and other forms of punishment, which are unlawful and unmerciful, have long been in use in the Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy at Inwood—a home for girls—resulted in the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by Justice Smyth yesterday, directing that Fannie Hirschberg, one of the inmates, be produced in court today.

The stories told by girls who recently were released, or who escaped from the House of Mercy, to Howe & Hummel, who have obtained the writ for their client, Mrs. Dora Hirschberg, the girl's mother, lead the lawyers to believe and assert that the Sisters of St. Mary, who conduct the institution, through overzealousness or callousness, due to long association with a class of girls difficult to control, have established and enforced a discipline which is outrageous in character and deplorable in results.

Former inmates tell of deaths which, they assert, were due, primarily, at least, to neglect or worse, and of riots resulting from bad and insufficient food, overwork and oppression. Of these things the public has had heretofore but vague hints. Inmates tell of specific instances of cruel punishments, giving the names of the girls who suffered. They report forms of discipline which have not been deemed necessary even in prisons where the lowest and most hardened of outcast women are prisoners. Policemen, it is said, were called in to punish inmates and even to partially undress them before they were imprisoned in dark cells.

The lawyers, the relatives of many girls who have been in the House of Mercy and the Rev. Dr. Archibald H. Bradshaw, to whose attention several of the cases were brought, believe that there is ample evidence to prove at least that the management of the institution should be subjected to searching investigation on behalf of the city. Much, it appears, has been done within its walls which would have been impossible had there been public knowledge of the methods employed.

There are now in the House of Mercy and St. Agnes' House adjoining about 150 girls, most of whom were committed to the care of the Sisters of St. Mary by city magistrates at the request of parents or agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In age they range from twelve years to twenty-one, and some, it is said, are even much older. These commitments were made in most instances because the girls were wild or intractable, and it was thought that they were not old or hardened enough to deserve imprisonment in the workhouse.

The institution is supported by charity, by a yearly appropriation from the city—this year it was $14,000—and by the day labor of the inmates, which, it is asserted, has been cruelly hard.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by Henry Evans, wholesale and retail druggist, 938 F st. and Conn. ave. and 8 st. n.w. and 1428 Md. ave. ne.

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Hours—10 to 12 and 3 to 5 daily; Sunday, 10 to 12. de15-tf

KEPT HIS WIFE LOCKED UP

Husband Had a Padlocked Iron Bar on Her Door.

Says She Was Gadding About Too Much and "Gushed the Growler" in His Absence.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 23.—A singular state of affairs in the family of Christopher Bates was made public yesterday in a manner bordering on the melodramatic. Bates is forty-one years of age, and is employed at the malleable iron factory of O. B. North & Co. He is an industrious, sober-minded mechanic, but possesses an iron will and a determination to govern his house with Puritanic sternness.

It has recently been a matter of remark among the neighbors that Mrs. Bates was rarely seen out of the house of late and there was considerable speculation as to the cause. When neighbors went to the door to call there was no response to their raps and the house seemed deserted. This seemed remarkable, for there was a time when Mrs. Bates was seen abroad every day.

Yesterday the mystery was explained. The neighborhood was startled at the sight of Mrs. Bates leaning out of a third-story window of her house shouting for help. Soon a group of neighbors gathered and to them the woman related a startling story. She claimed that for six weeks her husband has kept her locked up in the house, and under no circumstances would so much as give her the liberty of stepping outside the door in his absence. She had stood this treatment as long as she could and had decided to rebel.

The excited neighbors told the police the story, and in a few minutes an officer was sent to investigate. He found the woman's story true. The door of her room was fastened with a huge iron bar, padlocked to the door casing. The police sent at once for the woman's husband and made him unlock the door and remove the bar and padlock.

He admitted he had locked his wife in, and gave as a reason that she had been so in the habit of "gadding around" that he could scarcely find her home when wanted, and that recently the last link to his unhappiness had been added when he learned that in his absence his wife was "gushing the growler" instead of attending to her household cares.

He thought, instead of having a family row, he would lock her up so he would know where to find her when wanted. He fitted up the iron-barred and padlocked door, and every day before leaving the house he locked his wife in on the theory of "safely bind, safely find."

PUNISHING NAVAL CADETS.

Seventy-one Restricted to Their Quarters for Insubordination.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 23.—Seventy one cadets of the third class are restricted to quarters for insubordination. Last Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, when the officer in charge was in the quarters of the third class, a number of the cadets broke into loud yelling in resentment of the strict rules with which the officer governs the cadets when in charge of them.

The affair reached a crisis when the cadets held a class meeting last Monday night in order to inform the superintendent who were the guilty persons. No one would tell on himself and nobody would tell on the culprits. Then the class communicated to Captain Cooper that at their meeting they could not discover who had done the yelling.

This was all Capt. Cooper, the superintendent, was waiting for before he took heroic steps. He issued an order that because the cadets of the third class maintained an insubordinate spirit by refusing to tell who were guilty of the disrespectful conduct while the officer in charge was in quarters, they would be restricted to quarters, this order to be in force on Christmas Day, except from the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning to 9:30 at night.

Tide Table.

Today—Low tide, 1:01 a. m. and 1:21 p. m.; high tide, 6:55 a. m. and 7:26 p. m.

Condition of the Water.

Temperature and condition of the water at 8 a. m.: Great Falls—Temperature, 36; condition, 14. Receiving reservoir—Temperature 46; condition at north connection, 9; condition at south connection, 6. Distributing reservoir—Temperature, 40; condition at influent gatehouse, 4; effluent gatehouse, 4.

City Lights.

Gas lamps are lighted at 5:51 p. m.; extinguishing begun at 6:25 a. m. The lighting is begun one hour before the hour named. Arc lamps are lighted at 5:36 p. m.; extinguished at 6:40 a. m.

Beautiful Silverware.

Great success is attending the sale of the large consignment of silverware, Rogers cutlery, at the salesrooms of Walter B. Williams & Co., corner Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, it being the twenty-sixth annual sale, by order of the old and reliable Taunton Silverplate Company. Great success, for the buyers at least, for the prices are the lowest ever received for the richest products of the far-famed factory. This is a chance to secure exquisite ornamented cut glass and silverware for your house at small cost. People of refined taste never lose a chance like this to secure beautiful and useful presents. Mr. J. P. Hall, in charge of this large and expensive stock, has decided to continue the sale this week and next week, at the hours of 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all good housekeepers to call and view this interesting and useful article, either during the sales, or at their own convenience. It

Do you know that you can have The Morning, Evening and Sunday Times—the only COMPLETE newspaper published in Washington—served to you by carrier for fifty cents a month?

CZAR OF THE COAL TRADE

J. Pierpont Morgan's Gigantic Scheme Unfolded.

CONTROLS THE ENTIRE OUTPUT

He Will Try to Restore Harmony in the Bituminous Regions of All Eastern States—A Gain of From Twenty to Twenty-five Millions Yearly.

New York, Dec. 23.—It has developed that the big coal-selling combination of the anthracite railroads, whereby every ton of that product is to be doled out by a supreme head, is only a part of a vast project for the control of the entire coal industry in the East.

J. Pierpont Morgan's plan involves the creation of a similar central selling agency to cover each of the great bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois, and a uniform working arrangement between them that shall forever put a stop to rate cutting and demoralization of the trade.

These two great interests involve a capital of between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 in the case of the anthracite coal districts, and perhaps $500,000,000 in the case of the extensive bituminous territory. It has long seemed to be a hopeless task to bring about anything like organization among the soft coal interests. They are so multitudinous and diverse, and subject to so many varying conditions, that rules which would work in one locality are frequently useless in another.

The anthracite coal magnates, however, have long realized that if they want to combat successfully with the hard coal situation, proper restrictions must be placed on soft coal, for when the price of the latter product is down on rock bottom, it is a hopeless task to place the anthracite trade on a paying basis. If anthracite prices were put up too high, bituminous coal would, to a large extent, drive it out of the market, except for household purposes, so that the greatest enemy of high prices for anthracite is bituminous coal.

Accordingly, when J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates made up their minds, some time ago, to settle the anthracite coal situation, they determined to strike at the root of the evil, and remedy the bituminous coal trade. Mr. Morgan and some of the other anthracite coal magnates are interested in bituminous coal properties. Mr. Morgan is the controlling spirit in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which has an extensive bituminous coal territory in West Virginia. The Pennsylvania Railroad owns extensive bituminous mines in Pennsylvania. The Baltimore and Ohio, which Mr. Morgan is expected to reorganize, has large mining interests in both West Virginia and Ohio, and he is reorganizing the Hocking Valley Road, which is one of the chief owners of coal lands in Ohio. These examples serve to illustrate the interests that are at stake in the bituminous districts, which are also identified with the anthracite trade.

Mr. Morgan began to fix up the situation in Ohio and Eastern Pennsylvania several weeks ago, and the settlement of the situation in the so-called Pittsburg district and West Virginia districts are also under way. The Ohio soft coal trade was placed on a firm basis several days ago at a meeting of the presidents of the railroads covering that territory, in this city. Mr. Morgan had a representative at the meeting to see that they carried out the intended program. It aroused a great deal of comment in Wall street yesterday when it became known that an arrangement had been made similar to that proposed for handling the anthracite trade—namely, the formation of a company to buy the entire product o fthe Ohio bituminous district, and which shall have absolute charge of the marketing and sale of the output.

The companies are to agree upon the proportion each is to mine and haul, and the buying company is to call upon them accordingly, as fast as it needs the coal for the market. The companies interested are the Baltimore and Ohio, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Pennsylvania Company, Toledo and Ohio Central and Wheeling and Lake Erie.

The managers of the Ohio railroads met in Columbus yesterday to complete the details of the new trust. There will soon be a radical change in the condition of things in that State, where the demoralization of trade had driven four coal roads into the hands of receivers. President Burke, of one of these roads, said recently that he knew of coal having been hauled from the mining regions to Lake Erie for 10 cents a ton. The average distance is about 180 miles, and the companies think that they are entitled to 90 cents a ton, or one-half a cent a ton a mile. The price of coal has been pretty well maintained on the basis of $1.70 a ton at the lake, but it is expected by the new arrangement that they will be able to realize about $1.90. They figure on 85 to 90 cents a ton at the mines.

A short time ago the presidents of the trunk lines interested in the bituminous coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia to take steps similar to those for the correction of the evils in Ohio.

The Eastern Pennsylvania companies, which include among others the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Beech Creek railroads, have reached a thorough understanding, and they are waiting for the companies in the Pittsburg district to come to an agreement. This district is looked upon as the pivotal point in the regulation of the bituminous coal trade inasmuch as it contains several big operators who are not always subservient to the wishes of the railroads.

It will be welcome news to the miners that as soon as the trade is placed on a solid basis it is the intention to make an advance in wages. The rate per ton paid in the Ohio district at the present time is 55 cents, while in the Pittsburg district it is about 64 cents. Wages have been up as high as 71 or 72 cents.

The bituminous situation in West Virginia is in fair condition, and is in control of a few coal magnates who are ready to put the central agency plan into operation as soon as the plan is announced elsewhere. There remain, therefore, only Indiana and Illinois where aggressive work is needed in order to place the bituminous industry on a basis similar to that in Ohio.

The word had gone out from the executive offices of the several railroads controlling most of the mining districts of those States to prepare for a restoration of rates and the formation of an agreement similar to those under way in all of the other Eastern States. As soon as the States are properly organized the intention is to bring them in closer affiliation, and to agree upon certain rules of distribution, so that each territory will receive what it is justly entitled to.

This is Mr. Morgan's general plan, and while it is unlikely that every adverse element will be eradicated it is believed that the stronger interests will be able to maintain the balance of power and make the smaller concerns behave themselves. All of the power of the Joint Traffic Association is to be brought to bear to keep down demoralization, and it is plain that the railroads are in a position to go a great way in this line.

The principle of distribution among the many interests is to be practiced in the bituminous trade in the same manner as in the anthracite. The anthracite coal roads are to be alloted the same tonnage as they have been getting. The divisions will be as follows:

Reading, 20.5 per cent; Lehigh Valley, 15.65; Jersey Central, 11.70; Lackawanna, 13.35; Delaware and Hudson, 9.60; Pennsylvania, 11.40; Erie, 4; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 4; Coxe Bros., 3.5; Susquehanna and Western, 3.20; and Ontario and Western, 3.10.

A great deal has been said about the immense saving that is to be made by the adoption of the central selling agency plan and the retailing of anthracite coal in the big cities, as it is reported the new distributing company is likely to do. Chestnut coal retails in New York today for about $5.25 a ton. The circular price of the sales agents of the several anthracite companies is supposed to be $4.25 a ton, although it is said plenty of coal can be bought 50 cents cheaper, or at $3.75. This latter may be called the tidewater price. Of this the railroads are allowed 40 per cent, or say $1.50, and the coal companies the remainder, or $2.25. Most of the coal companies complain that owing to rate cutting and heavy expenses they are unable to make much money at $2.25 a ton.

Careful investigation shows that the average cost of mining is about $1.25 a ton. There remains at least $1 profit, out of which to pay royalties and interest on plant, which should not be more than one half of this. But if the circular price were maintained there would be 50 cents a ton more profit, or $20,000,000 a year, and by saving agency expenses and cheapening the process of handling coal at the terminals, as proposed by Mr. Morgan's big selling agency, it is estimated that the companies can save 50 cents more a ton. The profits of the new anthracite deal will therefore be enormous. The profits of the bituminous selling agency plan are harder to estimate, but, considering the territory they cover, it is believed they will be nearly as great.

PILGRIMS' DAY IN NEW YORK.

Speeches From General Miles, Senator Wolcott and Others.

New York, Dec. 23.—The ninety-second annual dinner of the New England Society took place at Delmonico's last night. The event was notable for the number of distinguished men present.

President Beaman said that it was a matter of much regret that President McKinley was unable to attend. Then he introduced Rev. Dr. Abbott, who responded to the toast "Forefathers' Day." His speech did not seem to meet with the approval of all those present. There were a number of criticisms of things he said.

Gov. Black spoke next and he was followed by President Eliot, of Harvard University.

Senator Wolcott spoke on "The East and the West," and in the course of his remarks said there was need for further community of feeling between the East and West.

Gen. Miles said we should keep pace with Europe's progress in the matter of preparing defenses for the country, and not, by idleness in this direction, jeopardize the nation's welfare.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Berlin, Dec. 23.—Freiherr Von Maltzahn, the secretary of state, has suddenly fallen ill of the measles.

Babylon, L. I., Dec. 23.—Miss Mary Daily, eighty-four years old, was burned to death at her home last night.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 23.—Gov. Atkinson yesterday respited Tom Cyrus, the negro who murdered his mistress some time ago, and who was to have been hanged today.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 23.—The charred body of John F. Fine, the Billings, Mont., merchant, who had not been seen since his store was mysteriously burned on Sunday morning, has been found in its ruins.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 23.—John W. H. Davis, a private of Troop D, Fourth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Yellowstone, in the Yellowstone Park, was frozen to death Wednesday while traveling between Lake Hotel and the Thumb Station.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 23.—Two well dressed men, of whose identity nothing could be learned, were killed near Mamoranecue, in Harrison, N. J., late last night at a point where the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Pennsylvania Railroad's main lines come together. The bodies were badly mangled.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 23.—The grand jury of Mecklinburg county has brought a presentment against A. R. Logie for inflicting injuries upon his wife, from which she afterwards died. He was arrested and sent to an insane asylum at Morganton, but a few weeks later was discharged and pronounced not insane.

Denver, Dec. 23.—Charles Kunzmiller, jr., assistant cashier of the German National Bank, charged with making false entries, was sentenced by Judge Adams in the district court yesterday to five years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., the jury having found him guilty last night.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23.—Capt. Corn's detachment of twelve soldiers of the Hardin Rifles, who are guarding a toll gate on the Stanford turnpike, a mile out of town, fired upon what they believed to have been a party of dynamiters, yesterday morning. The soldiers are satisfied that the men had slipped up with the intention of dynamiting the toll-house, but were surprised before they could do anything.

Movements of Vessels.

The movements of the vessels were reported yesterday as follows:

The Mariotta arrived at Mare Island.

The New York arrived at Fort Monroe.

The Alliance arrived at Tompkinsville.

The Monterey sailed from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

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ECZEMA.....$33 00
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DYSPEPSIA.....$25 00
KIDNEY DISEASES.....$20 to $100
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EMISSIONS and DRAINS.....$24 00
CIRCUMCISION.....$25 00
FEMALE DISEASES.....$15 to $75

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CONSULTATION FREE.

CAME AS A SPANISH OFFICER

Ruiz Appeared Before Arranguren in the Enemy's Uniform.

SHOT AFTER COURT-MARTIAL

Official Statement by the Second in Command Sent to Consul General Lee—No Flag of Truce Used—Ugly Rumor That Blanco Forced Ruiz to Undertake the Commission.

New York, Dec. 23.—The Herald's Havana correspondent sends the following:

Ernesto Tosca, Consul-General Lee's secretary, who was sent to Col. Arranguren's camp to plead for mercy for Col. Joaquin Ruiz, has returned to Havana, having reached his destination only to obtain a full confirmation of the gallant officer's death.

Mr. Tosca was unable to deliver Gen. Lee's letter to Col. Arranguren, who, soon after the shooting of Ruiz, had departed for a distant camp. The secretary brought back the full statement from Col. Arranguren's second in command, giving details of the death of Col. Ruiz, as follows:

"This gentleman," says the statement, "came to our fields dressed in the uniform of a Spanish military officer, and before the Cuban forces made to Col. Arranguren propositions of autonomy for Cuba. Then Col. Arranguren, respecting the orders of our army, made Ruiz a prisoner and he was executed later after a court-martial in the name of the law of organization of our army; and that it may be known, I furnish this information to Mr. Ernesto Tosca, who came commissioned by the United States consul-general in Havana."

Efforts are being made to recover the body of Col. Ruiz, which, it is believed, was buried on the estate La Majagua, near San Miguel. Gen. Lee has been requested to send a messenger to the insurgents to ask for the surrender of the body. He refused to do so unless officially asked by Gen. Blanco. Two detachments of troops were sent yesterday to try to find the body.

Indignation over the killing of Col. Ruiz is still intense in Havana. Many are disposed to blame Gen. Blanco, alleging that he forced Col. Ruiz to go in spite of the latter's protestation that it meant certain death. This story is improbable, but its circulation served to arouse an ugly feeling among the firemen, of whom Col. Ruiz was chief and by whom he was adored. The feeling is intensified by a story that Col. Ruiz contributed to the support of Col. Arranguren's mother, and that only a few days before his death he sent her $50 at Col. Arranguren's personal request.

All accounts agree that Col. Arranguren was personally opposed to the infliction of the extreme penalty, and would have saved Col. Ruiz, but his own life would have been sacrificed had he refused immediate compliance with the orders of his superior officers.

A cablegram was received today stating that Gen. Lee had been instructed by Secretary of State Sherman to notify Gen. Gomez and the other rebel leaders that they need expect no American sympathy if they continued to permit firing on flags of truce. Gen. Lee told me he had received no such instructions, and added that he knew of no instance of the display of a flag of truce during this war. It had never been stated by the Spanish authorities that Col. Ruiz was under a flag of truce, that institution being unknown to the Spanish army in Cuba, and its use being interdicted as involving a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents.

This is so widely known that the Spaniards, while denouncing the killing as an act of savagery, frankly admit that Col. Ruiz was under no protection, and had been abundantly warned of the consequences of his action in approaching the rebel camp.

Much excitement was caused last Sunday morning when a small white warship bearing a strong resemblance to the United States gunboat Annapolis, was seen slowly approaching the harbor. A rumor was spread that an American warship was coming in, and the people became excited when the stranger's gun opened in a salute to the forts, many believing that the city was being bombarded. It was soon apparent that the vessel was the German schoolship Stein, but several hours elapsed before quiet was restored.

All last night and this morning raging fires have been visible southwest of Havana, only ten miles distant. Standing cane on the Toledo and the Portugalete estates, where grinding was about to commence, was set on fire by the rebels, and destroyed.

SPAIN'S BRIBERY POLICY.

Insurgent General Nunez Relates an Experience.

New York, Dec. 23.—Gen. Emelio Nunez, head of the expedition department in the Cuban junta, said yesterday:

"In 1879 I had an experience with the Spaniards, in some respects similar to that of Col. Aranguren. The captain general of the island was the same, Don Ramon Blanco, who sent Col. Ruiz to bribe the insurgent leader. I was operating with my detachment at Sagua, having under my orders Lieut. Pena. I was then a colonel. One morning a farmer named Juan Betarte called at my camp and asked permission to introduce a friend. I thought it was a Cuban friend, and agreed.

"Next day he brought, to my surprise, no less a personage than Col. Aguilera, of the Spanish army. When I learned who he was I warned him not to utter a word proposing any dishonor to my flag, or I would shoot him. He retired in haste. The next day Lieut. Pena captured, near my camp, two Spanish soldiers, who confessed that in case Aguilera should fail to bribe me with $40,000 they were to enter my lines and kill me. Both were hanged by Pena, and I approved his conduct.

"Had Col. Aguilera said a word about his mission, I would have done the same as Arangueren did with Ruiz. I recall this matter now as an illustration of Gen. Blanco's policy of bribing or murdering the Cubans."

PLOT TO MURDER GOMEZ.

Spanish Emissary Sent to Join a Filibustering Expedition.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—The Press this morning prints a letter of warning from a prominent Cuban in Havana received in this city. The writer declares that he learns from inside sources that Dr. Congesto has sent an emissary to New York, where he hopes to join a filibustering expedition and reach the army under Gomez. His object is to murder the veteran commander-in-chief when the opportunity presents itself.

The writer claims many other schemes are on foot and that Gen. Blanco's policy for the pacification of Cuba is a combination of bribery and assassination.

Why Don't You take Browns' Iron Bitters?

ARRESTED IN HER NIGHT DRESS

Mrs. Bullock Tried to Evade Capture by Jumping Into Bed.

Dover, N. J., Dec. 23.—Constables Charles Blake and Philip Blundell had an exciting time yesterday when they arrested Mrs. Bullock, wife of Thomas O. Bullock, a wealthy rice merchant.

They took her into custody at her home, Arbor Vitae Lodge, at Succasunna, four miles from this city, and brought her down dressed only in a nightdress, a pair of stockings and a large horse blanket. She was taken before Justice C. R. Gage, to answer a charge of assault made by Dr. Craft C. Carroll, of New York.

The alleged assault took place last week, and on Thursday the officers arrested Mr. Bullock and brought him to Dover, where he furnished bonds to appear before the next grand jury; but they were unable to get Mrs. Bullock, as she jumped into bed and refused to leave. She tried the same ruse yesterday, but the officers broke into her room, and as she refused to dress brought her as she was.

Dr. Carroll purchased Arbor Vitae Lodge some time ago, paying a part of the purchase price down. He took possession, but last Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Bullock went there, and during an argument Dr. Carroll says he was assaulted by them.

Mr. Bullock is the man who had so much trouble with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad some time ago for carrying large packages into the cars of the company.

Burned Fighting a Fire.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp last night caused a fire at No. 437 Eleventh street southwest, occupied by John A. Brahler. Mrs. Brahler, in attempting to smother the flames, was severely burned about the hands and face. Her injuries are painful but not serious. The damage to the furniture and the house, which is owned by Peter Krug, was about $200 upon which there is ample insurance.

No Action Taken As Yet.

Government authorities here have not, so far as can be ascertained, taken any steps to protect the courthouses in Indian Territory. The news from there is that the courthouse at Ardmore has been burned by the Indians, to retaliate against the new bill which abolishes courts of purely Indian jurisdiction.

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Open Evenings.

Gift Purchasers, Note!

We have made special reductions on all our Holiday Stock in order to make your gift giving fall less heavily on your purse. We have not waited till after the holidays to reduce our prices; we have already done so, and made special arrangements to meet the rush. Extra salesmen, extra wagons. For the late comers we have made arrangements to deliver Christmas morning, and we will be open till noon on that day.

Cash or Credit.

Lansburgh Furniture Co.,
1226 F St. N. W.

Rents reduced to $18 per month for the winter.

These houses have eight rooms and bath; verandas, sanitary plumbing, artesian well and city water, gas, sewers, porcelain-lined roll-rim bathtubs, electric bells, ranges, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, tiled hearths and fire places, handsome mantels. They are erected on terraced lots, with substantial copings, steps and walks. The lots are 18 feet wide by 100 feet deep to a 15-foot alley, shaded by a beautiful grove. They are near the Soldiers' Home and not far from Mt. Pleasant, on the Brightwood Electric Car Line. For particulars apply to

Louis P. Shoemaker,
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de22-tf

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de22-6t

DIED.

SHEPPARD—Suddenly, on Wednesday, December 22, 1897, at his residence, 1507 L st. nw., DAVID G. SHEPPARD, husband of Livinia Sheppard.

Funeral at Asbury M. E. Church, Eleventh and K sts. nw., Friday, the 24th, at 2 p. m. Interment at Chestertown, Md. Odd Fellows in charge of body. 1t-em

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