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Fine Dress Goods

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SACRIFICE!

Fine All-wool French Serge, in brown, green, grey, cream, and old rose. Regular 40c value. Be quick or you'll miss it today at—

29c yard.

Ten pieces of 45-inch All-wool Novelty Suiting, in red, brown, navy, and green—a regular 75c value. Special today at—

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All-wool Henriettes for waists—silk-finished—in violet, purple, red, dahlia, tan, green, and brown. 75c values. Special at—

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Ladies' \$1.50 quality Genuine Kid Gloves, pique stitching in brown, tan, red, mode, pearl, and yellow; also \$1.25 quality 2-class Mocha Gloves in tan and grey, all sizes—every pair fitted to the hand. Only—

89c pair.

Lansburgh & Bro  
420 to 426 Seventh Street.

By Special Request,

On the part of many of our patrons, we shall continue our cut price sale of Parlor Suites until next Saturday night!

Every Parlor Suite in the House Reduced

and to a price that will not be quoted again for many a day. In spite of the ridiculous prices, you will be as welcome to credit as ever. Carpets made, laid, and lined free.

GROGAN'S Mammoth Credit House, 617, 619, 621, 623 7th Street N. W., Between H and I Sts.

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Other Make Uprights at All Prices. PIANOS FOR RENT.

Wm. Knabe & Co., 1422 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Warm Rooms for \$1.25

C. A. Muddiman & Co., 616 12th, 1204 G.

Original Square Loaf, Grandmama's, THE BOSTON BAKING CO. Label, OUR whole wheat aids digestion.

THE MODERN GROCERY. COFFEE—Clover, Java and Mocha, 25c per lb. Have you purchased from anyone who sells at 50c, 55c, and 60c per lb. RICHARD H. GASKINS, Twelfth and O Sts. N. W., 1417-1419.

Regent Shoes. All the newest and most attractive styles in men's shoes. Black, tan, patent leather. Equal to any made. \$2.50. 943 Pennsylvania Avenue.

THE INSULAR REVENUES

The Report of Secretary Root Awaited With Interest.

A General Desire to Know How the \$20,000,000 Collected From Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines Has Been Expended—Accounts Not Audited by the Treasury Officials.

The answer of the Secretary of War to the Senate resolution adopted Thursday relative to the collection and expenditure of the revenues of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Archipelago by the military authorities of the United States is awaited with considerable interest.

The Secretary is directed to send to the Senate copies of all proclamations and orders that have been issued or made respecting the collection of customs, internal and other revenues in those islands, the rates and total amounts thereof, lists of all persons engaged in the revenue service, and how such customs, internal and other revenues have been and are being disbursed, and whether the same or any portion thereof have been covered in the Treasury of the United States.

Information required by that portion of the resolution quoted above will not be the least interesting feature of Secretary Root's answer. It is officially known that some \$20,000,000 of revenues has been collected by the military authorities in those islands, and a natural desire is felt and expressed to know how much has been expended from this large sum, whether all the items of expenditure were just and proper, and where the balances remaining, if any, have been deposited.

Registered as Trust Funds. In a certain sense the collections constitute trust funds administered by the military authorities in the several islands, and are expected to support the respective governments and the benefit of the inhabitants of the islands. In a certain other sense the collections are regarded as public funds of the United States. In either case it was of prime importance that both the receipts and disbursements should be properly accounted for, and Congress so regarded it. And yet none of these accounts, either of receipts or expenditures, thus far have been passed upon by the regular accounting officers of the Treasury Department, or, as far as can be ascertained, by any other accounting official in Washington.

The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year increased the clerical force in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department by eighty-five persons, from April 1, 1899, to March 31, 1900, on account of "increased work incident to the war with Spain." The act also included the following provisions: "For the temporary employment of additional clerks and messengers, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as may be required in the office of the Auditor for the War Department for the prompt and efficient auditing of the accounts and expenditures collected and disbursed by military authorities in the West India islands occupied by the United States forces, \$25,000, to be available from and after April 1, 1899, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday in January, 1900, report to Congress the number of persons employed and the amount paid to each under this appropriation."

This act was approved on February 24, 1899. Prior to that, in December, 1898, the President, by Executive Order, as Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, had ordered that during the military occupation of certain islands in the West Indies an officer of the army be assigned as collector of customs and that all moneys collected for customs in the islands be deposited with said collector. It was further ordered: "There shall be appointed an auditor who shall be stationed at the chief port, whose duty shall be to examine all entries of merchandise and to forward certified copies of the same to the Auditor of the Treasury, which shall be a full and complete report, duly certified to, to the Auditor of the Treasury, and to the Auditor of the War Department for audit."

The Executive Order. The provisions and requirements of the Executive order of December, 1898, and the law of February 24, 1899, were clear and explicit. They required that the accounts should be properly made and certified, and should be audited by the Auditor of the War Department in Washington as the other accounts of that Department are audited. Congress authorized the employment of additional clerks to do the work and appropriated moneys to pay for their services, and the Secretary of the Treasury was required to make on the first Monday of January, 1900, a report showing the number of persons so employed and the amount paid to each. The law enacted by Congress has not been changed by this body, but the Executive order has been modified, and the business seems to have been done under the latter, without reference to the requirements of the act of Congress. As a result of enquiries in the Treasury Department some interesting and accurate information has been obtained. It appears that in the winter or early spring of 1899 a batch of accounts was received from Cuba and in due course referred to the Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department. On examination the accounts were found to consist merely of a certified statement of moneys received and expended by the Collector of Customs at Havana and his deputies at the subports of entry wholly unsupported by vouchers of any description. According to the statement large sums of money had been received on account of tonnage and other port dues and customs duties and paid out for various purposes indicated. Of course, the auditor was obliged to say that he could not audit an account in such a form, because there was substantially "nothing to audit," and he called for the vouchers. Weeks passed without any reply, and then a second call for the vouchers was made. Some time afterward (on May 9, 1899,) another Executive order was obtained by the Secretary of War, in regard to the moneys received and disbursed by the insular collectors of customs, which did not require that the accounts should be audited by the Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department, as provided by the act of February 24, 1899, but provided that such accounts should be audited by insular auditors appointed by the Secretary of War. These auditors are stationed at Havana, Cuba; San Juan, Porto Rico, and Manila, and such reports as they may render are sent to the Assistant Secretary of War.

The Method of Auditing. That official, in a letter dated May 29, 1899, to the Secretary of the Treasury, explains the change in manner of auditing the accounts of receipts and disbursements for Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. In this letter he said that the plan originally intended upon was found to be wholly inadequate to meet the vast volume of auditing that must result from the military occupation of the islands, and that it was found that a system of auditing and accounting in insular auditors, "closely connected with the government thereof, and in the locality where the collections and disbursements are made." He added that this necessity became conspicuously apparent when the matter of auditing the Phil-

ippine accounts came under consideration. Further on he said: "The correspondence incident to the auditing of this vast volume of accounts must be enormous, and the time lost that would follow consequent upon the long distance all communications would have to travel to reach destination, it was felt, would be an almost insuperable hindrance to proper and prompt auditing of accounts. "The custom of suspending by accounting officers all items requiring explanation or supporting vouchers would, of necessity, so delay settlements as to make them practically valueless during the period of military occupation. For like reasons the Secretary of War found it necessary to establish separate systems for each group of islands, quite independently separated as each, respectively, from the United States.

THE DEWEY ARCH FUND.

The Contributions Are Reported as Coming in Steadily. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A meeting of the executive committee of the citizens' committee of 266 for the perpetuation of the Dewey Arch will be held this afternoon in the St. Paul building. Col. William C. Church, the chairman, says that, while the fund is growing steadily, the committee would not lessen its efforts to devise new ways or reaching the patriotic public. It has been the policy of the committee not to give out the exact figures, but it is learned that there is now nearly if not quite \$200,000 in the hands of J. Edward Simmons, treasurer of the fund. This same statement was made three weeks ago. This is 50 per cent of the amount required to carry out the plans of the citizens' committee, as the intention of building a \$1,000,000 arch has been abandoned and a \$400,000 structure will be put up.

About 400 citizens have contributed this far. Thirty contributions of \$50,000 each have been received and \$50,000 of the largest sum contributed by any subscriber. Nearly all the subscriptions were received prior to the Dewey house transfer. The first money received by Secretary Charles N. Nichol was the \$50,000 contribution of the New York Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. The names of subscribers have been withheld by the committee, it has been determined not to make them public until the whole sum has been subscribed. Through other sources the \$200,000 subscription of J. P. Morgan, Miss Helen Gould, John D. Rockefeller, and August Belmont became public. The work of gathering the money for this purpose has been developed systematically. The work of committees determined not to be confined to the five boroughs of New York. Not \$100,000 all told has been subscribed by people living out of the city. More than 10,000 have been secured out. Responses have been gratifyingly numerous, and there are hundreds of replying letters on file promising subscriptions later.

THE REWARD OF HONESTY.

Reformation Followed by the Accumulation of Fortune. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—Edward Burns, sea-breaker, Shakespearean student, and Biblical scholar, became a successful miner when he decided to live an honest life. As a result he is now returning from the Pacific Coast with a fortune, made in two years, which will approximate \$200,000. Burns' life is a remarkable one. He came to Bridgeport when a young lad with his parents. Before he was twenty-one years old he had passed the threshold of a prison cell. His first offense, so far as the police records show, was an assault upon a conductor of a street car. He escaped severe punishment for this, but in a short time he again was in trouble. Policeman George Sanger caught a man entering a house in North Bridgeport about twelve years ago. Two shots were fired almost at the same time. The policeman dropped with a bullet in his body. The burglar disappeared, but left behind him a heavy overcoat in which there was a bullet hole. Sanger recovered, and was positive that the burglar was Burns. The young man did not make an appearance in Bridgeport after that for several months. About ten years ago Burns and another young man known to the police as Counselor broke into a store in East Main Street at 4 o'clock in the morning. The police went off duty for the night. They rolled a heavy safe out the door to a house five blocks distant without being discovered. Later the safe was traced to a safe place, and the two men were arrested and convicted of the crime. Superintendent Birmingham and his men kept a close watch on Burns during his term of imprisonment. Burns decided to live an honest life. His first act after he left Westchester was to visit Superintendent Birmingham, make known his intention, and ask for a discharge. He was given a discharge, and he has never been heard from him since. Burns now lives with his wife and two children in the Klondike. That was more than two years ago. Nothing was heard from him until he was arrested for a burglary. He was given a discharge, and he has never been heard from him since. Burns now lives with his wife and two children in the Klondike. "I'm worth nearly \$200,000," he wrote, "having made a rich strike, and I came by it all honestly. Superintendent Birmingham will hear from me soon, as I intend to return that \$5 with liberal interest. But I shall not be in Bridgeport. I gave him my word that I would never see his face again, and I shall locate in some strange city, where I can continue the life which I started when I left the prison walls behind me. It pays to be honest."

TUTTERED IN CHURCH.

Three Prominent Women Arrested in Wheeling. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 29.—Ms. Lulu Craig, Mrs. Daisy Taylor, and Mrs. Minnie Chinn, three of the best-known women of this city, have been arrested upon complaint of the pastor of the United Brethren Church, of which they are members. They were charged with disturbing public worship by laughing out in the midst of the sermon. The minister, who is not to be trifled with when it comes to levity in church, appeared against his members in police court and testified that their conduct was entirely too serious to be overlooked by the law. He said they had uttered in church repeatedly and he wanted it stopped. The prisoners were fined \$25 and costs, which their husbands paid. Crooner suits for damages are threatened. Owing to the social prominence of the women their cases attracted wide attention and it is feared a split may occur in the United Brethren Church.

Ecclesia Relieved in a Day.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure itching skin disease without fail. It will also cure Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all skin eruptions. It is from three to five cents a tin. It is made in London and is the best. It will cure Ringworm, Itching Piles, and all itching diseases. It is the best. It is made in London and is the best. It will cure Ringworm, Itching Piles, and all itching diseases. It is the best. It is made in London and is the best.

Blindness is a Living Death

Sight is Priceless!

Wrong glasses will ruin the strongest eye. Any sensation of pain is a warning. Neglected eye afflicts the Brain and Mind, resulting in serious bodily illness, which injury in time becomes permanent. Weak eyes strabismic, falling eyesight, restored by using the

German Silicate ...Glasses...

The opportunity of a lifetime to right any wrong with your eyes.

DR. HUGO GUSKE,

German Oculist Optician.

Twelve years' practical experience with the most scientific method of fitting eyes. Germany, assisted by a staff of graduated opticians. Prof. Guske's new Optical Institute, fitted up with the latest improved instruments for the latest methods of testing every ailment to which the human eye is heir.

To introduce our famous German Silicate Lenses in this city we make a very special

10-Day Offer at . . \$1.00

Fitted scientifically and without error.

German Silicate Lenses are the best in the world for all uses. They are made of a very individual case and cannot be strained. They relieve eye-strain—that is the whole story. They are made of a special material, which is not affected by heat or cold. They are made of a special material, which is not affected by heat or cold. They are made of a special material, which is not affected by heat or cold.

Make us call on the first opportunity.

GERMAN OPTICAL INSTITUTE,

412 Seventh St. N. W.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Owing to continued illness, Mrs. Dewey will be obliged to omit her last reception of the season, which was announced for this afternoon.

Mrs. Hazeltine is in mourning for her cousin, Mrs. Emory, and for that reason has discontinued her morning receptions. The engagement has been announced of Miss Jane Bedford Henry, of New York, grandniece of Rear Admiral Bedford, H. M. R. N., to Mr. Vincent Kerens, of St. Louis, a son of Mr. Richard C. Kerens, member of the Republican National Committee. The wedding will take place during the Easter season at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerens have spent their winters in Washington for the past few years and are distinctly popular in official circles. The marriage of their daughter, Miss Katharine Kerens, and Captain Weyler, the son of Associate Justice Weyler, was a fashionable event in St. Louis society about two years ago. Miss Henry is the daughter of Mrs. Kate Bedford, who was a well-known social figure in the metropolitan season.

Miss Marian Galland will be one of the assisting maids at the coming-out reception of Miss Grace Coppel, of New York, whose debut tomorrow night promises to be one of the brilliant social affairs of the metropolitan season. The members of the Tuesday German Club will give their next dance at Kaueher's, February 29.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Carroll Institute has issued invitations for a reception to be held at the Institute Thursday evening, February 1, from 8 to 10.

The first meeting of February of the Washington, D. C. section, Council of Jewish Women, will be held in the vestry hall of the temple on next Thursday evening at 7:30.

Colonel Russell, of this city, was the guest of honor last Friday night at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lennig at their handsome residence in Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks have dinner invitations out for Friday evening.

The ladies of the Varnum Hotel will give a tea Monday, February 5, from 4 to 7.

Mrs. Cooney, wife of Representative Cooney, will receive this afternoon at 221 A Street, southeast, when she will have with her Miss Will Allen Dromgoole and Mrs. Pettus, of Tennessee.

Mrs. A. L. Barber has graciously placed her residence, Belmont, at the disposal of the House of Commons, for an evening in February for a card party to be given for the benefit of the guild.

PREPARING FOR A STRIKE.

The Great Northern Said to Be Hiring Men Secretly. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Two men, reported to be agents of the Great Northern Railroad, rented a room on the second floor of the Wyoming Hotel Saturday and were called on by about 200 men. One of them afterward said: "Those fellows are trying to hire conductors and brakemen for freight trains and switchmen for the Great Northern Railroad in anticipation of a strike among the present employees. They offered us free transportation to St. Paul and the wages now being paid. I was told they had hired about 100 men and wanted a great many more."

W. C. Campbell, general agent of the freight department of the Great Northern, became very angry when asked if it was true that brakemen and switchmen were being hired secretly here in anticipation of a strike on the Great Northern. He said: "There is no trouble among the employees of the Great Northern. The newspapers have been printing a lot of stories without any foundation. The men are being hired, and only those having had experience in train or yard service are accepted."

Spelling Reform.

Spelling reform is no new thing. The fact is recalled that ever since the twelfth century there have been schemes for pronouncing words in a new way and spelling them in another. The first reformer was a monk of the north of England, called Orm. This movement was a long religious poem and was in a spelling of his own, where he hoped to indicate its pronunciation. The reformer was a long religious poem and was in a spelling of his own, where he hoped to indicate its pronunciation. The reformer was a long religious poem and was in a spelling of his own, where he hoped to indicate its pronunciation.

UTILIZING CUBAN JUNK

Thousands of Tons of Old Iron Sent to the United States.

Wreckage of the War Bought Up by American Manufacturers—Cannon Balls From the Old Forts, Steel Rails From the Trochas, and Broken Machinery From Plantations.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The iron production of the United States will be increased very materially this year by the debris of war exported from Cuba to the United States. Several hundred thousand tons of Cuban iron have already been shipped here, most of it the wreckage of the war. The junk market is likely to be provided with the stuff, most of which was intended to be used against Americans.

A number of American dealers in iron, convinced from what they saw in the newspapers that there must be a large amount of old iron in Cuba, as the result of the destructive war there, sent agents there to buy up such iron as they could find. The result exceeded expectations. Cuba was literally full of junk and with enough old iron to keep a dozen foundries at work.

A single purchaser from Ohio, A. O. Sawyer, found no difficulty in buying up and shipping away over 35,000 tons of old iron and steel. The bulk of this was debris of the war, or rather the debris of the military system. In Havana and Cuban fortresses for instance, Mr. Sawyer purchased no less than 4,000 tons of cannon balls. These were obsolete projectiles, the old-fashioned round shot, and the iron shells of the antique muzzle-loading guns. Many of them had been in the fortresses for decades, probably for a century or more piled up in the old-fashioned pyramidal form. They were really junk, of no value in modern warfare, and the authorities were glad to get rid of them at bargain-counter prices. They were shipped to American foundries and will be made into stoves and pots and pans.

Next in importance to the fortresses as iron mines were the sugar plantations. There is always a great deal of junk on them as improvements in sugar machinery induced the planters to get rid of their old presses and new machinery. The war increased this junk, for the Cubans and Spaniards burnt hundreds of sugar houses, leaving behind only the iron.

Mr. Sawyer says that each sugar house yielded several thousand tons of iron. Much of this was conveyed to Havana and exported to the United States, but not one-quarter of what could have been obtained, the chief difficulty being the lack of transportation and the difficulty of getting the iron to the railroad by which it could be shipped to market. The iron brings little, and in many cases the owners of plantations were willing to let it go to anyone who would remove it. Even when can railroad the iron can be purchased at a price of \$2 to \$3.

Next in importance to the plantations as a source of old iron are the three military trocha lines across the island by General Weyler. These lines, which are now dismantled, are yielding a large quantity of railroad iron, most of which is being shipped to the United States. The blockhouses erected along the line of the trochas and the railroads also contain a good deal of old iron, several of them being entirely plated and made of iron with old railroad iron, which protected the Spanish soldiers within.

The purchase of iron in Cuba and its shipment to the United States has temporarily ceased, because the marketing of the sugar crop is keeping the railroads and the steamers and loaders generally busy; but it will begin again in the spring as the sugar crop is marketed, and in spite of the large amount of iron exported from Cuba, the supply there is said to be scarcely touched. The island has been accumulating old iron for a couple of centuries, and being without foundries, it has no market or sale for it.

A BISHOP'S STRANGE STORY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, tells a marvelous story of physical phenomena, in which he asserts that a husband heard his wife calling after she had been buried, and that on hastily reopening the grave found her unconscious, but still alive. The minister declines to give the real names, using the name of Smith.

As Fallows tells the story, some years ago Mrs. Charles Smith, the wife of a young man living on the north side, was taken seriously ill and died in a short time. She was not embalmed, and was buried two or three days later in Rose Hill Cemetery. She was buried in the afternoon. In the middle of the night Mr. Smith was awakened by some one calling his name. He took a light and went to the room of "Charles, Charles," very distinctly. He did not associate the voice with anyone he knew, and said to himself that it was a hallucination. Being a man of materialistic views he attached no supernatural meaning to the matter, and soon fell into a troubled sleep again.

After a little while he was awakened by the voice again, this time more insistent: "Charles, Charles, Charles!" Just as day was breaking for the third time he heard the call again, this time entreatingly, the minister declares. This time he recognized the voice very distinctly, as that of his wife. Moved by some unexplainable impulse, he sprang up, searched the room thoroughly, and found no one, and rushed into where a friend was asleep. "Come, get up! we must go to Rose Hill," he cried.

His friend tried to dissuade him, but to no purpose. They harnessed a horse to a light buggy, took spades and pickaxes and drove to the cemetery at breakneck speed. As quickly as possible they dug down to the coffin and opened it. The young wife was just turning over in the casket.

Although alive, she was unconscious. Presumably she had been in a stupor the entire time. She was taken home, covered, and is alive today. She has no idea that she was ever buried alive, and probably if she had known all the circumstances at that time she shock would have killed her. She was told that she had been very ill and had recovered almost miraculously.

hood's Pills Do not contain any mercury. They are purely vegetable, perfectly safe for the most delicate organism. Mild, efficient, thorough. Sold by all druggists, 25c.

Special Sale REGINA Music Boxes.

At Droop's Music House

Stetson and Other Pianos, 925 Pa. Ave. N. W.

The "Locomotive" Company of America.

The "Locomotive" Company of America desire to announce that they have opened a SALESROOM for the exhibition and sale of their carriages at 1026 Connecticut Avenue—where they will have a full line of vehicles, OF DIFFERENT STYLES, for sale and immediate delivery.

In connection with the Salesroom it is the intention of the company to have a REPOSITORY, where purchasers can have their carriages kept in good order—cleaned, oiled, and charged with fuel and water, ready for use at any time. Carriages sent to residences and called for, if desired, for which service there will be a small extra charge.

A REPAIR SHOP—where all the parts and fixtures of the carriage will be in stock, and thoroughly competent workmen in charge—will also be established here.

The "Locomotive" Company are now making a carriage, which, for practical every-day use, light weight, speed, and economy, cannot be surpassed.

INSPECTION OF THE PUBLIC IS INVITED.

THE "Locomotive" COMPANY

Of America, 1026 Conn. Avenue.

F. E. FOSTER, Manager, Washington Office.

A SUPPOSED VICTIM ALIVE.

After Four Years the Chicago Trunk Mystery Revealed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Oliver Pike, who appeared Friday at Montpelier, Ohio, after his supposedly murdered body had been buried four years, has turned the minds of the Chicago police toward the famous trunk mystery of 1896, of which Pike was believed to have been the victim. Four years ago Wakeem & McLaughlin, who kept a warehouse in Chicago, decided to sell a public auction a box held for express charges. The box had been in their possession three years. It was originally shipped from Salt Lake City to C. M. Morgan, who was never found.

The purchaser of the box upon opening it discovered an iron-bound trunk in which was the badly-mutilated body of a murdered man. Some years before Pike had gone to Washington, and about the time the box must have been opened, disappeared completely. Large sums of money were spent to ascertain his whereabouts, but without success. The finding of the dead body in a trunk revived the story of Pike's mysterious disappearance. His mother and relatives visited Chicago, positively identified the corpse as that of Oliver Pike, removed it to Montpelier and buried it there. Representatives of international reputation tried to solve the murder mystery, but without success, and the affair gradually passed from the public mind.

Pike's reappearance in the flesh has caused the county officials to decide upon reopening the coffin buried four years ago and making a fresh effort to identify the body. The purchaser of the box upon opening it discovered an iron-bound trunk in which was the badly-mutilated body of a murdered man. Some years before Pike had gone to Washington, and about the time the box must have been opened, disappeared completely. Large sums of money were spent to ascertain his whereabouts, but without success. The finding of the dead body in a trunk revived the story of Pike's mysterious disappearance. His mother and relatives visited Chicago, positively identified the corpse as that of Oliver Pike, removed it to Montpelier and buried it there. Representatives of international reputation tried to solve the murder mystery, but without success, and the affair gradually passed from the public mind.

FREAKS HAVE LEGAL RIGHTS.

They May Be Exhibited, But Notorious Criminals Are Barred.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Freaks are entitled to earn a living by exhibiting themselves before the public, according to a decision handed down by Judge Gibbons. The court declared unconstitutional that part of the "anti-freak" law passed by the legislature which prohibits the exhibition of deformed persons, while he upheld that part of the law which bars from public view notorious criminals like Bates, the bigamist, and persons associated with criminal cases, such as Ida Sutterlin, the young wife of August Becker. The decision is considered to be of far-reaching importance, and has been awaited with interest by public officials interested in the suppression of crime and by showmen.

The ruling was made in the habeas corpus proceedings brought for the release of George Middleton, a museum proprietor. Middleton was arrested for exhibiting Barney Nelson, a colored boy without hands, who is said to be skillful in making pen and pencil sketches with his toes. Judge Gibbons drew a distinction between the two kinds of persons affected. He declared deformed persons had an inalienable right to engage in any honorable calling that will give them a living. The exhibition of notorious criminals, he says, appeals to a morbid public curiosity, and is, therefore, harmful.

Entertainment and Instruction.

The Halls of the Ancients, 1312-14-16-18 New York Ave. For Promotion of National Galleries.

Illustrate Egyptian, Assyrian, Roman, and Sarcophagi, Art, Architecture, Minerals, and Customs. In the evening will be a lecture on the Pantheon (50 ft. by 11 ft.) of Rome in the time of Constantine, or Stereoscopic displays of the Grandeur of Ancient Architecture, with signs for National Galleries of History and Art. Visitors on attending will receive gratis return tickets for explanations of the exhibits on the next day at 11 a. m. or 4 p. m.

For Mount Vernon, Alexandria, and Arlington. Excursion trains, station 14 1/2 and Pa. ave. For Mt. Vernon every hour, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. For Alexandria and Arlington—See schedule. ROUND TRIP to Mt. Vernon, 50c. Round trip to Alexandria, 25c. Round trip to Arlington, 50c. Round trip to Mt. Vernon, including Arlington and Alexandria, 60c.

Chr. Kander's Mellinist Wild Cherry Cordial

Is carefully made by us from the small-berried Babka cherries, which are especially adapted to this purpose, and produce a care-free cough and sore throat, and a healthy preparation. Physicians recommend it.

75 Bottle, 50c Full Int.

CHR. KANDER, 609 Seventh St., No Branch Boston.

MODEL TURKISH and RUSSIAN BATHS IN THE LAFAYETTE SQUARE OPERA HOUSE. The Baths are the "best in the United States. Mondays and Thursdays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. will be reserved for ladies. 1015-17

Best rubber Plates - - - \$4.

DR. PATTON, Dentist, 1113 TWELFTH STREET.

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FOR PREMIUM STAMPS

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