MILLIONS PAID IN TAXES

The Inheritance of "The Silent Man of Wall Street," Yields Well.

England Receives a Death Fee of Five Million Dollars From James H. Smith, the United States the Same Amount, and New York City Gets Two Millions From the Estate.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Since James Henry Smith, the "Silent Man of Wall Street," inherited the fortune of his uncle, George Smith, who died in London last October, he has been kept busy paying out millions of dollars levied by inheritance-tax laws. The Governments of Great Britain and the United States and the State of New York have each had a whack at it.

Comptroller Coler, as agent for the State of New York, has just collected $2,000,000 from the estate and has put the money in bank awaiting the order of State Comptroller Morgan. Mr. Coler himself, will get the snug sum of $20,000 as commission, the fee being at the rate of 1 per cent of the amount collected.

The collection of this tax from the Smith millions has had much to do with bringing down the tax rate in New York State, which was fixed at Albany yesterday according to the comptroller's report at 1.96, a reduction of fifty-three points from the tax rate last year.

"I collected this tax from Mr. Smith several days ago," said Comptroller Coler last night, "but I thought it best to keep perfectly quiet about it until the Legislature finished with its appropriations, for if it had been known to the Assembly the money would certainly have been spent and the tax rate would have been no lower.

"As it is, this money has been saved to the State, which means that 70 per cent of it is saved to New York city, since we pay 70 per cent of the taxes of the entire State. I had no other motive in keeping the matter a secret than to prevent the Assembly from spending the money. Of course I was in communication with State Comptroller Morgan, but I asked him to qeep quiet about it.

"According to the way I figure it out, the $2,000,000 from the Smith estate just about accounts for the reduction of the State tax rate."

Mr. Coler says the way he came to get this tax was in ascertaining that James Henry Smith, the principal heir, who resides in New York, had considerable property coming to him from the estate of the self-expatriated American, George Smith. When he made further enquiry he learned that $40,000,000 in securities was held in this city. These securities consisted for the most part of railroad holdings and industrials, George Smith having at one time been one of the most extensive railroad builders in the West.

The Comptroller found that where the estate amounts to millions and there are no children of the deceased, the rate to be levied is 5 per cent of the total amount of the estate lying in New York. Five per cent of the $40,000,000 amounted to $2,000,000 and Comptroller Coler made no bones about calling on the "Silent Man of Wall Street" and asking him for the money. Mr. Smith promptly paid it, and Mr. Coler deposited the money with the City Trust Company, where it will draw interest for a few days before it is sent to Albany.

Bulk of the Estate in the West.

It has been believed all along that the Smith estate amounted only to $50,000,000, but from present indications it is far above that figure. Comptroller Coler found $40,000,000 of it in New York, and it is known that the great bulk of the estate is in the West, or at least, that it has been in the West heretofore. When asked how the estate had come to have so much in New York city, Mr. Coler said:

"Don't ask me. I don't believe anybody under the sun knows the extent of that estate but the men who are managing it. I only know that these men have been very willing about paying out millions of it in taxes.

"This $2,000,000 is the biggest inheritance tax ever paid into the Treasury of New York, and it was paid without the slightest hesitation. The tax collected out of the estate of Cornelius Vanderbilt was nothing as large as this, being only about $800,000. This was because there were children as heirs. The inheritance tax is higher in cases where there are no children."

When a reporter called to see James Henry Smith yesterday in the office of Geddes & Smith, No. 10 Wall Street, the heir to the recluse's millions had gone for the day. Mr. Geddes, who was associated with George Smith, was sitting in the hallway reading a newspaper. When asked about the tax transaction Mr. Geddes slowly raised his head from the newspaper and said: "There's nothing to say here," and went on reading.

"Have you heard Mr. Smith say anything as to how much of the estate has gone for inheritance taxes?"

"I make it a rule in life never to tell what I overhear," said Mr. Geddes.

It is known that the British Government collected $5,000,000 from the estate of the eccentric millionaire who lived on 15 shillings a day in a West End London, club. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking of the affair in the House of Commons on March 5, said:

"This person, however unwillingly, has contributed to the exchequer more than the cost of an iron-clad."

It is stated that the United States Government has been made $5,000,000 richer by the estate. There is a special war tax, framed in 1898, after the outbreak of the war with Spain, that applies to the tranfer of estates. Under its provisions where there are no children of a brother or sister who come into possession, and the total value of the estate is more than $1,000,000, the Government has the right to collect $4.50 for each $100 of the clear value of such interest.

As there were several other heirs in this country besides James Henry Smith, the Government will derive profit from their share of the estate also. The more remote the kinship of the heir the greater is the tax-rate under the War Revenue law.

Naval Officers Assigned.

At the request of the Secretary of War, Commander W. H. Beehler has been designated as the acting military attache of the United States Embassy, at Berlin, in addition to his duties as naval attache there. Commander G. B. Harber will be detached from the office of Naval Intelligence and assigned as naval attache of the United States Embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg and Legation at Madrid.

$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O.,

Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8.

ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS
ESTERBROOK'S FALCON PEN
The Best Steel Pens Made Anywhere.
150 Varieties. For sale by all stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John St., N. Y.

BRADSTREET ON THE WEEK.

Trade Conditions Good, and the Industrial Situation Unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 7.—"Bradstreet's" today says:

"Favorable features continue in the majority in the general trade situation. The hopes for the advent of seasonable spring weather have been realized and nearly all markets report an improved distribution at retail. This, as explained heretofore, is really the key of the general merchandise situation.

The industrial situation is a rather spotted one. April 1, instead of May 1, seems to have been fixed upon as a date for presenting new demands as to wages and hours. While many thousand men are directly or indirectly involved in the Chicago building trades strike, and several thousand are out in the coal industry in the Pittsburg region, most of the building trade strikers in other cities have gained their demands. The machinists' strike at Chicago, which was regarded as threatening the entire iron and steel industry, has been called off pending arbitration.

"While domestic trade shows signs of expansion, as indicated by noticeably large clearings this week, export business is likewise satisfactory. The total of exports from the port of New York last week made a new record in being the heaviest aggregate reported in a month notable for large totals. It would seem evident that March exports from the country as a whole would come near to breaking all records.

"Railroad earnings lose nothing as spring advances, and the total eastbound tonnage last week was little below the record. The price situation, too, is encouraging, farm products easily leading in the upward movement. Wheat crop advices are on the whole favorable, except from the central West. Sympathy is shown with corn, which in turn has been influenced by the steady advance in hog products and by the known smallness of reserves in cribs and in store. Another product of the farm, cotton, has developed renewed speculative interest this week, and a slight upward swing has occurred as the result of increased speculative attention working along previously mentioned lines.

"The iron and steel situation shows some effects of the recent missionary work in aid of lower prices, but results as yet are rather in the shape of unsettled feeling than of actually lower quotations. Recent advances in wages and the strong conditions in the bituminous coal and ore markets point to no great shrinkage in prices, notwithstanding the fact that current demand is of a hand to mouth character, and buyers are still waiting for a break. In addition, export enquiry is persistent and from all parts of the earth.

"Business failures for the week number 182, as compared with 178 last week, and 190 in this week a year ago."

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Remarkable Showing for First Quarter of the Year.

NEW YORK, April 7.—"Dun's Review" today says:

"Only twice in twenty-five years would such failures as those of the first quarter of 1900 have seemed large. They are large compared with last year and 1898, and would have looked large in 1888. The amount of liabilities, $56,677,055 includes $21,131,000 for the United States Flour Milling Company and $2,492,482 for sixteen banks and other financial corporations, leaving 2,894 commercial failures with $33,022,572 liabilities.

"Actual defaults in manufacturing are smaller than in the first quarter of any other year except 1899, since classified failures began, as are trading liabilities. While Massachusetts and New England failures have been larger than in the first quarter of any other year since 1894, reports from other States and sections are mainly smaller than in other years, except the last. In the Southern and Pacific States the failures were smaller than in the same quarter of any other year. It is to exceptional and to general conditions that any increase is due.

"Quarterly reviews today show that, outside the immediate effects of stock speculation and industrial consolidations, the volume of business has been larger this year than a year ago.

"Foreign trade is just now of peculiar interest. In March there was a slight decrease in imports at New York, while the exports from this point increased for the closing week 66.2 per cent, and for five weeks, 60 per cent. To such exports, $27,834,198 larger than last year in five weeks from New York, must be added over $17,000,000 for the greater value of cotton shipped from other ports, so that in aggregate value of exports the months may have surpassed all records.

"Railroad stocks have steadily risen, the average for sixty of the most active closing 63 cents per share higher for the week and a little higher than a year ago, while industrial stocks have declined on the whole and closed more than $14 per share lower than a year ago. The earnings of railroads for the quarter have been the largest ever known in the first quarter of any year.

"A little increase in foreign exports of wheat, from Atlantic ports, flour included, 2,268,722 bushels, against 2,074,769 last year, served as occasion for a little rise, but the gain was lost later, and the week closes unchanged. Corn exports, 3,695,915 bushels, against 3,412,480 last year, for the week showed not much greater gain, while receipts were over a mullion bushels larger than last year, but the price rose 1 1-2 cents.

"No change has come in cotton goods this week, though dealings for the future are hindered. Business in woolens is also somewhat unsatisfactory.

"The steel sheet consolidation, with President McMurty, of the Apollo works, at the head, promises great importance. If the tinplate, hoop, and national steel works make alliance with the Carnegie Company, as is reported, the whole industry will sooner or later be affected. For the present change appears in prices of pig, and only slightly more yielding in plates and bars to secure more business.

"Failures for the week are 159 in the United States, against 141 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 17 last year."

M'GOVERN TO FIGHT IN LONDON.

The Champion Will Sign to Meet Ben Jordan.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Terry McGovern has at last been secured to meet Ben Jordan and the match will take place at the National Sporting Club, London, next November. During the past few days Dr. Ordway, the American representative of the foreign club, has been in communication with Sam Harris, the champion's manager, and the latter has promised to sign articles of agreement which are now on the way here.

The English club will hang up, it is said, a purse of $5,000 and will give Terry $500 for expenses. The mill will be at 122 pounds. The date of McGovern's bout with Tommy White has been shifted and the pair will meet at Chicago April 27 for six rounds.

M'COY'S TWO BATTLES.

The "Kid" to Fight Creedon and Jack Bonner.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Kid McCoy has signed articles for two fights. His first encounter will be with Dan Creedon, of Australia, and the battle will be decided at the Broadway Athletic Club May 18. It will be for twenty-five rounds at catch weights.

The Kid's other bout will be with Jack Bonner and will come off at Philadelphia in about two weeks. It will be for six rounds. After these contests McCoy will settle down to hard work for his fight with Tom Sharkey. McCoy and Creedon are to fight for 70 per cent of the gate receipts. Creedon has also agreed to tackle Joe Wolcott in Milwaukee in July. They have received a guarantee of a purse of $1,000.

GREY HOSTS OF THE BLUE

Union Veterans of Massachusetts Entertained in Virginia.

E. K. Wilcox Post, G. A. R., Guests of A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans—Reviewing the Battlefields of Petersburg and Recalling the Stirring Events of the War.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 7.—The veterans from E. K. Wilcox Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Springfield, Mass., accompanied by a delegation from A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, spent the day visiting the historic battlefields in front of Petersburg, where some time was occupied searching for bullets and other relics of the war between the States. The principal battlefield visited was that of the Crater, in Prince George county, about one mile from the corporate limits, where one of the fiercest battles of the war was fought. This battlefield, which is on the Griffith farm, was a point of much interest to the Springfield visitors, who ate dinner in the Crater. On their return from the battlefields the visitors were taken to the Central State Hospital, in Dinwiddie county, about two miles from Petersburg, where there are about 900 colored insane patients. During their stay at the hospital the visitors were very hospitably entertained by the officials of that institution. The visitors were next driven to the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, in Chesterfield county, just across the river from Petersburg, where are some 300 or more colored male and female students from different parts of Virginia. The visitors on their return to the city visited some of the largest tobacco factories, where for the first time they saw tobacco in process of manufacture. The party returned to Petersburg about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the evening the visitors attended a camp fire of A. P. Hill Camp. The evening was spent in speechmaking and relating reminiscences of the civil war. During the evening light refreshments were served by the ladies of Petersburg. To-day the visitors will be taken to Richmond and shown the places of interest there. They will take lunch at the Jefferson Hotel and will return to Petersburg.

Warren S. Buxton, State Inspector of Public Buildings of Massachusetts, stated that he was at a loss for words to express his surprise at what he saw at the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute. He stated that the deportment of the students, their orations, and singing was as good as he had ever seen and heard at any place. Mr. Buxton was highly complimentary to the officials of the Central State Hospital and spoke in the highest terms of the neat and clean appearance of the buildings and grounds.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

The Regents Adjourn Without Ending the Tangle.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 7.—The board of regents of the West Virgnia University practically adjourned without settling the tangle between President Raymond and members of the faculty. The whole matter was carried over until the June meeting. That part of it relating to the charges against members of the faculty was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Mr. Brown, Mr. McMahon and Mr. Sturgess. The committee will further investigate the charges and report to a meeting of the board in June. President Raymond's resignation, which was tendered last night, was not acted on definitely, according to the best authority. The regents will not talk about it, and what gets out has to be through the confidential friends medium. One of them stated Raymond's resignation had been accepted, to take effect in June, but two others say this is not the case and that the resignation was laid on the table until the June meeting.

One of the best known members of the board when asked to summarize the situation said that the disturbing factions would be removed and that a new president would be at the head of the institution next year. He said the case of insubordination made out by Raymond had been sustained, but that the whole case was rendered fatally weak by coupling with these charges the charges of incompetency. He though it would be a good thing for the institution to rid itself of both factions, as was done in the case of President Turner. He further said the board had the highest regard for the untiring industry and the great executive abilities of President Raymond, but that they deplored his lack of tact. This deficiency, he said, endangered his usefulness to the school regardless of the merits of the controversy between him and the faculty members.

RECEIVED WITH RIDICULE.

The Connecticut Democrats Amused at Dewey's Candidacy.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 7.—Admiral Dewey's candidacy for the Presidency has been received in Connecticut, for the most part, with amusement, many ridiculing the Admiral's announcement. Among these is Mayor-elect Homer S. Cummings, who is now recognized as the leader of the Bryan forces in the State. He said today:

"At the battle of Manila Dewey became a great man. He had done a great deed, and I believe he is yet a great admiral, but as soon as he started for home he began to make mistakes, and he kept making them, and his popularity began to wane. As for his Presidential aspirations, they are absolutely ridiculous. His candidacy is perfectly absurd."

Princeton to Play Boston.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 7.—Manager Cloney announced today that the Tigers will have a game with the Boston League team during their Southern trip. The game will be played at Washington on April 13. Today the team plays Tufts at Princeton. The training table will start immediately after the team returns from its Southern trip, for which it leaves next Wednesday.

Sozodont
in a new size
25c.
of the Liquid.
The event of the year in dentifrices.
Beware of counterfeits and substitutes of this, the world's best known dentifrice. Insist upon getting the genuine at the stores. If necessary send 25c. direct to the Proprietors,
P. O. Box 247, New York City.
NEW YORK. HALL & RUCKEL. LONDON.

DESERVES IT.

Remarkable Success of a New Treatment for Piles.

For many years it has been supposed that the only absolutely sure cure for piles was by surgical operation, but the danger to life and the pain and expense has been so great that many thousands suffer for years rather than submit to this last resort; or they seek the temporary relief in the many remedies claimed to relieve piles and rectal troubles, salves, ointments, and similar simple remedies which give only slight and very temporary relief.

A new preparation which is painless and harmless, but which affords immediate relief and in many cases a complete cure in a very short time, is sold by druggists under the name of Pyramid Pile Cure.

It is in suppository form used at night and its regular use has cured thousands of obstinate, long standing cases, and it seems to be equally effective in all the various forms of piles, whether itching, bleeding, or protruding.

The Pyramid Pile Cure allays the inflammation and intolerable itching, reduces the tumors, and its astringent properties cause the enlarged blood vessels to contract to a normal, healthy condition.

A Baltimore gentleman relates his experience with the Pyramid Pile Cure in these words:

"It affords me unusual pleasure to add my endorsement to those of others relative to your really wonderful pile remedy. I was a sufferer for years until told by a fellow salesman of the Pyramid Pile Cure. It has entirely cured me and I cheerfully send this for publication if you wish to use it in that direction. I wish you would send me one of your little books on cause and cure of piles; I desire to show it to some friends."

Any pile sufferer may use the Pyramid with certainty that it will give instant relief and regular use a permanent cure and the still further certainty that it contains no cocaine, morphine, or metallic or mineral poison.

All druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure, 50 cents for full sized treatment.
cents for full sized treatment.

APRIL THE MONTH OF SHOWERS

Its Glory as an Opening Door to General Spring.

(From the Hartford Times.)

The season's most interesting month, and the one which usually brings the year's best promise of the brighter, gladder days coming, came this year against a March-like northwest wind; but the day was full of early spring sunshine, and was not so cold as its predecessors. The early birds were seen and heard in the suburban districts and in the surrounding country. Crocus beds, here and there, were in full blossom, and nothing is more springlike to the eye than these beds of gold and pale-purple bloom. The crocus, like the pansy, is the flower of April. In the edge of some pieces of woodland, where the April sunshine lies warm on the southward slope, the trailing arbutus, hiding under the dead leaves, can usually be found in full and fragrant blossom before the end of the first half of the month—sometimes even before the actual departure of March. Its spicy odor is as delicate and pleasurable, and as suggestive of the shy woodland life it has developed, as the first song of the "brown-thrasher," the king vocalist of our forest border thrushes, who comes later in the month. April is called, and with reason, a fickle month—giving but little assurance (at least during its first half) whether it is to flood the scene with warm sunshine or with a pouring rain. But April contrives to make this very mixture, or blending, of "shine and shower" delightful.

Like souls that balance joy and pain,
With tears and smiles from heaven again
The maiden Spring upon the plain
Came in a sunlit fall of rain.

That hits the April character accurately. The "sunlit fall of rain," though not very frequently seen, especially in the month's first half, is so charming a spring feature when it does occur, that one remembers it long as an April delight. The capricious month, with all its whims and contradictions, is the first of the new year's moons to bring to our New England fields the welcome fresh tints of green of the starting grass—the first hue seen, of all the world of life and color that the later spring and summer open for us. In sun-favored spots, on city lawns, this emerald tint is already discernible. It will soon become general, for the lawns and a little later for the fields. It needs the warm April showers to start it.

The migrating birds will now begin to appear. The robin, the bluebird, the cheery song sparrow, the meadowlark, and the "wake-up" or yellowhammer, appeared in this part of Connecticut in the middle of March. Probably they had not gone South, with the mass of their kinds, in the autumn, but continued to live through our New England winter, subsisting on cedar berries and other dubious fare, and hiding in the shelter of the swamps and forest hemlocks to shield them a little from the zero weather. But these hardy birds, belonging by kinship to the great body of migrants, are the exception to the rule. The instinct of the great mass teaches them a better, wiser course—to go South, after the northern summer has fled, and follow on her skirts to a winter which is more such in name than in reality—returning to their native Northern fields in the early bright days of spring.

There are two great migratory movements northward now—one in the upper air, the other in the sea. The shad is one of the fish that come northward with the early birds. Where the shad goes, on leaving his native river for the South, who can say? He goes somewhere, in the far sea-currents, where he grows big and fat; possibly in that oceanic Amazon of life in variety, the Gulf Stream. He begins his northward journey home in the winter—first trying the big river of Florida; but the native Connecticut River shad will always return to his native stream—or would, if the slaughtering "pounds" on the Connecticut side of Long Island Sound would let him; and at any rate he gets here, like the new Easter hat, and many other good things, in April.

The Cockney's Plight.

(From the New York Sun.)

He was a foreigner; that was plain. He was the worse for wear, too. His necktie climbed around under his left ear. He clung to the stand of the big clock outside the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and he had a more or less vacant expression. He pulled a fine gold watch from one pocket and studied the dial. Then he looked at the sky. It was coming dusk. He put the watch back, took a grip on the clock stand with the other arm, and from another pocket took a second fine gold watch. He studied the dial of that. He looked at the sky again. He shook his head and tears began rolling down his cheeks.

"What's the matter, old man?" demanded the big policeman who had been watching him.

"S'nothin' but trouble, bobby," said he. "S'nothin' but trouble. Some'ens smatter bloomin' time, bobby. Lef' London two watches. One London time, one New York time. Kep' one here some more (patting each waistcoat pocket). Damn' can't remember which which, 'n'don't know when go to bed. One says 6 o'clock; shank evening; other says 11 o'clock; time go bed. Doesn'me, bobby, s'nothin' but trouble," and the tears came fast.

"Feel like going to bed?" demanded the big policeman.

"Nothing else," sobbed the foreigner.

"Then s'leven o'clock," said the policeman. "Where do you live?"

"S'all right, bobby; it's 11 o'clock; s'all right; I go home. London time s'is pock'; New York time s'is pock'" (opping his pockets again). Where's s'tromcar, Broadway strom?"

The big policeman escorted him to the middle of the street and put him on the next car as he muttered, "S'all right; London time s'is pocket; New York time s'is pocket; n' I'm goin' bed."

Man's Lease of Life.

(From the Independent.)

According to accepted insurance statistics:

At 20 a man is expected to live.....	42.2 years
At 35 a man is expected to live.....	35.3 years
At 40 a man is expected to live.....	28.2 years
At 50 a man is expected to live.....	20.9 years
At 55 a man is expected to live.....	16.9 years
At 60 a man is expected to live.....	14.1 years
At 70 a man is expected to live.....	8.5 years
At 80 a man is expected to live.....	4.4 years

Ethereal Spring.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

Man will soon seek for a Sunday outing, babbling brooks and shady nooks, and find caterpillars and rheumatism.

MANY QUEER ANSWERS

Curious Responses to Civil Service Board Enquiries.

Definitions of Applicants for Positions as Law Clerk Concerning Suspensions of the Writ of Habeas Corpus—A View About the Co-ordinate Branches of the Government.

The Civil Service examiners are busy marking the average of those whose records of examination come before them. "The tediousness of this duty," said a member of the examining board to a Times reporter, "is somewhat lightened by the many extraordinary and amusing answers which are received to questions which one would think were by no means out of the ordinary subjects with which every citizen of this country is supposed to be familiar. It is wonderfully strange what a poor examination some persons, who are really clever, will pass while others, generally not half so bright, will, upon being examined, answer nearly every question correctly and almost instantly. There seems no doubt but that, by the present method of competitive examinations, the best clerks are secured.

"Here are some remarkable samples of answers to questions received during our recent tests and already passed upon. The following query occurred in an examination for law clerk:

"'Under what circumstances may the writ of habeas corpus be constitutionally suspended?' One makes answer, 'Dishonorable action,' simply, while another, to be more explicit, writes 'When the person charged with misdemeanor is a member of Congress.' This is beaten by another applicant who answers, 'When the person for whom the writ is issued is a member of Congress, or of the House of Representative.' The best of the lot, however, is made by a young man who has for several years filled the position of law clerk in one of the departments, in what must be presumed to have been a satisfactory manner. He says, 'In case of death, or if the person is under sentence of death.'

"A well-known young man answers the question: 'Into what co-ordinate branches is the Government of the United States divided?' 'Army, navy and civil service,' and complains in an appendix to his paper that 'he had no faculties for refreshing his memory at all.'

"Questions in false syntax give many of the applicants much trouble. 'Rebecca took goodly raiment and put them on Jacob,' is one of the sentences to be corrected. It was corrected in many ways, and among others the following: 'Rebecca goodly took raiment and put them upon Jacob,' and 'Rebecca took sufficient raiment and put them on Jacob.' Some of the answers to the questions in history are also rather peculiar. The question, 'What two noted Polish generals fought for this country during the Revolutionary War?' brought forth the following answers: 'De Kalb, Cromwell, La Fayette, Sigel and Heintzelman.'

"Before the Civil Service examinations were in vogue," continued the examiner, "the old examining boards of the Treasury Department had a way of asking questions, such as 'Where is the newly discovered heaven Arcadia?' and 'How long would it take a pound of snow to melt on the 13th of July,' just for the purposes of amusement, but it would seem that the soundly practical queries which are now put by the Commission are productive of answers sufficiently queer."

STAGE SNOW STORMS.

The Effect Produced From Material From Glove Makers.

(From Glovemakers.)

"You might not think it," said Alexander Semple, a glove manufacturer of Paris, "but the theatres have come to our back door to get material to help them out in their beautiful stage effects. Waste glove clippings are now almost universally used for making 'snow' in winter scenes. Every wanderer and outcast you see shivering through these fierce Siberian snowstorms is perishing in a shower of clippings of white kid glove material.

"Theatrical people tell me these clippings of kid gloves are much better than the 'paper snow' formerly used. I think the superiority of kid glove clippings over paper is that they cling better to the clothing of the perishing outcasts.

"The knowledge of this bit of stage illusion rather destroys the effect of a stage snowstorm for me, and I find myself involuntarily selecting plays that have nothing but warm weather in them.'

The Appropriation Exhausted.

(From the Chicago News.)

Ostend—Pa, I want a dollar to buy a set of tenpins.

Pa—Well, you just don't get it! It's all I can do to keep your mother in pin money.

An Epicure's Lunch
Served in a moment. An appetizing, wholesome, satisfying lunch, consisting of sardines, cheese or any other relish and
Kennedy's Long Branch Biscuit
a light, crisp biscuit, highly nutritious. Good all the time, and every time. Sold everywhere in sealed boxes only. At all grocers.
NATIONAL BISCUIT CO., Washington, D. C.

VIGOROUS YOUTH
ROBUST WOMANHOOD
The nerves must be strong, the bodily organs healthy and active, the blood pure and rich with nourishment.
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
is the home remedy of the American people. It restores strength and assists to a healthful development of the tired or exhausted body.
JULIA MAYS, 240 Fifth Avenue, New York, writes: "Paine's Celery Compound has restored me to perfect health after years of nervous insomnia. I can now sleep peacefully and sweetly for hours at a time, a thing I had not done for years before taking the Compound. Surely, women who have ill health, or mental worry, cannot find a remedy more beneficial than Paine's Celery Compound."
Paine's Celery Compound is a medicine to strengthen nerves, stomach, liver, kidneys.

A SUIT SALE AT $6.90.
This is one of the "plums" developed by our Rebuilding Sale. Suits made of black cheviot—all sizes—rightly tailored—and stylishly cut. $10, $12, and $15 qualities. While they last the price is $6.90.
ONE-THIRD OFF EVERYTHING.
We're sacrificing our entire stock of Suits, Top Coats, Furnishings and Hats at a uniform discount of 33 1-3 per cent during the sale. Your spring purchases can be advantageously made here.
Look the stock over and notice the price savings!
LOEB & CO., 621 Penna. Ave.

Regent Shoes.
All the newest and most attractive styles in men's shoes. Blacks, tans, patent leather. Equal to any $4.00 shoes made $2.50
943 Pennsylvania Avenue.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE of James P. Ryon, deceased, No. 8756. Docket 25, Mary M. Ryon, executrix, has, with the approval of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term for Orphans' Court business, appointed FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., as the time, and said court room as the place, for passing of claims and making payment and distribution under the court's direction and control; when and where all creditors and persons entitled to distributive shares or legacies or a residue, are notified to attend in person or by agent or attorney duly authorized, with their claims against the estate properly vouched: Provided this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before said day in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the Washington Times.
Signed March 29, 1900.
Approved:
CHAS. C. COLE, Justice.
LOUIS A. DENT, Register of Wills.
CARLISLE & JOHNSON, Attorneys.
mh31.ap7,14

"Strictly One Price."
Bridgework, $5 Per Tooth.
We make more bridgework than any other dentists in the city because we are known as "bridgework specialists." Let us refer you to some of the leading citizens of Washington as to the character and durability of our bridgework.
U. S. DENTAL ASS'N,
Corner 7th and D Sts.
(Over Franc & Sons.)
E. O. Pigeon, D. D. S.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.' BaseballGoods
—and athletic supplies of every character, by such well-known makers as Harry Vardon, Slazenger & Son, etc., are to be had of us, at the LOWEST PRICES.
We make a specialty of "Golfer's" Outfits, Fishing Tackle, in fact, of all kinds of Sporting Goods. Your inspection is invited.
M. A. TAPPAN & CO., Sporting Goods, 1339 F St.
ap7-2t