born leader has discovered the errors of opinion of himself and his neighbors and attempts to remain their leader by converting them to his new-born ideas. There was no more unpromising section of the United States in which to rear a Union man and a Federal soldier than the ancient Egypt of Illinois. It had been settled by slaveholders, and the sons of slaveholders and its people, from blood relationship, sympathy, and association, were in thorough accord with the slaveholding States from which they had come. Young Logan became their idol, and he was their representative in Congress. The nearly unanimous vote by which he was sent to Washington illustrated the closeness and confidence between himself and this constituency. He was a tower of strength for the reactionary views and purposes of the slavery leaders in Congress, but underneath the sentiment and principles of the party to which he was devoted, there brightly burned a spirit of liberty.

"Slavery was intolerant of opposition and discussion. Lovejoy, of Illinois, Logan's fellow member, was one of the bravest and ablest of the anti-slavery champions.

"When he rose to speak in the House of Representatives there crowded about him an enraged mob of members which not only prevented his being heard, but threatened his life. It was this incident which opened the eyes of Logan to the great truth, subsequently expressed by Lincoln, that the Union could never endure half free and half slave. He instantly stepped upon the side of liberty, and so imperiously demanded a recognition of the rights of his colleague upon the floor of the House that his turbulent associates went back to their seats, and free speech was vindicated.

"When hostilities began, a weaker man than Logan would have sided with his constituents in their sympathy with the South. Had he been with them, an insurrection in southern Illinois, barring the way of the Union army to Kentucky and Tennessee, would have been a frightful blow to the success of the national cause. It was a conflict in which on the one side he would apparently lose his home and his political future to enlist in a cause which, at that hour and atmosphere, seemed well-nigh hopeless; while on the other, in addition to the hardships and perils of war, would be ceaseless dangers from enemies both in front and rear.

"The stirring news came to the House while in session that the battle of Bull Run was in progress. The soldier of the Mexican war again heard the music of the national anthem, and flew to the defence of the national flag. The dramatic scene was witnessed upon the battlefield of a civilian in frock coat and top silk hat who had seized a musket from a wounded soldier, and by action and words and reckless daring was doing his best to stem the tide of defeat and turn the army back to meet the enemy. In that hour Logan's vision clearly saw the path of duty. He hastened home to his constituents to bring them around to the Union cause and to have them enlist in the Union army. He met sullen and threatening mobs everywhere. But nothing could resist the fervor of his eloquence, the inspiration of his presence, and his cry, 'Follow me to the field for the old flag and the Union. It is no longer the right and wrong of slavery; it is no longer the disputed question of the extension of that institution into the Territories, but it is whether you will be with me for the preservation of the Union and of this last refuge and security of liberty and humanity.' Character, courage, and patriotism triumphed. He led his whole people out of the darkness of Egypt into the light of the promised land. Within a few weeks he was in the field with his regiment, and other regiments followed as often as the Government called for volunteers.

A MODEL VOLUNTEER SOLDIER.

"Logan is the finest example of the volunteer soldier. Around the nucleus of a little army of 25,000 regulars gathered a million of volunteers who formed in an incredible brief space of time the most magnificent and resistless body of soldiery of modern or ancient times. They demonstrated in the quickness with which the army was mobilized and disciplined, in the steadiness and endurance which it exhibited as if trained veterans, and in its peaceful disbandment and return to the pursuits of peace after the close of the war, that the strength and reliance of our country rest upon its citizen soldiery. This experiment also demonstrated that while the citizen soldiers are engaged in gainful pursuits and increasing the wealth of the country, an adequate army composed of those who select a soldier's career, can protect the public property, suppress insurrection, meet immediate and exigent requirements at home or abroad, and that we need have no apprehension of militarism or of Caesarism. The regular army is but the pickets and the skirmishers of that vast host who, from the mountains and valleys, from plains and cities, from hamlets and towns, are ready to respond to the call to arms for the protection of their liberties from within or the defence of their country from abroad.

"Logan's brilliant career emphasizes the necessity for a military education. In arms, as in art, in the professions, and the industries, the severest training and the best education are the requisites for success in our day of terrific competition. We will not dispute Logan's claim, carried too far in his enthusiasm, for the distinction of the natural soldier; but great as were the merits and the success of our general, if his genius had been trained, broadened, and strengthened by the drill and discipline of the academy, the fort, and the field, he would have stood in the front rank of the commanders of great armies of modern times.

"The magnanimity and generosity of this thunderbolt of war were as marked as his courage. When Grant became impatient because General Thomas lingered at Nashville instead of moving upon the enemy, he sent Logan to supersede him. When Logan arrived at Cincinnati he learned that Thomas had started. He knew that he could reach Thomas' army before a battle, and that he had before him that greatest temptation and opportunity for a soldier—a significant and decisive victory. But he knew Thomas, the 'Rock of Chickamauga.' He knew that Thomas had made the preparations with such care that failure was impossible. He knew that the honors were due to the organizer of the prospective triumph, and he delayed plucking the laurels that were within his grasp, that they might adorn the brow of Thomas. So again in the bloody battle of Atlanta, McPherson fell at the beginning of the fight. He was the idol of the army and one of the most brilliant, accomplished, and promising officers of the war on either side. The command devolved from the West Pointer to the volunteer. It is the testimony of Grant, Sherman, Howard, and of all of his superior officers and contemporaries that in no conflict of the war were the troops more ably and skillfully handled than by Logan. Not only was he the directing genius, planning and ordering the execution of the complex details of a widely extended field, but at the critical points, upon his black charger, this ideal soldier, with his flowing raven hair and flashing eyes, the incarnation of battle, was rallying the routed troops and leading them again to attack and to victory. Sherman distrusted officers who had not been educated to arms, and so when it was the unanimous opinion of the army that Logan had won the command of the Army of the Tennessee, which was the ambition of his career, he was sent back to his corps and another was given the commission. While other officers under such circumstances frequently sulked in their tents or resigned, Logan, without a word or a murmur, assumed his old place and went on fighting until there was no opposition but a general demand that he should lead the Army of the Tennessee.

"The most gratifying tribute to himself and the best expression of the opinion of the volunteer army in regard to him was his election as the first Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the election repeated as often as he would accept the place. Long after all but the leaders of the civil strife on either side are forgotten, Logan's memory will remain green because of the beautiful memorial service which he originated and which now in every part of our reunited land sets aside one day in the year as a national holiday in order that the graves of the gallant dead, both on the Federal and the Confederate side, may be decorated with flowers. It is no longer confined to the soldiers of the civil war, but continued to those of our latest struggle. The ceremony will exist and be actively participated in while posterity remains proud of heroic ancestors and of their achievements, and our country venerates the patriotism and the courage of those who died for its preservation or its honor.

RETURN TO CIVIL PURSUITS.

"But our typical American had only begun his kaleidoscopic career when the war closed. Like his companions in arms, he returned to civil pursuits. Illinois, seconding the voice of the people everywhere, demanded that he surrender his private affairs to the call of duty and give to the country his ripe experience in the critical measures of reconstruction and pacification. The dashing soldier became the acute parliamentarian, the vigorous debater, and the constructive statesman. The fierce passions of the civil war and the vindictiveness of the irreconcilables made the way difficult for the legislation which has happily made our country one. In the titanic debates of the giants of those days there was no more conspicuous figure and no more absolutely unselfish legislator than Logan. His nature was so intense that he could not help being a partisan, but the kind of a partisan whom his worst enemies most highly respected. He foresaw in 1870 the necessity of that work for the Cuban people by the United States which was done in 1898. He stood for the national credit, the honest payment of the national debt, and the redemption at every sacrifice of the national honor, at a period when we were rushing headlong into repudiation and fiat money. He courageously took up the problem of the negro, that most difficult of the questions which are still before us. There has been in the thirty years since he preached no suggestion better than the one which he advanced, which was, 'Educate, educate, educate.'

"This typical American who was a good lawyer, a great soldier, a constructive statesman, and a magnetic orator, must needs give rest to his restless activity by labors with the pen. In the intervals of his work in Congress and responses to calls for speeches at public meetings and the drudgery of a vast correspondence he found time to prepare two large volumes, one historical and the other critical, which are of much value and merit.

"Happily for the youth of our country, we are peculiarly rich in these examplars of American liberty and opportunity. With the extension of our boundaries, our productiveness, our industrial enterprises, and our educational institutions, the old avenues are kept open and newer and broader ones are builded for present and future generations.

"In every community in our land the leaders of public opinion and the dwellers in the homes of prosperity have come from the ranks. Among those successful Americans in many lines who have won and held the public eye and died mourned by all their countrymen, there will live in the future in the history of the Republic no nobler figure, in peace and in war, in the pursuits of the citizen and in work for the welfare of his fellow-citizens, than Gen. John. A. Logan."

After music by the band, the ceremonies closed with a benediction by the Rev. J. G. Butler.

PROVIDED FOR BY CONGRESS.

Description and History of the Logan Equestrian Statue.

The statue of General Logan is of bronze and is fourteen and a half feet high, the figure being twice life size. The general is represented riding along a line of battle with sword in hand and his horse at a trot. It was originally intended that the statue should represent General Logan acknowledging a salutation riding with his campaign hat in hand. The design was changed however, and the sword substituted for the hat. The pedestal is also of bronze and is twenty feet high.

On its west face is a group representing General Logan in consultation with the principal officers of the Army of the Tennessee. In the group are included Generals Dodge, Hazen, Slocum, Leggett, Mower, Blair, and Captain Strong.

On the east face is a group representing General Logan in the act of taking the oath of office as a United States Senator. The oath is being administered by Vice President Arthur. The other figures represent Senators Cullom, Evarts, Conkling, Morton, Miller, Voorhees and Thurman.

At each end of the pedestal is an allegorical female figure, draped. The one facing south holds a sword and shield, and represents the Defence of the Union. That facing north carries the laurel wreath, and represents Peace, or the Restoration of the Union.

By an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, $40,000 was appropriated for the erection of a statue to General Logan in the city of Washington. On March 3, 1891, another appropriation of $10,000 was made and the Grand Army of the Republic contributed $15,000. Mr. Franklin B. Simmons, who was visiting Washington during the winter of 1892, was invited by Stephen B. Elkins, at that time Secretary of War, to submit a design for the statue. Mr. Simmons suggested that as a departure from the general rule the proposed statue have a pedestal of bronze and the idea met with the approval of Mr. Elkins. A model of the monument was submitted and approved by the Secretary of War.

A contract was made with Mr. Simmons for the statue on December 4, 1893, by a commission created by act of Congress consisting of Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War; Senator Roger Q. Mills, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library, and Gen. Green B. Raum, Chairman of the Logan Statue Committee. Mr. Simmons returned to Rome and at once began work on the monument completing the pedestal first. The work was finished in October, 1900, and delivered in Washington in January last.

The statue was discharged from a steamship at New York in December, 1900, and remained on a pier for a month while the problem of its transportation to Washington was solved. The box containing the statue measured thirteen feet in height, nine in width and twenty length. It was found impossible to bring the it here by rail owing to the tunnels en route, they not being high enough to admit of the passage of the box. It was finally decided to forward it by water and on January 16, the two-masted schooner Ida L. Ray, of Stonington, Captain Anderson, arrived at Washington from New York with the statue safely aboard.

A LINEN YARN TRUST.

One Formed Involving All the Spinning Concerns in Europe.

Consul Mahin, of Reichenberg, informs the State Department that a gigantic linen yarn trust has been formed in Europe. He writes the department as follows:

"For some time it has been understood that the Austrian, German, and Belgian spinners of linen thread had decided to unite in a reduction of product. The report comes from Paris that the French spinners will join their confreres in reducing the output of their mills. To all intents and purposes, this agreement amounts to a gigantic trust embracing every linen-spinning concern on the continent of Europe. The object is, presumably, to steady and to possibly enhance the price of linen yarn. Makers of linen cloth have for the past six months suffered from the high price of yarn, and this combination will make conditions still worse. Manufacturers can find relief only through increasing the price of linen cloth, which they have so far hesitated to do, the condition of trade not warranting it."

Major J. H. Duval Retired.

Among the army orders issued today was the following: "Major John H. Duval, Commissary, United States Army, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service April 8, 1901, by the President, is announced by the Secretary of War.

The Clergy like it.—Here are a few names of clergymen of different creeds who are firm believers in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder to "live up to the preaching" in all it claims: Bishop Sweatman, Rev. Dr. Langtry (Episcopalian); Rev. Dr. Withrow and Rev. Dr. Chambers (Methodist), and Dr. Newman, all of Toronto, Canada. Copies of their personal letters for the asking. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmonds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—4.

Wonder what Mertz will say today?

Men's

Clothes to measure are always superior to ready-made clothes—and if you let us make 'em for you they'll cost no more.

Mertz & Mertz, Tailors,

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KIDNEY TROUBLE is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free; also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

GENERAL LOGAN'S CAREER

His Brilliant Record as a Soldier and Statesman.

Entered the Volunteer Army During the Mexican War as a Private—A Prominent Figure in the Civil Conflict—His Work in Congress.

John Alexander Logan, soldier and statesman, was born in Jackson County, Ill., February 9, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, a native of Ireland, when a young man settled in Maryland, but removed to Kentucky, then Missouri, and finally to Illinois. He served several terms in the Illinois State Legislature, having been chosen as a Democrat, and held several county offices.

Logan was educated at a common school and also under a private tutor, going to college at Shiloh in 1840.

Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war he entered the volunteer service as a private, but was soon chosen a lieutenant in the First Illinois Infantry. He rendered good service as a soldier, and for some time acted as quartermaster of his regiment. At the cessation of hostilities with Mexico he began to study law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and in 1849 was elected clerk of Jackson County, Illinois, but resigned to continue the study of the law. In 1851 he graduated from the Louisville University, and on being admitted to the bar became his uncle's law partner. As a lawyer and orator he soon gained considerable prominence.

He was first elected to the Legislature in 1852, and again in 1856. At the end of his first term he resumed his law practice with such success that he was soon chosen prosecuting attorney for the Third judicial district. Having removed his residence to Benton, Franklin County, Ill., he became, in 1856, Presidential elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 he was elected to Congress from Illinois as a Douglas Democrat, and was re-elected in 1860. In the Presidential campaign of that year he earnestly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas, but on the first intimation of trouble from the South he declared that, in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated."

In July, 1861, during the extra session of Congress, called by President Lincoln, he left his seat, overtook the troops that were marching out of Washington to meet the enemy, and fought in the ranks of Colonel Richardson's regiment in the battle of Bull Run, being among the last to leave the field. Returning home in the latter part of August, he resigned his seat in Congress, organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and, on the 18th of September following, was appointed its colonel. At Belmont, in November, he led a successful bayonet charge, in which a horse was shot under him. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry, and at Fort Donelson, while gallantly leading the assault, received a wound that incapacitated him for active service for some time afterward.

Upon reporting for duty to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers (March 21, 1862), and took an important part in the attack upon Corinth, and subsequently was given the command at Jackson, Tenn., with instructions to guard the railroad communications. In the summer of 1862 his constituents urged him to become a candidate for re-election to Congress, but he declined, saying in his letter:

"I have entered the field to die if need be for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

During Grant's northern Mississippi campaign General Logan commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, and was promoted to be major general of volunteers, to rank as such from November 29, 1862. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hills. During the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's centre, and on June 25 led the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the captured city, of which he was afterward appointed military governor. He succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps in November, 1863. In May, 1864, he joined Sherman's army, which was preparing for its march into Georgia, led the advance of the Army of Tennessee in the conflict at Resaca, repulsed Hardee's veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw Mountain. General Sherman, in his report of the battle of Atlanta, after describing the death of General McPherson, said of Logan:

"General Logan succeeded him (McPherson) and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps and division."

In fact, it was largely owing, it is said, to his skill and determination that Sherman's army was saved from a serious disaster during that engagement.

After the fall of Atlanta, September 1, 1864, General Logan returned to his home and took an active part in the Presidential campaign of that year. He then resumed his command in the field and remained in active service in Sherman's army till the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on April 26, 1865. On the 23d of May he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, but on the conclusion of active hostilities he resigned his commission, saying that he did not wish to draw salary when not performing actual duty. He declined the post of Minister to Mexico, offered him by President Johnson.

In 1866 General Logan was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, and served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, and was energetic as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in securing the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, but before that body convened he was chosen by the Illinois Legislature United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1871. He succeeded Vice President Wilson as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at the beginning of the third session of the Forty-second Congress (December 2, 1872).

After the expiration of his term of service, March 3, 1877, he took up the practice of law, and settled in Chicago. He was again returned to the United States Senate, and took his seat on the convening of that body in extra session, March 18, 1879. Both in the House and Senate, he may fairly be said to have maintained his reputation for brilliancy and success. While a Representative his more important speeches were, "On Reconstruction," July 12, 1867; "On the Impeachment of President Johnson," February 22, 1868; "Principles of the Democratic Party," July 16, 1868, and "Removing the Capital of the Nation," April 22, 1870. In the Senate he spoke in vindication of President Grant, against the attack of Charles Sumner, June 3, 1872; in reply to Senator Gordon on the "Ku-Klux in Louisiana," January 13, 1875; "On the Equalization of Bounties of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the late war for the Union," March 2, 1875, and "On the Power of the Government to Enforce the United States Laws," June 28, 1879. On June 6, 1880, he delivered an able speech on the Fitz-John Porter case, maintaining, as he always had done, that General Porter had been justly condemned and should, in consequence, not be restored to his rank in the army.

At the Republican National Convention in Chicago, in June, 1884, General Logan received, on the first ballot for a candidate for Presidency, 63½ votes against 334½ for James G. Blaine, 278 for Chester A. Arthur, and 93 for George E. Edmunds. After the subsequent nomination of Mr. Blaine, General Logan was nominated for the Vice Presidency.

General Logan died in this city December 26, 1886. Upon the announcement of his death James G. Blaine thus briefly summarized his character:

"General Logan was a man of immense force in a legislative body. His will was unbending, his courage, both moral and physical, was of the highest order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mind any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops. In debate he was aggressive and effective. * * * I have had occasion to say before, and I now repeat, that, while there have been more illustrious leaders in the United States and more illustrious leaders in legislative halls, there has, I think, been no man in this country who has combined the two careers in so eminent a degree as General Logan."

General Logan's personal appearance was striking. He was of medium height, with a robust physical development, a broad and deep chest, massive body, and small hands and feet. He had fine and regular features, a swarthy complexion, long, jet-black hair, a heavy mustache and dark eyes. He was the author of several works, including "The Great Conspiracy" (New York, 1886) and "The Volunteer Soldier of America" (Chicago, 1887).

Mrs. Logan was born in Petersburg, Boone County, Mo., August 15, 1838, her maiden name being Mary Simmerson Cunningham. Her father, John M. Cunningham, lived amid the hardships of frontier life, and he sent his daughter to the Convent of St. Vincent, in Kentucky, for an education. On leaving that institution she assisted in preparing the papers that were needed by her father, who, on his return from the Black Hawk and Mexican wars, had been elected sheriff and county clerk of Williamson County, and appointed register of the land office at Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., by President Pierce. Blank forms for any legal documents were then rare, and Miss Cunningham, through her industry in her father's case, supplied the deficiency. While thus engaged she met General Logan, who was, at that time, prosecuting attorney. She was married November 27, 1855, and was closely identified with her husband's career, becoming his best adviser in the gravest crises of political and civil life.

SCULPTOR FRANKLIN SIMMONS.

Sketch of the Man Who Designed the Logan Statue.

Franklin Simmons, the sculptor of the Logan statue and pedestal, was born January 11, 1842, at Bath, Me. He is descended on both sides from the early settlers of New England. Samuel Simmons, his great grandfather, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was with Washington's small force during the trying ordeal of the winter at Valley Forge. Samuel Simmons was born in Rhode Island, and after the Revolution, with several others soldiers, settled in Maine.

Further than a love for music, there is no record that any member of the family other than the sculptor ever exhibited any artistic talents or tendencies. Franklin Simmons, from infancy, showed a delight in pictorial representations, and his interest in art was manifested when he first became acquainted, as a child, with the lives of painters and sculptors of the old art world.

At that period, in the city of Bath, there were few works of art, and there were very few sculptured monuments in the whole of New England. At the age of sixteen, the youth made his first visit to Boston, and saw, for the first time, in the rotunda of the State Capitol, Chantrey's statue of Washington. It was then he decided his career in life. At the time, there was apparently no work for a sculptor which would provide remuneration. It is not, then, surprising that his friends and relatives regarded with dismay his determination to engage in so perilous a pursuit. His talent in producing likenesses, and his ability to carve out portraits, created an interest which enabled him to proceed with his purpose. His first attempt at a portrait statue was a statue of Major General Berry, who was killed at Chancellorsville.

Mr. Simmons was entirely self taught in the technique of his profession. The way unexpectedly opened for him to visit Washington, in the winter of 1864-65, and here he arranged for sittings from nearly all the leading generals of the army, and the members of Lincoln's Cabinet. It was at this time that Rhode Island offered him the commission to make the statue of Roger Williams for the National Capitol, which now stands in Statuary Hall. This commission enabled him to carry out a long cherished wish, to visit Europe. He settled in Rome to study in 1868, and since that time has maintained a studio there.

Mr. Simmons' own tastes led him to devote his labors to ideal works. But orders for portrait busts and public monuments were more abundant, and he consequently divided his efforts between portrait and ideal sculpture. His first ideal work was the infant Moses. This was eminently successful, and found immediately a purchaser in Mr. Appleton, of Boston. This work was followed with "Medusa," "Miriam," "Penelope," and others, which have been several times reproduced in marble in different parts of the world.

Among his portrait statues are those of Roger Williams, William King, and General Grant, all in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol, the statue of Senator O. P. Morton, at Indianapolis; a statue of Longfellow, and a soldiers' and sailors' monument, both at Portland, Me. The leading figure in the latter represents the American Republic, and is fifteen feet in height, one of the largest statues in the United States. The Logan statue is Mr. Simmons' first equestrian work.

GREAT SPEED FOR A VESSEL.

A Torpedo Boat Makes Over Thirty Knots an Hour.

The Navy Department today received a despatch from the Wolf & Zwicker Shipbuilding Company, of Portland, Ore., stating that the torpedo boat Goldsborough, on her trial trip, had attained a speed of 30.84 knots per hour.

This is regarded as wonderful speed by the Navy Department, and a higher rate is expected at the trial over a long course.

AGREE TO LIVE APART.

Henry Brownlow and His Wife File a Contract of Separation.

The terms of an agreement of separation entered into between Henry C. Brownlow and his wife, Mary E. Brownlow, were placed on record today in the office of Recorder of Deeds. The contract states that because of divers disputes and unhappy differences between the parties they have decided to live separate and apart, for the remainder of their lives. It is also agreed by Brownlow that he will not visit his wife without her consent or go to any place where she may be living. Neither will he demand any money or goods which she may accumulate. He also agrees to pay to Warren C. Stone, named as trustee, the sum of $300 annually for the support of his wife and child, at the rate of $25 per month.

The Benning Entries.

The following are the entries at Benning tomorrow:

First race—For three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs: Moors, 98; Invasion, 104; Lofter, 106; Boney Boy, 110; Tony Licalzi, 119; Eloin, 116; Punctual, 91.

Second race—For fillies and geldings; half mile: The Stewardess, 100; Frivol, 100; Praline, 100; Astery, 100; Tea Varre, 100; *Rona, 100; *Laracor, 100.

*Goughacre's entry.

Third race—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half: Trillion, 159; *G. R. Longhurst, 155; *Prince Midas, 132; Lady Dainty, 142; Mazo, 140; Breach of Promise, 136; Bacchanal, 130.

*Hurkamp's entry.

Fourth race—For three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs: This race, as announced, having failed to fill, it was withdrawn and the following race substituted, which will close at 4 p. m.:

Fourth race—For three-year-olds and upward: Non-winners in 1901; at fourteen pounds under the scale; five furlongs.

Fifth race—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs: Imperialist, 109; *Gold Fox, 115; *Scurry, 96; *Prosit, 98; *Cherished, 87.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Sixth race—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards: *Sidney Lucas, 126; *Gold Fox, 120; **Magic Light, 105; **Alsike, 109; First Whip, 124; Decanter, 123; Knight of the Garter, 116; Boney Boy, 112; Lofter, 102; Althea, 100; Petrellus, 100.

*Thompson Bros.' entry.

**Daly's entry.

Mason's White Tablets Cure SORE THROAT in 30 Tablets 10c. NO CALOMEL, ALOES OR OPIATES. Tonsilitis, Colds—Reduce Inflammation. All druggists or mailed for price. H. T. Mason Chem. Co. 521 Arch St. Philada., Pa.

THEATRE FIRE IN OTTAWA

The Russell Playhouse Destroyed by an Early Morning Blaze.

Narrow Escape of Guests From the Hotel Adjoining—The "Belle of New York" Opera Company Loses Scenery and Costumes.

OTTAWA, April 9.—Two hundred panic-stricken guests, made their escape from the burning Russell House here this morning. The guests were driven out in their night clothing. The Russell Theatre, one of the finest playhouses in Canada, which adjoined the hotel, was destroyed by the fire. The hotel and the two other big buildings on the block bounded by Queen, Elgin, Canal, and Sparks Streets were badly damaged by fire and water.

The flames, fanned by high winds, spread with great rapidity from the theatre to the hotel and before the guests could be aroused the electric light wires had been burned out and the whole house left in darkness. Guests, aroused by the clanging of the fire engines and half-stupefied by the smoke, groped their way through the dark hallways to windows from which they were rescued by the firemen.

Women screamed and fainted and the servants on the top floor fled in a panic down the stairs, trampling upon each other in their haste to reach places of safety. Fortunately, all escaped with their lives, but many are suffering from shock and exposure as well as with bruises.

The entire fire department was turned out, else there might have been a horrible loss of life. For some time it was feared that the fire would get beyond control and the conflagration of a year ago, in which $20,000,000 damage was done, would be repeated.

The Russell House stands in the very heart of the city, opposite the postoffice and within a stone's throw of the handsome Parliament buildings.

The fire sent a shower of sparks over all this part of the city, and the vigilance of the firemen was put to the utmost test.

The "Belle of New York" Opera Company played last night in the theatre, and many of the members of the company were among those who fled from the burning hotel, bareheaded, barefooted, and clad only in their night clothing. All the scenery and costumes left in the theatre were lost. The company leaves the city today and actors and actresses had to do a lot of shopping before they would be fit for the road again.

The publication office of the "Free Press" and the office building adjoining were slightly damaged. The total loss is estimated at upward of $100,000.

Aside from its magnitude and elegance, the Russell House was a noteworthy institution as the most frequented political rendezvous in Canada. It was to the Dominion what the Fifth Avenue Hotel is to New York—the meeting place of all the men high in the councils of the Government.

King Edward VII, when he visited Canada, in 1860, as the Prince of Wales, was a guest at the hotel.

At the Russell the manifold delegations from all parts of the Dominion were wont to congregate and marshal their forces before proceeding to the offices of the Government. Within its rotunda many schemes originated long before they were promulgated in the House of Commons.

MANY PERSONS HOMELESS.

A Fire at Andover Destroys Twenty-five Houses.

LONDON, April 9.—Twenty-five houses have been destroyed by fire in Andover, Hampshire, and 150 persons rendered homeless.

TENEMENT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Two Men Probably Fatally Injured by Jumping From a Window.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A fire of unknown origin, which broke out in a three-story brick building at 423 Smith Street, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock this morning, caused a panic among the tenants in the place, who were sleeping when the blaze began.

Michael Lennon and Thomas Carr jumped from a window. Lennon lacerated his scalp, sprained his back and sustained internal injuries, and Carr fractured his skull. They were afterward removed to the hospital, where both are likely to die.

There were several thrilling escapes. The damage done was about $1,000.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Pennsylvania Man Stabbed While on His Way Home.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9.—Adam Rhoads was mysteriously murdered at Parsons early this morning and there is no clue to the murderer or to the cause for the deed.

Rhoads was going home with a friend, Matthew Cooper, at 1 o'clock, after the two had spent the evening in this city, and they reached the corner of the street on which Rhoads lived. Cooper, according to his story, stood on the corner and watched his friend proceeding homeward. When Rhoads was about 100 feet away and barely distinguishable in the darkness, Cooper says he saw another man step him, although he cannot say where the other man came from. The two stood for a few moments, apparently talking, and then Cooper saw his friend fall and the other man run. Cooper ran to Rhoads' assistance, carried him to a doctor's office nearby and saw him die in a few minutes. He had been stabbed through the left shoulder with a long knife and a main artery had been severed.

The strangeness of the tale throws some suspicion on Cooper, but this is offset by the fact that the two were the best of friends. Cooper is lending the police all the aid he can. He has not yet been arrested.

Revival of the Gainsborough Hat.

LONDON, April 9.—Mme. Louise and other fashionable milliners are quoted as expressing the opinion that in consequence of the recovery of the Duchess of Devonshire portrait, the Gainsborough hats will again become the rage for women's headgear.

Italian Officers Coolly Received.

TOULON, April 9.—The Duke of Genoa and the commanders of the Italian warships now in the harbor, visited the Maritime Prefecture today. The streets were crowded. The officers were coolly received by the people.

TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA AND GRIP Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

It is good judgment to select Heurich's beers as the beverages to be taken with your meals. Maerzen and Senate were pronounced by the Paris Exposition authorities as the purest of beers and were awarded the prize medal for their meritorious qualities. Phone West 34, Arlington Bottling Co., for a case of Heurich's.

Crowds Are Still Flocking

TO THE GREAT

FIRE SALE

Of Men's and Boys'

Suits and Furnishings!

Washington has never seen such a wholesale sacrifice as this before. The finest ready-to-wear garments made in America are being closed out for a song. The clothing now being sold is as good as the day it was made. The odor of smoke will leave it after a few hours in the open air.

The Loss Falls on the

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

By the terms of our settlement we are allowed to sacrifice every garment that was in our store the night of the fire—whether it was DAMAGED or not. An army of salesmen will be here to serve you today. Get your share of these bargains before the best are GONE.

M. DYRENFORTH & CO.,

923 Pennsylvania Avenue.

COMPLICATION IN COLUMBUS.

Mr. Swartz Refuses to Give Way to Mayor-Elect Hinkle.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9.—Mayor-elect John N. Hinkle, who was sworn into office Monday but whose bond the Republican City Council failed to approve last night, will make another attempt to take possession of the mayor's office by force today. Both Mayor Swartz and Mayor-elect Hinkle spent most of the night in the mayor's office at the City Hall, and it is purely a legal question as to which has an official right there.

Mayor Swartz and his advisers hold that Mr. Hinkle cannot take possession until the council approves his bond. This the City Council failed to do, simply referring the bond to the finance committee for examination and report.

Mayor-elect Hinkle and his attorneys claim that the approval of the bond is a mere formality, and not necessary before the new mayor assumes the duties of the office. The law requires that the incoming mayor shall qualify within ten days. Eight of them have elapsed. It also requires that he shall file a bond of $5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duty. This requirement has also been met, but the Council and Director of Law declare that this requirement is not complete until the bond has been passed upon. An effort was made to have this action performed, but the Council by a party vote refused to do so.

The refusal of Mayor Swartz to surrender his keys and turn over his papers has caused a deal of speculation, the general impression being distinctly unfavorable to the outgoing officers, whom the uninformed believe are endeavoring to suppress something of an important nature.

For Mayor Swartz, it is asserted that he is elected for two years. He did not assume the duties of his office until April 17, 1899, although he applied for it four days previously. Mayor Black, at that time, asked to be permitted to serve out his full term and the request was granted.

This morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, Mayor-elect Hinkle, acting on the advice of his attorneys, Franklin Rubrecht and John J. Lentz, performed the first official act by appointing C. C. Philbrock, Director of Public Safety.—The new director at once took the oath of office. It is fully claimed the case is covered by the Cleveland suit of Farley vs. McKisson, the Circuit Court holding that the failure to approve a bond is not sufficient to keep a mayor out of office.

The other members of the new cabinet are: W. C. Cussins, director of accounts; I. J. Inman, director of public improvements; L. G. Byrne, director of law.

AFTER SOUTHERN PROPERTIES.

Philadelphia Men Want the Lookout Mountain Inclined Road.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 9.—Clarence P. King and J. H. Jeffreys, Philadelphia capitalists, are here to close a deal for the purchase of the incline up Lookout Mountain, which will be operated in connection with a rapid transit system in which they are interested.

They are also negotiating for the purchase of the Chattanooga Electric Railway. If they succeeed they will control the entire electric railway system of the city and the line to Chickamauga Park, 150 miles long. The deal involves $1,000,000.

Teach English in Germany.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfort, Germany, advises the State Department that the Emperor has decreed that the English language shall be taught in the high schools of Germany, in place of French, which hereafter is to be optional.

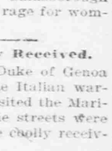
HYGIENIC TREATMENT OF THE TEETH.

"I have given Sozodont a thorough trial and am using and prescribing it frequently. It is eminently suitable for the prophylactic and hygienic treatment of the teeth, mouth, and gums of those suffering from pyrrhoea alveolaris. I consider it one of the best dentifrices the market affords." 25c.

Sozodont

For the Teeth and Breath

By mail, 25 and 75c. Hall & Ruckel, N. Y. City.



The Sort of ALE You'll Appreciate.

BALLANTINE'S—sold at "Shoomaker's." Light, wholesome, a delicious appetizer; a splendid tonic for the convalescing.

$1 a dozen bottles.

1331 E Street N. W.

Austin's Dog Bread

is sold by all grocery stores.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Torpedo Boat Perry.

The report of the board of officers which conducted the official trial of the torpedo boat Perry, built by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, shows that the little vessel failed to reach the required speed of twenty-nine knots an hour. She made twenty-eight and two-tenths knots. In accordance with the contract requirement that the vessel would be accepted subject to penalties if she made between twenty-seven and twenty-nine knots the Navy Department will receive her from the contractors at a reduced price. The penalty for failure to develop the required speed is $32,000 a knot and the Navy Department will deduct $2,700, or the penalty for eight-tenths of a knot, from the contract price of $285,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Safe Deposit Company will be held APRIL 26TH, 1901, for election of directors. Polls open at 12 m., close at 1 o'clock p. m. SAM'L. CROSS, Secretary and Treasurer.

$ $ $ $ eaten up by moths might have been saved by placing the goods in cold storage.

Deposits called for and delivered free of charge.

Single garments kept in perfect condition for six months for $1.50. Trunks for six months, $4 up.

STORAGE

Dept. Am. Security & Trust Co., 1140 15th.

The Great Headache Cure,

Bromo-Pepsin

"Note the Word Pepsin."

CURES Headache, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervousness

On the Spot.

No Opiates. Absolutely Harmless

All Druggists', 10c, 25c, and 50c.

GRAPHOPHONES, $2 Cash