

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, unsettled weather, but probably fair; cool northwesterly winds.



NO. 1,140.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

THE TURKS HOLDING OFF

Anticipated Attack on Pharsala Has Not Taken Place.

GREEK LOSSES AT VELESTINO

General Smolenski the Hero of the Hour—Reports of Atrocities Committed by Albanians—Hall Says That in the Present Crisis He Will Ignore Political Questions.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the Standard from Athens filed this evening, states that the general expectation that a decisive battle would be fought today at Pharsala created intense anxiety. Groups of people gathered in the streets and animatedly discussed the probable result of the expected combat, but no attack upon the Greek position was made by the Turks.

The dispatch adds that Col. Tsamavos, the new minister of war, and M. Theotokis, minister of the interior, arrived at Pharsala at noon today. They reviewed the troops, whose morale is now described as excellent. The Standard's correspondent further states that although the Greeks fought courageously and maintained their positions at Velestino, they suffered serious losses. It is stated that the Turks, when retreating from Velestino, burned several villages. The estimated value of the provisions and war material captured by the Turks thus far in the campaign is 4,500,000 drachmas (about \$700,000).

The retreat of the Greek forces from the province of Epirus still depresses the people, whose attitude is sullen. The deep irritation against the members of the royal family continues. The diplomats in Athens held a protracted conference today. It is believed that they discussed the question of sending notes to their respective governments in reference to mediation.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Murder and Rape Committed by the Albanians.

Athens, May 2.—Reports that reach here show that the Turkish soldiery, though checked by their officers, in the towns, are committing heinous atrocities in the rural districts of Thessaly. The Albanian troops at Zarkos, about twenty miles west of Larissa, have massacred several of the inhabitants of that place. Others would no doubt have been killed had it not been for the officers, who intervened to protect the helpless people. The Albanians seemed to be determined to massacre all the Christians in the place, and the officers had much difficulty in rescuing the residents of the place. The Thessalians are so badly frightened that they are fleeing for safety to the mountains.

It is evident from the clothing found upon the Turks who were killed in the several attacks on Velestino and from articles found on the bodies that there was much pillaging when the Muslims took possession of Larissa. The work of equipping the volunteers and reservists, large numbers of whom have been in the city for a considerable time, waiting to be sent to the front, is proceeding as rapidly as possible. As quickly as the men are made ready they are dispatched to join the forces in Thessaly.

A dispatch from Volo states that the Turks have evacuated Karditsa, about thirty miles northwest of Pharsala, and that the Greeks have recaptured the town.

M. RALLIS' INTENTIONS.

In the Present Crisis Will Ignore All Political Questions.

Rome, May 1.—M. Ralli, the new Greek prime minister, in an interview today with an Italian correspondent at Athens, declared that during the present crisis in the affairs of Greece, he would forget all political questions. "My program," he added, "is to respect the institutions of the country and to save the monarchy. I hope to succeed, though we have been little liked by the courts."

THE CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

Germany and Russia Reject Lord Salisbury's Proposition.

Paris, May 2.—It is semi-officially stated that the pourparlers in reference to the proposal made by Lord Salisbury for the holding of an international conference on the Eastern question, which have been proceeding for several days, have now been abandoned.

London, May 2.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin ascribes the failure of the proposal of Lord Salisbury to hold a conference of the powers in Paris to settle the Turkish-Greek question to the opposition of Germany and Russia, both of which powers insist upon Greece evacuating the island of Crete and upon her requesting the mediation of the powers to bring about the end of the war.

THE GREEKS ENCOURAGED.

The Army Has Completely Recovered From Its Demoralization.

Pharsala, May 2.—The army here has completely recovered from the demoralization which followed its retreat from Meti and Larissa, and the troops are confident of their ability to withstand the Turks, and even to attack them. They have been greatly encouraged by the success of the Greek right wing at Velestino, in repelling the assaults of the Turks, who are endeavoring to gain possession of the road to Volo. The inhabitants of Pharsala and Dokomo, on the road leading southwest

from Pharsala, have quitted their homes, fearing the Turks will shortly bombard both towns. Col. Tsamavos, minister of war, and M. Theotokis, minister of interior, have arrived here from Athens. The object of their visit is to ascertain the exact condition of the army, and to decide upon what steps are necessary to strengthen it.

COL. MANOS ADVANCES.

His Forces Said to Have Recaptured Philippada.

Athens, May 2.—A dispatch from Arta announces that the Greek forces under the command of Col. Manos, which a day or so ago retired on Arta from Pentelepidia and Philippada, has again advanced into the province of Epirus and recaptured Philippada. The Turks are strongly entrenched along the road to Janina, the capital of the province. Complete quietude prevails throughout the lines.

A GIRL LEADS THEM.

A Brigade of Greek Irregulars Leave for Epirus.

Athens, May 2.—The Bozaris brigade of irregular troops left here today for the province of Epirus. More than usual attention was attracted to their departure by the fact that their standard-bearer is a seventeen-year-old girl, named Helen Constantine, the daughter of a dentist of this city. As the brigade passed through the streets the girl marched proudly at its head, bearing the Greek standard. The crowds along the line of march enthusiastically cheered the girl, who was compared with Joan of Arc. She wears the same uniform as the men and is an excellent shot.

She declares that she does not fear death and that she will fight in the front rank of her brigade. Her brother accompanies her.

SAAD EDDIN AT JANINA.

He Brought With Him Eight Battalions of Troops.

Constantinople, May 2.—Saad Eddin Pasha, who was recently appointed to the command of the Turkish army in Epirus, replacing Ahmed Hufiz Pasha, arrived at Janina, with eight battalions of troops, on Thursday. Eighteen battalions were expected to arrive there on Friday. When they arrive the Turks will assume the offensive.

PRaise for Smolenski.

He is Now Considered the Hero of the Campaign.

London, May 2.—A special dispatch to the Times from Pharsala, dated today, says that there are about thirty thousand Greek troops in and about that city. They have sixty guns. Information regarding the Turkish army is scanty, but they are probably advancing from Trikkala. The Greeks are inactive and their positions are weak. A dispatch to the Times from Athens confirms the reports of the Turkish republic at Velestino. Gen. Smolenski, the commander at that place, is now regarded as the hero of the campaign. The dispatch adds that a foreign officer who witnessed the affair estimated that the Turks numbered 2,000 and the Greeks 8,000. He doubts whether it was intended as a serious effort to turn the Greek position. The same officer states that the Turks are steadily advancing on Pharsala, where he believes a decisive conflict will occur either tomorrow or Tuesday.

Another officer who witnessed the repulse of the Turks at Velestino says that the Turkish cavalrymen, who made the attack, were mounted on mere ponies. They rode close to the Greek lines, were fired on and then retreated with a loss of thirty men. The Greek cavalry pursued the Turks,

were well placed, were unaccountably silent and were eventually withdrawn. The evzones, or mountaineers, made a good stand, firing steadily and effectively until they were ordered to retire. When they left their positions it was with groans of disgust, and they retreated in an orderly manner. Some other troops left their posts without having received orders to do so.

The retreat took place under cover of darkness and the route was a rugged mountain path into the highway leading to Arta, where it proceeded in utter confusion. There were, however, none of the scenes that were witnessed in the retreat of the Greeks from Tynave and Larissa.

Louros Recaptured.

Constantinople, May 2.—It is officially announced that the Turks have captured Louros, in Epirus, about fifteen miles southwest of Pentelepidia.

THE FAMOUS RAILWAY MURDER.

The Deathbed Confession of a Negro Concerning It.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch from St. Louis tonight says that Nelsie Gwynn, a negro, died in the City Hospital there at 5 o'clock this morning. On his deathbed he made a statement in which he pretended to clear up the celebrated Railway murder mystery.

He stated that he was born in Dayton, Ohio, thirty-eight years ago, and, after detailing some of the early events of his life, said that he entered the employ of George M. Gregory, proprietor of the Empire Hotel, at Greenwood Lake, N. J., as porter, in May, 1886.

About three weeks after he began work at the hotel a young lady came there as a guest. From what he learned of her he thought her name was Munson, and that she came from New Haven, Conn. Gregory, he said, who was a married man, fell in love with her. About two weeks after the young woman came to the hotel, according to the negro's story, she went to the railway one Tuesday night, and Gregory and the negro went with her. The negro claimed that she was murdered that night by Gregory, and that the latter, who was arrested on suspicion, proved an alibi at the coroner's inquest by the testimony of the negro. On the conclusion of his statement the dying negro said:

"I'm going to die and I want to go to heaven, and before God I swear I had nothing to do with the crime." The last sentence looks as if the negro had considered himself under suspicion, whether anybody else had so considered him or not. He appears to have told a complicated series of lies in his dying statement. George M. Gregory, who was arrested on suspicion, like a number of other persons after the famous Railway murder, and was promptly discharged, was not a hotelkeeper at Greenwood Lake. He was, and is, a blacksmith. Consequently he did not employ Gwynn as porter in his hotel.

The murder was committed in March, 1887, instead of in the summer of 1886. The murdered woman was never identified. Gregory formerly lived at Warwick, N. Y., his wife got a divorce from him. He now lives at Quarryville, Rockland county. The murder was committed on a Friday night, not a Tuesday night. Gregory was arrested on Sunday and was released at 2 o'clock on Monday morning. The murdered woman was buried as an "unknown woman, known as Mary Dorman."

A dispatch from Newark, N. J., says that about the spring of 1886 a negro named Nelson Gwynn was a well-known horseman in East Orange and left in a hurry.

TOO PROUD TO BEG.

A Woman Who Was Once Wealthy Dies of Starvation.

Perth Amboy, N. J., May 2.—Caroline Springer, seventy years old, who was wealthy years ago, died of starvation, alone in a wretched room in the house No. 38 Charles street. The aged woman lived with her adopted son, Harry Olmsted, and together the pair had a long battle with starvation, the boy refusing to leave the side of the woman who had befriended him in better days.

Mrs. Springer was well off twelve years ago. Her husband had a good position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. She loaned the greater part of her money, and the man who borrowed it fled, leaving worthless security in her hands. The



WHICH WAY WILL HE JUMP?

VICTORIES WON BY CUBANS

Sharp Fighting That Has Gone on in "Pacified" Provinces.

OPERATIONS OF CASTILLO

During the Past Two Months the Forces Under His Command Have Captured Two Towns and Have Fought and Won Many Battles With the Spaniards.

Havana, via Key West, May 2.—Here is a letter from Adolfo Castillo, one of the more prominent Cuban leaders in Havana province.

The mendacity of Gen. Weyler's report about the pacification of Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces is evident, because, since last March the revolution in the provinces has been stronger than ever. I can certify to the operations of forces under my command, who will prove the truth of my statement.

On March 4, I took by force of arms the important town of Guines, in Havana province. I remained there with my troops six hours and paraded through the streets. On March 8, I took, also by force of arms, the town of Bejucal, in the same province. My forces formed in the main square, by the church.

On March 12 I captured a valuable Spanish convoy. Six big carts, loaded with ammunition, fell into our hands.

On March 28 my cavalry fought the Spanish cavalry near Guines. The Spanish regiments of Pizarro and Villavicosa, 1,000 men in each, were routed by my 700 cavalrymen. It was a fearful fight, but sharp and short. In half an hour all was over. At the first shock 22 Spaniards were killed, 7 made prisoners, and they lost 11 horses. Our losses were 6 killed and 15 wounded. Then the Spaniards fled in disorder, and pursuing them, we killed some thirty more.

On April 1, obeying orders from Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, I passed over to

fied. I returned and set fire to one of their forts. The garrison, after a short resistance, abandoned the fort, leaving fifty dead behind them.

Since that day until this time, April 28, I have been in Havana province again, and my troops are constantly fighting. Fights occur daily also between the Spanish forces and the Cubans under Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez and Cols. Nestor Aranguren and Raoul Arango. But, notwithstanding all that has occurred in March and April, Gen. Weyler declares that Havana is pacified. We are still here in the field to prove that he lies.

Near Sancti Spiritus, the column of Gen. Garcia Alvarez had an engagement yesterday with the insurgents under Gen. Carrillo. The fight lasted five hours, and the Spaniards retreated in disorder, leaving many killed on the field, among them several officers. The exact number of losses on both sides is not yet known, but it is said that Alvarez's column had more than eighty men killed.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

Gen. Obregon Reports a Victory Over the Cubans.

Havana, May 2.—The government makes public a report received from Gen. Obregon, commanding a column of troops operating in the eastern part of the province of Santa Clara, giving the details of another defeat of the insurgents. Gen. Obregon states that his command left Sancti Spiritus a few days ago in search of a rebel force that was known to be in the Pedreza hills. The troops found the insurgents in strong positions, but attacked them and finally drove them out in face of a heavy fire. After dislodging the rebels the troops destroyed their camps and prefecturas. The insurgents lost eleven killed, including their leader, Carlos Aguero. The troops captured a number of documents intended for Maximo Gomez, the commander-in-chief. According to the report, the troops lost only one killed and seven wounded. Captain General Weyler will leave tonight to resume charge of the operations in the province of Santa Clara.

DIED IN AGONY.

A Mother's Whim Cost Her Child His Life.

Pittsburg, May 2.—Margie Enowan, four years old, died last night at the West Penn Hospital in dreadful suffering. The child was run over by a trolley car and the right

AN UNWILLED AMBITION.

Theodore A. Havemeyer Wanted to Be Minister to Austria.

New York, May 2.—The passing away of one of the great sugar kings, Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, has aroused a general interest in the career of the man who graduated from a Brooklyn sugar refinery when a boy, became the owner of this and other refineries, and finally died, leaving a fortune of \$14,000,000.

When he died, a few days ago, Theodore Havemeyer had attained every ambition he had save one. He had wealth, contentment, happiness—everything, in fact, that is supposed to render life a pleasant dream, but he wanted to represent this Government at the court of Francis Joseph, who was crowned in this country for twenty-five years.

Mr. Havemeyer was proud of the fact that in his day he was a workman and that his father was a workman before him.

Of the four brothers—George, Theodore, Thomas and Henry—who started in the sugar business in the early sixties, George was killed at the refinery in 1862. Thomas afterward retired, leaving Theodore and Henry sole proprietors of the business, which has since grown into such stupendous proportions. Theodore Havemeyer was the senior member of the firm. In speaking of his success in the Mr. Havemeyer once said:

"We were taught our business thoroughly. After leaving school I was sent to Europe to learn all I could concerning the business which I had decided to follow. In 1867 I went to the Hamburg refineries, and from there, after quite a lengthy experience, I went to other cities of Germany, where I gained a thorough knowledge of the most advanced methods of the day."

"I returned in 1859 and went into my uncle's refinery in Varadan street, and from that place I went to Williamsburg. It has been my motto through life that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

For twenty-five years Mr. Havemeyer worked from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night, and he never went to bed at night during this time without going through the entire establishment. Many nights he worked right through until sunrise.

He was very moderate in his tastes when a boy, and his expenses never exceeded \$50 a month. Bread and cheese constituted his luncheon, and a canvas suit was his daily apparel. There was no part of the work too dirty for Theodore Havemeyer to those days. He worked alongside the men and knew what a fair day's work was. It was exactly a marvel, therefore, that the young, hard-working boy eventually developed into a wealthy man. And with this wealth came the fulfillment of his dreams.

Mr. Havemeyer became consul general of Austria in 1871, and during his long term of service he paid Emperor Francis Joseph several visits, and was regarded with great favor at the court. He was constantly bombarded with petitions for assistance from impecunious Austrian noblemen. Some of these he assisted financially, and others he put to work in the refineries scraping sugar barrels.

Mr. Havemeyer's private spot on his farm was an old-fashioned hut, thatched with straw. Here he would sit daily with his daughter, sipping perfectly happy drinking coffee and talking over farming affairs with his employees. He was a dashing, forceful man, but on matters of charity he was not very well understood. Nevertheless, it is known that during his business career he gave away a good-sized fortune. Every year he gave away large sums of money anonymously to purchase coal and flour for the poor of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, in Williamsburg. He also gave liberally to other charities and to the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, in Williamsburg.

Mr. Havemeyer's magnificent home in Madison avenue has been the scene of many brilliant social functions. Whenever an Austrian man-of-war came to this port the officers were invariably tendered a banquet by Mr. Havemeyer.

One of Mr. Havemeyer's peculiarities was in the matter of stationery. The clerk who wasted writing paper stood in danger of dismissal. He frequently wrote notes on pieces of paper which he had taken from the waste basket.

Alabama Silver Republicans. Birmingham, Ala., May 2.—Alabama silver Republicans will hold a conference in Birmingham on May 26 to select a committee to meet with the provisional national committee of the silver Republican party, which will meet at Chicago June 8.

Ex-Gov. W. Smith, who up to the last election never voted anything but a Republican ticket, is at the head of the movement in Alabama. He did not support McKinley.

Another Defaulting Cashier. Edgewood, Ohio, May 2.—H. H. Espey, cashier of the Radcliffe Savings Bank, Ex. is alleged, has been discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount. He has disappeared, leaving a number of creditors and deserting a family of children. His wife is in the insane asylum.

Blinds, 1 1/2 inch thick, any size, \$1 a pair. Libbey & Co., 5th and N. Y. ave. ft

FIRE RAGING IN PITTSBURG

Large Commercial Houses in Pittsburg Go Up in Smoke.

LOSS NOW REACHES \$2,500,000

The Fire Was Discovered Shortly Before Midnight in Jenkins' Produce Store—The Whole Block Was Soon in a Blaze, and Many Adjoining Ones Are in Danger.

Pittsburg, May 3—1:30 a. m.—In two hours tonight \$2,500,000 worth of property went up in fire and smoke. The fire is still raging.

It was discovered just after midnight this morning in the merchandise and produce store of T. C. Jenkins, on Liberty street, near Fifth avenue, in the business center of the city. With the arrival of the first engines it was seen that the fire was likely to spread to the surrounding property and a second alarm was sent out. It was quickly followed by a general call for all the fire apparatus in the city, and Allegheny's fire department was called upon.

When all of the engines had reached the fire it had spread until the square bounded by Fifth avenue, Liberty street, Penn avenue and Sixth avenue, was in a blaze. Streams were put on it from every side, but it steadily gained on the flames, and at this hour it threatens to sweep that entire part of the city. Horne's big wholesale and retail dry goods house, the Inaugure Theater, several large office buildings, and a number of retail shops and wholesale stores, are burning.

The Hotel Anderson, one of the chief hotels in the city, occupies the corner of Pennant and Fifth avenues. It is crowded with guests but none of them are in any danger and they will have sufficient time to escape. Two other hotels are in the adjoining block.

The costly Alvin Theater, and to be the most expensive playhouse outside of New York, and the Bijou Theater, controlled by the same management, which occupies the Star Theater on New York street, in that block, in about two hours \$2,500,000 worth of property went up in five minutes. The wholesale grocer, suffered a loss of \$250,000. Joseph Horne & Co., retail dry goods, losses \$200,000. Other firms are estimated to have lost \$1,000,000. The building in which the Methodist book concern is located was damaged.

It is reported that one fireman has been killed. The fire was first seen by the watchman in Jenkins' grocery store. It started among some wood piled on the ground floor. The watchman first tried to extinguish the little blaze with buckets of water and a man in a building across the alley gave the alarm. When the engines arrived thick smoke from burning masses was pouring out of the doors and windows. A general alarm was sent in and all the engines in the city responded.

At first there was no blaze, but several explosions of barrels of lard oil were followed instantly by a sheet of flame that enveloped the front of the building, on Liberty street, and the rear, on Penn avenue.

At 1 o'clock two blocks of houses were ablaze, extending to the Allegheny River. Now and again a wall fell out, crushing smaller buildings standing alongside. At 2 o'clock the efforts of the department were turned to saving the buildings across Sixth avenue. The firemen began to play on Horne's store across Penn avenue. The intense heat drove them off and the stream could play only fitfully. Horne's office building took to the air, it first spread, taking all the buildings as far as Sixth avenue. Leaping across Cecil alley the flames moved to the Methodist Book Concern building. This was damaged only to the extent of \$10,000. The Inaugure Theater was saved.

A LAWYER'S SUICIDE.

P. C. Burke, Well-Known in Washington, Takes His Life.

New York, May 2.—Peter C. Burke, once an inveterate Philadelphian, killed himself with gas in the Hotel Bartholomew last night. He hired a room on Thursday evening. He was around the hotel the greater part of Friday, seemingly intoxicated. He was not seen after that until this morning when his dead body was found in the bathroom adjoining his bedroom.

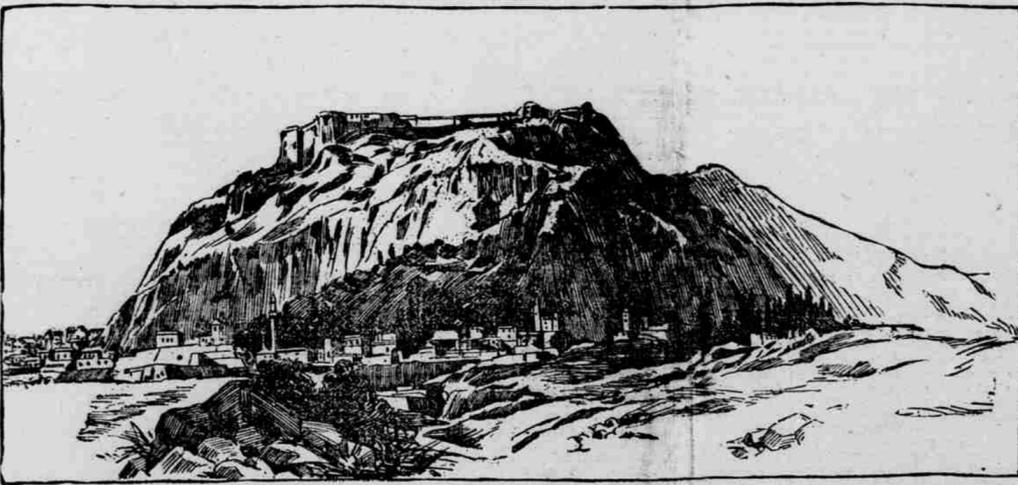
From letters found in his clothes, it was learned that for the past eight weeks he had lived in a boarding-house at 34 East Twelfth street. There it was said that nothing was known of him except that his board was paid by a Philadelphia lawyer named Elredo. He had left there on Thursday. Elredo had called to see him once and had reproached him for getting no work. From a letter from Elredo it was learned that his wife was getting a divorce and that Elredo would pay his board only until May 30, after which Burke must shift for himself. This was probably the cause for the suicide. Burke was about thirty-five years old.

Mr. Burke was well known in this city. About October 1 he came here from Philadelphia to take a post-graduate course in law at the Georgetown College, while his wife was traveling in Europe. During this time he had a room and boarded at St. John's College building, on Vermont avenue. He was inclined to be somewhat dissipated in his habits, and sometimes drank to excess. His brother was some years ago the assistant rector of St. Augustine's Catholic Church, on Fifteenth street, and for a time the suicide resided here with him. When he was transferred to the diocese of Buffalo Mr. Burke returned to Philadelphia.

On March 4 he left Washington to go to New York to meet his wife when she arrived from Europe, but he did not afterward return to this city, and upon his own request his goods and effects were shipped to New York. Had he remained here he would have completed his post-graduate course this June.

During the time he lived here Burke's bills were paid by Edward G. Elredo, a Philadelphia attorney, who, it is said, was acting for Mrs. Burke, who is reported to be a woman of considerable wealth.

Mr. Burke was about thirty-five years of age, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a man of considerable ability.



PHARSA LA

and it is reported that they captured nine men and nineteen horses.

The dispatch adds that the retreat of the Greeks from Epirus remains a mystery. The entire Greek loss in that province is estimated to have been 200 men killed or wounded.

SOMEONE BLUNDERED.

Inexplicable Neglect Caused the Greek Retreat at Arta.

London, May 2.—Related special accounts of the retreat of the Greeks on Thursday to Arta reveal inexplicable neglect in re-enforcing the hard-pressed front lines, although there was an abundance of men and guns within easy distance. While the Turks maintained a vigorous fusillade, some of the Greek guns, which

affair nearly ruined Mrs. Springer, and a short time after her husband disappeared, leaving her alone with Harry Olmsted, the boy they had adopted. When Mrs. Springer's money gave out Harry went to work and took care of her. A few months ago he lost his position and through lack of proper nourishment and fire, Mrs. Springer contracted pneumonia.

The young man sat at the bedside of the old woman all last week and watched her die from lack of food. Every resource had been exhausted, and both were too proud to beg.

The suffering of his adopted mother drove him to desperation, but when it arrived she was dead, and he determined to apply to the authorities for aid. Every one knew Mrs. Springer and was horrified to learn that the woman had starved to death when food could have been had for the asking.

Pinar del Rio province. At El Brejio I had a terrible encounter with a Spanish column. I was told that in the column was our captured leader, Gen. Rius Rivera. I ordered a charge with machetes in order to come to hand-to-hand fighting. Gen. Rivera was not there, but the result of the action was that the Spanish lost a lieutenant colonel, a major, leader of the Artemisa guerrillas, and another major, leader of the vanguard, and a captain, besides some hundreds of soldiers.

On April 3, near Mariel, I narrowly escaped being captured. With a small detachment of my forces I was reconnoitering the outposts of that town when I fell into an ambush. A Spanish soldier collared me, but I had time to stab him with a small knife. He fell dead and I ran, followed by more than fifty Spanish soldiers, but soon my men came to rescue me and the Spanish

leg below the knee was so badly crushed that it never could have healed.

The hospital authorities have a rule that no amputation shall be performed on minor children without the consent of their parents. Maggie's father was willing but the mother refused to grant her consent. Every day the hospital physicians asked to be permitted to cut off the leg, but the mother's reply was: "I won't ruin my daughter's chances for a husband. Who would marry a girl with a wooden leg?"

Gangrene set in and when the father telephoned to the hospital yesterday he was told that the girl had just died in agony. Mrs. Enowan is now prostrated and blames herself for the child's death.

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Mantels, Any Size, \$1.00 a piece. Libbey & Co., 5th and N. Y. ave. ft

Mantels, Most Handsomely Carved, \$3 a piece. Libbey & Co., 5th and N. Y. ave.