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THE NADINOLA GIRL

Nadinola is a new discovery, guaranteed and money will be refunded in every case where it fails to remove freckles, pimples, liver-spots, color discolorations, blackheads, disfiguring eruptions, etc. In 20 days leaves the skin clear, soft, healthy and restores the beauty of youth. Sold in each city by all leading druggists, or by mail. Price 50 cents, and \$1.00.

Prepared by

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411-413 N. W. 7th

CANNOT DISMISS THEM TO HELP THE NEGRO

NAVAL SECRETARY'S POWER OVER MIDSHIPMEN LIMITED.

Secretary Bonaparte has found that he has no power to dismiss Midshipmen Coffin and Van Deever, charged with having and complicity in having Midshipman Kimbrough. That information has been conveyed to him by Attorney General Moody. A few days ago Secretary Bonaparte submitted to the Attorney General the abstract question as to whether a midshipman must be tried by court-martial as a condition precedent to his dismissal from the academy. He did not name the two midshipmen above referred to, but he did state that a case had recently arisen at the academy wherein two midshipmen had been dismissed. In reply the Attorney General told the Secretary that his conclusion was adverse to the asserted right of the Secretary to dismiss a midshipman and the prompt to supply an opinion in full legal form within a short time.

It is now the duty of Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Academy, to order Coffin and Van Deever before a court-martial, under the terms of an act of Congress, and if they are convicted of having been complicit in the case of Kimbrough, they must be dismissed from the academy. He will be instructed to that effect as soon as the Attorney General's formal opinion is received at the Navy Department. Secretary Bonaparte is seeking legislative authority to make dismissals himself in such cases, but such legislation would not be retroactive or affect these two midshipmen.

Secretary Bonaparte's Letter.

He has sent the following letter to Senator Hale and Representative Foss, chairman, respectively, of the Senate and House committees on naval affairs:

"I learn from the Attorney General that, in his opinion, which he showed me through draft, he will hold that the act of 1903 does not repeal that of 1874 relating to the dismissal of midshipmen, and that the penalties imposed by the latter act, like those imposed by the earlier, can be inflicted upon midshipmen found guilty by a court-martial of the offenses named. He will hold further that the act of 1874 is mandatory in requiring the superintendent of the academy to convene a court-martial whenever he is informed of facts indicating that any of the midshipmen have been guilty of the practices mentioned in the act, and it necessarily follows that no discretion is vested either in the court, the superintendent of the academy or the Secretary of the Navy as to the punishment to be inflicted. This opinion, which is a reasonable doubt, the guilt of the parties, as accused, by evidence satisfactory to a court-martial, will cause great uncertainty and delay in the law, and the term 'hazing,' as defined in previous opinions of the Attorney General, includes offenses varying so greatly in their essential criminality that a penalty that is too severe for some would seem to be an unreasonably harsh to others. In my judgment, it is essential to the proper discipline of the academy, and especially necessary for the eradication of these abuses, that a discretionary power be vested in the Secretary of the Navy. It is true that he has been generally held to have the power, and it has been frequently exercised by his predecessors, and in at least one instance by myself. As stated in my annual report, however, it has recently been questioned in a suit now pending in the Court of Claims by reason of the provisions of two sections of the Revised Statutes, to which I there call attention, and in the opinion of the Supreme Court, in which the legal status of a midshipman is considered in connection with questions of pay. Moreover, under the construction which the Attorney General places upon the acts of 1874 and 1903, it will probably be held that this discretionary power, if it exist for other offenses against discipline and good order, is taken away when the offense charged is hazing.

Legislation Suggested.

"Under all these circumstances, feeling, as I naturally do, very serious concern for the welfare of the Naval Academy, and knowing that this solicitude is shared by both houses of the Congress, I venture to suggest the advisability of securing, if possible, the immediate enactment of statute containing, in substance, the following provisions:

"The Secretary of the Navy shall have power and authority, in his discretion, at any time, from the United States Naval Academy any midshipman whose continued presence at the academy he shall deem contrary to the best interests of the service.

"All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the present act are hereby repealed.

"This act shall take effect from the date of its approval, and shall apply to all midshipmen now connected with the United States Naval Academy or who shall hereafter be connected therewith.

"I feel that, if the authority of the department to deal summarily and in its discretion with infractions of discipline and good order, and more especially of the laws and regulations relating to the conduct of the academy, shall be thus clearly and authoritatively established, no serious difficulty will be found in suppressing this highly objectionable practice, which has been so justly condemned by public opinion, and, as I think the subject demands prompt action, in the public interest, I submit the foregoing for your consideration without awaiting the formal opinion of the Attorney General, which will probably reach me tomorrow."

Remedial Legislation Initiated.

Accordingly Chairman Foss of the House naval committee has introduced a bill which provides: "The Secretary of the Navy shall have the power and authority, in his discretion, to dismiss at any time from the United States Naval Academy any midshipman whose continued presence at the academy he shall deem contrary to the best interests of the service."

Laying Up Pleasure Craft.

The little schooner Jennie Lou, belonging to Messrs. C. H. Schnitzmann and R. L. Burns, which is being transformed into a power sloop at Reagan's boatyard, was yesterday hauled out on the marine railway, and will be fitted out before the opening of the next boating season. The boat has been equipped with a fourteen-horse power gasoline engine.

Messrs. Charles Bell and Sidney Douglas have hauled their new power launch from the water at the boat-repairing yard at Jones' Point, near Alexandria, and will lay her up there for the winter months. The pleasure launch, which is being built by the yacht anchorage during the winter season, was yesterday brought in to Reagan's and berthed there for the winter. She will be allowed to remain overboard, but is lying in a sheltered place where drifting ice and winter storms cannot harm her.

The new power launch built at Reagan's for O. A. Danzenbaker of this city is rapidly being made ready to have her engine installed and a house built on her. The frame of the new craft is all in position at the water at the boat-repairing yard. The new craft will be one of the largest and finest power boats in service on the river.

TO HELP THE NEGRO

WORK OF THE MANASSAS INDUSTRIAL TRIAL SCHOOL.

Arrangements have been completed for a meeting St. Valentine's day, February 14, at the First Congregational Church in the interest of the Manassas Industrial School for the colored youth. The principal address will be delivered by Booker T. Washington, who will speak of the success of negro education. The meeting is to be under the auspices of the board of directors of the Manassas School. The president of the board, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, is a warm advocate of the industrial education principle. Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court will preside at the meeting and Dr. Edward Everett Hale and Mr. Villard will speak. President Roosevelt has been invited and members of both houses of Congress and prominent officials will occupy places on the platform.

Work of the School.

The Manassas Industrial School opened its doors to colored youths of both sexes on September 4, 1894, when Frederick Douglass delivered its dedication address. The school is located one mile beyond the town of Manassas on the main line of the Potomac and Annapolis railway, the site of the Bull Run mountains, and the sky on the west making always a picture of the industrial school. It comprises a farm of 125 acres, two dormitory buildings, one for boys and one for girls, a central building, several shops, a dwelling for the principal and a number of outbuildings. Besides farming, gardening and poultry raising the boys are taught trades and the girls cooking, sewing, millinery and laundering. With this industrial work goes a good English education for both.

The Manassas School is an example of what can be done by the persistent endeavor of one person when every prospect seems dark. When Jennie Dean, stirred by her people's needs, made her first step, help to give them a school, she had not the first dollar for it. Her first money was collected in the summer of 1891 by talking at night in churches and gatherings after her day's work was done. This she put in bank as a nest-egg. The first person to help her was Mrs. Burton Harrison, who helped her largely in the summer of 1892. Miss Thompson visited Boston, New York in 1894 to ask aid for Jennie Dean and her school. Dr. Edward Everett Hale was among the first to render aid to her and his friends, thousands of dollars have been given for the running expenses during the eleven years of its existence. In New York city Mrs. Harrison, Rev. Minot Savage, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Mrs. Henry S. Villard and Mrs. Frances Hackley were among the friends of the work. Miss Emily Howland of Shrewsbury, Mass., and Mrs. Hackley have both given buildings, Howland Hall for girls and Hackley building for boys. The board of directors of the school are: Wm. S. Montgomery, president; Rev. J. H. Bradburn, secretary; Rev. J. H. Bradburn, secretary; Miss Jennie Dean, financial agent; Mrs. E. B. Dodge, Mr. George C. Round, Mr. M. W. Williams, Mrs. E. S. Mussey, Rev. D. G. Henderson, Mr. J. H. Bradburn, Rev. William J. Howard, Miss J. E. Thompson, Mr. James H. Meriwether and Dr. W. B. Evans.

NEW PIER AT ALEXANDRIA.

Wharfage Facilities Considerably Increased by Enlargement of Dock.

The pier-driving machine belonging to Carter & Clark of this city has been chartered by an Alexandria contractor and will be used in the enlarging of the new wharf of the Mutual Ice Company at the foot of Cameron street, at Alexandria. It is stated that the wharf, which has recently been completed on a crib foundation, will be extended out into the river thirty feet on heavy piles, in order to bring the structure out to deep water. The pier is over a hundred feet across the face, and will give the company room for two steamers to lay and load or unload cargoes. A dock for steamers will also be arranged on the south side of the wharf, and the north side will be a dock for unloading ice-laden vessels and the transfer of the blocks of ice into the ice storage houses of the Mutual company.

FOR SERVICE IN THE GULF.

Revenue Cutter Apache Ready to Sail for Galveston.

The newly rebuilt revenue cutter Apache will sail from Baltimore tomorrow morning for her station on the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Galveston, Texas, and will look after customs duties at that station. The Apache was under the name of Galveston, brought to Cramp's shipyard near Philadelphia, over a year ago, where her twin engines were removed and replaced by a single-screw triple-expansion engine. Other changes were made in the boat at the Arundel cove station of the revenue cutter service to make her more comfortable for officers and crew, and she is now a fine craft, admirably adapted for the service for which she is assigned.

Inspecting Potomac Lighthouses.

Commander McCrea, U. S. N., inspector in charge of the lighthouses and light-house service in the fifth district, which includes the Potomac river within its boundaries, came over from Baltimore yesterday morning, and, boarding the buoy tender Maple, which is under the command of Capt. H. D. Smith, with Lieut. John McCall and M. S. Hay, Chief Engineer L. T. Jones and Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Maxwell, left for the Potomac and the lighthouses on the Potomac will be visited and inspected, to see that they are kept in the perfect condition, required by the regulations of the lighthouse service. These inspection trips are made at any time by the inspector, so that the lightkeepers are kept constantly on the lookout, and have the stations in good order at all times in readiness for a visit of the official. The Maple, in addition to making this trip of inspection, will, it is stated, carry a new chain and anchor to one of the lightships stationed on the Virginia coast.

MURKIL BERRILIN SOAP.

Vile and Worthless Imitations of Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap Menace the People's Health.

Diseased Fats, Biting Alkalis and the Impure Refuse of Slaughter Houses Made Over Into Soap Which is Offered for a Few Pennies Under the Misleading Name Witch Hazel Soap.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap is pure enough to eat. It is composed of the finest medicaments, unguents and vegetable products. In addition to an extract of witch-hazel which possesses a strength greater than that of any other extract ever made, it contains other properties which in their nature must absolutely soften and beautify the skin, eradicate blackheads, pimples and similar eruptions, and cure skin disorders. It is the sweetest and best toilet soap made. That is why millions of cakes have been sold since its first appearance on the market.

That, also, is why scores of imitations have endeavored to reap the benefit of its popularity by making up some miserable substitute, giving it the magic name "Witch Hazel Soap" and selling it at a price which indicates that it is composed of only the cheapest and most harmful ingredients.

Prof. Munyon says he has analyzed twenty-one different makes of so-called Witch Hazel Soap, and in none has he found the slightest trace of its great curative agent.

On the other hand, he asks the public to stop for one moment and ask themselves the question: "What becomes of the diseased cattle which die in the slaughter-houses?" What becomes of the rotten carcasses that are unfit for any purpose save a concealed one? Why do the ranchmen and other cattle dealers, as quickly as even infamy will allow, rush dying steers along with the good ones to the abattoir?

It is because this animal refuse is boiled in water, mixed with other disgusting constituents, disguised with cheap perfume that may cheat the nose but cannot deceive the skin, and is then turned out as soap under a name that should be a guaranty of its purity and goodness.

Prof. Munyon, who spent years in perfecting his Witch Hazel Soap, and who guarantees by his entire fortune, business reputation and personal integrity its absolute purity and power in curing skin disorders, says:

"The man who would knowingly invite the mother to apply to her baby's skin a soap composed of vile impurities, and who would steal the name Witch Hazel Soap, and under the guise of an article known to be pure enough to eat, introduce into the home an agent of tuberculosis, scrofula and skin and blood poison, should receive a sentence as severe as that administered to the assassin."

"It makes the right-thinking man shudder even to think of the dangers, not alone to babies, but to all members of the family, that exist in the use of such soaps as these. Not only is there not a drop of witch hazel in any of them, but most of them are made up at a cost of 1 or 2 cents a cake by unskilled and cheap laborers, of materials that are so vile and tainted that were their foulness not concealed by pungent perfumes they would not be tolerated for an instant even in the poorest homes."

"I urge upon mothers who wish to raise their children in a healthy condition the absolute necessity of using the purest soaps that they can obtain. Few realize the terrible danger there is in rubbing and lathering even the adult skin with a composition that contains poisonous ingredients. The pores are the natural sewers of the body, through which much of the cast-off material passes. If these are stopped up, or if through such channels impurities be introduced into the system, the direct results are bound to follow—results that are shown in unhealthy internal conditions, blotched hands and faces, eruptions, sickness and sometimes death."

"There is no purer soap in the world than Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap; there is none which is as good for baby or for grown-up, and there is none which more surely guarantees safety and health for the family."

INSURANCE BILL COMMENT.

Views of Equitable Official on Proposed Measure.

Although the so-called President's bill for the regulation of life insurance companies doing business in the District of Columbia and in the territories and insular possessions of the United States was introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Lands on Monday of last week, the men who control the leading life insurance companies in New York, when asked concerning its provisions yesterday, were not anxious to discuss it. Most of them said that they were unfamiliar with its details.

FATAL TRAIN CRASH.

One Killed and Two Score Injured on New York Central.

In one of the most extraordinary accidents known to American railroading two heavily crated passenger trains came together on the elevated tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad near 110th street in Harlem, New York, last night. One man was killed and forty or more persons more or less seriously injured.

Suitable home for physician.

No. 13 7th Street S. E. Near East Capitol Street.

Choice location; desirable home; 8 rooms; modern bath; hot and cold water; electric light; FINE TWO-STORY HOUSE IN ST. E. well-built home.

Moore & Hill (Inc.),
717 14th St. N. W.

Only a Few Left.
\$3,900 homes in the Northwest.
\$350 Cash and \$20 per month.

If you desire a modern home in the northwest, on a corner lot, you should not fail to see these. A good, clean section in the northwest; 6 good-sized rooms; modern bath rooms; furnace heat; good-sized yard. See us.

Moore & Hill (Inc.),
717 14th St. N. W.

A bargain for some one.
Price, \$4,350.

Owner lately refused \$4,500—now leaving the city, is anxious to sell.

No. 29 You Street N.W.

A desirable location in this choice section of modern homes. Well arranged, well built, reception hall, dining room, parlor and kitchen on first floor; 3 good-sized sleeping rooms; a tiled bath room; cellar under main house; furnace heat; LOT 15x100; WIDE ALLEY; ROOM FOR STABLE; INSPECTION BY PERMIT ONLY.

Moore & Hill (Inc.),
717 14th St. N. W.

Binehurst

The best property in the Chevy Chase section. Choice lots for sale.

JOHN A. MASSIE,
with the
McLachlen Real Estate and Loan Co.,
424-44 Corner 10th and G Sts.

GENERAL POLITICAL STRIKE.

Ordered to Begin Tomorrow Throughout Russia.

A call for a general political strike throughout Russia, to begin Thursday at noon, was issued at St. Petersburg last night. The call is approved by the Union of Unions, the Union of Peasants, the General Railway Union and the Councils of Workmen of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Response received from the railroad men of Moscow is unanimous for a strike. The leaders have declared their ability to stop every railroad in Russia. The strike order renders every member of the unions signing it liable to arrest and punishment under the new strike law, and Minister of the Interior Durnovo attempted to telegraph orders to Moscow to arrest members of the railway union and of the workmen's council, but the dispatches were held up by the railway telegraphers.

Russia apparently is on the eve of a great, if not a final, struggle for mastery between the government and the proletariat. Both sides are lined up for battle. Tomorrow Russia may again be cut off from the world, not only by wire, but by rail.

Batteries of machine guns are stationed at several points of vantage throughout the city, and patrols of infantry and Cossacks are everywhere. A specially heavy guard is stationed in the neighborhood of the Jewish market.

Services were held in all the churches yesterday, and in every church a prayer for peace was read for an increase of pay and of food was read to the troops.

Robbed of \$2,000 Worth of Jewelry.

A sensational robbery, in which the robbers stole about \$2,000 worth of jewelry, occurred in the jewelry store of Mrs. Mary Higgins, in Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock. Two men, whose identity is not known, entered the store while Mrs. Higgins was alone, knocked her down, bolted the doors, and proceeded to rob the place. They were interrupted by a policeman, and fled from the store through a back door, taking all sorts of jewelry with them. Mrs. Higgins was found unconscious on the floor. The police have no trace of the robbers.

The right of railroads to issue passes and the constitutionality of the railroad commission law of Indiana are involved in a test suit filed in the Marion county (Ind.) court. The case will be carried to the United States Supreme Court on an agreed statement of facts.