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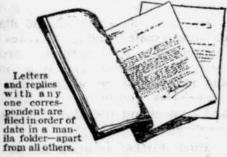
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Argument of Opponents of the Whipping Post.

It is Emphatically Rejected as Barbarous and Dangerous.

INVITATION TO

Better and More Christian Methods of

Dealing With Wife-Beaters.

A year ago this community was agitated by a protracted discussion of the proposition to establish in the District of Columbia a whipping post for the punishment of wife-beaters. A recommendation to that effect had appeared in the annual message of the President, submitted in December. and in accordance with that suggestion Representative Adams of Pennsylvania had prepared and introduced a bill which was referred to the District committee of the House. While resting there the measure was debated on all sides, by clergymen, sociologists, officials and all classes of citizens. The Star printed many columns of matter to give public expression to these views, and itself undertook to show the fallacy and the danger of the whippingpost theory of punishment for this atro-

Although the President did not renew his recommendation in the annual message of last December, it is understood that he We offer you unrestricted choice of our entire stock of Winter Cloth Coats. Evening Wraps and Velvet Coats at one-District committee a vote favorable to its report to the House, where it will probably be considered next (Monday, when the District's business will be brought before that body. Thus the subject becomes again of importance, and it is necessary to review the arguments which were adduced a year the arguments which were adduced a year ago to indicate the reasons why this community objects to being selected for the re-establishment of a mode of punishment which has for many decades fallen into

cious offense. The bill was not reported

to the House.

Opponents of the Lash. The discussion of a year ago adduced brought forward a few defenders of the whitping post. The word defenders is used advisedly, for all who came forward to adocate the lash for wife-beaters were forced to acknowledge that the proposition saored of reaction and retrogression, and framed their arguments accordingly. But. notwithstanding the official prominence of some of these believers in the lash, the evidence was overwhelming that the great evidence was overwhelming that the great weight of public sentiment lay against it. The negative side of the debate was ably sustained by many individuals, who set forth their view in interviews and letters and other forms of public expression. Several of the clergymen of Washington took the Adams bill as text for sermons, and at least one of these pulpit utterances, that of Rev. Dr. Bristol of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, exerted a powerful influence upon the mind of the District.

Dr. Bristol put the objections to the Dr. Bristol put the objections to the Let briston but the objections to the lash upon the ground that it was un-Christian and demoralizing and a reversion to the barbarous methods of a crude, cruel age. He deplored the suggestion that such a reversion to primitive punishments should be regarded as necessary

ishments should be regarded as necessary in so highly cultivated a community as the capital of the United States. Another effective opponent of the lash was Mr. effective opponent of the lash was Mr. Charles F. Weller, secretary of the Associated Charities, who spoke with the authority of one who has spent years in a close study of the class within which wifebeating and kindred crimes are most prevalent. Mr. Weller denounced the lash as a project of the control o an invitation to graver crimes and as a mistaken method of correction, a confession of weakness and incapacity to cope with the ills of the social organization, and he set forth the eminently sound proposition that the telephone is a social organization. proposition that the civilized method of dealing with wife-beaters is through persistent moral teaching. Still another eminent opponent of the Adams bill was Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, representing a great army of citizens and qualified by his official status to discuss authoritatively the alternative his official status to discuss authorita-tively the alternative remedies proposed as a means of coping with the evil of wife-beating. Mr. Gompers urged that far bet-ter than the whipping of brutal husbands would be a system of imprisonment at remunerative labor, the proceeds to go toward the support of the family during the enforced absence of the husband and father.

father. the whipping post rejected by intelligent commentators, from the religious, sociological and practical points of view, but a rational substitute was offered. The of wife-beating was recognized and admitted, although there was a disposition on all sides to resent the imputation that the District of Columbia is sufficiently demoralized, in that it furnishes au excep-tional degree of marital brutality, to warrant its selection out of all the American communities for the restoration of a mode of punishment which civilization has long ago abandoned as mistaken, barbarous and ineffective.

The General Argument.

It is deemed advisable at this time, on the eve of a formal consideration of the Adams bill in the House of Representatives, to present once more in The Star a summary of the argument against the lash as a punishment for wife-beating. Herewith, therefore, is given a statement of the case, viewed from various standpoints. Its application to the case in The arguments against the whipping post fall generally under three heads: First, as regards the effect upon the family of the punished man; second, as the proposition. sition affects the community, and, third, as it influences and reflects upon public sentiment at large. Under the first head the proposition is rejected by the majority of those who have spoken on the subject on the ground that the lash would be inerfective as a deterrent; that the proposal is based upon an unsound principal long dis-credited, and that the situation here does not warrant so radical a departure from established methods. Under the second head it is rejected and the proposition is deplored as a slur upon the capital city of the na-tion, as an undemocratic innovation leading to governmental meddling with domestic Under the third head it is rejected as being without modern precedent, as an unproved necessity whose advocates are not agreed as to its scope and the circumstances of its application, and, finally, as a cruel and unsual punishment, contrary to the spirit of

A Brutalizing Influence.

In treating the proposed application of the lash as ineffective, some adduce testimony based upon a knowledge of the conditions of life chiefly affected by this plan. Several of these declare that the tendency of the lash, or any other form of corporal, punishment, is to brutalize the victim, incidentally brutalizing him who applies the

cult to conceive the result of whipping hus-bands, who, in moments of anger or while intoxicated, strike their wives. Wife-beat-ers ought to be divided into two classes, one living ordinarily decent and law-re-specting lives, the other of a naturally tur-

Wife Beating and Drunkenness. In the first class, wife-beating results chiefly from intemperance. The drunken husband quarrels with his wife. She retorts in kind or humbly submits. The result is the same in either case. A blow is struck savagely or lightly.

For an assault of either the atroclous or

and, under the proposed law, is sentenced to receive a whipping. Is he chastened and brought to realize the error of his ways? Does his heart soften toward the beaten woman? As the executioner's lash falls upon his bare back is he made contrite and persuaded of the justice of the proceeding? Does he resolve henceforth to ignore her bitter complaints, to bear in patience her anger, or her unjust suspicions, or her faultinding, or her expressions of extravagant ambitions far beyonds his means to gratify? Does he go from the post with a stinging back to remind him that the man must protect the woman and shield her from all NOT NEEDED IN DISTRICT tect the woman and shield her from all harm, especially from the consequences of his own anger?

Effect on the Wife.

So it may be asked if those who advocate the whipping post are humanely considerate of the beaten wife. They would take a ruffian, whom they pronounced hopelessly incorrigible in brutality, and send him back to live with his wife after every brutal passion in him has been inflamed by the infliction upon him of pain and shame at the instance of his wife, and they promise him a repetition of the torture if his wife complains of him again. The obvious tendency of this proceeding is not to make the brute less brutal, but to cause him to render it certain that no complaints of abuse come from his wife's mouth, and, if he suspects an intention to complain to cause him to escape from the local jurisdiction, often leaving his family permanently dependent on the charitable public. The lashing of wife beaters would thus not so much check wife beating as complaints of wife beating. causing many wives to suffer worse brutal-ities in silence. It would tend to render the abused wife's last condition worse than the

If the lash will cure wife beating it will cure drunkenness; for cuelty to a wife and children is by universal evidence in nearly every case a by-product of drunkenness. The world has for years been longing for and will hall with delight the discovery of

an effective remedy for alcoholism.

A man, knowing that liquor causes him to become quarrelsome and dangerous and may make him the murderer of his wife or child and bring him to the scaffold, is yet unable to resist the temptation to drink. The thought that he becomes a potential murderer when he yields does not suffice to drive out the drink devil from control of him. But according to the whipping-post theory, if only the drunkard is well lashed upon the bare back or threatened with the lash, he will cease to be a drunkard, or cease to be cruel in his drunkenness.

The Children.

What of the children shamed beyond endurance by the flings of companions on the score of the public beating of their father? What of the home itself, with this black stigma upon its lintel? Bad as life must be now, with mismated couples, eternally nagging each other and occasionally com-ing to blows, with children cowering for fear of suffering punishment or out of sympathy for their parents, it has its compensations. There is forgiveness and there is love, of a kind. But when once the man has been led to the whipping post and beaten in the name of the state there can be no forgiveness and no love. Also the evils of the past days will be intensified, with the passions and the hate and revenge of the unsuited pair brought to a focus. The lash thus offers itself as a most effective specific for making the home a hell.

But, painful though this picture of the wife beater's home may be, there is a more painful one to present—the case of the sec-ond class of brutality. Occasionally eviond class of brutality. Occasionally evidence is given in court concerning the frequent brutal and disgusting "family rows" in alleys. The wife is a fury, the husband a fiend. Both are drunk, perhaps, or both jealous. The man is ready enough with his fists, the woman with any weapon she may grasp. The Police Court often witnesses the law's attempt to adjust these quarrels with both complainant and defendant hand. the law's attempt to adjust these quarrels with both complainant and defendant bandaged in token of the fury of the fight. But whatever the man's provocation may be, however flagrant the wife's infidelity may be—in certain classes of society the dusky Othello pounds his suspected wife instead of smothering her—he may not lay finger upon her without rendering himself amenable to the law—if the proposal now pending is adopted, to the lash.

ing is adopted, to the lash.

The whipping post would take the power It would put the male brute at the mercy of the immoral, the shrewdish, the venomous-tongued, the pugilistic female brute. If effective at all, the lash will be effective hiefly as an incentive to wife murder or wife desertion, or for a suicide-provoking or heart-crushing verbal brutality far worse than blows, where the husband is the stronger vessel. Where the wife is dominant it opens the way for a domestic tyranny equally as bad and for evils from which the average member of society will shrink at the very prospect.

An Unsound Principle.

The whipping post is rejected because it is based upon an unsound principle, long ilization. The ancient Hebraic law took "an eye for an eye," and "a tooth for a tooth." It was inspired by the lowest possible conception of justice. Punishment, not cure, was the purpose. Witness the great array of implements of torture in the celebrated collection of the Nuremberg Mu-seum. Justice was a cruel conception, a hard-hearted tyrant. As the system of punishment was elaborated it was chiefly in the direction of inflicting greater suf-Through all these methods ran the ancient principle of meeting evil with evil. Brutality has always seemed to flourish most where crimes of brutality have been most brutally punished. Instead of serving as a deterring example, and instead of driving out from man's disposition his brutal tendencies, the spectacle of the bloody, quivering flesh of the lash's victim has always had of itself a hardening, bru-talizing effect upon the people of every community where the whipping post has been established. All testimony adduced as to the effect of the whipping post in Delaware has been that it has afforded a demoralizing entertainment for the crowd. If the spectacle at the post is not a farce, it is a sickening horror. Where is the mid-dle ground upon which it can stand and command respect from any class? If erected within the confines of the jail yard in this District, and serving as a national place of punishment for wife beaters only, and of one city only, it instantly suggests the ducking stool as an accompanying pun-ishment for scolds. Or better, that the law of like for like may be carried out logically, it calls for the scold's bridle, that device of some forgotten medieval genius which, strapped upon the head of the termagant, pierced her tongue whenever

wagged. The Modern Theory.

The dominant thought in the minds of all penalogists is to cure, not to punish; to restore the manliness of prisoners; to reestablish their grasp upon honest principles; to lead them into honest, wholesome, clean ways of living. It is this thought which has carried the civilized world so the past, and has relegated the whipping post, the stocks, the pillory, the ducking stool, the jougs, the bridle, the boot, the rack, the thumb-screw and the knout to the umber room of antiquity. Considering the average wife-beater as a

victim primarily of drink, he is to be treated as a patient, rather than a criminal. His case, if handled along the lines of modern, civilized and Christian thought, with sympathy for the wife and her protec-tion and that of the community as the primary motives of action, would never take the shape of a revival of any Old Testament punishment or middle age penal-ty inflicting with reataliatory torture, but in orders ocure the community would seek and attack the sources of evil It would for a period take charge of the cruel drunkard on the theory that he was temporarily in-capable of caring for himself, and put him at as nard work as his physical condition would permit. This labor would benefit him physically and mentally. It would be him physically and mentally. It would be productive, fully compensated labor. Compensation for it, however, would go to his dependent family. He would be kept from liquor and would lead a wholesome, healthful life. He would return to his family as least less of a brute than before; whereas lashing would intensify his brutality. would pay the community to give the Keeley cure to every dangerous drunkard within its custody to whom the cure seemed applicable. It would pay it to apply to such wards every influence which might cause the man cruel in drink to abhor his cruelty and the liquor which caused it; or cruelty and the liquor which caused it; or which might change the drunkard's mind and heart, strengthen his will, or bless him with humble reliance for strength on Chris-

tian faith. An Unchristian Doctrine.

What feeble, weak-kneed Christians we are to be so hopeless and dispairing of the the mild form the husband is arrested, at reform and salvation of the man who heats

pardonable sin? How dare we condemn him and cast him out as an irreclaimable bru'e, in capable of betterment, incapable of behing further brutalized even by the brutaliash? Such action, of course, is not in the spirit of Christ, but of the system which He displaced, with its harsh, arragant and unrelenting judgments and its cruel and barbarous retallatory penalties,

A Slur on the District.

The suggestion of the whipping post revival for the District inevitably produces a popular impression which is no less than a monstrous slur upon the national capital and a libel on its residents. The people of Washington are accustomed to be called in the course of congressional debates mendicants, grafters, and deficient in a sense of public duty. Now they are to be pilloried before the world as inhuman to a degree warranting the restoration of the lash to its old-time brutal activity. Thus far there is nothing in the records to war rant the assumption that wife-beating is exceptionally prevalent here. One of the judges of the Police Court has so state,, but the statistics which he subsequently produced were untrustworthy and value-less. Statistics have been brought forward by Mr. Adams to show that wife-beating is prevalent, or was prevalent twenty years ago, in Pennsylvania, these statistics hav-ing utterly failed to convince that state that it should adopt the whipping post.
In some part the local protest against the proposition is based upon a strong sense of pride in the capital city and a distaste

for seeing it held up before the world as a fit, because a helpless, experiment station for new and unusual processes of govern-ment. It has been thus treated often in the past, and it has suffered sorely in consequence. But now those who advocate the whipping post for Washington in effect declare that what the states have rejected is good enough for the District dog. Dela-ware has the post and uses it today, but it is not prescribed as punishment for wife-beaters. In Maryland the post still stands on the statute books, but the courts, in the exercise of their discretion, have for many years ignored this possible mode of punishment and sentenced wife-beaters to jail instead. Nowhere else is the lash even recognized in the letter of the law, and yet it is pro-posed to restore it in the District, upon which all eyes are focused and which serves as a model in so many respects. Is it the purpose of its advocates to cause the example to spread, until what is at first merely a local institution shall grow into a national whipping post Already the exlators in several of the states. The Dis-trict protests against being used once more as an apothecary's cat for the states, to be dosed experimentally with dubious legislative con Is the United States to be cited before the world as retroactive and barbarous in its penalogical methods, in the face of the

seeks to stand? No Discrimination.

universal tendency toward a more human and rational punitive process? Is this the civilization for which the western republic

The Adams bill is distinctly objectionable on one specific ground-that it allows no discrimination in the application of the lash to the wife-beater, whatever the degree of his brutality or the provocation. It leaves no room for a plea of self-defense. It grants no consideration of irresponsibility from drink or such an inciting cause as the wife's infidelity. It permits no alternative punishment by fine and imprisonment, as in Maryland, holding the threat of the lash over the wife-beater's head without the necessity of actually inflicting it.

The terms of this measure bring sharply to view the fact that the advocates of the whipping post differ widely among themselves as to the character of that to be established in the District. One would punish in private in order to avoid the brutality of the community. Another would not punish in private, because there would be no check on individual brutality of executions, and because the important element of pub-lic humiliation so effective with man would be eliminated from the punishment, leaving nothing but the appeal to the animal fear of pain. Still another would punish at of discipline in the family out of the man's hands and place it in that of the woman. It would put the male brute at the woman. ish the wife-beater who is irresponsible from drink. That one favors the lash as a cure for drunkenness. This one would punish petty offenders along with wife-beaters. That one would punish husband-beating wives, as well as wife-beating husbands and also child-beating fathers and mothers.

Punishment in Private.

Mr. Adams' lash is to be applied in private. Its brutality is to be hid from the public gaze, in order that the community may be spared the disagreeable shock. The element of shame, so important and effective a factor in antiquated punishments like the old-time whipping post, the stocks and the pillory, is to be eliminated. There remains of the old penalty nothing but the personal, physical torture, the infliction of pain. The check upon the brutal infliction of the punishment which public inspection would in this twentieth century assume is removed. The stipulated presence of a licensed physician or surgeon may perhaps be intended to prevent the killing of the lashed man, though the surgeon is given no authority to interfere and must apparently confine himself to restoring the mut ated and tortured prisoner to consciousness and binding up his bleeding wounds.

Nor can the advocates of the whipping post agree upon the character of the las Some advocate the cat-o'-nine-tails, others chief of police, has proposed a form of "spanker" of undefined proportions and materials.

The Effective Whipping Post. The advocates of a polite and refined whipping post are completely out of harmony with the whipping-post spirit, and their proposition, if carried out, would entirely destroy the effectiveness of the penalty and the argument for its institution. The logical advocate of the lash is he who urges and defends the extreme infliction of pain and shame of which the punishment is capable. As a preliminary, wife beating is declared the unpardonable sin; the wife beater is beyond the hope of reformation. Nothing will appeal to him but pain inflicted upon his body and the threat of pain aimed at his cowardly fears. Of course, the callous, hardened, thick-skinned orate must be more brutally beaten than the dellcate, helpless wife has been in order to cause him to feel the same pain that she has suffered. If the whipping post is to be the "scare-crow," the very threat of which is to frighten an otherwise incorrigible ruf-fian from his ruffianism, it must be clothed with appalling terrors. If, through pain and shame, we are to work upon fear, let the shame and the pain be sufficient to ac-complish the intended purpose. The welts must appear and the blood must fly to make the measure effective.

Cruel and Unusual.

Finally, the opponents of the whipping post declare that it is "cruel and unusual" within the meaning of the Constitution which forbids all such punishments. It has been urged by its advocates that this argument will not stand, inasmuch as when the Constitution was adopted the whipping post was quite a common institution in the states. But the lash was then being abandoned on all sides as the people advanced in thought. Furthermore, what was regarded 125 years ago as not cruel and unusual may be so regarded today, the day of the

punishment. Whatever the legal arguments may be on this score, the mere statement that it is open to controversy is sufficient to condemn mands that the benefit of the doubt be given to humanity. In this case civilication surely requires that the obsolete, cruel and even barbarous punishment of a dark pe-riod in the world's history should not be revived for the punishment of a single small class of offenders in a single community in these United States, and that community the capital of the nation.

Charles W. Mayer has brought suit for \$1,005,000 against the Commonwealth Trust Company, Mercantile Trust Company and other trust companies and against several

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and Water, PLUS a Flavor Ethyl Alcohol and Water, WITHOUT a Flavor, is termed, for Commercial Purposes, Neutral Spirits or Silent Spirits

"All spirits consist of a more or less diluted ethyl alcohol containing traces of the higher boiling compounds, commonly called fusel oil, the proportion depending upon the care exercised by the distiller in stopping the distillation when the vapor temperature rises above the boiling point of ethyl alcohol and certain flavoring bodies, depending upon the material employed.

-From Report of Commissioner of Int. Rev., 1889

"Whisky is certainly a spirit consisting of alcohol and water, with a small quantity of by-products coming from malt or grain which give to it a peculiar taste and aroma. It may be diluted with a certain quantity of water without ceasing to be whisky, and it may be diluted with spirits containing little by-products to suit the pocket and palate of customers, and it still goes by the popular name whisky. Your committee are unable to restrict the use of the name as long as the spirits added are pure and contain no noxious ingredients.'

-From Report of British Parliamentary Commission on Whisky

"We cannot escape the logical conclusion which was arrived at some years ago by the Departmental Committee on 'Whisky,' that pure alcohol-that is to say, silent spirit-is, if anything, a more healthful beverage than the ordinary drinking spirits. All barring the necessary flavor. Everything turns upon the latter. The importance which the consumer attaches to the origin of a spirit is infinitely less than that which he attaches -Hehner, in the Analyst of February, 1905

"The ills of intemperance can be entirely avoided by abstinence from liquors vile with fusel oil, and by the use-either moderate or excessive-of those that are free from it. If men will drink alcoholic beverages, let them be those which are pure, and, by reason of their purity, will not be a factor in the ruin of body and soul. Let the cupidity of the manufacturer and dealer be checked by a law which shall make it a crime to produce, sell, or use the poisonous liquors; AND LET ENCOURAGE-MENT BE GIVEN TO THOSE WHO SHALL UNDERTAKE TO PROVIDE PURE ETHYLIC ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, HARMLESS TO THE BRAIN. MEDICINAL IN VALUE, DEFICIENT IN TOXICITY. Such prohibition, married with such encouragement, will appoint the only scientific specific for the evil of in-

-Dr. Willard H. Morse, in North American Review, July, 1888

One Object of Blending is to Reduce the Impurities in, and Assist the Maturing of, Straight Distillates

"In a rough way a portion of the fusel impurities can be removed even from potstill distillates—such as second feints—by adopting the diluting and decanting process carried out with the same feints at patent still works, if time be allowed for separation and the vessel be deep rather than broad." -Nettleton on Distillation

"Pouring the wines into the vat was the first act toward rectification which was followed by the rectifying process, THEREBY CHANGING THE WINES INTO -U. S. v. 8 Barrels, 25 Fed. Cases, 982

"The Latin epithet, aqua vitae, the Irish term, Usquebaugh, and the modern word, Whisky, are in point of fact synonymous.

"At that time (Henry VIII) the Irish were great proficients in compounding liquors, but their USQUEBAUGH was their famous drink and in great demand.

"With respect to the nature or peculiarity of the spirits used in those times it is not now easy to determine; but USQUEBAUGH seems to have been a general name for all compounded spirits, and PLAIN WHISKY, as we have it at present, WAS NOT THE COMMON BEVERAGE, it being customary to infuse the liquor with some savoury or

"Usquebaugh should be written Iskebaghah or Isqueboah, the former implying water of life, and the latter living water. As Isque, or Iske, means water, it must appear evident that the word whisky is only a slight alteration in the pronunciation of this Irish

"THE WORD WHISKY, THEREFORE, IS OF VERY COMPREHENSIVE

IMPORT, and fully expressive of this sense-subduing beverage."

-Morewood's History of Inebriating Drinks (1821)

TO ERADICATE TEXAS FEVER. Experiments to Be Tried by the Agri-

cultural Department. Strong hopes are expressed in the Department of Agriculture that the eradication of Texas fever, caused by the cattle ticks, is in sight. The department has been working on the problem for some time, and . it has almost been proved to the satisfaction of officials that the tick which causes the fever can be eradicated from a pasture simply by keeping cattle out of it. The die out if the pasture is kept free of cattle. It is believed that if one pasture on a farm is always kept free of cattle over what it will furnish perfectly safe pasturage for uninfected animals in case fever breaks out

in the rest of the herd. Of course, the Department of Agriculture has no right to go into a state and enforce the free pasture theory, and the matter cannot, or at least is not, always dealt with satisfactorily by state officials. But in cases where the department is officially invited to come into a state and take charge of cleaning up, it is quite ready to do so. Tentative arrangements have already been made for this work with the authorities in some states, and it is believed that it will and allow the free interstate transportation of cattle, which is now prohibited. The saving in money and the convenience to shippers of this arrangement can easily be

While this quarantine and extirpation work is going on there is a similar experiment on different lines directed to the same end that will soon be under way. have been imported to some of the Texas ranges specimens of the Indian sacred catranges specimens of the Indian sacred cattle, and it has been found that they were
immune to Texas fever. Apparently there
is an oil in the skin that is repugnant to
the tick. At any rate they will not harbor
the parasite. The half and even the sixteenth bloods are immune, and they are just
as good beef cattle as can be found.

There are very stringent laws against the importation of foreign stock into this country without thorough examination and quarantine; therefore it is risky to import stock from so far away as India without especial provisions for its examination.

Mr. A. S. Borden of Pierce, Tex., has arranged, however, with the Agricultural Department to make a large importation of the immune Indian cattle, and has already left for British India to pick them out. The Department of Agriculture will send special veterinary after him, and the first shipment of about 100 head will be examined before they are shipped, and then quarantined on one of the small islands off the gulf coast till it is determined that there is no danger of their bringing into this country some strange bovine affliction

worse than Texas fever.

After they have been thoroughly proven they will be introduced among the Texas herds, and it is hoped that they will produce a fever-resisting strain that will be a valuable acquisition to the cattle men of he southwest.

After the close of the services last even

ng at the Homeward Bound Mission, 119 Pennsylvania avenue, several men who had attended expressed a desire to lead better lives. The services were opened by Mr. and Mrs. Terry of Illinois with song and

NEWS ITEMS GATHERED

ON THE BIVER FRONT.

Sailed: Bugeye George B. Faunce for the Yeocomico river to load a cargo of oysters for this market; schooner Clara Leonard, light, for Mt. Holly, Nomini creek, to load cord wood for this city; schooner Samuel Wood for Nomini creek to load a cargo of lumber; schooner A. H. Quinby to a Virginia lumber port to load a cargo tick is not a herbivorous animal, and it will of lumber for Baltimore and then for this

Arrived: Schooner William Sommers lumber, from Norfolk to a Baltimore dealmight be termed the life period of the tick er; schooner A. H. Bixler, fro Quantico, with Potomac oysters, in tow of tug Carter; scow Bush, railroad ties from river point, at Alexandria,

Memoranda: Tug William H. Yerkes, jr. is at the capes of the Chesapeake, looking for vessels bound to this city with plaster and other cargoes; schooner Reba Sterling is loading a cargo of lumber at Pope's Creek, Va., for dealers here; schooner William Cobbalsen, with plaster, from Red Beach, Me., for this city, sailed from Dela-

ware Breakwater 3d instant.
The Potomac Dredging Company tug Marion Cameron has arrived at Piscataway creek with a barge laden with soft coal in tow. The coal is for the use of the big dredging machine at work digging sand and gravel from the beds in the creek. shipment of sand to this city will, it is stated, be started this week.

steamer River Queen, belonging to the Washington Steamboat and Barge Com-pany, is lying at her wharf, foot of 6th street, with a full force of machinists, en-gineers and other mechanics aboard, putting the steamer in order for excursion traffic on the river during the coming sum-

A new scow built at Baltimore for George-town parties is now ready to be turned over to its owners. A tug will be sent from this city to tow it down the bay and up the river to Georgetown, where it will be used in the carrying of stone from the quarries above Georgetown to this city and near-by points on the river.

SCHOONER LOST AT SEA. No Report Since She Sailed Two Months Ago.

There now seems to be no doubt that

the schooner Dora, owned by Mr. James O. Carter of this city, was lost at sea but where no one knows. The disappear ance of the vessel has added another to the lost list of mysteries of the deep. The schooner, as has been stated, sailed from Charleston about two months ago with a cargo of lumber aboard bound to New York. Since she discharged the pilot that took her across Charleston bar, no report of her ever having been sighted has reach-

of her ever having been sighted has reached her owner or her agents.

The Dora was loaded with light pine lumber, and if abandoned by her crew her hulk would float for years. Had she been wrecked on one of the West Indles, it is argued that the wreck would have been discovered and report made of it, and the fate of the schooner and her crew of five men will probably never be known.

known.

The Dora has several times met with disaster. While known as the schooner R. and S. Corson she was abandoned off prayer, after which Capt. Seatle read the Bible lesson. The principal address of the evening was by Capt. Theodore Valiant, his subject being "Sin." Hot soup and bread were furnished to those in the audience who were hungry.

The announcement was made that the condition of Commander Haslam, who had been ill, is improved, and that he will be out in a few days.

While known as the schooner R. and S. Corson she was abandoned off the capes of the Chesapeake and was towed into Hampton Roads and sold. She was purchased by Mr. Carter and others and exertion attending his investigation of the famous Oiney-Ingerick triple murder mystery, Coroner Moses Crist died Friday ashore on a bar near the entrance of the harbor and was badly injured, requiring several weeks for repairs. This was shortly before she sailed on the trip which she capes of the Chesapeake and was towed into Hampton Roads and sold. She dinto Hampton Roads

HERNDON HAPPENINGS.

Extension of Railroad From Great Falls Desired.

Special Correspondence of The Star. HERNDON, Va., February 5, 1906. At a public meeting of the business men and citizens of Herndon last Saturday evening, called for the purpose of taking steps toward securing an extension of the Great Falls and Old Dominion railway from Great Falls to Herndon, the following officers and committee were elected: President, Gen. William Urich; secretary, Mr. C. D. Choate; treasurer, Dr. W. I. Robey, and committee to call upon the officials

of the railway company, Dr. E. L. Det-wiler and Mr. W. F. Middleton, Public Interest to an unsual degree was manifested. The committee will place be-fore the railway company information in regard to the evident advantages of the posed extension of the road. Dr. Orville Van Deusen of Front Royal Va., is at his old home near Herndon for a short visit. His brother, Mr. T. A. Van Duesen, who has been very ill, is im

The Herndon Boat and Fishing Club met last Saturday evening and transacted business of importance. A committee consisting of Dr. E. L. Detwiler and W. H. Ellis was appointed to provide equipment for a recently purchased power launch, and Dr. E. L. Detwiller, W. F. Middleton and W. H. the Potomac river for a club and boat house. The club for several years past has occupied temporary quarters near Seneca on the Potomac.

Capt. John R. White, formerly of Loudoun county, Va., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Angus Hough of Herndon. Capt. White served in the 6th Virginia Cavalry, con-

federate service, and removed from Lou-doun county to Sioux City, Iowa, about thirty years ago.

Miss Mamie Bready is visiting her sister,
Mrs. M. D. Moss, at Roanoke, Va.

Mr. Fred Albaugh of Herndon, while in Leesburg several days ago fell from an engine, receiving severe internal injuries. Although Mr. Albaugh suffered the fracture of several ribs he was able to be out of doors yesterday.

Mr. Frank Hough of the University of Virginia is visiting his Herndon home for a few days. Mr. Hough is a medical stu-

lent at the university.

Many friends of Miss Belle Kenfield last Priday evening tendered her a surprise party at her home at Floris.

HULK OF SCHOONER SIGHTED.

Believed to Be the Stevenson With Which Several Persons Perished. Vessels arriving at Atlantic coast ports

report having passed what is supposed to be the topmasts of the ill-fated schooner Robert H. Stevenson, which was lost off Cape Hatteras January 13, when her master, Capt. Higbee, his wife, a woman passengers, a colored maid and the crew of seven men were drowned, the only survivor being a Norwegian seaman, who clung to a piece of wreckage and was picked up. The masts are attached to a vessel lying in about sixteen fathoms of water, about twelve miles south southwest from Cape Hatteras. The wreck lies di-rectly in the path of vessels bound up and down the coast and is a dangerous ob-struction to navigation. An effort will be made to have the vessel destroyed by the