EVERY WOMAN READS THE TIMES FOR SOCIETY GOSSIP AND FASHION NOTES.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

THE TIMES—ONE CENT FOR ::: EIGHT PAGES. ::: THE BEST. THE CHEAPEST

VOL. 1. NO. 277. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1894---EIGHT PAGES. ONE CENT.

SUPT. BYRNES IN THE LEXOW VISE

Accused by Witnesses of Bulldozing and Taking Money.

HE DENIES THE ALLEGATIONS

Ex-Inspector Steers Gobbled Up Bribes Taken by Patrolmen.

Two Disorderly Houses That Were Shielded When Byrnes Was a Captain—Sergt. Taylor Continues His Damaging Testimony—Pension System That Covers Dishonesty—Policemen Say They're Afraid to Testify.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Supt. Byrnes figured conspicuously in the testimony of two witnesses in the committee to-day. John Marett, formerly an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, said Supt. Byrnes had bulldozed him with threats and force into divulging the secrets of his society and had afterward relented when he learned that the witness was a brother Mason.

Hattie Ross, a colored woman, who some years ago conducted two disorderly houses in this city, swore that she paid "protection" money to wardmen under Capt. Byrnes, now superintendent of police.

Supt. Byrnes denied the allegations against him.

Other incidents of interest occurred before the senate investigation committee to-day, but none of them caused such excitement as did the mention of Supt. Byrnes. Sergt. Taylor, who yesterday testified that he had turned over to Inspector Steers moneys collected from patrolmen which they had received from steamboat and railroad companies, swore to-day that Steers had accepted the money as bribes to permit the policemen to remain on their respective beats. Taylor did not know what Steers did with the money, but to him it appeared that some of the boodle was divided with some one else. The sergeant also denied Steers' statement that his testimony was false and

HAD BEEN GIVEN IN SPITE.

Mr. Taylor acknowledged that he had called on the ex-inspector Saturday night, but had merely told his former superior that he intended to tell the truth to the Lexow committee.

Ex-Inspector Steers was in the courtroom to-day. He announced a readiness to go on the stand and deny the accusations.

Inspectors McAvoy, Williams, and McLaughlin were subpœnaed to appear before the committee, but Williams was temporarily excused and the other two were not called during the day.

Dr. Owen J. Ward reported that "Honest" John Martin, the man who handled Capt. Creeden's $15,000, was too ill to testify.

Counsel Goff announced that Thomas Bradley, formerly of the twenty-ninth precinct, was retired on half pay as a roundsman, but is now acting as chief of police at Norwalk, Conn.

"I merely wish," said Mr. Goff, "to call attention to the police pension system, which is absurd and deserving of the attention of the legislature."

Policeman Hermon Interman swore that he did not testify truthfully yesterday when he said that he had never paid over any of the money given him by the American Steamship Line to his superior officers. He had given up half of his extra earnings to Capt. Gastlin and then $25 out of $40 a month to Capt. Schmittberger. Interman also acknowledged that policemen were afraid to testify before the Lexow committee because they feared the

DISPLEASURE OF THEIR SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

Sergts. Byrne and Cornelius Reid, of the steamboat squad, testified that it was very improbable that Sergt. Taylor had sent money to Inspector Steers in the manner he described before the committee yesterday. Byrne said he had heard rumors of money being collected by the captains from policemen, but Reid said Taylor's statement was absurd.

Capt. Ailaire, commander of the steamboat squad, denied all knowledge of the collection of money from steamship and railroad lines.

Mr. Goff questioned him long and earnestly, but Ailaire's entire testimony was a repudiation and denial of all allegations made against him by other witnesses. Ailaire said he owned a house valued at $27,000 and had money in the bank, not exceeding $4,000. The captain swore that he had always done all in his power to suppress gambling, disorderly houses and other crime in his precinct.

He knew nothing of Sergt. Taylor's payment of money to Inspector Steers. Rumors had come to him that policemen had illicitly collected money from citizens, but he had

POSITIVELY FORBIDDEN SUCH DOINGS.

Mr. Goff attempted to draw various statements from Ailaire, but failed, and the witness left the stand apparently well satisfied.

Hattie Ross, colored, swore that in 1879 she opened two disorderly houses in the Fifteenth precinct. She paid $20 a month as "protection" money for each house to Wardmen Boland and Sleven. Capt. Byrnes, now superintendent, was in command of the precinct at the time. She also paid similar sums of money to wardmen under Capt. Brogan, who succeeded Byrnes. Incidentally Hattie testified that in eight years Al Adams, a policy dealer, had victimized her out of $47,000. She also ran a disorderly house in the Tenderloin district when Capt. McAvoy was in command, but she didn't have to pay "protection" money there.

Supt. Byrnes heard of the testimony given against him by John Marrett a few minutes after that witness testified. He immediately locked himself in his office at police headquarters and for an hour examined papers bearing on the matter referred to by Marrett. Afterward the Superintendent said of Marrett: "All he said is untrue, except that he came to my house under false pretences. When the proper time comes I shall tell my story in the proper place."

Further than this the superintendent absolutely refused to say anything.

Marrett said before the committee to-day that he had gone to the home of Supt. Byrnes with a letter for "Mrs. Byrnes," which had been given him by another Parkhurst agent; that the superintendent had taken the letter, read it, took him by the collar, threw him into the parlor and forcibly detained him there; that Byrnes threatened to have him imprisoned for ten years and by force and threats forced him to reveal all he knew of the society and the Parkhurst detective who had been accused of extorting blackmail from one Lily Clifton. Marrett also said that Supt. Byrnes had

TRUMPED UP THE CASE AGAINST GARDNER.

Senator Lexow expressed his opinion that Supt. Byrnes had a right to extract information from Marrett. Then the witness said: "He would have sent me to prison except for one reason. We were both Masons."

Police Capt. Schmittberger, whose trial on a charge of bribery was to-day set for January 7, was again arrested this afternoon on an indictment found October 26 last, charging him with accepting a $500 bribe from Augustin Forget, agent of the French steamship line. Schmittberger's bail on the last indictment was fixed at $7,500, the same amount of bond which he had furnished on the previous charge.

Inspector McLaughlin, who has subpœnaed to appear before the committee to-day is reported ill. Rumors of impending arrests of high police officials continue to gain currency hourly; and additional developments in the Lexow committee sensations are looked forward to with keen interest, not only by those directly and indirectly interested, but by the entire community.

At to-morrow's session of the committee it is thought that Inspector Williams will testify.

HE IS HAVING A GOOD TIME.

President Cleveland and "Fighting Bob" Shot Sixty Mallards Yesterday—Will Leave Saturday for Washington.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Dec. 19.—Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., and Dr. O'Reilly, of the Presidential party, came up to the city to-day on the United States steam launch. The President and the others of the party were hunting.

Capt. Mackenzie and Dr. O'Reilly met Mayor Morgan, the chairman of the Citizens' committee, and they discussed the programme for the reception of President Cleveland, next Saturday. The programme as adopted by the committee approved and agreed to by President Cleveland is this:

The Wisteria is expected to arrive here Saturday afternoon a little before 2 o'clock, landing on the wharf of the South Carolina Steamboat Company, where the President and his party will be met by the committee and taken in carriages to the Winyah Indigo Society Hall, that historic society over 140 years old, having tendered the committee the use of its quarters for the reception. The reception will last from 2 to 3 o'clock, when the committee will take the President and his friends to a luncheon which will be prepared and served in the dining room of the society.

At 3:45 p. m. the distinguished party, in charge of the committee, will be taken to the depot, where the President and his party will embark on the parlor Pullman car Wildwood for Washington. The President and Capt. Evans shot sixty mallards to-day in the marshes of the Annandale Gun Club, and to-morrow the entire Presidential party will go deer driving at Frindfield, on the Waccamaw Neck.

The President is reported to be in fine spirits and good health and enjoying the fine sport he is having. He expresses himself as pleased with the courtesies shown him by the citizens of Georgetown county, who have been altogether unobtrusive and quiet in manner. The weather continues good for fine duck shooting and hunting generally.

DEAD TO THE LAW.

Such, His Counsel Claims, Is Lambert's Case, Who Was Condemned to Hang.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Counsel for Theodore Lambert, who murdered Baker Kaiser and who is sentenced to be hanged on January 3 in Camden, having been granted a respite from December 13, appeared before Judge Garrison in the Camden court to-day and asked for a writ of habeas corpus to set Lambert free.

Lambert's counsel declares that his client, although not having been executed on the day legally designated, was legally dead, and being dead the law has no control over his body. Counsel for the condemned man argues that according to the laws of New Jersey, the Governor of the State possessed no prerogative to interfere to prevent an execution unless he exercised the same within ninety days from the date of conviction. The ninety days had passed when Gov. Werts granted the reprieve.

Judge Garrison set down next Saturday to hear and determine whether he would grant Lambert the writ asked for or not. Lawyer Semple declares he has a Federal Supreme Court decision as a precedent for his motion

DIXON AND GRIFFO MATCHED.

They Will Fight Twenty-five Rounds at Coney Island, January 19.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—George Dixon, champion feather weight pugilist, and "Young Griffo" were matched to-day to fight twenty-five rounds before the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, on January 19, for a purse of $3,000, the winner to take all the money.

The details of the match were arranged at a meeting in this city this afternoon between the pugilists and their managers and J. Kennedy, the club's match maker. Tom O'Rourke, Dixon's manager, has cancelled theatrical engagements for the two weeks preceding the date fixed for the fight, and Dixon will spend this time at Coney Island preparing for the contest.

Griffo will train at Atlantic City. After the articles of arrangement had been signed O'Rourke offered to bet from $500 to $5,000 on his protege, but no one covered his money.

DEATH OF EUGENE KELLY.

He Was an Irishman Whose Pocketbook Was Always Open for Ireland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Eugene Kelly, the banker, died to-day, aged eighty-seven years.

Mr. Kelly was born in Trellick, County Tyron, Ireland, and at the age of twenty came to this country. His first position was that of clerk in Donnelly Brothers' dry-goods store. He next tried gold mining in 1849, and later started the San Francisco banking-house of Donohue, Kelly & Ralston. During the war he moved his business to New York and lost considerable money in Southern loans. In spite of this, however, he amassed money at a great rate until, when he retired from active business a few years ago, he was reputed to be worth between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000. Mr. Kelly was an ardent home-rule man, and his pocketbook was always open to any fund intended for the benefit of the Irish movement.

A COMPLETE RECANTATION.

No Longer Preaches Doctrines for Which He Was Excommunicated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—"The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has made a complete recantation. He is no longer an apostle of the doctrines for preaching which he brought on himself the ban of excommunication from the Roman Catholic Church.

"His penitential season, which began December 23, 1892, is over, and Archbishop Corrigan will soon put him in charge of a parish."

These statements were made to a reporter by a friend of Dr. McGlynn.

A reporter called at Dr. McGlynn's home in Bensonhurst, and the Doctor sent word that he had nothing to say.

WHITELAW REID VERY ILL.

Said to Be Dying of Rapid Consumption in Southern Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Reports from Southern Europe, where Whitelaw Reid is now living, are that he is dying of rapid consumption.

So serious is his case that friends of his here, who are best informed of his physical condition, do not think that he will ever return to America alive.

Acquitted Although He Shot a Man

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 19.—Charles Leonard, the employe of the Omaha Railroad who shot an A. R. U. man during the big strike this summer because he interfered with him when securing a boarding place for non-union men, was to-day acquitted, the jury being out just forty minutes. Leonard went on the stand in his own defense, admitting the shooting but claimed self-defense. The testimony of the other witnesses was to the same effect.

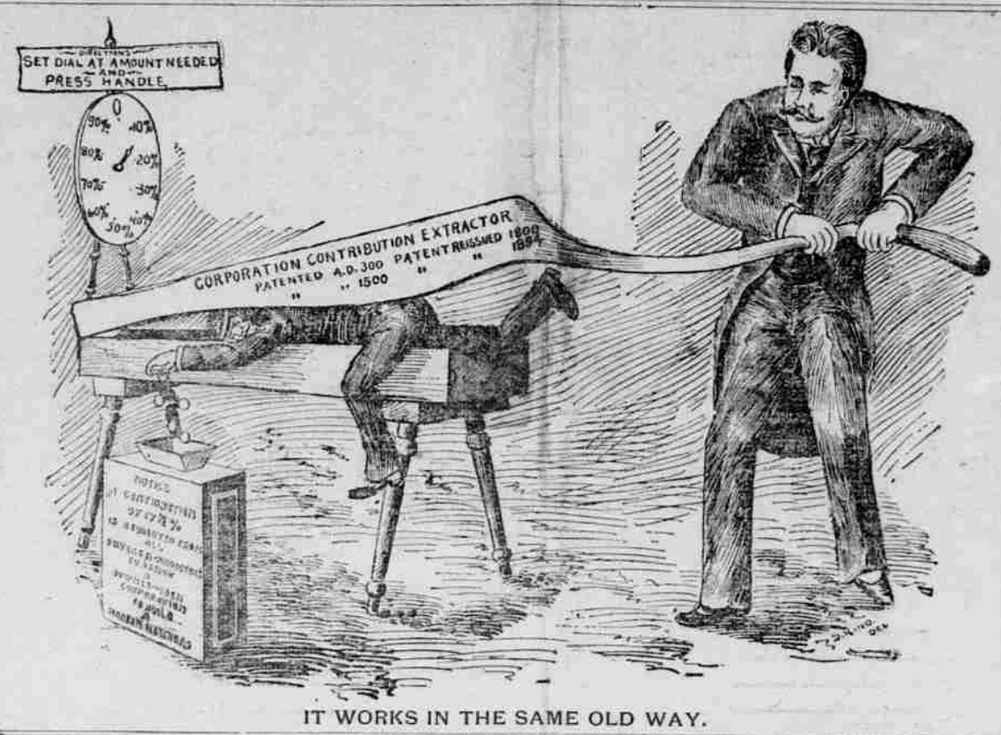
Downs Probably Lynched Now.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19.—Will Downs, the negro accused of ravishing Polly Bradenbaugh, near Plummerville, Sunday afternoon, was captured in Vanburen county to-day and is now in jail at Norrilton. The little girl is not dead, as at first reported. The negro has been fully identified and will probably be lynched to-night.

Goodman Granted a New Trial.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—Capt. Thomas A. Goodman, who shot and killed Col. H. C. Parsons, at Clifton Forge last spring, and was sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary therefor, was to-day granted a new trial by Circuit Judge McLaughlin.

Read word contest advertisement Val Blatz Beer, page 8.



IT WORKS IN THE SAME OLD WAY.

FREE LIBRARY OPEN IN TWO MONTHS

Gen. Greely Reports Subscriptions of Eleven Hundred Dollars.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

Annual Meeting of the Washington Library Association.

The New Library and Reading-room Project Fully Discussed and Plans Outlined—Gen. Greely Favors Opening Sunday Afternoon and Closing Monday Morning—Age Limit Discussed—All the Old Officers Re-elected.

It is now reasonably certain that Washington will have a free public library and reading-room, open for young and old part of the day and in the evening, early in February. The opening has been suggested for February 1. At the first annual meeting of the Washington Library Association at Columbian University, last night, President A. H. Spofford in the chair and Secretary Tassig by his side, the free public library was the principal topic.

Gen. A. W. Greely, chairman of the committee on the subject, made a supplementary report upon free public library. He said he had seen as many people as he could under press of work, and a little over $1,100 had been pledged.

Only a few he had approached had refused to subscribe; only one or two had spoken otherwise than in the highest commendation of the effort. Every member ought to work for subscriptions. The strong argument was that it is shameful for the Capital of the nation to be without a free library to attract boys and young men from the streets, from places of harmful amusement and from the saloons. Having nowhere else to go they are driven to these places and are greatly injured if not wrecked. The board of managers should be selected, he said, when that time came, by the subscribers, and all who gave would probably have a share in the control of the library.

He started out to raise $2,000, but now believes that $4,000 a year for five years could be raised. When the library is established the attention of the Commissioners should be called to the matter at once and they be asked to add an appropriation of $4,000 a year. Together these sums would give a good library. Yet no ambitious plan had been undertaken. The purpose was not to erect a library building and spend a large sum at once for costly equipment and for books. It was the purpose to rent satisfactory rooms and begin with a good library and reading room that would accommodate and help thousands every year. He hoped by the time the association meets again a library will have been organized and a day fixed for its opening.

Mr. Cyrus Adler, librarian of the National Museum, said he thought the work of soliciting subscriptions should be organized so as to prevent duplication of work. Every member of the association ought to be given a district and all go to work. He was willing to do his share.

Mr. Simon Wolf, of the board of trade committee on free library, had said his committee would meet at once upon the return of Chairman Noyes, of the Star, and their active co-operation would then be given. Mr. Noyes will not return until the early days of January. The association committee was disposed to await the meeting of the board of trade committee before complete organization for canvass. This would more effectually

REACH THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

Mr. Kimball, of the Treasury library, said the publishers of the Standard dictionary had The time for a complete organization and division into districts in his opinion had not yet arrived.

promised to present the library as soon as it opens a copy of that work.

Gen. Greely asked for opinions as to what could be done with $1,500 a year.

Librarian Farquhar, of the Patent Office, said $1,500 a year is exactly what is given the Patent Office library, and they do fairly well.

"But you have your lights and heat," said Gen. Greely.

Dr. Adler said little more could be done with $1,500 a year than care for books given. Rent, heat, light, shelving, and other current expenses outside buying books would cost nearly $2,000 a year. With $4,000, however, a librarian might feel quite joyful. An attempt to furnish magazines would be costly probably $500 a year for anything satisfactory.

Gen. Greely believed that on $1,200 a library might be opened. He could get a lady who would make a good librarian for $50 a month and an assistant for $25. Rooms that would be satisfactory had been promised for nothing, or at least at a nominal rent. He thought the library ought to be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., but from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. would be better than nothing. He thought it

SHOULD BE OPEN SUNDAY AFTERNOON

and not Monday morning. He asked what limit of age for children the members would think right.

Mr. Cutler, of the Agriculture Department library, quoted the librarian of the St. Louis public library, that it was a crime to put any age limit. He thought it would be better to lose a few books than put such a limit. In some libraries they were specially providing books for children, and St. Nicholas, Golden Age, and even the Nursery were furnished. In Denver they make a specialty of colored pictures, etc. for children. Of course the parents or guardians should be held responsible.

Gen. Greely said he did not want to be of those who went before Congress for help. When the time came he was willing to go to the Commissioners, but that time had not come. He hoped no one would go to them for help now, for if nothing was previously said to them and they had personally given nothing, a committee could approach them with more force.

Gen. Greely said as yet he had asked for no books. It had been with him money first, books after.

"I hope no discouragement will be put upon giving books, however," rejoined Mr. Farquhar.

Other committees were then called.

Dr. Adler, chairman of the committee on union list of periodicals, was not ready to report. In answer to a question from Gen. Greely, he said the purpose was to have a list showing all periodicals taken in the District libraries so that

ALL MIGHT WORK TOGETHER.

Mr. Farquhar, on exchange of books between the libraries, said nothing had been done by the committee as such. The Patent Office library had some 200 duplicates which might be disposed of by Congress for such a purpose.

It was the evening for election of officers, and upon motion of General Greely Secretary Fasig cast a ballot re-electing Mr. Spofford president. He briefly thanked the association and said in spite of many duties he would try to be present at meetings; but he accepted the election as a continuation of the temporary tenure he had undertaken at the organization of the association. Upon motion of H. F. Parsons a ballot was cast re-electing Dr. Cyrus Adlin and Mr. W. H. Lowdermilk vice-presidents; O. L. Fassig, of the Weather Bureau, secretary and treasurer; Messrs. Cutler and Darwin and Mrs. Kimball, members of the executive committee. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand.

Next meeting will be January 23.

RECOUNTING DEEDS OF VALOR.

Second Anniversary of the Society of the Colonial Wars—An Elaborate Celebration.

The Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia celebrated its second anniversary last night at the Shoreham amid the most delightful surroundings and with the accessories of an interesting company, good speakers, patriotic speeches, historical subjects, and fervid eloquence. The prime object of the society—the application of the lessons of the past to the education of the present—was carried out in a most agreeable and practical manner.

The meeting was presided over by Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, and with him were the following officers recently elected:

Deputy governor, Capt. Oscar Fitzalan Long, United States Army; lieutenant governor, Prof. G. Brown Goode; secretary, Joseph Cuyler Hardie, War Department; deputy secretary, John William Henry; treasurer, Joseph Frederick Batchelder, 516 Ninth street northwest; registrar, Capt. Calvin Duvall Cowles, United States Army; historian, Alonzo Howard Clark; chaplain, Rev. James Owen Dorsey; chancellor, Edward Augustus Moseley; surgeon, Albert Charles Peale, M. D.

The membership, numbering forty-six, was present with few exceptions.

The invited guests were J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; Gen. Veasy, G. A. R.; L. J. Davis, president of the Sons of the Revolution, and Dr. Gallaudet, president of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. Wyman felicitated the society on its second happy reunion, and compared the celebration of the society to youth bowing to "ye olden time." He said that it was the colonial wars that made the revolution of 1776 a possibility, and in this relation stated that the object of the society was to perpetuate the events of these colonial wars, the preservation of its relics and annals.

Mr. Lewis Johnson Davis spoke on behalf of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and in a fraternal spirit eulogized the objects of the kindred societies of the Loyal Legion, the Cincinnati, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He very happily spoke of Washington as the connecting link between the society he represented and the

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Mr. A. Howard Clark, the historian of the society, next sketched graphically the great swamp fight against Philip, King of the Narragansetts, the anniversary of which was being now celebrated by the society.

Dr. Gallaudet responded to the toast of the Sons of the American Revolution. He referred in kindly spirit to the bonds of union between all of the societies intended to perpetuate the ancient history of the country, and dwelt especially on their good offices in fostering the spirit of patriotism in the American heart.

Gen. Veasy responded to the toast of the Grand Army of the Republic, bringing the history of the Republic up to date; and Mr. James Bowen Johnson recounted the brilliant story of the capture of Louisburg, which speeches closed the intellectual feature of the programme and a very instructive chapter of the history of the society.

NEXT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

It Will Be Held in Louisville the First Week in September.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—The executive council of the G. A. R. at its meeting to-day decided that the twenty-ninth encampment of the G. A. R. would be held during the week beginning September 8. The exact date has not been fixed, but the encampment will probably begin about the 11th. This will be decided later.

The dedication of the Chattanooga battle fields occurs September 19, and many of those who come to the encampment will wish to go there also. For this reason it was decided to fix the date of the encampment so that the two trips could be taken together.

Don't Wear Red Stockings.

BOSTON, Ind., Dec. 19.—Miss Eva Dooley had both limbs amputated at the knee last night. The amputation was made necessary by the poisoned condition of her limbs, which resulted from wearing red stockings. Her recovery is doubtful.

Read word contest advertisement Val Blatz Beer, page 8.

STORM CENTER NOW OVER EAST WASHINGTON

Contagious Diseases Hospital Again the Subject of Protest.

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD

Indignant Citizens Vigorously Express Their Displeasure.

Charge Made That the Action of the Board of Trade's Committee Was Prompted by a Scheme in the Interest of the Syndicates—Denominated as a "Sudden Conclusion," and Therefore the Subject of Suspicion.

If the premonitory signals do not deceive, the storm that arose over the site first chosen for a contagious diseases hospital was a gentle zephyr compared with what is brewing in East Washington over the substitute selection made by the board of trade's committee.

Prominent citizens interviewed by a TIMES reporter last night were outspoken and vehement in their denunciation of the transfer proposed, and some of them did not hesitate to charge that there was a big scheme and a deal behind the whole movement. The more conservative statements, however, while as strongly denunciatory of the committee's action, were confined to a declaration against accepting the situation.

"If the northwest people can protest," they declared, "so can we; if they can sue out injunctions we shall adopt the same tactics, and go farther."

This sentiment found utterance in business circles east of the Capitol yesterday, when it became known that Southeast Washington had found favor in the eyes of the board of trade's committee as the

PLACE FOR THE "PEST HOUSE."

There were several conferences besides considerable correspondence yesterday, with the result that a public meeting will be called for this evening, probably at Baum's Hall, to put the protest ball in motion.

Among those interviewed last night was President J. W. Babson of the East Washington Citizens' Association. William Babson dispassionately discussed the matter from a sanitary point of view as well as in the business interest. He said:

"We have been through the fight once, and supposed the issue was finally settled. The site chosen is most unsuitable, and I am surprised, in view of what has been so often said and shown, that a committee of physicians should recommend it. You have but to read a report once made by the board of health and the report made by Col. Haines, who surveyed the Anacostia River, to know that the accumulations there are malaria producing. Besides, Dr. Sowers and Dr. Johnson and the others must know that the good air and surroundings which they claim are necessary for an institution of that kind

ARE SADLY WANTING THERE.

"Yes, we shall take action. Our business interests are as of much consequence to us as others can claim for theirs. We feel that the institution is necessary, and that the Commissioners ought to be supported in selecting an eligible site somewhere; but we know there are other localities where it can be placed to better advantage and without material detriment."

Gen. S. S. Yoder said: "Personally I do not share the fears that some entertain of the presence of such an institution, but so long as popular sentiment is against such association and a community is injured by the location of a smallpox hospital within its bounds I am opposed to its infliction upon East Washington. It seems we have an eligible site for a hospital, but no one worthy to preside over the branch post-office."

Michael I. Weller: "There is nothing in it but a scheme in the interest of the syndicates that control suburban sub-divisions, such as Whitney Close and Petworth. We have been living in the hope of getting rid of the institutions already here—the jail, workhouse, and poorhouse—but here is another, worse than all the others, thrust upon this

LONG SUFFERING COMMUNITY.

"It was a very sudden conclusion that the committee reached, and therefore gives rise to the suspicion that the members were chosen for a purpose. Such a gross outrage would not be possible if the people of this city had a representative form of government.

"East Washington has but 6 per cent. of the membership of the board of trade, but we have 33 per cent. of the population of the District, and while many of the people are poor. Their children are as dear to them as are those of the residents of the aristocratic northwest.

"Putting that hospital over here is aggravated class legislation, and we shall have a committee consisting of 5,000 men instead of 5 to protest against it. We shall not permit the location to be made here."

A. F. Sperry, secretary of East Washington Association: "As a body our association has done nothing, but if a meeting is held I presume it will be under the association's direction. There will be a vigorous protest made."

The feeling at the District building yesterday was one of surprise that the committee had been able to decide so quickly. Commissioner Powell said he had been of the impression that the work would require several weeks, if not months, and a great deal of investigation, not only here but in other cities, as to the needs of such an institution in the matter of surroundings.

This view was shared by Health Officer Woodward, who was present.

Read word contest advertisement Val Blatz Beer, page 8.

Grand Opening---Only a Few Days More.
"ON DECK."
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.'s Palatial Store,
501-503 7th St. N. W.

A Special Present and a copy of our magnificent new panel, "On Pa 2," given to every purchaser of 1 pound of Thea-Nectar Tea, 1 pound of Baking Powder, or 1 pound of Pepper. Every purchaser of $10 worth of Tea, Coffee or Condiments will receive one of these jewelry pieces—the most elegant thing we have ever given in this line.

Granulated Sugar—6½c. Notwithstanding the closing of the great sugar refineries, we are still selling the highest grade of Granulated Sugar at 6½c.

Thea-Nectar
(PURE CHINESE TEA.)
KING OF ALL TEAS.

A&P BAKING POWDER
BEST OF ALL!
SPECIAL PRESENTS given away with THEA-NECTAR and BAKING POWDER to assist in introducing to Consumers. We are satisfied when parties have once used them, they will use no others. Don't fail to give them a trial.

Eight O'Clock Breakfast Coffee.
THE FINEST, MOST DELICIOUS, AND CHEAPEST COFFEE IN THE MARKET.
We recommend to all lovers of a cup of good Coffee, that they use our "Granulated Eight O'Clock Breakfast Coffee." It is sure to give universal satisfaction, as it ranks as the STANDARD COFFEE of this country.
Directions for making. Use three-fourths the usual Quantity—when making this Coffee, put boiling one with it.

For Sale at all our Stores and from our Wagons.

THE GREAT A&P TEA COMPANY.

WE WANT YOUR WIFE
to read this advertisement and then come and get a copy of "On Deck." We want her to know what a magnificent assortment of useful household premiums we are GIVING AWAY. We want her to drink our Thea-Nectar Tea—and we want you to drink our Java and Mocha Coffee—they are the cheapest—the purest—and the BEST that money can buy. We have been selling pure tea, coffee and spices since 1859—long time, isn't it?—and we have learned a whole lot of things in those thirty-seven years. We don't BUY our teas at so much third or fourth hands and pay a profit to each one—if we DID our prices would be much higher. We are direct importers. Thea-Nectar Tea is our specialty. We import it in our own ships, CARGO BY CARGO, in our own STORES, and shipped by our own representatives. It is fresh tea with a great tea flavor. Everybody who has ever tasted it LIKES IT—always at reasonable prices—we WANT YOU.

To Drink Our Thea-Nectar Tea.
It sells for 50 cents a pound—but at the grocery we supply at the source of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. There are 200 of these stores in the United States—200 of them right here in Washington—and 200 more scattered in the market. Give it all. We want PARTICULAR attention to our roasting and pulverizing and BLENDING of coffee. There is no coffee in the world that compares with our mixture of Java and Mocha—it is another world. But it costs back again to the SPECIAL PRESENTS. Here's just a glimpse of what we are giving away: Buy a pound of Thea-Nectar Tea and 1 pound of Baking Powder and 1 pound of Pepper, and we will give you a copy of "On Deck." Take our coffee and get a copy of "On Deck." Take our spices and get a copy of "On Deck." Take our Baking Powder and get a copy of "On Deck." Take our teas and get a copy of "On Deck." Take our Extracts and get a copy of "On Deck." Take our Baking Powder and get a copy of "On Deck." Take our Baking Powder and get a copy of "On Deck." Take our Baking Powder