MR. WEYLER EXONERATED

Penitentiary Board Makes Answer

$3,000 FOR PROBE

Governor to Be Asked to Have Accounting Made.

SCORES CONVICTS' EVIDENCE

In a Lengthy Typewritten Statement, Directors Claim That Probing Commission's Minds Were Biased—It Is Asserted by the Former Warden Emeritus That He Was Shadowed by Detectives Who Sought to See Whether He Had Any Loot and That Two Persons Who Testified Were Pardoned and Others Were Given Promises.

Exonerating former Warden Emeritus John F. Weyler of the charges of graft, misconduct and mismanagement, the board of directors of the Maryland Penitentiary last night answered in detail the report of Governor Goldsborough's Penitentiary Probing Commission, consisting of Eugene O'Dunne, George L. Jones and Redmond C. Stewart. The answer of the board is contained in 21 typewritten pages and accompanying it are 18 typewritten pages prepared by Mr. Weyler, in answer to the accusations heaped upon him. The board's report is signed by Frank A. Furst, Charles T. Crane, J. H. Kimble, John T. Stone and Richard Dallam. Josiah L. Kerr, the other director, was not at last night's meeting on account of illness in his family.

In the beginning the directors state they gave the investigating committee $3,000 to conduct the probe; that this sum has not been accounted for and the Governor, to whom the report will be mailed, will be requested to have the commission give a detailed accounting and "return any left-over money." Referring to the commission's report, the directors say that it is pervaded by an evident desire, so common among investigators, to find the things they were looking for, whether they existed or not. "Reduced to their real essence," say the directors, "the commission's documents consist of a sweeping and unqualified arraignment of John F. Weyler."

EVIDENCE OF CONVICTS.

The directors asserted that while the commission accepted the evidence of convicts as to any misconduct on the part of Mr. Weyler, they characterized the population of the Penitentiary as "the lowest grade of men." Further, the directors' answer claims the commission did not give Mr. Weyler the semblance of a square deal and that the investigators undertook their work with "their minds already inflamed." It is pointed out that Mr. Weyler, in part of the commission's report, "biased as it is," is accused of having paid too much care to the state's interests and on the other hand of being "a grafter."

The directors again accuse the commission of employing detectives in a futile endeavor to discover if Mr. Weyler had been in collusion with the prison labor contractors. The answer also states that the commission contradicted itself numerous times in its report.

Dealing with the evidence gathered by the investigators, the answer of the directors says:

The report shows pretty clearly that while the commission apparently held out no hope of reward to the convicts who would give evidence derogatory to the institution or to its officials, they nevertheless did manage to convey to such convicts intimations that they would at least not lose anything by giving such evidence.

In reference to the "cuffing-up" punishment the directors state that it was only used when necessary and that it could not fairly criticise the punishment which had been in vogue. The contract-labor system, say the directors, is fixed by the legislature and any remedy must come from the same source. Because of the old buildings, the directors say the entire Penitentiary cannot be kept as sanitary as desired.

PALM NEVER TICKLED.

The directors, in concluding, question the wisdom of accepting the report of a commission which invited a body of convicts, made up of the "lowest grades of men," to furnish it under seal, with charges, complaints or criticisms.

Mr. Weyler, in his statement says: "John F. Weyler, in his conduct of the Penitentiary, or at any other time of his life, never had his palm tickled by a dishonest dollar." He said it was evident that there was a purpose to discover a "gigantic graft" in order that a Charles S. Whitman might be discovered in Maryland. Mr. Weyler claims that the "Commission was so brutally frank that when witnesses refused to give testimony in accordance with the preconceived ideas of the commission's chairman, they were told they were lying and were threatened with being taken before the Grand Jury." The former warden-emeritus also claims that he was hounded by the commission's private detectives. Again, Mr. Weyler mentions that prisoners who testified against him were pardoned, that others have received promises, "that the commission's chairman not only advocated the pardons, but carried them to the prison himself and led away the pardoned convicts." Later he claims that the effort of the inquiry was "to get Weyler."

WANT AN ACCOUNTING.

In beginning their answer the directors say:

"It is a matter of great regret to us that the length of time consumed by the commission and the methods adopted by it in conducting the investigation were such as to make it exceedingly difficult for the management of the Penitentiary to preserve good discipline.

"We also beg to state to you that while we have paid to the commission the full amount of $3,000, appropriation requested, we have not received any accounting whatsoever, nor have we any knowledge as to the items for which the sums were expended by the commission. We respectfully request that you will instruct the commission to furnish us a completely detailed statement of all such expenditures and to refund to us any unexpended balance which may remain in their hands in order that we may make the proper entries on our books and have them supported by proper vouchers.

"We have carefully read, and as to the salient portions thereof, have reread more than once, the documents of the commission to which we now propose to reply. We find that these documents are pervaded by an evident desire, so common in investigators, to find the things they were looking for, whether they existed or not. We find those documents, when reduced to their real essence, to consist of a sweeping and unqualified arraignment of John F. Weyler. We find that those documents include reports of numerous charges made as to Mr. Weyler, principally, in fact, almost exclusively, by convicts, and that while the commission in its report characterizes the population of the Penitentiary as the 'lowest grade of men,' they have, nevertheless, accepted the evidence of such men as proof of the charges thus made against and this without at any time giving the man whom they arraigned any opportunity to meet those accusers face to face in the presence of the commission.

"This is the treatment which the commission has accorded to a man who, 24 years ago, assumed the duties of warden of the institution, which was at that time in a most deplorable condition as to buildings, equipment, sanitation, morals and finances and who, in a few years, transformed it into, and has since maintained it as an orderly, well-disciplined, self-supporting, healthful place of punishment for the convicts of the state, the findings of the commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

URGES SQUARE DEAL.

Mr. Weyler, in our humble judgment, is entitled to at least a square deal. It is with the deepest and most sincere regret that we are compelled, will all due respect to the reputable gentlemen who composed the commission, to say that they have not accorded Mr. Weyler even the semblance of such treatment. We believe that the commission has been actuated by a real desire to render a real public service, but that it has on the other hand, undertaken its duties with their minds already inflamed, their judgment already warped and with the purpose to apply to their work certain standards and measurements, based upon purely theoretical and sentimental premises.

As to the arraignment, we would point out to you certain contradictions which even the report of the commission, biased as it is, does not quite altogether obliterate. Mr. Weyler is accused on the one hand of having paid too much care to the state's interests, and on the other hand of being a grafter. This is in our judgment an impossibility, or at lest so rare as never yet to have been found in the same person.

This board of directors does not hesitate to say that in its opinion Mr. Weyler would have paid greater attention to the proprieties of the situation if he had abstained from using the bread crumbs and other dining-room and kitchen offal, and from the use of the discarded piping, and from accepting the services of the employes and of the convicts in the matter of the making of the chicken-houses, and in the matter of making one or two suits of clothes, and in the other matters of that sort upon which the commission lays such stress, but we respectfully submit to you that those were merely improprieties.

And we beg to say in defense of them, that when a man has been in such a position as Mr. Weyler has held for 24 years and has been, as we firmly believe he has been and is at this time, fully conscious of the integrity of his own actions, motives and purposes, and has established by entirely proper methods a friendly feeling between himself and his subordinates, as well as between himself and the convicts, it is not hard to see how he might thoughtlessly utilize such actually or relatively useless things without even realizing the impropriety of so doing.

Another contradiction in this report is that on the one hand Mr. Weyler is accused of cruelty to the prisoners, and on the other hand, of undue indulgence to them.

SOME CONTRADICTIONS.

Another contradiction is that Mr. Weyler is accused on the one hand of driving the convicts beyond their strength for the benefit of the contractors, while on the other hand the report constantly challenges his judgment in so handling the situation that the men were allowed to make during his incumbency more than a half million of dollars on overtime work.

Another contradiction in the arraignment of Mr. Weyler is that on the one hand he is charged with furnishing, habitually, food which was insufficient in quantity and improper in quality. Against this one the witnesses, Sidney Johnson, to whose evidence the commission avowedly attaches very great value, testified that he regularly paid other convicts to steal hog meat from the kitchen, and then said: "Not only do I do it, but lots of them do it."

We must state right here our belief not only that the food is sufficient, and, with the occasional exception which is incident to any large establishment—even the best of hotels—is of proper quality; and we do not believe, on the other hand, the story of wholesale stealing which this convict testified to, and which the commission eagerly swallowed, hook, bait and all. We use this expression here, because the report shows pretty clearly that while the commission apparently held out no hope of reward to the convicts who would give evidence derogatory to the institution or to its officials, they, nevertheless, did manage to convey to such convicts intimations that they would at least not lose anything by giving such evidence.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

"In conclusion this board of directors states most plainly that it has no objection to the most thorough examination, provided it be fairly conducted and fairly reported. This board is made up of men who are actively interested in financial institutions and are, therefore, accustomed to the idea of the most rigid examinations, conducted by persons who are entirely independent of the management of such institutions. We have never found fault with such examinations, but on the other hand we fully realize their necessity. Our experience teaches us very plainly that any institution and any set of officials may fall into ruts as to methods of administration and that, therefore, the injection of new ideas and the bringing to bear of other eyes, ears and minds upon such methods has the greatest value.

"Again we state that nothing that we have said in this report is to be interpreted as an objection to a fair, full and wisely conducted examination. We do, however, seriously question the wisdom and fairness of the commission in inviting a body of convicts, made up of the 'lowest grade of men,' to furnish them under seal with any charge, complaint or criticism which those men might wish to make; in examining personally such men, whose whole impulse and trend and whose lack of moral principle would prompt them to damn the reputation of those whom the state had placed over them without giving those officials a single opportunity to face their accusers. And also in setting in the public pillory, labeled with charges of falsehood, graft and cruelty a faithful public official, who was for more than a score of years at the head of the Maryland Penitentiary and who made there a record into every nook and corner of which the commission has directed its searchlight without discovering anything blameworthy other than a few acts of thoughtless impropriety, except as to matters of administration where there is at least just ground for differences of opinion.

WHAT MR. WEYLER SAYS.

Mr. Weyler in his statement says:

My home place, a mile from Timonium, was beset, long before I knew it, by private detectives, peering into my farm from various angles to see what loot I had and where I kept it. They made inquiries of tradesmen and in a smithy nearby, and my neighbors brought the news of it to me.

It had been intimated to me that in the investigation it was expected to uncover a gigantic case of graft, and that this might make some man the Charles S. Whitman of Maryland. This may or may not be true, but I can see, running through the report, a malevolent feeling of disappointment that graft was not found and resentment therefor.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that a number of prisoners who did bear such witness have since been pardoned from the Penitentiary, while others have received promises. Two of those released are the star witnesses against me—Sydney Johnson, colored, a murderer, and Charles S. Henry, white, a horsethief. The coincidence of these having given testimony and being pardoned is striking.

Be it remembered that when the commission was empowered to pursue its inquiries within the Penitentiary it was published to the prisoners and to the people of Maryland that nothing that the convicts might say to the investigators concerning the prison management would either better their personal treatment or make it worse.

Another coincidence is that the chairman of the commission not only openly advocated these pardons, but carried them himself to the prison and led away the pardoned convicts.

"TO GET WEYLER."

Then Mr. Weyler goes on to answer in detail the charges of the probing commission. He states practically what the board of directors does, but gives more figures and data to bear out his claims. He denies that he grafted, that he inflicted unnecessary punishment, and, concluding, says:

One thing is certain. In the commission's treatment of me—at the very outset of the inquisition it was made strikingly plain that there was no effort to obtain a dispassionate knowledge of the affairs of the Maryland Penitentiary. Every act, every query, every inflection of the voice of the chairman of the inquisitors showed to me and others that there was a conviction of me before the trial, and that the effort of the inquiry was "to get Weyler."

EXPLORER PEARY LECTURES HERE

On the left is the discoverer of the North Pole, who spoke yesterday afternoon at the Park School and last night at the Phoenix Club. On the right is Dr. Hans Froelicher, president of the board of trustees of the Park School.

PEARY TELLS OF HIS ADVENTURES

ADMIRAL DELIVERS TWO LECTURES IN CITY.

HOW HE DISCOVERED POLE

Pictures Taken by the Explorer During His Last and Successful Attempt—Hardships Encountered in the Ice—Commercial Value of Discovery Remains to Be Determined—Differences Between the Poles—May Be Reached by an Airship.

Admiral Robert E. Peary, the distinguished American explorer, who discovered the North Pole, entertained two Baltimore audiences yesterday with illustrated lectures in which he faithfully portrayed the conquest of the Pole, by means of pictures taken by himself while engaged in the hazardous undertaking. The first of the lectures was delivered in the afternoon at the Park School, on Auchentoroly Terrace, and the second in the evening at the Phoenix Club.

The Admiral was met at Union Station by Dr. Haus Froelicher, president of the board of trustees of the Park School, and escorted to the Belvedere Hotel. From here he proceeded to the school, where a large audience, made up in part of the pupils, had assembled.

Immediately after concluding his talk the lecturer returned to his hotel and subsequently was escorted to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sondheim, of Bolton street, whose guest he was at a dinner given in his honor. It was through the efforts of Mr. Sondheim that the Admiral consented to give the lectures. Mr. Sondheim accompanied his guest to the Phoenix Club, where another large audience had assembled, and the scenes witnessed and dangers encountered in the Arctic regions were reproduced.

The Story in Pictures.

Only those who have had the good fortune to hear from the explorer himself the story of his trials and vicissitudes and then given an ocular demonstration of the same can appreciate what he really accomplished. The pictures were taken at intervals as the expedition plowed its way through the frozen North, each in turn being explained. They showed how almost inaccessible points were reached, how the adventurers lived and the means employed to overcome obstacles until the objective point was reached, the climax being reached when the Stars and Stripes were floated from the apex of an ice peak right in the center of the imaginary pole.

Though applauded again and again throughout his address, the real demonstration followed the presentation of this picture taken at a moment when the faithful few who accompanied the explorer in his dash to the Pole were saluting the colors.

The lecturer carried his audience from start to finish. The progress of the steamer Roosevelt, in which the voyage was made until it was necessary to abandon the vessel and resort to sledges, was accurately described, yet interesting as was this feature of the lecture, it did not compare in interest with what followed. It was shown how at points where the ice paths were steep it was necessary to hew a road with picks and then, like the pioneers they were, mark out a path around shifting and ragged ice, all the while pulling their sleds containing provisions along.

The greatest danger, and one feared most by an explorer, is the beds of open water likely to be encountered. Admiral Peary showed how these were navigated, the original plan of using loose ice to ferry the sleds and the party across being successfully carried out. On one occasion an immense cake was swung across, forming a sort of pontoon bridge. A warm tribute was paid by the Admiral to his faithful Esquimaux and his dogs, who never qualked in the face of any danger.

Admiral Peary prefaced his exhibition with a brief talk, in which he called attention to the fact that 10 years ago many intelligent people doubted whether either of the poles would ever be reached, yet now they have been reached. He then told of the difference in the conformation of the North and South Poles, the former being located in the Arctic Ocean and the latter on the Antarctic Continent. To reach the former many lives have been sacrificed and millions in property lost. Only one ship was lost trying to get to the South Pole. Up to within 700 miles of the North Pole there may be found game of various kinds, but nothing lives within 2,000 miles of the South Pole. For 400 years efforts have been made to reach the frozen North, but only 140 have elapsed since the first attempt was made to locate the South Pole.

Speaking of the death of Captain Scott, Admiral Peary said he presumed the explorer and his men were held in camp by storms and, hampered by the deep, soft snow, struggled back almost exhausted and nearly starved. It was while in this condition that a blizzard struck them when within only seven miles of their base of supplies and they succumbed to cold and hunger. In concluding the Admiral said that Marvin and Scott were the last whose lives would be sacrificed in such an undertaking.

Use of the Discovery.

Subsequently the Admiral was asked whether he meant by this that there would be no more expeditions to these points.

"No, I did not intend to convey such an idea. What I meant was that there would be no further attempt to locate the poles. This has been accomplished and the conquest is completed."

"Do you believe that there will be other expeditions whose projectors hope to develop either section?" was asked.

"I am not prepared to say whether the discoveries will prove of importance to the commercial world. That remains to be seen; but there may be other exploring parties," was the Admiral's reply.

"Is there any other way of reaching either pole than that already covered?"

"I do not know as to the North Pole," replied the explorer, "but it would seem possible as to the South Pole. You see, the conditions are very different in the South from the North Pole. In the Antarctic region there is no shifting ground. It remains all the year around, whereas in the Arctic Sea there is a continual shifting. Amundsen reached the South Pole by starting from New Zealand. The same point could be reached from this side by starting from Cape Horn and proceeding to Weddell Sea, from which the pole could be reached. In this way it would be easy to learn the topography of the entire region."

"A lecturer recently predicted that in five years either pole could be reached with a dirigible balloon. What do you think of this?"

"There is a possibility of an aeroplane being so perfected in time that it will be an easy matter to cover the distance, but never a dirigible. The huge balloon could not withstand the severe Arctic winds, which blow 40 miles an hour at times. An aeroplane that can be made to travel in any kind of wind would be able to cover the 1,000 miles in fast time and return."

The Admiral returned home last evening.

SEVERAL FIRMS SUFFER FIRE LOSS

BLAZE DAMAGES BALTIMORE STREET BUILDING.

CONFINED TO SECOND FLOOR

While Thousands of Persons Were Returning From Work and the Streets Crowded, Fire Broke Out at 503-505 East Baltimore Street. Joseph Kann Probably the Heaviest Loser—Firemen Make Quick Work of Blaze.

Men and women on their way home from shops, factories and offices were delayed last night when the cars were tied up by a fire at 505 East Baltimore street.

The fire was in the factory of J. Kann & Co., manufacturers of shirtwaists, and it was discovered about 6:20 o'clock by a man walking on Gay street, who saw smoke issuing from a window of the second floor of the building. He sounded an alarm from Box 12, Baltimore and Frederick streets, and the prompt arrival of firemen probably prevented a serious blaze.

NEWS ITEM FEB. 20, '13.

Sold To BERNHEIMER

ENTIRE STOCK OF WAISTS PIECE GOODS LACES & EMBDS. SALE STARTS At Bernheimers' TOMORROW

See our Ad. in this evening's Sun and News for full particulars.

APPEAL TO LINTHICUM

Suffragists Complain to Him About Major Richard Sylvester.

A dispatch to The American last night from its Washington Bureau stated: A demand for the dismissal of Major Richard Sylvester, chief of police of Washington, was made today by Maryland suffragists. In a letter to Representative J. Charles Linthicum, the Maryland charge that the flag of Maryland, carried by Baltimore suffragists in the procession here last Monday, was "desecrated and insulted." The letter was signed by the Maryland Parade Committee, representing the Woman Suffrage Association of Maryland, the State Equal Franchise League, the College Equal Franchise League, the Just Government League and the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage for Maryland. The letter was on the stationery of the Just Government League, bearing the names of Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president; Dr. Mary Sherwood, first vice president; Miss Edith Hamilton, of Bryn Mawr School, second vice president; Dr. Florence Sabin, of Johns Hopkins Medical School, corresponding secretary; Miss Margaret T. Carey, recording secretary, and Mrs. Frank F. Ramey, treasurer. The letter follows:

As the flag of Maryland was descrated and insulted during the woman suffrage parade in Washington on March 3, the women of the state of Maryland wish to protest against the lack of police protection afforded the flag and themselves on that occasion and request the dismissal of Chief of Police Sylvester.

Mr. Linthicum also received today a letter of protest from A. Morris Carey, of Baltimore, vice president and general manager of the Carey Machinery and Supply Company, as follows:

Dear Mr. Linthicum: I want to respectfully but most earnestly protest against the outrageous way that the suffrage parade in Washington yesterday was handled by the police department and I earnestly appeal to you as a representative of our Maryland people to co-operate in any action that may be taken to prevent a recurrence of such condition.

Whatever may be one's opinion in regard to women voting, there should be no two opinions among decent people that women are entitled to respectful protection in case they desire to have demonstrations of this kind, and not only should they have been protected against being crowded by "hoodlums and roughs," but there should have been sufficient police force to prevent the scurrilous and indecent remarks that were made to these splendid women as they marched along.

I hope you will be willing to look upon this letter in a little more serious way than letters of this kind are sometimes considered, as I believe the opinion I am expressing is the opinion of a very considerable number of men in this state and perhaps a larger number of women, whose protest is worthy of very careful and thoughtful consideration. Very truly,

A. MORRIS CAREY.

Representative Linthicum replied to these letters as follows:

The matter of which you complain will receive my prompt attention and I will endeavor to see that the parties responsible for the failure to afford efficient protection to the marchers in the parade are adequately dealt with. I heartily agree with you that the treatment of which you complain is indefensible and I am keenly indignant that the women of Maryland should have been subjected to such an outrage.

J. CHARLES LINTHICUM.

CONFERS WITH PANGBORN

Mayor Has Extended Talk With Major About Banner Exposition.

Mayor Preston and Major Joseph G. Pangborn, special representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, held an informal conference at the City Hall yesterday relative to the proposed centennial celebration of the War of 1812, to be held here next September. Major Pangborn has been actively identified with arrangement committees that have conducted various pageants in Baltimore and other municipalities for a long time. He has a wealth of knowledge on that subject and Mayor Preston has been anxious for some time to discuss the 1914 celebration with him.

The Mayor expects to appoint Major Pangborn a member of the committee of arrangements which will have complete charge of the proposed affair. He feels that the Major's participation will do much to insure its success. He proposes to advise with Major Pangborn again in the near future before finally completing the personnel of the important committees.

"Major Pangborn and I had a long chat," said the Mayor, "regarding the 1914 Star-spangled Banner celebration. "We went over some of the details of the Oriole pageant of about two decades ago and Major Pangborn offered a number of interesting suggestions. His advice was greatly appreciated and I have invited him to see me again."

The Mayor will probably announce the names of the committeemen who will have charge of the celebration the latter part of this month.

BEATEN WEEKS AGO; DIES

But Eisner's Death Due to Natural Causes, Says Coroner.

Gottlieb Eisner, 52 years old, a crossing watchman for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who figured in a fight a few weeks ago with a fellow-watchman, and was badly beaten across the head with a policeman's espantoon, died yesterday morning at the Franklin Square Hospital. Shortly before his death he had been found in an unconscious condition at his home, 1406 Carroll street, by Patrolmen Harry T. Jackson and Wm. E. Lawrence, of the Southwestern district. They called the ambulance, which rushed Eisner to the hospital.

After an investigation Coroner Michael A. Abrams, of the Southwestern district, gave a certificate of death due to natural causes. Before the arrival of the Coroner it was believed death had been caused by the injuries he received in the recent fight, and the police were prepared to arrest Albert R. Siebert, his alleged assailant. After the fight in which Eisner was injured both he and Siebert were arrested by Patrolman Maurice E. Pease. Siebert was charged with assaulting Eisner and Eisner with shooting Siebert with intent to kill. Justice Ulrich dismissed the charges against both men, declaring they had punished one another enough.

The body of Eisner was moved to his home for burial.

UNITED RAILWAYS TRANSFERS

Willing to Furnish Them to Passengers Who Are Willing to Walk Two or Three Blocks.

The United Railways has suggested to the Public Service Commission that it will furnish free transfers to passengers who are willing to walk two or three blocks in Southwest and Northwest Baltimore to make car connections. The schedule of transfers proposed is as follows:

From the eastbound Edmondson avenue cars to the southbound Wilkens avenue cars. This means a walk of three blocks from Edmondson avenue and Gilmor street to Saratoga and Gilmor streets.

From the northbound Wilkens avenue cars to westbound Edmondson avenue cars. This also means a walk of three blocks—this time from Saratoga and Gilmor streets to Edmondson avenue and Gilmor street.

From the eastbound York road cars to the northbound Gilmor street cars. This means a walk of three blocks, from Gilmor and Lombard streets to Fayette and Lombard streets.

From southbound Gilmor street cars to westbound York road cars. This also means a walk of three blocks, from Fayette and Gilmor streets to Lombard and Gilmor streets.

AFTER SOCIETY GIRL

Harry de Pachman, of Chicago, Appeals to Mayor.

Mayor Preston yesterday received a letter from Henry de Pachman, a young Chicago business man, asking that co-operation be extended him in his efforts to make the acquaintance of "a beautiful Southern society girl."

Mr. De Pachman says that he admires "Southern women of class immensely." He also asserts that his declarations are made seriously, and that he wants no responses from triflers. To prove his good faith, he says that he signed the letter with his real name. He expects to travel for the next few months, and during the next week will be located at the Hotel Henry, in Pittsburg. He says that he lives at the Hotel La Salle when in Chicago.

Mr. De Pachman declares that he is a young business man of high standing. He makes it plain that the society girl who writes him must also be of "good standing." In addition to that, she must have some business agility. His ideal must also be a good cook, a fine housekeeper, a fair musician and be prepared to travel considerably. He is not sure that the majority of Baltimore society girls possess these seeming virtues, but is willing to take the chance.

Most society girls, Mr. Pachman maintains, try to shun housework. While conscious of that, he says that he has great confidence in Southern girls and is of the opinion that they are equal to any emergency. While he says that he has sufficient money to employ plenty of help, he wants his future wife to be prepared to "step in and fill the bill" in the event of a sudden vacancy."

The Chicagoan concludes his strange missive by calling upon the Mayor to take his request seriously. "I know it may sound funny to you," says Mr. De Pachman, "but I love romance and adventure. Surely the Baltimore Southern society girls must possess those attributes."

Mr. De Pachman also goes on to say: I am taking this unusual step, but as I have been unable to find an ideal woman yet to sufficiently please me I have decided to appeal to some of the girls of my class in the South. Baltimore, as you know, is noted for its beautiful women. I am particularly fond of the Southern women, and hence make no objection to the publication of my request. The ideal woman must be a good cook and a good housekeeper. She must be a fair musician and be able to make home bright and sunshiny and be willing to travel. If there is one lone heart who desires a good man I am ready to offer her a beautiful home, with all the physical conveniences and luxuries of life. This is not joke. My intentions are honorable in every respect. Any correspondence that I may be fortunate to receive will be treated strictly confidential. I trust, Mr. Mayor, that you will help me in my search."

Inquiry made by The American in Chicago last night disclosed that there was no person answering to the name of Henry De Pachman at the La Salle Hotel.

WOMAN TOOK FRIEND'S ADVICE

And Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Windom, Kansas.—"I had a displacement which caused bladder trouble and I was so miserable I didn't know what to do. I suffered from bearing down pains, my eyes hurt me, I was nervous, dizzy and irregular and had female weakness. I spent money on doctors, but got worse all the time.

"A friend told me about the Pinkham remedies and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured. I cannot praise your remedies enough, for I know I never would have been well if I had not taken it."—Miss Mary A. Horner, Route No. 2, Box 41, Windom, Kan.

Consider Well This Advice.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

—Advertisement.

WOULD THAT EVERY FAMILY KNEW ITS VALUE

The Wish of the Ursuline Sisters of Waterville, Me., in Indorsing Father John's Medicine for the Cure of Consumption

"We, the undersigned, cheerfully recommend and indorse the use of Father John's Medicine as a sure and immediate relief for all colds, throat and bronchial trouble, having used it with success for one of the members of our institution who was threatened with consumption of the throat. Hearing of the many cures by Father John's Medicine, we made a trial and are glad to state that after taking three bottles, a decided change took place, the patient having recovered her voice, which had been impaired for nearly two years. Would that every family knew its value." (Signed) Ursuline Sisters, Ursuline Convent, Waterville, Me.

Remember Father John's Medicine is free from opium, morphine or poisonous drugs in any form, upon which so many of the so-called cough cures depend for their temporary effect and which are dangerous—we again warn you against them. Not a patent medicine. Fifty years in use.

—Advertisement.

EVEN IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

A quick, safe, soothing, healing, antiseptic cure for Sore Throat, briefly describes TONSILINE. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of Sore Throat. TONSILINE cures Sore Mouth and Hoarseness and prevents Quinsy and Diphtheria. 25c. and 50c. Hospital Size $1.00. All Druggists.

Until Further Notice We Close at 6 P. M. Daily; Saturdays at 10 o'Clock Night.

BERNHEIMER BROS. BIG HOME STORES

A CITY IN ITSELF FAYETTE THROUGH TO LEXINGTON

When Advertised or Sold Elsewhere, It's Cheaper Here. When Our Wagons or Autos Stop at Your Door the Goods They Leave Are Paid For.

5 WATCH FOR IT

In Our Restaurant

Ham and Cabbage, Boiled Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Tea, Coffee or Milk, all for 15c. Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Sandwiches and other special dishes all day at reasonable prices.

Make Your Money Earn 6 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum by Opening an Account IN OUR DEPOSITORY DEPT.

Every dollar on deposit with us, besides our guarantee, which alone is more than sufficient, is guaranteed to you by bond of one of the strongest companies in the world.

For full particulars ask any of the buyers or managers, or call at our Fayette St. Building Office, where Depository Dept. is located.

Boston Buns, 12c Pan. Eight large Boston Buns in a pan; they have candied bottoms and are delicious. If you have dyspepsia, don't buy them, as they are very rich. Some will be cut for you to taste. Samples free. If you can't come telephone and we will send them to you.

TWO SPECIAL LOTS OF $1 & $1.25 Embroideries

Lot No. 1 Contains about 2,000 yards of 36-in. wide Oriental Dress Nets; very pretty designs; positively worth $1; per yard 69c

Lot No. 2—Fine quality Embroidery Flouncing; 27 inches wide; Baby Irish edge; just the thing for confirmation dresses; worth $1.25; per yard 69c

THE MIDWAY IF BOUGHT ON THE MIDWAY YOU CAN'T BEAT THE PRICE

On goods advertised on the Midway, no mail or phone orders filled and none sent C. O. D.

ON THE MIDWAY—Men's up to $2 Wool Coat Sweaters; in gray or white; all sizes; each 59c

ON THE MIDWAY—3 5c. bars of Bernheimer's Borax Soap for 10c

ON THE MIDWAY—Men's Mixed Cotton Socks; positively worth 10c.; special, per pair 3¾c

ON THE MIDWAY—Table filled with odd lot of Toilet Articles; such as Soaps, Brushes, Petroleum, etc.; worth 10c.; choice 5c

ON THE MIDWAY—Our 12c. Buttercrust Pies; heavily filled; each 10c

Remnants—Linens, Domestics, Wash Goods

8c Amer. Prints. Half pieces of 8c. best American Calicoes; dress styles; special for this sale, per yard 4⅞c

12½c Ginghams. Remnants of fine quality Zephyr Dress Ginghams; choice styles; worth 12½c; special, per yard 6⅞c

10c & 12½c Muslins. Remnants of standard brands of Bleached Yard-Wide Musling and Cambrics; worth 10c. and 12½c.; yd. 5⅞c

$1 Napkins. Odd dozens of 20-in. Mercerized Silky Napkins; hemmed, ready for use; worth 1c.; per dozen 59c

19c White Goods. Remnants and imperfect pieces of up to 19c. White Goods, Swisses, Dimities, Madras, etc.; per yard 5⅞c

39c Table Damask. Remnants of heavy Bleached Table Damask; full width; dice or damask patterns; worth 39c.; per yard 19c

10c Prints. Remnants of oil color Drapery Prints and Furniture Robes; 8c. and 10c. kinds; special, per yard 4⅞c

25c Poplins. Remnants and short lengths of Silky Mercerized Poplins; all colors; also black or white; worth 25c.; yd. 11⅞c

15c Madras. Remnants and short lengths of Woven Madras; Fine Ginghams, Percales, etc.; worth 12½c. and 15c.; per yard 8⅞c

SALE OF Manufacturers Sample FURNITURE

$12 Sample Dining Table	$6.98	$40 3-piece Parlor Suites	$22.50
$25 Sample Dining Table	$14.98	$10 Art. Leather Couch	$4.98
$2.50 Boxseat Dining Chair	$1.29	$30 Davenport Bed Sofa	$19.98
$15 Oak Buffets; each	$9.98	$40 5-piece Parlor Suites	$22.50
$25 Oak Buffets; each	$14.98	$1 Oak Costumers	59c
$40 Sample Oak Buffet	$22.50	$3 Sample Iron Beds	98c
$15 Sam. Kitchen Cabinet	$6.98	$6 Sample Iron Beds	$3.98
$20 Sample China Closet	$9.98	$20 Sample Brass Beds	$9.98
$3 Sample Rocking Chairs	$1.49	$16.50 Sample Oak Dresser	$9.98
$6 Sample Parlor Tables	$2.98	$20 Sample Oak Dresser	$12.98
$20 Sample Parlor Suites	$9.98	$30 Sample Bedroom Suite	$18.98
$30 5-piece Parlor Suites	$14.98	$12 Sample Felt Mattresses	$4.98

NOW CLOSING OUT $10, $15, $18, $20, $22 Winter COATS $5

$1.25 36-Inch Silks. 36-inch Satin Messalines and Liberty Silks; of fine quality; all colors in the lot; positively worth $1.25; for this sale, special, per yard 79c

50c & 75c Dress Goods. Dress Goods; in whipcords, serges, mohairs and fancies; 38 to 44 in. wide; positively worth 50c. and 75c.; special for this sale, per yard 35c

50c Toy Tables. Toy Tables for children; well made; oak finish; positively worth 50c.; no mail or phone orders filled and none sent C. O. D.; while they last, each 22c

Boys' Suit & Xtra Pants. Boys' Suits and Extra Pants; made of neat, fancy cassimere; double-breasted coat and 2 pairs of knicker pants; sizes up to 15; worth $3; complete $1.69

Boys' $3 Overcoats. Boys' Overcoats; of navy blue or gray chinchilla; have velvet collars and silk emblems on sleeves; sizes 2½ to 7; worth $3; for $1.79

15c Floor Oilcloth. 2-4-wide Heavy Floor Oilcloth; in remnants; can be matched; you can get enough to cover a room; positively worth 15c.; special, per yard 2⅞c

$1.25 Mrs. Potts' Irons. Genuine Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons; 3 sizes; nickel-plated; with extra strong handles and stand; positively worth $1.25; special, per set 79c

$1.25 Bread Boxes. Large White Enamel Roll-Top Bread Boxes; with cake tray; stenciled with gold; positively worth $1.25; special for this sale, each 85c

Men's & Boys' Neckties. Men's and Boys' New Spring Silk Neckties; plenty of Knit Ties in the lot; beautiful patterns; 1,000 to sell; while they last, special at 12½c

$1.50 Galv. Garbage Cans. Galvanized Ash or Garbage Cans; 17 inches in diameter by 24 inches high; with strong iron ribs on sides and bottom; positively worth $1.50; special 69c

Ladies' 19c Underwear. Ladies' Extra Size Swiss Ribbed Vests; taped neck and armholes; positively worth 19c.; special for this sale, while they last, each 9¾c

15c Tooth Brushes. Imported Tooth Brushes; pure white bristle; assorted bone handles; solid backs; positively worth 10c. and 15c.; your choice, each 5c

15c Fancy Garter Elastic. Fancy Garter Elastic; Frilled Garter Elastic; pink, blue, lavender or red; garter lengths; positively worth 10c. and 15c.; choice 5c

Boys' 35c Pants. Boys' Pants; made of worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots; bloomer style; sizes from 4 to 14; positively worth 35c.; special, per pair 19c

Men's up to $2 Pants. Men's Pants; made of fancy cassimeres, neat striped worsteds, etc.; sizes from 31 to 40 waist; all lengths; worth up to $2; per pair 95c

Women's $3 & $3.50 Oxfords. All kinds to select from; tan calf, patent leather, coltskin, gunmetal and kidskin; all hand-sewed welts; all sizes; per pair 69c

Girls' $2 White Shoes. Girls' and Children's White Canvas Roman Sandals and Shoes; all kinds to select from; worth up to $2; all sizes; per pair 59c

Men's Romeo House Shoes. Men's $1.50 Tan Romeo House Shoes or Slippers; worth up to $1.50; all sizes; wide widths; special for this sale, per pair 59c

PURE FOOD GROCERY SPECIALS

Dry Chestnut Kindling Wood; any kind; low prices.

Sifted Soft Coal Ashes, 5c. bushel delivered.

Potatoes. Best Cooking Winter Keeping; bushel, 69c.; bask. about 2 pks. 29c

Magnolia Milk. Borden's Condensed; dozen cans, $1.18; per can 10c

Peas. Tender standard quality (Prefect brand); dozen cans, 69c.; per can 6c

Peas. Extra sifted Early June (Elkhead brand) best quality; dozen cans, $1.45; can 12½c