

uniformly organized courts and a diminished judiciary, the substitution of popular suffrage for the appointive power of the executive."

THE ONLY REMEDY.

It is to replace these intolerable conditions with a just and popular government that the United States may conclude to intervene and take control of Santo Domingo. If this step is determined upon it will be, however, with the distinct understanding that this country will surrender its control as soon as a stable government can be established, precisely as was done in the case of Cuba and with the determination of removing from the Western Hemisphere a "republic" that is a mockery, a government that is an evanescent and a menace to the peace of the continent, and of giving to a would-be peaceful people, with great natural resources at their command, a government that will enable them to enjoy the blessings of independence, civilization and prosperity.

FINANCIERS APPROVE IT.

Would Like to See Dominican Affairs Straightened Out.

New-York financiers whose operations in behalf of the Dominican government a number of years ago resulted, by way of final settlement, in an award of \$1,500,000 by a protocol, which award is now being collected out of the customs receipts of the republic by an American financial agent, declared yesterday that any movement on the part of the United States to strengthen the government of the "republic of Haiti" would be heartily seconded. They say that San Domingo can pay off her debts and get on a sound financial basis in a short time if the customs service is honestly administered.

In proof of this assertion they point to the fact that the customs receipts at Puerto Plata had increased fully one-third since the American agent took charge there last October, although there had been practically no increase in trade. In other words, one-third of the just revenues of the government was being diverted under native management of the customs.

E. D. York, general secretary of the San Dominican companies, which have offices in the Empire Building, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

The San Dominican companies consider themselves out of the running. Our claims against the public have been taken up by the government of the United States and settled by arbitration. The arbitration board made full provision for the collection of the award, and the whole matter is in the hands of the government. The transaction has become one between two governments, rather than between a private corporation and the republic of San Domingo.

American capitalists stand in no straightened out the financial tangled of the Dominican government ten or twelve years ago. Heureaux was President. There were several companies concerned, including the San Domingo Improvement Company, the San Domingo Finance Company, the Company of the Central Dominican Railway and the National Bank of San Domingo. Bonds previously floated in Europe at high rates of interest were called in and new 4 per cent bonds issued. A new system was established on a firm and trustworthy basis. Fifty miles of railroad was built and is now in operation. For a time relations between the companies and the government were most friendly and satisfactory. The companies were in charge of the customs offices, and the collections were honestly made and divided.

When the dispute came into the Presidency the trouble of the financial companies began. He repudiated the arrangement made by Heureaux and took over the custom houses. In 1901 the American companies began an effort to assert their rights. Finally resulted in a treaty in 1903, which left the settlement to a board of arbitration.

On January 31, 1903, it was decided that the Dominican government should pay this government \$4,500,000 in American gold as full indemnity for the relinquishment of the rights and properties of the American companies mentioned in the foregoing and in full settlement of all their claims. The terms of payment of the indemnity thus agreed upon were to be referred to a board of three arbitrators, one to be named by the President of the United States, one by the President of San Domingo and one by these two jointly. John T. Aldrich, Manuel de J. Garvin and Judge George Gray, of the United States Circuit Court, were finally chosen.

They decided that ninety days after making their award all the rights of the three companies named, consisting of 6,338 shares of the capital stock of the National Bank of Santo Domingo, should be delivered to the Dominican government on the receipt of a general release. When the Dominican government should pay \$1,500,000, being a part of the principal indebtedness, the allied arbitrators should deliver their shares in the Dominican railway. When the principal of the general indebtedness be reduced to \$2,070,235 the companies should deliver the Dominican government bonds which they held.

The committee awarded 4 per cent interest. It decided that the principal and interest be paid in monthly installments of \$37,500 for the first two years, \$37,500 for the third year, thereafter to the financial agent of the United States on the first day of each month.

In case of default in the monthly payments it was provided that the American financial agent might "default with enter into the possession of the custom house at Porto Plata in the first instance and assume charge of the collection of the customs duties and bring to market the said port." John T. Aldrich was chosen to see that the terms of the agreement were carried out. In October last payment was defaulted. The American financial agent entered into possession of Porto Plata, the principal port on the north coast. He found that the government was being systematically robbed by the customs officials, who had allowed the goods to pass and divided the receipts. Since the American agent has been in charge the vessels produced on an average 23 per cent more in customs than their receipts showed.

The claim that Santo Domingo is poor and cannot pay her just debts is nonsense. An honest administration of the customs is all that is needed. The 33 per cent of additional funds which this country would bring would be enough to pay the country's indebtedness. The only objection to the installation of American collectors seems to have come from native customs officials, who are afraid of the loss of their jobs. President Carlos F. Morales has come to realize the benefits that would come from American supervision of customs, at least until the country is firmly on its feet financially.

POLICEMAN DIES FROM FALL.

George J. Kopp, a policeman attached to the Edgely-st. station, died yesterday at Gouverneur Hospital from a commotion fracture of the skull sustained Friday night at the station, where he fell over a balustrade between the second and third floors to the ground floor. Kopp had been on the force about a year, and had been married only a month.

W. J. YOUNGS SELLS HOMESTEAD.

United States District Attorney William J. Younks has sold his country estate known as Overbrook, near Sagamore Hill, President Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay, to John A. Eckert. The estate, which consists of eighty-six acres, has been in the possession of Colonel Younks's family for upward of two hundred years. The purchase price is said to have been about \$25,000. The purchaser intends to sell part of the property in parcels suitable for modest summer homes, and to make of what is retained a model country estate.

It is Indeed

a very own yourself and others to indicate a love for elegance and a preference for the new, rather than the old—Tutti this airy without danger or expense. The connection between stylishness and expensiveness, once so close, is being wholly extinguished by our modern merchandising and our progressive and advanced ideas. Our superb plant stands matchless in this city to-day.

Burnham & Phillips Custom Tailoring Only, 119 & 121 Nassau St.

A DEMAND ON VENEZUELA

United States Will Firmly Call Attention to Delay in Asphalt Case.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Venezuela's attention will again be called in a very firm manner to the disappointment this government feels at the continued delay in the decision by the Supreme Court of Venezuela in the case of an American asphalt concern which has been pending for a long time.

The dissatisfaction of this country with affairs in Venezuela is shared by the powers of Europe, Great Britain, France and Italy, perhaps more than the others, are having serious troubles with their claims, their commerce and their citizens. The European powers, realizing the delicacy of the situation which would be created by a forcible collection by them of their claims, hesitate to act. They would prefer that the American government bring Venezuela to a realization of her shortcomings.

The policy of this government will not be announced for the present. The State Department is acting with all the patience it can command, and the American Legation at Caracas will again endeavor to obtain at least an intimation regarding the probable date of a decision in the asphalt case. This decision may or may not leave the way clear for the consideration of grievances equally important.

ARBITRATION GAINING.

Progress Made on Treaties with Great Britain and Spain.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Secretary Hay and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, conferred to-day on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty which they are negotiating. No date has been fixed for the signing of the convention, but the negotiations are proceeding in a manner entirely satisfactory to the London and Washington governments. It can be said that, while not identical in wording with the American-French treaty, the treaty with Great Britain will not differ in substance from the other arbitration treaties already negotiated. The difference in phraseology will be confined almost exclusively to the preamble, and the effect of the convention will be the same as that of the others.

Spain, through her minister at Washington, Señor Ojeda, has accepted the American invitation to conclude an arbitration treaty, and Secretary Hay and the Minister are now going over the first draft. Spain's acceptance was exceedingly cordial, and the negotiations promise to make rapid progress.

MEETING TO ADVANCE ARBITRATION.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—A mass meeting will be held here on the night of December 6 in connection with the formation of an organization on this coast to work with the American conference on international arbitration in support of the treaties now being negotiated by the government of the United States. Governor Farnes will preside.

NEW ALASKAN JUDGE.

R. A. Gunnison, of Binghamton, Appointed by the President.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The President has appointed Royal A. Gunnison, of Binghamton, N. Y., to be United States judge for the First Division of Alaska, vice Melville C. Brown, whose term has expired.

Mr. Gunnison was graduated from the Law School of Cornell University in 1886, and since that time has been practicing law in Binghamton. In 1888 he was appointed receiver in bankruptcy for the district which included Binghamton, and in that office established an enviable reputation for industry, ability and a thorough understanding of the bankruptcy law. He was afterward appointed by the faculty of Cornell University Law School a non-resident lecturer on bankruptcy.

YALE ALUMNI DIRECTORY

University Has 12,665 Living Graduates—Their Statistics.

New-Haven, Conn., Dec. 3.—The directory of living graduates of Yale, made public to-day, shows that 12,665 graduates of Yale University are alive, the leading department being the academic, with 7,025; the scientific, with 2,833; the theological, with 849; and the law school, with 1,371. Occupations are given of 95 per cent of the graduates, divided as to vocations as follows: Agriculture, 254; arts and music, 158; education, 1,429; engineering, 849; finance, 1,133; journalism and letters, 300; manufacturing, 1,171; medicine, 1,151; mercantile business, 97; clergymen, 1,141; transportation, 121, and unspecified, 506.

The most striking fact shown by the table is the drift of Yale men of the academic department away from professions and into business. It appears also that about one-quarter of the graduates in both theology and law have taken other vocations, while only 52 out of 533 graduates in medicine have dropped their original profession. One-quarter of the graduates of the Scientific School have gone into engineering.

The State representation is given in detail, the places which lead being New-York, with 3,543 graduates, and Connecticut, with 2,523. California has 231; Colorado, 199; Texas, 68; Kentucky, 97; Missouri, 248; Illinois, 718. There are 63 graduates in Alaska and the Insular Possessions, and 24 in foreign countries. The cities with the largest number of graduates are New-York, 2,255; New-Haven, 228; Minneapolis and Chicago, each with a total of 24; Cleveland, 149; and Tokio, 36.

The total for the first three years shows a large increase in the number of Yale graduates in foreign countries, those in Europe rising from 98 to 129 in Asia, from 66 to 131, and in foreign countries of North America from 65 to 78. In Japan they rise from 54 to 71, and that country has now a larger number of graduates than the highest country of Europe—England—which has 46; the total increase in all foreign countries is from 205 to 281.

MANY AT OPENING OF CHINESE HALL.

Collections Illustrating the General Life of the People of China.

There was a large attendance of visitors yesterday at the opening of the new Chinese Hall of the American Museum of Natural History. The exhibits illustrate the general life of the Chinese in their industries, amusements and pastimes, arts and religion.

About six thousand exhibits were placed on view, and represented work in China from 1901-'04, under the auspices of the Asiatic committee. The funds for the work were provided by Jacob H. Schiff and the field work was intrusted to Dr. Berthold Laufer, who had previously been engaged in work for the museum in connection with the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. The collection made by Dr. Laufer arrived here in 35 cases, and embraces 10,000 specimens, which may be classed into two groups—industries and social life.

Among the industries are specimens of basketry, matting, lacquer ware, metal work in bronze, brass, copper, silver, pewter, tin, iron, tobacco, smoking utensils, etc. There are also amulets, charms, Buddhist and Lamaistic statues, prints and woodcuts, clay figures and groups of theatrical representations.

Sports and pastimes are illustrated by groups of still dancers, Punch and Judy shows, marionettes, and other work. There are specimens of Chinese chess and other games, examples of Chinese work in bronze and enamel about a hundred paintings, will be placed on view about four thousand more exhibits of Chinese industries.

Besides the ethnological specimens, the beginnings of a Chinese library were made for the museum. A large collection of rubbings taken from ancient inscriptions, stone carvings and sculptures. The library comprises more than two hundred different titles, brought together with the special view of furnishing explanatory material to elucidate the museum's collections.

THE RED CROSS PRAISED.

DR. VAN REYDEN'S VIEWS.

Reorganization Plans the Best That Can Be Devised.

Washington, Dec. 3.—"After carefully examining the Red Cross systems of Great Britain and France, I returned to the United States convinced that the plans adopted for the prospective reorganization of the American Red Cross are the best that can be devised, and that they excel those employed elsewhere," said Rear Admiral William K. Van Reyden, president of the American National Red Cross, to-day to a correspondent of The Tribune.

"In Great Britain I found a movement for reorganization of the existing societies, for there are three, with a view to promoting the unification of the work and the efficiency of the system. There are now maintained the British Relief Society, the Army Nursing Association and the St. John's Ambulance Association. The first confines its labors to raising funds to be used for Red Cross purposes, the second furnishes trained nurses to the army and navy and the third renders first aid to the injured. During the Boer war all three operated under the guidance of a central committee, which is still in existence. To the British Relief Society, however, was delegated the entire duty of raising funds, in which task it was very successful, and there remains a surplus of 400,000,000 as a result of its efforts. Now, however, the Relief Society maintains that the funds it collected can properly be used only in time of war, and that contention embarrasses the work of the other associations. For this reason a reorganization which will obviate existing difficulties is desired.

"When I explained our plans to the leaders of the Red Cross movement in England they expressed unbounded admiration for the perfection of the system, and intimated that they would be glad if conditions there permitted them to adopt a similar system. I invited suggestions as to possible improvement, but they had none to offer.

"In France I found that they had a highly efficient Red Cross association, with nurses, ambulance bearers, etc., organized similarly to the army, so that division headquarters are maintained at the headquarters of each division of the army. It was explained to me, however, that the French Red Cross had a fatal defect. In that, were war to occur, the conscription law would immediately go into effect, and would practically decimate the ranks of the Red Cross. The French authorities hope, however, to overcome this defect, and to that end will urge the government to exempt members of the Red Cross from the operation of the conscription law. There, also, the warmest commendation of the American plan was expressed. It was remarked that, while the French society was too closely allied with the government, the partial association, which it is proposed to establish between the American Red Cross and the Government seemed to fulfill every desirable purpose without going to the extent of making it undesirable.

"We have done practically nothing," said President Van Reyden, speaking of the American society, "toward reorganization beyond the efforts of ex-Secretaries Foster and Olney to complete the charter which we will ask Congress to authorize early in the coming session. We have not opened any headquarters, contenting ourselves with renting a place to store the records of the society. When we have our new charter we can get to work in earnest and along business lines."

"Under our new charter it will be our aim to organize subordinate State societies, which will act in co-operation with the national society, and which will be represented on the board of trustees of the national society. In the event of war the entire organization, national and State, would act as a unit to afford such aid as it is the purpose of the national society to render. In the event of local catastrophes, the State organization, being in the vicinity, would immediately take charge and render first aid to the injured. At the same time it would communicate with the national organization, and the entire forces of the national Red Cross would be brought to bear to render the necessary assistance."

Asked when the next meeting of the Red Cross Society would be held, President Van Reyden said that it would probably be some time in January, the present by-laws leaving it to the discretion of the trustees to call the meeting. It is hoped that the new charter will be promptly secured from Congress, and then the work of reorganization will go on rapidly.

President Roosevelt is much interested in the reorganization of the Red Cross and will lend all possible assistance. He will name six trustees, and it is assumed, will select for the first year the six additional trustees provided for by the new charter. Following the reorganization of the subordinate societies, President Van Reyden said there had thus far been no probing of the conduct of Red Cross affairs under the former management, revenue, \$753,880; customs, \$23,123; miscellaneous, \$108,420; expenditures, \$1,300,000.

The little advertisements in the narrow columns look small, but the offers they represent are, in some instances, as big as a house.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST VIOLINIST

Testifies that the PIANOLA, with the Metrostyle, gives a performance equal to that of an artist

Gentlemen: I consider your Pianola with the Metrostyle an invention of the greatest importance to musical art. My first impression upon hearing an instrument of this kind was that it would be harmful and misleading, but the Metrostyle Pianola has completely changed my opinion, for not only does it play the notes correctly, but, with the Metrostyle, interpretation is given which is equal to that of an artist. Your success is assured.

JOSEPH JOACHIM.



JOSEPH JOACHIM, universally conceded to be the greatest violinist of the age, is one of the recent but most enthusiastic advocates of the Pianola. He had heard other piano-players of which he could not approve and supposed all were much alike.

It was with difficulty that he was persuaded to give the Pianola a hearing, but after listening to the first few bars of Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuse" he became intensely interested, calling for one composition after another and marvelling greatly at the artistic and human-like effects that were obtained.

It is to be specially noted that the feature of the Pianola which effected his complete conversion was the Metrostyle, a device assuring results not even attempted in any other form of piano-player.

It is this continued insistence upon the importance of the Metrostyle on the part of the world's greatest musicians which has led the Aeolian Company to incorporate it in all Pianolas—the \$250 model as well as the \$300 style.

From Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians:

Joachim, Joseph, the greatest of living violin-players. In his present sphere of action, Joachim's beneficent influence, encouraging what is true and earnest, and discouraging what is empty, mean and superficial in music, can hardly be too highly estimated. It will readily be believed that in addition to the universal admiration of the musical world, numerous marks of distinction, orders of knighthood from German and other sovereign princes, and honorary degrees have been conferred upon Joachim. From the University of Cambridge he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music on the 8th of March, 1877. No artist ever sought less after such things, no artist better deserved them.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

RURAL CARRIERS ACCUSED

MEDDLING IN POLITICS.

Charges of Congressmen May Result in Overhauling the Service.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Several weeks ago, in the heat of the Presidential campaign, complaints were made to the President and the Postmaster General by several members of Congress who were candidates for re-election that they were being made the victims of a systematic plan on the part of the rural letter-carrier association to defeat them unless they should accede to certain demands of the association. One of these demands was that the carriers should have an increase of pay.

A special effort was made by members of the association to embarrass Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, because, it is alleged, he had not done for the rural carriers what they thought he ought to have done. President Cunningham, of the association, is said to have been one of those who complained on behalf of the members of the association. The complaints filed with the President and the Postmaster General mentioned President Cunningham as one of those responsible for the attempted "hold up," as it was termed by the victims.

By direction of the President an investigation of the matter was made by the Postmaster General. It has been in progress for two or three weeks and the intimation is given that, thus far, it tends to substantiate the charges made by Representatives in Congress. What the result of the investigation may be is not disclosed, but the likelihood is that, if the charges are maintained, as is now expected, there will be a general overhauling of the rural free delivery carrier service.

BIG CRUISER LAUNCHED.

Miss Frazier Breaks Champagne Bottle on Tennessee's Procs.

Philadelphia, Dec. 3.—Under disappointing weather conditions, which, however, detracted little from the brilliancy of the affair, the armored cruiser Tennessee was launched to-day at the yards of the Bethlehem Ship and Engine Building Company. Government officials, representatives of the navy and army from Washington, New-York and this city, and a party of Tennesseans, headed by Governor J. B. Frazier and his staff, attended the launching.

The weather was raw and cold, and was rendered more uncomfortable by a drizzle of sleet which fell during the entire morning. A chill northeast wind swept over the Delaware River and across the christening pavilion, but the six hundred guests paid little attention to the elements. Interest was centered in the big warship and its schoolgirl sponsor, Miss Annie Keith Frazier, daughter of the late Governor Frazier, who was christened by the name of the ship.

Following the launch, the invited guests were entertained at luncheon in the mould loft. Governor Frazier's party included the following: Governor and Mrs. James H. Tamm, of Virginia; Colonel E. W. Carmack, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Carroll, General H. H. Hanna and mother, General and Mrs. W. D. Tyson, General and Mrs. J. H. Hardwick, General and Mrs. J. L. Ethell, Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Alexander, Colonel L. W. Buford, Colonel Samuel L. King, Colonel G. T. Pittsburgh, Colonel R. L. Martin, Colonel Leon Caraway, Colonel R. L. McKellar, Colonel and Mrs. P. A. Shelton, Colonel and Mrs. W. M. Maguire and two daughters, Colonel and Mrs. W. K. Abernathy, Colonel and Mrs. Walter Bell, Colonel and Mrs. N. G. Robertson, Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Durrell, Colonel and Mrs. Harris Brown, Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Gass, Colonel and Mrs. L. M. Shook, Captain and Mrs. Charles B. Hogan, Miss Estelle Shook, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Miss Lorraine Meeks, Miss Estelle Bailey, Miss Mary Guy Trigg, Miss Augusta McKeldin, Mrs. John W. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Thomas, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Chambliss, Miss Willard, Miss D. Sinderland, the Misses Durrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fry, Miss Fry, Miss Keep, the Misses Maguire, John Donohue, Miss Anna Lee Penn, Percy Warren, C. F. Milton and wife, Miss Mary L. Baxter and Miss Bailey.

These members of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, which sought to have the cruiser named in honor of their State, were present. William C. Collier, N. R. Eastman, J. W. Judd, George R. Knox and General Lee Brock.

The Tennessee was 57 1/2 per cent complete on December 1, and is five months ahead of the contract time.

PHILIPPINE COAL.—The War Department may give up its attempt at coal mining in the Philippines. The government has already expended \$600,000 in the effort to ascertain whether the coal mined at Batan Island serves a practical purpose. The recommendations have been made for further allotment of \$500,000 in order to continue the test which will determine whether there is sufficient coal to warrant the expense of a large plant on the work. The army engineers are doing the mining, and employ native labor. A large amount of American machinery has been ordered by the War Department. It is not intended to erect elaborate structures at this time, and the coal will be used for the purpose of building up some places for as small a sum as \$2,000. There are a few places where such coal exists on a more elaborate scale, such as Fort Riley, where \$15,000 was expended. Most of the coals have been erected by private subscription, the charges will be non-discriminatory, and the services will be conducted by the resident chaplain, no matter with what church he is connected.

TO RECOMPENSE SOLDIERS.—The War Department will urge Congress to provide means of reimbursing the soldiers who lost property in the flood at Galveston, Tex., and the hurricane in Porto Rico, as well as the loss of property sustained by a regiment of regulars on board a transport which was in collision with a merchantman.

Many are made on account of alleged theft and the provisions of the law, however, which are considered just, and these will be made the subject of special appropriations at the coming session.

PACIFIC SQUADRON GOING SOUTH.—Orders have been sent to the Pacific Squadron at Panama to start southward as soon as Secretary Taft leaves the isthmus. The squadron probably will go as far as the Straits of Magellan and then cruise northward, reaching Magdalena Bay about March 15 in time to conduct its annual record target practice. Plans for the winter maneuvers will have been perfected by the middle of next week, and the general outline will be made public. For weeks the general board has been mapping out this programme, many of the details of which will not be published because of their confidential character.

Admiral Dewey will go down to Potomac early in January with Secretary Morton to review the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet when it arrives at Hampton Roads on its way to the Caribbean. In the Caribbean fleet will be the command of Admiral Dewey.

LAKE BLUFF SITE OPPOSED.—Opposition to the selection of the Lake Bluff site for the naval training station on the Great Lakes has developed great strength since the announcement by the special board of its decision. Senator Alger, of Michigan, voiced the opposition to-day at a large interview with the President. The Senator declared that the harbor at the site chosen is not able to accommodate vessels of considerable draught.

ARMY REEL CART.—The army signal corps has been experimenting with a new reel cart made after the fashion of the artillery gun and limber. The reel, together with coils of wire to the extent of four miles, is mounted on the rear section of the vehicle. The cart is part of a system for the distribution of wire for telegraphic and telephone purposes while the army is in the field, and its facilities were tested thoroughly at the combined maneuvers in California. It was found that the cart could go wherever a horse could travel, and it was a distinct aid to the distribution of wire. The cart was built by men of the signal corps at Fort Belknap, on the design made by an officer of the signal corps.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY. Captain ROBERT S. WOODSON, to general hospital, Fort Sigsbee.

NAVY. Rear Admiral R. B. BRADFORD, appointed commander in chief of Atlantic training squadron.

Captain W. H. BREHLE, commander T. F. SUBROTT and Lieutenant C. H. BURCH, commissioned.

Commander S. POTTS, detached Navy Department's inspection duty at Seattle.

Commander H. C. SEARINGS, to navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieutenant Commander G. E. BURD, detached inspection duty at Seattle; continue other duties.

Lieutenant O. D. DUNCAN, to naval hospital, Norfolk.

Ensign D. P. MANNIX, detached the Keokuk; await orders.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED. December 2.—The Lancia at Calicut.

SAILED. December 3.—The Yankee from Baltimore for Hampton Roads; the Dixie from Colon for Kingston.

Steck PIANO

"The Old Reliable."

When the grand Nibelungen orchestra at Bayreuth presented a piano to Richard Wagner they chose STECK as representing the highest artistic and musical achievement. It was upon this Steck Piano that Wagner composed "Parsifal."

Is the Piano which was good enough for WAGNER any too good for you? Satisfactory terms.

WAREHOUSES.

136 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Real Estate belonging to non-residents or others cared for by this company. Rents collected, Taxes paid and Insurance maintained. Faithful and inexpensive service guaranteed.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES

Drink

NEW YORK BOTTLING CO'S

(LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE)

High Grade

GINGER ALE and OTHER

CARBONATED

THIRST QUENCHERS

EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 YEARS TEST.

RIDGELY'S FINANCIAL FORECASTS.

Our "bull" has been wrong again and now we are not these 15 points more better than lumping all over the list? Besides the nice turns we gave in N. Y. stock market, we do not claim to have been built on everything for the general market is too high, even though many of the "bulls" have been wrong. Every time a "bull" comes will come when the bulls have another song to sing. We have, however, another "bull" which is said to be good for 10-12 points. Our regular Daily Letter (50 per month) names it; and also several other stocks which have scope for a further advance provided the market holds. We also mention such stocks as we believe are around top. Special circular free.

A. N. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

Major James F. Hickey, Captain OSCAR J. BROWN, and First Lieutenant HERBERT J. BRESN, signal corps, to 1st Cavalry.

NAVY. Rear Admiral R. B. BRADFORD, appointed commander in chief of Atlantic training squadron.

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