HADLEY HEARS TRUST

Standard Reopens Inquiry to Examine Witness.

MOFFITT AND TEAGLE TESTIFY

Division of Territory in Missouri Between Parent and Waters-Pierce Oil Concerns Admitted—Former Manager Republic Company Mercilessly Cross-examined.

New York, Dec. 18.—The taking of testimony in the suit instituted by the State of Missouri against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of St. Louis; the Republic Oil Company, of Ohio, and the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, on the ground that they are merely creatures of the parent Standard Oil, and had violated the anti-trust laws of Missouri, was continued at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to-day.

At the earlier sessions of the hearing in this city, Henry H. Rogers, E. D. Bedford, John D. Archbold, and other Standard Oil directors were examined by Herbert S. Hadley, the attorney general of Missouri.

Since then hearings were held in Missouri and Ohio, at which it was brought out that the Standard Oil Company controlled the three companies doing business in Missouri through the ownership of a majority of their stock. The Standard finally admitted the ownership of this control, but set up as a defense that they were still running them as competitive companies, and that the anti-trust laws of Missouri have not been violated.

Hadley Cross-examines Witnesses.

It was for the purpose of letting the defendant companies examine their own witnesses that the hearing was held in this city to-day. All the companies have offices at 26 Broadway, the headquarters of the oil trust.

Attorney General Hadley and his assistant, Rush Lake, were on hand to-day to cross-examine the Standard's witnesses.

Only two witnesses were examined to-day. They were Walter Teagle, of the Standard Oil Company, who was formerly manager of the Republic Oil Company, and J. A. Moffitt, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Both took an active part in the formation of the Republic Company. Mr. Moffitt admitted that he was consulted about the organization of the Republic and stated frankly at the morning session that he advised his associates to be careful as to what they said about the transaction. At the afternoon session, when recalled by the Standard lawyer, he was not so sure that he had done this, although he said his impression was that he had.

Moffitt a Frank Witness.

For the most part, Mr. Moffitt was a very frank witness, and readily admitted the ownership of control by the Standard in the three accused companies. In reply to the trust lawyer's questions as to whether there was an agreement in restraint of trade between the Waters-Pierce Company and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in Missouri, the witness replied that there was simply an agreement between the wholesaler and retailer. He said that the two concerns had divided the State between them in a measure.

Mr. Moffitt testified that he had nothing to do with the Republic Company after it was incorporated, and that he had never seen the incorporation papers until they were produced at the hearing to-day. He could not remember that he had ever assisted in the organization of any other subsidiary company of the trust.

"How long was it after the incorporation of the Republic Company that it began to get all its oil from the Standard?" asked Mr. Hadley, in cross-examination.

"I could not tell you off-hand," replied the witness.

"Was there any competition between the Standard and the Waters-Pierce Company in Missouri between 1901 and 1905?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"There was a division of territory," replied the witness.

Walter Teagle was put through a merciless cross-examination by Mr. Hadley. Teagle's father was one of the partners in the firm of Scofield, Sherman & Teagle, an independent firm that was bought out after the Republic Company was formed.

There was some talk to-day that William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, and others heavily interested in Standard Oil might be called as witnesses for the defense.

SURE OF WINNING OIL CASE.

Bonaparte Expresses Confidence After Conference with Sims.

Attorney General Bonaparte expressed the opinon yesterday that the government would be able to make a successful prosecution of the Standard Oil for accepting rebates from railroad companies, in spite of the contention of counsel for the defense that the Hepburn rate law, which became effective August 28, stopped prosecutions of suits brought after that date under the rebate and other interstate commerce laws.

A conference was held last evening between Mr. Bonaparte, United States District Attorney Sims, of Chicago, Mr. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney General, and Mr. Wilkerson, special government counsel in the Standard Oil cases. Mr. Sims submitted the brief filed by him in the United States District Court at Chicago in the Standard Oil prosecution, and after examining this the other conferees expressed themselves as satisfied with the status of the prosecution.

NEEDS NOT TO BE SHOWN.

Man from Missouri Makes a Discovery for Himself.

Editor The Washington Herald:

The man from Missouri has been heard from. He has discovered that the grocer and baker have combined against the government bookbinders and printers, and charge them more for their goods than they charge the laborers, the helpers, the charwomen, the folders, and the messengers. He has read his Bible and is governing his actions by its teachings. He thoughtfully and prayerfully read the twenty-ninth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, and immediately introduced a bill for the relief of the aforesaid bookbinders and printers, the $4 a day men.

Go ahead, Mr. Congressman, you undoubtedly know how they are oppressed; being assessed 10 per cent of their wages to support the idle printers, who have a grievance (?) against the Boss printers. Vote them a 20 per cent increase. That will give them 40 cents a day to pay their union assessment and 40 cents a day to blow in for—well, the necessities of life—perhaps. The other employes of the G. P. O. can manage on $2 per day and less. It is enough for them.

J. T. STRASBERG.

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TOO DEEP IN LOVE TO LIVE.

Youth Hangs Himself Because He Could Not Marry.

Hagerstown, Md., Dec. 18.—Desperately in love with Miss Anna Hockersmith, a girl not yet sixteen years of age, Frank Reno, a son of R. B. M. Reno, of this city, committed suicide by hanging himself from a joist in the cellar of the Reno home. The body was found by his little brother Robert, aged thirteen. On his shirt front was pinned a note explaining that he was desperately in love with the girl, and realizing he was too young to marry he could stand it no longer; that his last thoughts were of Anna and his parents, and that he had no regrets.

Young Reno was a student at the Antietam Grammar School, and was a bright boy.

Funeral services will be held to-day.

GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY.

Walkout of Employes of Trans-Atlantic Steamers.

Rome, Dec. 18.—A general strike has been proclaimed in all the ports in Italy, and serious injury to commerce is beginning to result.

This general movement is an outcome of the recent strike on the part of men employed on trans-Atlantic steamers, which began at Naples and Genoa.

LAWYER SCORES COL. MANN

Assistant District Attorney Terms Him Deliberate Perjurer.

Testimony in Hapgood Libel Suit Figures Largely in First Day's Hearing of the Case.

New York, Dec. 18.—Most of to-day's proceedings at the trial of Col. William D. Mann, of Town Topics, for perjury, was taken up with a review of the testimony taken at the trial of Norman Hapgood for criminal libel on the complaint of Justice Deuel of Special Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney Garvin read in part the testimony taken at the Hapgood trial, but when he came to the testimony just prior to the introduction of the Count Ward letter, which forms the basis of the perjury trial against Col. Mann, Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendant, raised a storm of objections. Recorder Goff said he would give his decision to-morrow morning.

In his opening address, Attorney Garvin said that Col. Mann deliberately committed perjury when he said that he did not write the initials "O. K., W. D. M." on the Count Reginald Ward letter.

"This defendant heard counsel for the defense at the Hapgood trial," said Mr. Garvin, "state in open court that he had published a scandalous article in his paper, Town Topics, about a man until he had gotten his price, and that he had then published articles in praise of the same man.

"He heard the court say that if that could be shown, it would be material to the issue at the trial. He knew that he had published in Town Topics on May 24, 1903, an article about one Reginald Ward, of London. He knew that he had subsequently published other articles attacking Ward's character, and that after Ward had paid him his price, after Ward had made a peace offering in the shape of Rico mining stock, he had published articles commendatory of Count Ward. That was the state of mind of Col. Mann when he was shown the letter from Count Ward which he had 'O. K.'d' for the purpose of putting Count Ward on the free list of Town Topics. And why did this defendant want Count Ward on the free list of Town Topics? So that the count could see the pleasant articles about Ward and the mining stock."

Mr. Littleton objected to Mr. Garvin going into a history of the Hapgood trial, and the recorder suggested to Mr. Garvin that he keep from touching on facts outside of those bearing on the perjury charge.

The trial will be continued to-morrow.

FAVOR CANADIAN SHIPPERS.

Interstate Commerce Commission Hears About Car Shortage.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 18.—At the second day's public hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the car shortage in the Northwest, and more especially into the charges that American wheat growers had been discriminated against in favor of Canadian shippers, whole train loads of empty cars being rushed across the border into the dominion and returned later filled with Canadian wheat for export, much interesting, but by no means sensational testimony was brought out.

Incidentally it was made plain from the attitude of the railroad officials and also by interviews given out by several of them, that the railroads are now putting forth every effort to relieve the car situation.

While the present hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission is in part responsible for the investigation, it is said that several governors in the Northwest have been asked to deal with the situation.

Advices received from nearly every important junction point in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, to-day tell of the passage of coal trains, and if the weather holds good until the end of the week the famine will have been broken.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, who had been subpoened, appeared in court to-day and will go on the stand to-morrow.

It developed during the hearing that cars that come East from the Pacific Coast have been in transit for six months at a time. There were innumerable instances cited where stock cars had been held for hours at certain stations, waiting for engines. It was brought out that oftentimes trainmen have had to work for thirty-eight hours on a stretch in an effort to keep the earnings up to the highest possible mark. In fact, that charge in exactly those words was made by J. E. Phelan, a cattle raiser of Dickinson, N. D., who was for many years a railroad man on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and who gave up his position of assistant division superintendent to take possession of a large ranch.

"Operating expenses on the Great Northern," declared Phelan, "were cut from $4,000,000 to $2,000,000 in one year by order of President Hill, as he wanted to make a showing in his report to the stockholders in Wall street, and other places in the East."

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SUIT STIRS SOCIETY

Mrs. McSherry, of Frederick, Asks for Divorce.

DEFENDANT IS KNOWN HERE

Assisted in Procuring Separation for Woman Who May Be Involved in Case—Recalls the Elopement from Washington of Mrs. Henley with Rev. Joseph Specht in 1903.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Frederick, Md., Dec. 18.—Social, political, and legal circles of Frederick County were stirred to-day when an application for absolute divorce from her husband, J. Rodger McSherry, was filed in the office of the clerks of the Circuit Court of Frederick County by Mrs. Cornelia Ringgold McSherry, through her attorneys, who, after having formal entry made on the docket, withdrew the papers from the clerk's office. When seen immediately after the filing of the suit, Mr. Urner declined to discuss the case, or give any information concerning it. The defendant is the son of the chief judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Early in the fall Mrs. McSherry left her husband's home, and she is now living with her children at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ross, in Frederick. There are five children, all girls.

Suit for Damages, Too.

Mrs. McSherry's attorneys have, in addition to the suit for divorce, filed a memorandum of a suit for damages to be brought by Mrs. McSherry against Mrs. Henley. No statement of the grounds for this suit was filed, nor was the amount of damages to be asked disclosed, but it is understood on excellent authority that the suit is for alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's husband, and that the damages asked will be in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Mrs. Henley is the divorced wife of James Henley, whom she married some years ago in Washington. She secured her divorce here after coming to Frederick County to live with her father, Col. J. A. August, formerly of Richmond, Va., who, a few years ago, purchased a fine country place about a mile from Frederick. J. Roger McSherry was her attorney in securing the divorce.

Made Deed of Trust.

Mr. McSherry this afternoon made a deed of trust to Emory L. Coldentz conveying to the latter all of his property, to wind up his affairs. Mr. Coldentz gave bond for $25,000. While Mr. McSherry's debts are understood to be numerous, it was stated by a gentleman conversant with his affairs that his property, including the Braddock farm and dwelling, should be sufficient at least to pay his creditors dollar for dollar.

The McSherrys were married October 29, 1890, in the parlor of the Jesuit Novitiate, in Frederick, by Rev. William H. Sumner, S. J. The wedding was a quiet one. Mr. and Mrs. McSherry lived in Frederick until 1898, when they moved to a handsome country home which he had built near Braddock, and where they have since lived.

ELOPEMENT OF MRS. HENLEY.

Went to Canada with Rev. Joseph Specht.

The elopement of Mrs. Henley with Rev. Joseph Specht, an Episcopal minister of Upper Marlboro, Md., was the cause of a nine-day sensation in Washington in the summer of 1903.

Mrs. Henley, who was a Miss Eva August, of Hot Springs, Va., was married to James Henley on April 18, 1900. Rev. Mr. Specht was an occasional caller at the Henley home, and upon his invitation and that of his wife Mrs. Henley visited the home of the Spechts in Upper Marlboro. After several visits had been interchanged Specht and Mrs. Henley suddenly disappeared. Col. August, the girl's father, located Mrs. Henley in a town in Canada, Specht having disappeared.

Henley and his wife were immediately separated, and Roger McSherry and D. K. Baker, the present district attorney, are in charge of Mrs. Henley's case.

As the result of the escapade charges were preferred with Bishop Henry Satterlee against Specht, which he was given an opportunity to answer. Failing in this, he was deposed from the church and left Upper Marlboro, going to New York, where it was rumored that he had entered upon a stage career.

At that time Specht was about thirty-eight years old and had a wife and child. In subsequent proceedings which his wife entered against him, the late Col. E. B. Hay appeared as her counsel.

Specht is the son of a millionaire merchant of St. Louis, who some years ago bought the old George Mason property, Gunston Hall, below Mount Vernon, and converted it into a palatial residence.

Mr. Henley, the former husband, is well known in Washington society.

WAR ON COMSTOCK SOCIETY.

Art Students' League to Ask Legislature to Suppress Body.

New York, Dec. 18.—Anthony Comstock will have to go to Albany this winter to fight for the existence of his Society for the Suppression of Vice.

The Art Students' League, whose catalogues were seized by the guardian of morality on August 2 last, has determined to carry the war against Comstock censorship to the legislature.

A bill has been prepared revoking the act under which Mr. Comstock enjoys wide powers and is authorized to make seizures of pictures, books, and all articles which in his judgment tend to immorality.

This bill will be introduced, and it will have the backing of artists and art critics of standing in the community.

Gutzon Mothe-Borglum, the sculptor, who created the female angels in the decoration of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, is a leader in the movement to suppress Comstock.

He is prominent as an instructor in the Art Students' League, whose grievance is the most recent of the assortment of interferences with art entered upon the records of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

The directors of the league met last night to discuss plans for the campaign against Comstock.

Anthony Comstock, who has been expurgating the books and pictures for thirty-three years, declared he wasn't a bit worried when he was told yesterday of the movement against him.

"I cross the bridges when I come to them," he said.

In his last report Mr. Comstock said he had caused 2,961 arrests, and had seized 196,000 pounds of vicious printed pictures.

More Englishwomen Jailed.

London, Dec. 18.—Eleven more female suffragists to-day elected to spend Christmas in jail rather than pay small fines for creating disturbances within the precincts of the House of Commons last night. The women received their sentences hilariously, apparently proud of joining the so-called "suffragists" who already are in prison.

BIG GUNS AT FEAST.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

service of which was as free as in the prehistoric days before passes became extinct.

The souvenirs were numerous and unique. The one which attracted the most attention was a pamphlet, bound in red, and purporting to be "The Republican Text-book for the Congressional Campaign (second edition)." This document, it was asserted in bold type on the front cover, was "issued without the consent of the Republican Congressional Committee," and it came direct from "Rational Headquarters at the Raleigh Hotel." On the back cover it was set forth that "a copy of this publication and other digestive literature can be obtained only at a dinner on the evening of December 18, 1906, in honor of Chairman James S. Sherman, Vice Chairman James A. Tawney, and Secretary Henry C. Loudenslager, of the Republican Congressional Committee, by one who seeks to show an appreciation of unselfish work performed in a noble cause."

Profusely Illustrated Book.

The book was profusely illustrated, among other pictures being one of the genial host in the act of inviting his guests to be seated; another of Chairman Sherman resisting frantic appeals for just a few of the dollars he so laboriously collected, one by one, during the last campaign; of Vice Chairman Tawney, who had chased Missouri out on a limb and was about to rope it in; of Secretary Loudenslager conferring with Chairman Sherman over the telephone and discussing political affairs with forty-three people at the same time; of James E. Watson orating to Uncle Joe, and Chairman Sherman, and of President Roosevelt writing him a letter—presumably of congratulation—much to the perturbation of Secretary Loeb; of one of Uncle Joe's best speeches being ruined because Secretary Busbey pulled the bell cord of the campaign train 37 seconds too soon; of Vice President Fairbanks and Secretary Shaw telling how it is done on my farm; of "the administration labor Bill"—Secretary Taft, on the job from Cuba to Utah, and of the G. O. P. elephant thanking William J. Bryan for his Madison Square Garden speech. Extracts of speeches by President Roosevelt and various party leaders were scattered throughout the pages, as were references to various achievements of the Republican party.

Another attractive souvenir was a diminutive dinner pail, complete even to the coffe cup, and full to the brim with salted almonds and sweets. And at each plate there was a small edition of a campaign transparency, bearing on one side the name of the guest, on another the date, on another the inscription, "A Square Meal for All," and on the fourth "The People's Choice." Then, too, there were badges bearing pictures of the three honorees and streamers of red, white and blue.

Monkeyed with Switch Lever.

Early in the evening, just after the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," the host proposed a toast to the President of the United States, and it was drunk standing. About that time some wag monkeyed with the wrong switch lever, the programme went on to a side track temporarily, and Col. Campbell Slemp, Virginia's lone Republican Congressman, made an impassionate speech. Following that, Col. Slemp delivered an address, and, in conclusion, Col. Slemp spoke.

Mr. Sherman toasted the host, Mr. Tawney sang his song to Uncle Joe, and Uncle Joe whacked the table with his gavel. The first speaker introduced by the toastmaster was Representative Joseph Weeks Babcock, of Wisconsin, "whom," said Uncle Joe, naively, "we love for the enemies he has made." Mr. Babcock, in warbling his swan song, paid high compliments to the Congressional Committee, on which he served as chairman for so many years, and told the company that Uncle Joe was "the sheet anchor of the Republican party."

Representative Cushman, of Oregon, also threw bouquets at the committee, but hurled brickbats at those Republicans—or that Republican who "with Republican sentiments in his mouth and Democratic sentiments in his heart" is now circulating a petition asking for a Republican caucus to take action with reference to revision of the tariff. History was repeating itself, said the tall man from the Northwest. It was Republicans who elected Cleveland, and it was Republicans who were now giving aid and comfort to the Democratic party.

Next Speaker Cannon introduced Secretary Shaw, to whom he paid a high tribute as a party worker, and the Secretary, who was the recipient of much applause, said that the Democratic party had gone to pieces and warned the Republican party against an apparent tendency to do likewise.

Shot Senate Full of Holes.

Uncle Joe shot the Senate full of holes in introducing Vice President Fairbanks, who heaped coals of fire on the Speaker's head by calling him "one of the best men the Lord ever created." He came within an ace of shocking the company by referring to Congress as "the greatest legislative body on earth."

Representative Capron, of Rhode Island, the next speaker, read some verses dedicated to the four officials of the Congressional Committee. He said that Representative Mann, of Illinois, had urged him to read it, from which it was inferred that Mr. Mann was the author. Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, complimented Chairman Sherman and Senator Scott, of the national committee, indulged in reminiscences of the old-time members of that body. Of all the members who were on the committee when he first joined it, he said that only Powell Clayton and himself survived.

Speaker Cannon read a telegram from the White House, in which the President threatened to send many messages to Congress unless a member of his official family were called on to speak. Some one gently insinuated that Secretary Shaw had already spoken, but Uncle Joe made that an easy one by saying that Shaw, being nunc pro tunc, was not a member of the family. Whereupon Secretary Taft spoke. He was anxious to have a Republican Congress returned, he said, because he feared that a Democratic body might be even more inclined to investigate than the present Congress, and in such an event he had not the slightest idea what would become of the administration.

Allen D. Albert, of the Washington Times, spoke for the press. "It isn't the newspaper man who is pessimistic," he told his hearers; "it's the magazine man."

Made the Longest Speech.

Representative Loudenslager was introduced as one who "believed an ounce of work worth more than a ton of talk," and proved it by making one of the longest and most interesting speeches of the evening. The five-minute rule was supposed to be in force, but Uncle Joe did not invoke it. Senator Scott, Mr. Loudenslager said, hadn't the faintest idea of the difficulties the Republican National Committee would have to contend with in the next campaign. The Congressional Committee having been through the mill recently, and the national committee not since two years ago, Mr. Loudenslager spoke feelingly.

It was at this juncture that Representative Tawney thanked the host for seating him next to a future president of the United States—Speaker Cannon. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee also told how hard he worked writing speeches for Uncle Joe during the late campaign. Representative Tawney made the last speech of the evening, and everybody who could sang "Auld Lang Syne," and voted Representative McKinley an ideal host and his dinner an ideal dinner.

The owl cars were running when the guests went home.

List of the Guests.

Mr. McKinley was assited by Mr. John C. Eversman. The list of those present in addition to the guests of honor included:

The Vice President, Speaker Cannon, the Secretary of the Treasury, Senator N. B. Scott, Senator C. W. Fulton, Secretary to the President, Commissioner Warner, Mr. Allen D. Albert, Representative John E. Andrus, Delegate William H. Andrews, Mr. C. S. Atkinson, Representative Joseph W. Babcock, Representative Richard Bartholdt, Mr. Frank Barto, Representative J. B. Bennett, Mr. C. K. Berryman, Representative E. S. Blackburn, Mr. William J. Browning, Mr. L. White Busby, Representative Charles H. Burke, Representative Edwin C. Burleigh, Representative H. B. Burton, Mr. John J. Boolan, Representative A. B. Capron, Representative H. Burd Cassel, Col. Henry Casson, Representative Charles Curtis, Mr. Francis Curtis, Representative F. W. Cushman, Representative John Dalzell, Representative J. H. Davidson, Representative A. F. Dawson, Representative B. E. Dovener, Representative M. E. Driscoll, Mr. W. H. Estey, Mr. Alfred Erly, Representative R. L. French, Mr. R. Woodland Gates, Representative A. J. Gronna, Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, Representative Kittredge Haskins, Representative N. W. Hale, Representative Joseph Howell, Representative John A. T. Hull, Mr. A. J. Halford, Representative George L. Lilly, Representative L. N. Littauer, Representative Nicholas Longworth, Mr. T. D. Lunt, Mr. Frank Lyons, Mr. Frank Lord, Representative James R. Mann, Mr. N. O. Messenger, Representative J. M. Miller, Representative Frank W. Mondell, Representative J. Hampton Moore, Representative Sydney E. Mudd, Maj. A. McDowell, Mr. Walter McConigle, Representative James C. Needham, Mr. Norris Parham, Representative Campbell Slemp, Mr. Edgar Snyder, Representative James E. Watson, Representative John W. Weeks, Mr. F. I. Whitehead, Mr. C. Arthur Williams.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

Following assignments and transfers to the Artillery Corps made:

Maj. EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE, to Field Artillery.

First Lieut. DANIEL W. HAND, from Second to Ninth Battery, Field Artillery.

First Lieut. FRED L. PERRY, from Ninth to Second Battery, Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. JOHN S. PRATT, from Eighty-eighth to Second Company, Coast Artillery.

Maj. REUBEN B. TURNER, Eighth Infantry, to charge construction work Boise Barracks.

First Lieut. JOSEPH R. M'ANDREWS, First Cavalry, to general recruiting service, Columbus Barracks.

Resignation of Capt. REYNOLD M. KIRBY-SMITH, assistant surgeon, accepted.

First Lieut. JAMES S. BUTLER, Signal Corps, from Philippines to Fort Wood.

Naval Orders.

Real Admiral C. F. GOODRICH, to Navy Department.

Commander A. F. FECHTELER, detached Dubuque, home, wait orders.

Commander T. S. RODGERS, detached Fourth naval district, League Island, to command Dubuque.

Lieut. W. S. CROSLEY, to navy yard, New York.

Pay Director C. W. LITTLEFIELD, detached as general inspector Pay Corps of the navy, to duty as purchasing pay officer, navy pay office, Boston, settle accounts, wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster B. MAYER, to Yankton.

Assistant Paymaster G. R. CRAPO, detached Yankton, home, settle accounts, wait orders.

Cable from commandant, naval station, Guam, December 17:

Assistant Surgeon N. T. M'LEAN, detached naval station, Guam, to home.

NOTE—Commander Z. L. TANNER, retired, died Washington, December 16.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Bureau of Navigation:

Arrived—December 16, Hannibal, at Habana; Triton, at Annapolis. December 17, Paul Jones and Preble, at Santa Barbara; Kentucky, at navy yard, New York; Sioux, at Boston.

Sailed—December 16, Paul Jones and Preble, from San Diego for Santa Barbara; Hopkins, from Norfolk, for Port Tampa. December 17, Triton, from Annapolis, for Washington; Marietta, from San Juan, for Barahona; Des Moines, from Santiago, for Guantanamo; Tacoma, from Hampton Roads for Habana.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, Dec. 18.—Arrived—Steamers Narragansett, London, December 5; Suram, Newport, England, December 1.

Arrived out—Steamers Indrashama, at Manila, from New York; Koenigin Luise, at Gibraltar, from New York; Sabine, at Delagoa Bay, from New York.

Sailed from foreign ports—Steamers Jersey City, from Swansea for New York; La Flandera, from Ghent for New York; American, from Antwerp for New York.

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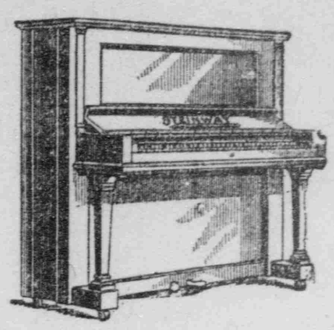

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An upright piano in form and conspicuous for
Its compact and useful form;
Tone characteristics of the grand;
Perfection of material:
The mysterious spiritual quality that makes a Steinway akin to a living thing;
Lastly, simplicity of design and build, that enables us to sell it for
$500
Inspection of examiners as well as intending buyers invited.
Time Payments Acceptable.

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Emphatically the grand piano for the home—of correct size—not too large for space—not too small for power—holding within its compass all the marvelous possibilities which master artists discover in the larger instruments.
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25 Grands to select from; all new and beautiful stock; personally selected.
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THE REGULAR ANNUAL STOCKholders' meeting of the Interstate Printing and Engraving Company will be held in the company's office, 334 C street northwest, Washington, D. C., at 8 o'clock p. m., JANUARY 5, 1907, for the purpose of electing a board of trustees and transacting any other business proper to come before the meeting. de5-12-19-26-ja2.

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