Lansburgh & Bro.

Notice: COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 8TH, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, OUR STORE WILL CLOSE AT 5 O'CLOCK, SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

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je27-6t*,10

STOPS DIARRHOEA AND STOMACH CRAMPS. Dr. Siegert's Genuine, Imported Angostura Bitters.

JACOB S. ROGERS DEAD.

Found in His Bed at the Union League Club.

The New York Tribune of today says:

Jacob S. Rogers, former owner of the Rogers locomotive works in Paterson, was found dead in his room in the Union League Club yesterday. It is believed that he was killed by the heat.

Mr. Rogers was born in Paterson, and was about eighty years old. He was the son of Thomas Rogers, one of the founders of the locomotive industry in Paterson, and a partner in the firm of Rogers, Ketcham & Grosvenor. Thomas Rogers succeeded to the business, which he continued up to the time of his death in 1856, when his son fell heir to his father's property after having become thoroughly conversant with the details of the business. Mr. Rogers continued as president of the company until about four years ago, when he retired from the active management of the concern.

Mr. Rogers was a bachelor. While in New York he made his home at the Union League Club, but of late years his habit was to go to his home in Paterson on Wednesday evening and to remain there until Monday morning. At one time he had a house in Connecticut, and until recently he had a summer home and farm at Pompton, near Paterson, where he raised cattle and kept swans. While in Paterson his fad was a park of red deer and a number of Scotch collie dogs, which were a terror to trespassers. He was an extensive owner of real estate in Paterson, but always refused to sell any of it, on the ground that it was just as good an investment as he could get for his money. Streets were cut through his property, but they were all posted with signs of "No thoroughfare."

Mr. Rogers is reported to have been one of the largest stockholders in the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He held stock in other railroads and in many other enterprises. He had large property interests in Alabama and much real estate in New York. A building owned by him at No. 501 Broadway has been vacant since 1882, owing to the refusal of Mr. Rogers to let it because he could not get enough rent. Since March various persons have negotiated for the purchase of the premises. Once he agreed to accept $14,000 a year for the property, but when he found that his prospective tenants intended putting in elevators and electric lights he declined to sign the five years' lease.

Some time ago Mr. Rogers was asked what was his advice to a young man who was ambitious and anxious to become wealthy. His answer was:

"My advice is never try to get something for nothing. Work hard, and if you do you can't help but become wealthy."

Mr. Rogers pointed to himself, and said that he began life on $200 a year, which he received as a clerk for his father. He said that he saved money on that salary. He leaves a number of nieces and nephews in this city.

SHIPS TO BE SENT ABROAD.

It is Probable That the European Station Will Be Re-Established.

Although the proposition has not taken tangible form as yet, it is regarded as extremely probable that the European station will be re-established in the course of a few months. This station was discontinued just before the outbreak of the Spanish war, when it was found necessary to withdraw all the vessels attached to it for use in home waters. The proposition for its re-establishment finds general favor in naval circles, and Secretary Long has indicated his intention to take action in that direction as soon as a suitable number of vessels can be secured. The latest suggestion in that connection is that the European squadron be organized in time to participate in the international naval review in English waters, which is to be made one of the principal features of the demonstration at the coronation of King Edward VII next June.

TO OUST PRO-SPANISH CLERGY.

Cardinal Gibbons Asks for Other Nationalities in New Possessions.

A dispatch from Rome yesterday says: According to Vatican circles, one of the principal subjects of the recent conference between Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Chapelle and Cardinal Rampolla was how to devise means for counteracting the Spanish sympathies of the priests in Cuba and the Philippines.

It is said that the United States, through Cardinal Gibbons, requested that the necessary measures be taken to secure the immigration of Dutch, Belgian, French and American clergy to Cuba and the Philippines, in order to gradually dilute the pro-Spanish character of the priesthood. It is added that the suggestion was favorably received at the Vatican.

From youth to old age the drink that does the most good and is enjoyed the most is Moxie.

TENDENCIES IN EDUCATION.

Much Interest in Discussions at New York University Convocation.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., says:

Many prominent educators from this state and other states were present at the convocation of the State University yesterday.

Bishop Doane presided. The first address was made by Prof. Elmer Ellsworth Brown of the University of California, Berkeley. His theme was "Present Tendencies in Secondary Education." He said, in part:

"The public high school has long been regarded as the bulwark of democracy, but with the growth of wealth there has been a demand for private schools. Yet statistics do not show that the public schools are yet suffering from this competition. The public schools, in fact, are gaining upon the private schools. The increased efficiency of the public schools acts against them, it may be said, for it attracts pupils to them. We seem to be coming to the idea of training for a livelihood. The engineers and the physicians are already upon that plane. Each man will gain his education in a trade school. The growth of the high school, it seems to me, is the effort of American youths to fit themselves for a business life. The study of American government and literature is increasing in our secondary schools. The growing unification of the ideals of the nations is another interesting development. As our schools grow more national they should grow more humanistic. This has been a decade of secondary school reforms. It has been one of the greatest epochs of improvement. It is the public schools that have accentuated this movement."

Prof. George H. Locke of the University of Chicago, and editor of the School Review, said three tendencies had come to his notice. One was the tendency to regard the high school as an integral part of the public school system. This he regarded as a favorable symptom. The high school should not be regarded as a people's college. The American people demanded an equality of opportunity in education.

Charles B. Gilbert, superintendent of schools of Rochester, said that few teachers had a fixed creed. They were ever seeking new things. "We vibrate from paternalism to extreme individualism," he said, "and there is no agreement. Our present question is what form of paternalism is best. Twenty-five years ago mathematics and Greek were the main things in the high school. Then came the taxpayer and demanded a vocational teaching. The state must fit its citizen for life. The elements of his business life must be taught. That is nearer socialism than people suspect. Are we ready to say that our children must choose a vocation? For one, I would say not. The youth who enters a high school hears this statement: 'Choose your vocation for life and we will put you in a groove and shove you along.' I think our present danger is that of an extreme socialism in our schools."

The afternoon session was opened with the reading of a paper by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University of Worcester, Mass., upon "Present Tendencies in Higher Education." President Clark said that one of the crying needs of high school instruction was expert knowledge. The time when specialists were derided had passed. The old so-called general knowledge was index knowledge. Specialization was now necessary.

"To know all that is best is a new experience," said President Hall, "and the best minds concentrate themselves upon one subject. The final decisive word is spoken by one who in his special field is a master. Such men are the most precious possessions of mankind. Japan has built a special graduates' college. France has understood this; it trains the most matured body of men in the world. The best professors are set apart by France for this work. In England new organizations have been found for this purpose. The best tendency in university work is opposed to the uniformity cult. Make every school a life station. Nothing is so easy as to discourage the able. Just as civilization becomes complex it is more and more necessary to study a boy's mental and physical strength. Every experienced university worker knows that he can work best with certain men. Utility is another fetish. Mr. Schwab and Mr. Huntington are partly right, but the universities must still cling to their old idea of seeking the pure truth, without regard to a pecuniary recompense. Just as in proportion as class rooms are filled with those on their way to other professions, the university is not successful. The passion for dollars in students will not dominate the president of the ideal university. The true university refuses to be dazzled by great gifts. Academic freedom is the life of the ideal president, or he will die. He is a citizen of higher realm. He is not intoxicated by the praise of the multitude. Every real scholar knows that they exist."

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.

Orders Issued From Here for a Thorough Investigation.

The New York Times of today says:

"There will be a meeting of the directors of the Seventh National Bank today (Wednesday), which will be held as quietly as possible, and will be attended by all of the members of the board in the city. It is expected that President E. R. Thomas will be back from his bridal trip and will be at the meeting. The two Heaths, Fletcher and Perry, are also expected, and the interests of Alexander McDonald will be specially represented.

"At this meeting it is expected that steps will be taken looking toward the immediate reimbursement of depositors. According to the figures in hand, it is thought that the net loss to the bank will be hardly $500,000. All differences have been arranged. Parties connected with the institution quote Mr. Heath as saying that business would probably be resumed as early as July 15."

Gen. Burnett, United States district attorney, has delegated Capt. W. S. Ball, one of his assistants, to assist Examiner Raynor in the investigation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, with especial reference to possible criminal proceedings by the government against government officials who, it may be found, have violated the law.

Controller Dawes yesterday sent the following telegram to Forrest Raynor, receiver of the Seventh National Bank, New York:

"Confirming my telephone to you today, if, after a careful and complete examination of the books of the Seventh National Bank, you find no evidence of criminal violations of the national banking act, you will ask the United States district attorney to make a thorough investigation of his own account, affording him access to the books of that bank for that purpose."

POINT OF ABSOLUTE ZERO

THAT TEMPERATURE AT WHICH ALL LIFE AND MOTION CEASE.

Experiment in the Reduction of Hydrogen to a Solid—Interest in Dewar's Achievement.

A matter of interest in scientific circles is the experiment recently made by Prof. James Dewar before the Royal Society of London, the result of which was the reduction of hydrogen to a solid, by which the celebrated chemist reached the lowest temperature ever attained in a laboratory. In other words, Prof. Dewar has reached a point considerably nearer what is termed the "absolute zero" than has ever been achieved by science. This "absolute zero" is to chemists what the pole is to geographers and naturalists, and while we are getting nearer and nearer to both the real significance of reaching the goal seems even now to be purely a matter of speculation in the case of the "absolute zero" as well as in that of the north pole.

By the "absolute zero" is meant the lowest temperature compatible with heat—that point of temperature, in fact, at which a body would be wholly deprived of heat and at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest. This temperature is supposed to be about —274 degrees centigrade, or—461 degrees Fahrenheit. The term "heat" is here used in its scientific sense, for as men use the word in everyday language its significance depends on the temperature of the human body. Men call "warm" everything with a temperature higher than their own, and "cold" all those objects which have less heat than they. In reality, however, the coldest body known to man is far from being utterly without heat. Ice, for example, has heat, only in a degree so much below man's temperature that one can scarcely imagine it to be anything but "cold"—a term which actually implies a comparatively low degree of heat. Accordingly the zero of thermometers is only a conventional point marking a certain degree of heat. There seems to be a point, however, where heat ceases absolutely, and this point it is which is known in chemistry as the "absolute zero."

The progress made in the direction of this "absolute zero" is associated with the work of transforming a highly volatile gas like hydrogen into a liquid and from a liquid into a solid, because the process of liquefying or solidifying gases is practically a process of lowering their temperature. To convert gaseous hydrogen, for example, into a liquid we place a bulb of this gas in a vessel containing liquid air. Then by exhausting the air so as to make it evaporate we lower the temperature of the bulb until its contents pass from a gaseous into a liquid state. When we put some alcohol on the palm of the hand the evaporation of the alcohol makes our hand cold. This is due to the fact that in evaporating the alcohol needs heat to separate its particles and to reduce it from a liquid to a gas, and this heat is drawn from our hand. In a like manner the evaporation of the liquid air in the vessels robs the hydrogen of the bulb of a considerable quantity of its heat, lowering its temperature until it becomes a liquid, just as vapor assumes the form of water when the surrounding temperature is considerably lowered.

Helium is the name of a newly discovered chemical element which is even more volatile than hydrogen, and Prof. Dewar says that by using hydrogen, in liquid or solid form, as a cooling agent we ought to be able to liquefy this gas in the same manner as hydrogen is liquefied by means of liquid air. This would bring us to a boiling point about four or five degrees above absolute zero.

Thus, even liquid helium (were the production of such a substance within our means) would not be enough to reach the "absolute zero." Another gas would have to be found, still more volatic than helium, in order that the liquefying of that gas, with liquid helium for a cooling agent, might bring us to the desideratum of scientific chemists.

This subject was discussed recently in an interview by Dr. Robert Huebner, a well-known chemist and bacteriologist. "If the whole world were at absolute zero the whole world would be dead," he said. "Life and all the forces and manifestations of life mean motion. Can you imagine existence without motion? But then why give so much latitude to one's imagination? Prof. Dewar is no dreamer. He is a scientist, and he likes to have hard ground to tread upon. The nearer we get to the absolute zero the more we know of the nature of things. There is no telling what sort of chemical combinations, impossible now, would become a matter of course, should we chemists be able to reduce the temperature—not of the whole world, but of some liquid at least—to its lowest limit. But it can be reduced to powder already, and, perhaps, when we go a few degrees further we may be able to make sugar, for instance, by combining carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in certain proportions. Oh, we might be able to do lots of things, but let us imagine as little as possible and stick to realities as much as possible.

"Professor Dewar's experiment can scarcely be regarded as a discovery, however," Dr. Huebner added. "Professor Raoul Pierre Pictet of Geneva reduced hydrogen to a liquid and then to a solid as far back as 1877. At the same time he liquefied oxygen and nitrogen, both of which elements had up to that time been looked upon as permanent gases."

PRESERVATION OF FRUITS.

Treated to Vapors of Hydrocyanic Gas.

Consul General Guenther, in a communication to the State Department, says that the agricultural department of Victoria, Australia, has recently made experiments with reference to the preservation of fresh fruits. Pears and peaches packed in the ordinary boxes for shipment, he says, were subjected to the vapors of hydrocyanic gas. The fruits were then taken out of the boxes and separately wrapped in tissue paper. Some of them were again treated with the gas, and the whole lot was placed in a dry room at a temperature of 40 degrees and kept there for seven weeks, when the fruits were taken out. They were in an excellent state of preservation, especially those that had been treatd with the gas a second time. Not only the pears, but the peaches, felt hard to the touch, retained their fresh appearance and showed no decayed spots, as the germs had all been killed by the gas.

CAPT. HUTCHINSON'S REPORT.

Tells of the Atrocities of the Boxers at Paotingfu.

One of the reports received at the War Department in regard to the Chinese campaign is from Captain Hutchinson of the 6th Cavalry, who accompanied the Paotingfu expedition. He refers to the cases of Miss Gould and Miss Morrill of the American mission board, who were taken prisoners by the anti-foreign element and subjected to certain indignities. When they were being removed from the compound Miss Gould fell in a faint. Then, according to Captain Hutchinson's report, she was bound hand and foot and strung on a pole or lance as pigs are carried in China and taken to the city.

Miss Morrill, being a fearless woman of considerable strength, says Captain Hutchinson, "was able to walk, and did so. In this manner, Miss Gould being carried and Miss Morrell walking, but being led by the hair, they were taken to Chishengan Temple. En route the streets were thronged with people, many of whom clutched and tore the clothing of the women."

A pathetic incident is told by the captain in connection with the conduct of a party of missionaries taken out of the city by Boxers. The hands were bound. A little child belonging to one of the women was not bound, but ran alongside, clinging to its mother's clothing. All except the child were beheaded, while it was speared to death by a Boxer.

Another one of the military reports says: "Looting and pillaging of the city (Tien Tsin), mostly by natives, but joined in by many Europeans, was on the first day entirely unrestricted; later the allied commanders, as soon as attention could be given to it, adopted severe repressive measures to put a stop to it, and the scandal was soon discontinued.

"The Japanese, on account of the admirable discipline under which their soldiers are held, are said to have done the least looting. Strict orders from our officers and American training and instinct prevented our men from engaging in this orgy of thieving and outrage."

THE DAY OF EXPLOSIONS

A DRIFT OF SENTIMENT AGAINST BARBAROUS CUSTOMS.

No Mercy for Toy Pistol Dealers.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

It is reported that the call for toy pistols has been large in anticipation of the Fourth of July, and that the retail dealers are well stocked with them. The police should now see to it that they are kept in stock and never allowed to escape. Persons who have purchased these goods to sell have done so in the spirit of law-breakers. They were fully notified by the mayor's proclamation that the traffic would not be allowed, and they had the notification well in advance of the coming holiday. If they are caught disobeying orders they ought to be promptly fined, and they will richly deserve the punishment of losing their investment.

The penalty is abundantly justified not only by the letter of the regulations, but by its perfect reasonableness. Owing to the sale of these dangerous toys and high explosives the Fourth has become a nuisance and a terror. Statistics prove that its celebration is a most serious menace to life, limb and property. What with the cupidity of the storekeepers and the ignorance and carelessness of children the evil has increased until repressive measures are absolutely essential to the public safety.

If the storekeepers have not the sense to appreciate the situation their intelligence may be stimulated through their pockets, and there should be no great difficulty in pushing the lesson home. Stocks to be sold must be exposed, and wherever they are exposed there is a suspect.

The Day We—Mutilate.

From the New York World Today.

Last night the first rockets were going up and the first firecrackers were going off in preliminary celebration of the "glorious Fourth." Today and this evening the insanity will steadily rise. And on Thursday we shall see this annual visitation of lunacy, calamity and conflagration culminate in twenty-four hours of savagery.

In this blessed land liberty is made the excuse for many a variety of license. In none does the disrespect for the rights of others, for the common decencies of civilization, spread so widely into all classes.

Isn't it about time for a reaction, for a Fourth of July in accord with our principles, in accord with our position? Are we so crude that we can think of no more fitting, no more intelligent way of celebrating the greatest day in the history of human liberty than as a naked barbarian might celebrate the feast day of his tar stick totem?

Not "the day we celebrate." But the day we mutilate.

Consistency.

From the Baltimore American.

Minister Wu has been chosen to be the orator of the day at the Independence day exercises at Philadelphia. As the Chinese were the first to use fireworks, there is some degree of consistency in the choice.

The Eagle Not a Parrot.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Suppressing local fireworks on the Fourth seems to indicate the authorities think the American eagle is not a polly and does not want a firecracker.

Deaths by Drowning.

From the Syracuse Herald.

Every day now homes are saddened by drowning accidents and lives precious to families and communities are lost by a carelessness which is sometimes criminal. Men and boys who cannot swim venture boldly into waters beyond their depth; women go out in frail and "cranky" boats which are liable to capsize; foolhardy individuals who know nothing of the art of sailing venture forth in craft that are likely to turn turtle in a squall; idiots try to be smart by throwing human victims who cannot swim into the water; senseless people, like the boy who cried "wolf," yell so often when not in danger that their cries are unheeded at the moment of real peril—and so the list of causes of death might be extended.

Every one should seek opportunity to learn to swim. It is a health-giving exercise and a valuable accomplishment. It may save one's own life or the lives of others. It is wise, too, to know what to do until the doctor comes in cases of attempts at resuscitation where delay may prove fatal. Wisdom likewise suggests keeping as cool a head as possible when accidents occur and drowning is imminent. Parents should endeavor to keep little children out of danger. If precautions are generally observed the usually appalling death list of July and August may be shortened.

The Weather Philosopher.

From the New York Tribune.

In furnace heat of burning days and nights of summer it is refreshing to read accounts of expeditions sent to furthest Siberia in order to gather reindeer for shipment to ice-bound regions in arctic Alaska. When winter gales chill the blood in New York in the stormiest periods of February or March, then books telling of journeys in the Sahara furnish welcome reading.

The intent and absorbed student in this intemperate zone need not draw heavily upon the vast stores of the ice trust in scorching July nor upon the resources of the coal dealers while the mercury is low in the tube. An imagination of the right sort and a fancy which roams from pole to pole can lessen the terrors of a blizzard and lighten the miseries of a long term of tropical warmth. When the city is seething and steaming in an atmosphere like that in the fire room of a Chinese battle ship in action the patient philosopher turns his thoughts to the snowy crest of the Matterhorn and the glaciers of Mont Blanc. These are words of sympathetic counsel to high-minded New Yorkers suggesting some mitigation of their sufferings when the dog star rages.

Crime Among Negroes.

From the Savannah News.

The question of the tendency of crime among negroes was discussed at considerable length at one of the sessions of the last day's meeting of the Negro State Teachers' Association—the meetings being held at the Georgia Industrial College. It is not a difficult matter to explain this tendency. The wonder is, when the environments of the negro children are taken into consideration, why it is that the percentage of criminals among them is not larger. No doubt the negro children have some religious teaching, but the neighborhoods in which they live and their homes, for the most part, are not calculated to impress upon them the necessity and the importance of leading moral lives. They are brought under very few refining influences, and they are exposed to the vices and immoralities which are practiced in the worst parts of the towns and cities. It is a safe statement that if negro children were trained in comfortable homes, kept away from evil associations and not permitted to become acquainted with vice in its various forms the percentage of crime among negroes would be far less than it is.

Increases the Porter Service.

Some time ago the Pennsylvania railroad installed on its trains a number of porters who occupied a similar relation to the day cars of that road that the Pullman car porters did to those of the latter company. This force has been augmented from time to time, and it has for several years been operating on the train leaving Washington at 10 a.m. week days for New York and the train leaving New York at 10:10 a.m. week days for this city. The success of the scheme has been so marked and the comment upon it so faverable that the Pennsylvania company has decided upon another extension of the service to local trains. Pennsylvania railroad porters have, therefore, just been assigned on the Washington and Buffalo day express, leaving Washington 7:50 a.m. daily and leaving Buffalo 9 a.m. daily. Pennsylvania railroad standard wide vestibule coaches, containing washstands, have also been added to the equipment of these trains.

Such porters have been in service for some time past on trains running between New York and Philadelphia and Pittsburg and have recently been assigned to trains between Pittsburg and Indianapolis and Chicago, on the Pan Handle route.

Mr. Tower Talks With the Czar.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The United States ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, was seated at the czar's table at the luncheon following the baptism Sunday of the infant Grand Duchess Anastasia, the fourth daughter of the czar and czarina. His majesty was exceptionally cordial to Mr. Tower, and expressed gratification over the improvement in Mrs. McKinley's condition, and regret at the fact that Mr. McKinley had been compelled to curtail his western journey.

HOT WEATHER TALK

THE UNIVERSAL THEME OF COMMENT AND ADVICE.

The Bathing Habit.

From the Boston Post.

A blessed amelioration of the distress of the fiery meteorological conditions of the week just past was the bathing privileges enjoyed by the people of this community. Fortunately, the public baths this year were open and in running order in time to meet the demand. The experience of last season was not repeated. And the way in which the people availed themselves of the opportunities offered was an almost startling revelation of the universality of the bathing habit here.

The bathing habit, in fact, is a most desirable one to cultivate in a community, and the facilities which are offered here in Boston are among the most effective provisions looking to the well being of the people. In such a season of stress and strain upon the physical powers as that through which we are passing the public bath is the great factor in the problem of public health.

Causes of Discomfort.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Much of the discomfort in cities arising during the heated term is to be ascribed to the persistency with which the materials now used for paving, roofing and the like retain the fiery rays of the sun long after the sun goes down. For this reason the nights many times are more debilitating than the days.

Is there not in this fact a suggestion to the gentlemen who devote their energies to the study of scientific problems? We know now of no paving or roofing that does not retain the heat, but are we to assume, because of that, that it is not possible to hit upon something that would be cheap enough to be practical?

The suggestion is thrown out only for what it is worth. It may be it will never bear fruit. But the fact remains that the man who would have suggested the telephone, telegraph, electric lights, wireless messages and similarly progressive measures a century ago would have been voted a lunatic by those who prided themselves on their shrewdness and sound sense.

Think of the North Pole.

From the Baltimore American.

Think of the north pole! Think of the lands where the unfortunate people have to break their way through snowdrifts! Think of the wretched passengers of a vessel threatened by icebergs! Think of the hungry explorers, who, starved and freezing, have to break their milk with a wedge and thaw out their food supply with dynamite! Think of the suffering business men who have been locked up in their own refrigerators by burglars, and been frostbitten in August almost to death! And, thinking of these horrors of the cold, be content. Comfort, after all, depends very much on the way you look at it.

Cool and Comfortable.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

The shirt waist man has been out for the past two or three days, and he looked so cool and comfortable that those unfortunates who lacked the courage to doff their coats envied him. Unless the heat is turned off pretty soon, however, we shall all be shirt waist men, and will be praising the name of the daring individual who started the fashion.

A Cruel but Effective Lesson.

From the New York World.

Nature is giving us a most valuable object-lesson in the common sense of dress and diet. And "us" in this case means about two-thirds of the population of the United States.

This enormous heat ought to hasten the of late years rather rapid process of shedding kinds of clothing so long worn upon the absurd theory that New York and America generally had mild summers.

Also it ought to hasten the adoption of a summer diet of fruit and vegetables, with nothing stronger than water to drink, and that water chilled only and not iced.

Nature has a very cruel way of teaching her children. But she produces results.

No High Ball in Summer.

From the Springfield Union.

Keep away from the high ball and the gin fiz, and you will keep cooler.

The Sun All Right.

From the Baltimore Herald.

There has been no evidence lately that the sun has suffered much from the loss of heat threatened by certain worthy astronomers.

Good for Cotton.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

Nobody sneers at summer now. It is here by a large majority, and it is strengthening the cotton plant daily.

REPRESENTED PICTORIALLY.

Washington's Exhibit at Buffalo September 3 Next.

Over one hundred pictures, setting forth the beauties of Washington, is to be the feature of the evening of September 3 at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo—District day. While the pictures are being shown a lecturer will explain them to the audience. This program was arranged last night at a meeting of the executive committee, appointed by the District Commissioners to make arrangements for the celebration. Prof. Theodore W. Smillie of the National Museum and H. P. R. Holt of the Navy Department will have charge of arranging the stereopticon feature. Both of these gentlemen have had wide experience in this line, and will begin the collection of pictures at once.

The exhibit will be made in the Temple of Music, a hall having a seating capacity of 6,000, which has been placed at the disposal of the local committee by the exposition managers. It is the aim of the committee to put as much of the national capital on exhibition at Buffalo on September 3 as possible, and the stereopticon feature has been adopted in carrying out this plan.

WANTS CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

Mother's Appeal for the Interposition of the Court.

Justice Hagner of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday, on petition of Mrs. Minnie B. Bibb, directed that a writ of habeas corpus issue, returnable at 10 o'clock a.m. the 9th instant, commanding Mrs. Rachael Ann Beall and Mrs. Jessie H. Olerich to produce Mrs. Bibb's two ten-year- old children in court, and to surrender the custody of the children to the petitioner. The children, Virgie Lee Douglas and Grace Kimball Douglas, were born the 11th of September, 1890. They were the issue of the marriage of the petitioner and John Douglas, now deceased.

The petitioner married Allen H. Bibb in June, 1897, and they have one child, a girl, four years of age. Mrs. Bibb explains that she is the owner of real estate in this city and is abundantly able, willing and anxious to provide and care for her children. Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Olerich are the mother and sister, respectively, of the petitioner.

For some time past, it is stated, the Douglas children have resided with Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Olerich, and that the relations between the petitioner and the children have been affectionate. Recently, it is explained, a controversy arose between Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Olerich and the other heirs in relation to the control of the estate of the petitioner's father, Charles Beall.

By reason of the controversy, it is stated, the relations existing between the petitioner and Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Olerich have become strained and unpleasant, and, it is declared, Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Olerich, who reside at 1340 H street northeast, have refused to allow Mrs. Bibb to see, have or control her two children.

The charge is advanced by Mrs. Bibb that Mrs. Beall and Mrs. Olerich have for weeks past been training the children to rebel against going with the petitioner, if taken into court, and to insist upon remaining with their grandmother, and to refuse in every way possible to submit to the control of their mother, the petitioner.

Mrs. Bibb adds that the children have been told that she will ill-treat, punish and abuse them, if she obtains possession of them, thus for the purpose of destroying their love for her, and estranging their affections from her, "and thus secure if possible, the sympathy of the court."

Attorney H. B. Moulton represents Mrs. Bibb.

News Briefs.

The sum of $300,000 will be expended for new schools and improved streets by the city of Baltimore during the year 1902, and the tax rate for next year will probably be $1.95 on the $100.

THE WORLD OF SOCIETY

MISS CARRIE MAHER AND MR. JOHN GALLEN MARRIED.

Noon Ceremony Today at the I. C. Church—Off for Summer Vacations—Personal Notes.

Today at noon Miss Carrie Maher of this city and Mr. John C. Gallen of Philadelphia were married by Rev. Ambrose Beavan at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The church was filled with friends of the bride and groom, many attending from Philadelphia. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Miss Maher is a daughter of Mr. George W. Maher, who has been connected with the Treasury Department for many years. The bride wore a most becoming dress of gray crepe de chene, with white hat. The ushers were Capt. William R. Carson of Philadelphia, Mr. J. Speed Smith of Kentucky, Mr. Frank Flynt of Georgia and Mr. Joseph T. Byrne of this city. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the residence of the parents of the bride, 1435 9th street, at which the families of the bride and groom were present. The presents sent by friends were displayed at the house and were unusually numerous and beautiful. The newly-wedded pair left on an extended wedding trip this afternoon. They will reside at Philadelphia, where a house has been selected, and where Mr. Gallen is well and favorably known as a successful member of the legal profession.

Mr. Charles E. West, who has been at Atlantic City with his family for the past month, is much improved in health, and will leave for California on the 8th. Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Clarke, with Aubrey L. Clarke, are also guests of the Strand for the benefit of the latter's health.

Major and Mrs. A. E. H. Johnson and family are at Garrett Park, Md., for the summer. Their daughter, Mrs. Susanna Oldberg, is with them.

Mrs. T. F. Rea and daughters have gone to the mountains of Virginia to remain until September.

Mrs. George Durity and Miss Jessie Durity have gone to Chicago, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. David Graham Adee and the Misses Adee are at Biltmore cottage, Atlantic City, for a few weeks.

Prof. and Mrs. Alfred Weidt of Newark, N. J., are the guests of Mr. Aug. M. Laing, No. 35 R street northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. George Emery Green are among the recent Washington arrivals at the Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City.

Mrs. Aaron Morley Wilcox is in the Catskills.

Miss Edythe Marmian is with her friend, Miss Delahant of Randolph, Va.

Mrs. Katharine B. Cook, Miss Ethel Cook, Thomas H. Hamilton and family, Mrs. U. Haskell Johnson, Master Reid Johnson, Carlotta Johnson, May Thayer Johnson, Charles L. Bradford, Miss Anna McCormick are at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Herman are at Atlantic City for the summer.

Mrs. C. T. Belt is spending the heated term at the seashore. Later on she expects to take an extended trip north.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Gawler have gone to Buffalo to spend the month of July, and will spend the last two weeks in Canada. Will be at home, August 1, Henrietta flat, 933 N street.

Mrs. M. A. Gibbons has gone to Saratoga Springs for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Grant of Philadelphia passed through Washington today en route to Tennessee. Mrs. Grant was formerly Miss Sadie Fisk of this city.

Mrs. Margaret L. Speiss left the city last week for Lowell, Mass., where she will spend the remainder of the summer with relatives and acquaintances.

Mrs. E. G. Davis, wife of the collector of taxes, has gone to East Gloucester, Mass., for the summer, accompanied by the Misses Davis. They have leased the Sunny-Side cottage there, and will be joined later by Mr. Davis.

THE EARLY FIRE FIGHTERS.

Continuation of Mr. Peabody's Sketch of Pioneer Organizations.

The regular monthly meeting of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association was held last evening at the old Uunion engine house, 19th and H streets, with Mr. James H. Richards, president, in the chair, and Mr. John J. Peabody as secretary. Mr. Kahl presented a picture of the hose carriage of the American company of Philadelphia, which visited this city in 1860. Mr. Peabody continued his sketch of the old-time fire matters, giving the latter part of his second chapter.

He opened with an account of a fire December 7, 1816, taken from the National Intelligencer of Monday, December 9. This occurred just before sunrise, and destroyed the two-story brick house occupied by Mr. David Westerfield and the adjoining frame dwelling of Mr. Estep, and greatly damaged two adjoining brick houses on Pennsylvania avenue between 12th and 13th streets. The paper says: "There was much activity among the citizens, but an evident want of system, arising from our peculiarly fortunate want of practice, this being the first accidental fire within our recollection for ten years."

Mr. Peabody said the writer made a mistake, for three fires were recorded during the previous year—December 26, 1814; January 24 and May 23, 1815. The account further says that the attention of the citizens "will probably be awakened by this warning to the proper organization of fire companies." The fire was caused by "the inadvertency of boys in kindling the morning fire in the stove." They carelessly dropped some fire among the shavings.

There is on the same date an account of a meeting of citizens held on the previous Saturday evening at Davis' Hotel, on the site of the Raleigh, Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street. The meeting was called to take measures for the relief of the sufferers. The mayor, James H. Blake, father of the late Dr. John B. Blake, presided, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. This committee was composed of Peter Lenox, father of the late Walter Lenox, mayor 1850 and 1851; John McClelland, Joseph Mechlin, Henry Ingle and Thomas Holiday. They were directed to make such use of the funds from time to time as would most effectually aid in placing the sufferers in the situation they were before the fire.

A resolution was adopted requesting the corporation to procure and erect in some central and convenient spot a bell of suitable size to be used as an alarm bell, the necessity therefor having been demonstrated by the occurrence of Saturday morning; also, to take measures to have at least one good and efficient engine in each ward. A report of the action of the meeting, signed by Mayor Blake and Jos. Gales, secretary, was laid before the councils. This is the first mention of a fire bell.

The same issue of the Intelligencer contained a call for a meeting at the same place for the following Monday, to consider the propriety of organizing one or more fire companies, and "the fire which has thrown seven orphan children out of house and home is cited as a sufficient inducement." It was requested that no person should attend "but those willing to work upon these melancholy occasions."

That the committee appointed for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of December 7 worked with celerity is evident from a notice published in the Intelligencer of January 14 following, to the effect that they had progressed toward the replacement of the buildings as far as the amount subscribed would justify.

Record is made through a card of thanks to citizens of Georgetown and Washington for services at a fire in the roof of Georgetown College in January, 1817.

The city councils by act approved March 21, 1817, authorized the purchase for the use of the second ward of W. C. Huneman of Boston one of his best improved fire engines at a cost of not over $800, including freight, etc., and by the same act appropriated $25 for keeping the engines in repair. This engine was bought, and August 1 following a notice of Mayor Benjamin G. Orr states that it had just arrived from Boston and would be tried the following evening at the Center market. It was requested that the engines of the other wards might compete with it so as to ascertain their relative power.

Mr. Peabody stated that he has a letter of John Huneman, a son of the builder, stating that the business was carried on till the 60's; that the books of the house show that No. 50 engine was shipped from Boston June 28, 1817, and this is probably the one referred to by Mayor Orr, for at that period thirty days was about the time required for it to be shipped to Washington from Boston. The letter also stated that three other engines, 52, 54 and 60, were built by Mr. Huneman and sent to this city.

RECRUITING NEW REGIMENTS.

Reports Received by the Acting Adjutant General.

Acting Adjutant General Ward has received reports from the officers engaged in recruiting the five new infantry regiments and the five new cavalry regiments authorized by the army reorganization act, showing that these regiments are all practically recruited, with the single exception of the 13th Cavalry, which is reported to be 389 men short. This regiment has its headquarters at Fort Meade, S. D., and the remainder of the regiment is at Fort Assinniboine, Montana.

DIED.

BATES. Suddenly, on Sunday, June 30, 1901, at Annapolis, Md., GEORGE T. BATES, captain U. S. M. C., retired. •

BRAUN. Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 1:30 p.m., at his residence, 610 2d street northwest, JOHN, beloved husband of Susanne Braun, aged fifty-eight years and twenty-eight days.

Funeral from his late residence Friday, July 5, at 3 o'clock; thence to German Lutheran Trinity Church, corner 4th and E streets northwest. Interment Prospect Hill cemetery. (Baltimore papers please copy.) 2*

BUTLER. On Thursday, June 27, 1901, at Garfield, Va., of meningitis, JOHN NEWTON, infant son of John A. and Mabel A. Butler (nee Shepley), aged six months and twenty-two days. Buried at St. Mary's cemetery. •

BUTLER. Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 3 a.m., SUSANNA BUTLER, beloved sister of James L. Mathews.

Funeral from residence of her brother, 1736 Massachusetts avenue northwest, Thursday, July 4, at 8:30; thence to St. Augustine's Church, where high mass will be said at 9 o'clock. 2*

BUTTS. On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at the Home for the Aged, H street northeast, CAROLINE BUTTS, for many years a devoted friend and faithful domestic in the family of Gregory and Susan Ennis, deceased.

"Loved in life; in death remembered." •

COHEN. On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 4:50 p.m., at his residence, 602 R street northwest, LEVI, beloved husband of Lena Cohen, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, July 4, at 9:30 a.m. No flowers.*

DONAHUE. Suddenly, at Spencer, W. Va., on June 19, 1901, at 3:30 a.m., JULIA, the beloved sister of Catherine Donahue of Washington, D. C., and daughter of Johanna and the late John Donahue of West Virginia. •

EDWARDS. On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 6 a.m., at her residence, 1201 I street northeast, SALLIE, beloved wife of Henry Edwards, in her fiftieth year.

Funeral on Thursday, July 4, at 2 p.m., from Nineteenth Street Baptist Church. (Lynchburg papers please copy.) 2*

FARRELL. Suddenly, on July 1, 1901, at his residence, 2519 I street northwest, JOHN, beloved husband of Ellen Farrell, native of Carrig, County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral Thursday, July 4, at 8:30 a.m. Requiem mass at St. Stephen's Church. Relatives and friends invited. 2*

FRANK. On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at his residence, 417 3d street northwest, MOSES FRANK, beloved husband of Barbara Frank and father of W. M. Frank.

Funeral on Thursday, July 4, at 9 a.m. •

HANNAN. On Wednesday, July 3, 1901, at 1 o'clock, at his residence, 1519 17th street northwest, after a short illness, EUGENE J. HANNAN.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HIGGINS. On July 1, 1901, at 12:40 o'clock, HILLEARY ORME HIGGINS, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, of paralysis.

Funeral from his late home, Ivyside, Oakdale, Md., July 4, at 2 o'clock p.m. •

JAMES. Suddenly, on June 20, 1901, at Santiago, Cuba, W. E. JAMES, son of Susan R. James and the late Chas. E. James.

Buried June 21, under direction of depot quartermaster, in the city cemetery of Santiago, Cuba.*

JACKSON. On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 5 a.m., at 42 Defrees street northwest, ALBERT WILLIAM, only son of Andrew W. and Maggie Jackson.

Funeral Wednesday, July 6, at 3 p.m. •

JUDGE. On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 11:50 a.m., at her residence, 19½ Jackson street northeast, MARY, the beloved wife of the late John Judge.

Funeral from late residence Thursday, July 4, at 7:45 a.m. sharp, and thence to St. Aloysius Church, where requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul. (Chicago papers please copy.) •

LANE. On Tuesday, July 2, 1901, at 11:30 a.m., at her residence, 1464 Rhode Island avenue, ELIZABETH ELLEN, wife of John Lane.

Funeral from her late residence July 4, at 10 o'clock a.m. Interment private.

LANE. On Monday, July 1, 1901, at 8 p.m., PATRICK, beloved husband of Margaret Lane, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

R. I. P.

Funeral from his late residence, 513 H street northeast, on Thursday, July 4, at 9 a.m.; thence to St. Aloysius Church, where low requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. 2*

MOLLER. On July 3, 1901, at 1:10 a.m., at the residence of C. M. Newman, Brentwood, Md., Mrs. ANNIE R. MOLLER, aged seventy-one years.

Notice of funeral hereafter. •

RATCLIFFE. On July 3, 1901, at 8 a.m., MAY, infant daughter of Frank S. and Lilian M. Ratcliffe.

SAVAGE. Departed this life July 2, 1901, at 11:45 p.m., HAMILTON SAVAGE, beloved brother of Adele Beckett, Cornelia Brown and Hattie Savage, at his residence, 2723 M street, West Washington, D. C.

Funeral from his late residence Friday, July 5, at 4 o'clock p.m.

SIMMONS. On Monday, July 1, 1901, at 9:20 p.m., LOUIS BENJAMIN, beloved and eldest son of Zachariah and Mary Jane Simmons, aged fifteen years and two days.

Funeral Friday morning at 9:30, from 1535 5th street; thence to St. Augustine's Church, where requiem mass will be said at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. •

SWEENEY. On July 1, 1901, at 2 p.m., JEREMIAH, beloved husband of the late Julia Sweeney.

Funeral from his late residence, 923 12th street northwest, Thursday, July 4, at 8:30 a.m.; high mass at St. Patrick's Church at 9 a.m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. 2*

SWEENEY. Suddenly, on July 2, 1901, at 2 a.m., Mrs. B. M. SWEENEY of 86 P street northwest, wife of the late Denis Sweeney.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Barry, 74 Myrtle street northeast, Thursday, July 4, at 10 a.m., thence to St. Aloysius Church, where requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. •

WALLACE. On July 2, 1901, at 10:30 p.m., at the Woman's Christian Association, 1719 13th street, FRANCES REBECCA WATTS WALLACE.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Interment at Rockville. •

WESTON. Suddenly, at 6 a.m., July 2, 1901, ESTHER ELLIOT WESTON.

Funeral will take place from Joseph Gawler's funeral parlors, 1734 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, Friday, July 5, at 4:15 p.m. Friends invited to attend. Interment private, at Rock Creek cemetery. •

YOUNG. On Wednesday morning, July 3, 1901, at 1336 New York avenue, Dr. JAMES T. YOUNG.

Funeral from late residence Friday, July 5, at 4:30 p.m. Friends and relatives invited. Interment private. 2*

In Memoriam.

BUTLER. In loving remembrance of our beloved mother, ELLEN BUTLER, who died one year ago today, July 3, 1900.

BY HER CHILDREN.

HARPER. In loving remembrance of my dear wife, who died four years ago yesterday, July 2, 1897.

Oft I have wandered to the graveyard,
Tenderly I nursed the flowers.
There beside dear Mary's grave
I have passed many sad hours
Looking to the skies above me,
Wondering if it will be long
E'er the angels come to take me
To the place where Mary's gone.

By her loving husband, B. F. HARPER.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills Must Bear Signature of

SEE FAC-SIMILE WRAPPER BELOW.

VERY SMALL AND AS EASY TO TAKE AS SUGAR.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

For Headache.
For Dizziness.
For Biliousness.
For Torpid Liver.
For Constipation.
For Sallow Skin.
For the Complexion.

Genuine Must Have Signature

25 Cents Price. | Purely Vegetable.