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ARMS AND CRESTS.

If Americans Must Have Them They Must Use Them Discreetly.

From the London Fashion.

Heraldry, as we all know, is the science that arose out of the mediaeval fashion of wearing devices of various sorts upon one's clothes and headdress, in order that one might be distinguishable from other individuals of the same rank in life in case it ever came to a rough-and-tumble—whether in the tented field or in the tavern yard of the middle ages. Today the fashion of wearing what have come to be known as heraldic insignia has degenerated, as the sense of color and form in clothes has degenerated, until it has nearly reached the vanishing point, or is, at any rate, even to the small extent to which it is still prevalent, misapplied or wrongly used. The modern armigerous personage is content to place his crest upon his harness and his servants' buttons, to paint his arms upon his carriage door, or his hatchment, or his marble tomb; to have it reproduced on a seal or signet ring, on his bookplate or his writing paper. Now the reproduction of crest and shield of arms, and even of badge and device, upon a seal or signet may be held to be perfectly correct. Attached to a document, it is a sign definitely attesting its originator. On a bookplate, too, as being the seal of possession set upon a volume by its owner, such a reproduction is correct.

The man of taste who possesses the right to bear arms and the knowledge of how they should be borne will confine himself to a well-designed bookplate and three seals—a large one with all his armorial insignia correctly displayed; a small privy seal to hang from his watch chain and engraved with his shield of arms, possibly surmounted by his crest upon a helmet—no crest should ever be represented apart from its shield, or except resting upon its appropriate helmet or cap-of-maintenance, as the case may be—and a signet ring, which should bear the shield only, or perhaps a cipher combined with a proper heraldic ensign or device, but not a crest. Articles made of the precious metals, too, such as a flask or watch, may be engraved with some heraldic device. But this custom may be carried too far, and articles of a derogatory nature should never be so ornamented. Shields of arms on college blazers, for instance, are more or less in their right place, and the armorial device stamped upon a book cover is as correct. So also are arms worked upon tapestry or hangings and kindred articles, or painted upon properly-shaped and sized shields and hung upon walls. But here we wander into other worlds, removed from that one where personal apparel "there chiefly lives," and until we return to the days of tabards and trunk hose, or coat armor and heaulme, there will be little more to be said about the personal aspect of "bearing arms."

Between Feminine Friends.

From the Chicago Post.

"I wish," remarked the girl in gray, "that I knew how to become a hypnotist."

"Some of us," returned the girl in blue, "are able to get married without resorting to the aid of hypnotism."

Just as Easy and Cheaper.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

"Do you go away this summer?"

"No; we've taken a smaller house, and we think we can be just as uncomfortable at home as we can in a fashionable hotel anywhere."

For the Sleepless

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Just before retiring, half a teaspoon in half a glass of water, soothes and rests the nerves, nourishes and invigorates the body, and induces quiet and restful sleep.

A Tonic and Nerve Food.

The genuine bears the name "Horsford's" on label.

MANY TREASURY CHANGES

PROMOTIONS WHICH TOOK EFFECT ON THE 1ST.

Clerks in the Various Bureaus of That Department Who Have Been Advanced.

The following promotions in the Treasury Department, which took effect on July 1, are announced:

Secretary's Office.

C. P. Montgomery, New York, $1,800 to $2,000; C. J. Kellogg, Louisiana, $1,600 to $1,800; Geo. H. Slaybaugh, Pennsylvania, $1,600 to $1,800; Chas. B. Fisher, District of Columbia, $720 to $840.

Office of Controller of the Treasury.

Lurtin R. Ginn, Indiana, $1,800 to $2,000; Miss Clare Greacen, Michigan, $1,400 to $1,800; John B. Simmons, Rhode Island, $1,400 to $1,600.

Office of Auditor for Navy Department.

George H. French, New Hampshire, chief of division to law clerk; H. P. R. Holt, Connecticut, $1,800 to $2,000; N. D. Rittenour, Virginia, $1,600 to $1,800; D. C. Brandon, Alabama, and Wyatt Archer, Virginia, $1,400 to $1,600; John C. Norwood, North Carolina, and Miss A. C. Pugh, Ohio, $1,200 to $1,400; F. P. Laney, Georgia, and F. C. Severance, Pennsylvania, $1,000 to $1,200; C. V. Haskell, Pennsylvania, and William Emerson, District of Columbia, $900 to $1,000.

Treasurer's Office.

Gideon C. Bantz, Maryland, assistant cashier to deputy assistant treasurer; W. H. Gibson, Pennsylvania, teller to assistant cashier; Joseph O. Manson, Tennessee, assistant bookkeeper to chief of division; D. W. Herriott, Indiana, assistant teller to teller; Charles R. Smith, Louisiana, $1,800 to assistant teller; W. B. McKeldon, District of Columbia, $1,800 to assistant bookkeeper; H. H. Seltzer, Pennsylvania, and Ellis W. Kepner, Illinois, $1,600 to $1,800; Charles J. Gates, Arkansas, and Frank Haines, Illinois, $1,400 to $1,600; Miss Emma Cilley, New Hampshire, and S. K. Petingale, New York, $1,200 to $1,400; Frank E. Reppert, Kansas, and James R. Brown, District of Columbia, $1,000 to $1,200; Harry H. Hulbrit, Pennsylvania, $900 to $1,000; R. E. Nicholson, Louisiana, and Mrs. Pauline Thornton, District of Columbia, $720 to $900; Birdette P. Hickox, Michigan, $840 to $900; Frank J. Brown, Iowa, $720 to $800; Charles Gulicksen, North Dakota; Miss E. E. Johnson, Miss M. E. Givaudan and Miss G. M. Cummins, District of Columbia, $660 to $700; Miss Emma Ballman and Miss Cora E. Sauter, District of Columbia, $626 to $700; Miss M. C. Robinson, District of Columbia, $626 to $660; Miss M. E. Gillon, Miss R. L. Woolverton, Miss B. M. Shaw, Miss E. V. Moore and Miss Kate Swearington, District of Columbia, $700 to $720; William L. Alexander, Texas; Miss E. F. Moulton, District of Columbia; Miss H. E. Ireland, District of Columbia, and Emil Krulish, Minnesota, $660 to $720.

Office of Controller of the Currency.

Paul W. Eaton, District of Columbia, $1,400 to $1,600; Miss E. C. Bates, District of Columbia, Miss J. A. Snell, Michigan, and Miss E. A. Saunders, New Hampshire, $1,200 to $1,400; Miss C. L. Willard, Wisconsin, $1,000 to $1,200; George W. Castle, Kentucky, Miss M. E. Bates, Massachusetts, Miss A. Avery, Minnesota, Miss S. F. Fitzgerald, District of Columbia, and Miss Ellen Cary, District of Columbia, $900 to $1,000; Miss S. N. Dutrow, District of Columbia, $620 to $900; Mrs. E. L. HHay, Virginia, $720 to $900.

Light House Board.

Miss C. R. Doyle, District of Columbia, $700 to $720.

Office of Director of the Mint.

Miss M. E. Kelly, New Hampshire, $1,200 to $1,400.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

P. E. Landis, Ohio, $900 to $1,000; L. A. Connor, New Hampshire, $1,800 to $2,250.

Office of Auditor for the War Department.

Charles E. Madden, New York, $900 to $1,200; Miss Rose Thomas, District of Columbia, $840 to $900; Miss A. W. Kolhoss, Maryland, $660 to $840.

Office of Auditor for Interior Department.

Mrs. E. G. Scott, Indiana, $720 to $840.

Office of Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

W. B. Chilton, District of Columbia, and N. G. Henry, Maryland, $1,650 to $1,800; H. M. Fitch, New York, $1,400 to $1,650; G. A. Fairfield, Maine, $1,200 to $1,400; J. B. Quinlan, Missouri, $1,000 to $1,200; C. W. Jones, Iowa, $720 to $900; Miss Kate Lawn, District of Columbia, and R. D. Chase, Pennsylvania, $900 to $1,000; W. C. Maupin, Virginia, $1,400 to $1,650; L. A. Fischer, District of Columbia, and Frank A. Wolff, Maryland, $1,500 to $2,200.

Office of Auditor for the Post Office Department.

William B. Laub, District of Columbia, Elmer E. Jackson, Ohio, George H. Cooper, Wisconsin, Henry Ferris, New York, and Henry O. Nettleton, Connecticut, $1,600 to $1,800; M. T. Adkins, Tennessee, H. P. Howard, Vermont, Paul Richmond, New Jersey, J. J. Story, New Hampshire, U. S. Catlett, Tennessee, and Miss Anna B. Kidder, New York, $1,400 to $1,600; Miss Dora Everson, Ohio, Miss Julia G. Jones, Massachusetts, Benjamin F. Myers, Virginia, J. L. Wilmeth, Arkansas, W. P. Betts, Ohio, and A. F. Hielman, Pennsylvania, $1,200 to $1,400; Henry C. Wire, California, Miss Dora B. Sims, Iowa, Miss V. A. Wells, Nebraska, Mrs. A. K. Hunt, District of Columbia, William Terrell, Texas, Morris Gusdorf, New Mexico, W. P. Napper, Massachusetts, Mrs. L. E. Skelton, West Virginia, A. A. Syphax, District of Columbia, and Andrew Day, Indiana, $1,000 to $1,200; Mrs. Victorine Alexander, South Carolina, A. M. Smith, Alabama, Robert B. Denny, Missouri, William B. Dandridge, Alabama, Miss T. G. Corby, Maryland, Miss Hattie Craft, Indiana, W. A. Earheart, Utah, Miss B. E. Burns, District of Columbia, Eugene B. Melton, Tennessee, Miss M. R. Watson, District of Columbia, Miss F. S. Rohrback, Pennsylvania, Miss E. M. Waugh and J. A. Krentzlin, District of Columbia, $900 to $1,000; Joseph T. Green, West Virginia, $840 to $900; Miss M. P. Knight, New York, $720 to $840; L. M. Holt, Wisconsin, $840 to $900; Mrs. J. E. Bond, Maryland, $720 to $840; W. H. Fossett, Ohio, $720 to $840; Mrs. E. A. De Groot, District of Columbia, $840 to $900; Miss A. E. Hechinger, District of Columbia, $720 to $840; H. E. Ramsaur, Oregon, $840 to $900; Miss C. A. Harmer, Pennsylvania, $720 to $840; Miss N. I. Garrity, California, $840 to $900; Miss W. B. Tate, Indiana; Miss Kate C. Cullen, District of Columbia, and G. G. Hendrickson, Maryland, $720 to $840; Mrs. G. R. Baldwin, Pennsylvania, $900 to $1,000; Ben Aarons, Minnesota, $840 to $900; Miss Ada M. Mansell, District of Columbia, $720 to $840; Miss M. E. Wolverton, Mississippi, $840 to $900; Miss K. L. Schlegel, District of Columbia, $720 to $840; E. D. Bassett, Pennsylvania, $840 to $900; Miss S. E. Price, District of Columbia, $720 to $840; C. B. Cooksey, District of Columbia, $840 to $900; Mrs. S. A. Harris, Tennessee, $720 to $840; J. B. Williams, Texas, $840 to $900; S. I. Baggett, Virginia, $720 to $840; Miss E. M. Moore, District of Columbia, $840 to $900; Clarence A. Greene, Virginia, $720 to $840; Hunter Arnold, North Carolina, $840 to $900; N. E. Brooks, District of Columbia, $720 to $840; Mrs. S. E. Thompson, Tennessee, $840 to $900; S. W. Watson, District of Columbia, $720 to $840; J. H. Croxdale, Arkansas, $840 to $900; W. T. Murphy, New Jersey, $840 to $900; Miss M. W. Dulin, District of Columbia, $840 to $900; J. M. Lynch, Texas, $720 to $840; W. D. Mabrey, New York, $900 to $1,000; F. M. Barnett, Alabama, $840 to $900; Miss L. G. Watkins, District of Columbia; P. R. Faulkner, Ohio; George T. Dalton, Illinois; J. E. Boardman, Indiana, and J. F. Logue, Maryland, $720 to $840.

Becomes Property of the Government.

By deed filed at noon today, the property at the northeast corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly occupied by the Corcoran Gallery of Art, became the property of the United States. The deed, which is executed by S. H. Kauffmann, president of the board of trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, describes the property as original lots 5 to 8, in square 167, and gives the money consideration as $800,000.

A BOY'S GUEST ARRESTED.

Young Host Forgot to Tell His Mother About His Friend.

A special to the New York Times from New Brunswick, N. J., says: The fifteen-year-old son of Mrs. Sarah Lemming of this city, while celebrating the Fourth of July, struck up an acquaintance with Sergeant James Kerr, who has charge of the local recruiting station for the United States army. The boy was much impressed with the blue uniform and martial bearing of his new friend, and when night came invited Kerr home to spend the night with him. Young Lemming assigned Sergeant Kerr to a room without informing his mother that he had a guest. During the night Kerr snored very loudly, and Mrs. Lemming, hearing the strange sound, got up to investigate. Going the rounds of the rooms, she found Kerr asleep.

Mrs. Lemming promptly telephoned for a policeman, and when the officer came he hustled Kerr out of the house and up to the police station before the sergeant could explain who he was. Young Lemming became aroused after his guest had been removed so unceremoniously from the house and started off in pursuit. He found his soldier friend at the police station trying to explain how he had come to be in the Lemming house. Young Lemming told the police that Sergeant Kerr was his guest and he was released. The boy promised to tell his mother the next time he brought a friend home with him.

MAY HAVE CASH.

Judge Jackson Receives an Offer of Money From Miners.

A special to the New York World, dated yesterday, says: Judge John J. Jackson of the United States district court, who recently granted an injunction against the striking miners at Thacker and had some who ignored it arrested for contempt, has received a letter dated Thacker, July 1, and signed "Miners of the Thacker Coal Company," which reads:

"If you don't let our business alone you won't sit on the bench much longer. We have money to burn and don't care how we spend it. If you want money write a letter to Charley Burke, our representative here, and sign 'J.' and you will get it, if it is $5,000, and you will say you will dismiss the injunction and men charged with contempt of court. If you don't you need not run for office any more."

The fact that Judge Jackson obtained his present office by appointment and was never a "candidate" for any position does not appear to have become known among the "Miners of the Thacker Coal Company."

War Is Now Over.

A dispatch from Moundsville, W. Va., dated yesterday, says: Ever since the close of the civil war Richard Paull, a Union soldier, has been telling at campfires and when in a genial mood how "Jim" Reed, who wore the gray and who enlisted in the confederate army from Tyler county, had made a desperate personal effort in battle to take his life. He also declared that until he met Reed and "licked" him the war would never be over.

"Comrade" Paull was at the Sistersville demonstration yesterday, and on the boat coming home he met "Jim" Reed for the first time since they met in battle. Reed recognized Paull and offered his hand, but Paull struck his old-time adversary in the face.

Reed was dazed for a moment, but quickly recovered and gave Paull a sound beating. Paull has a black eye, a broken nose and a big lump on his head. He gave Reed his hand after the battle was over, and said he was satisfied to let the war be officially declared closed.

Rome and New York.

From the New York Tribune.

Ancient Rome as a summer resort was in some things better off than modern New York is now. Cicero and Virgil and Horace and all their compatriots cast a little light raiment over their shoulders in hot weather, and it floated in graceful waves. Their garments were sleeveless and without starch. They wore no collars around their necks, no bands upon their wrists, no stockings and no hat, no close shoes. Their sandals were open to all the winds that blew. And think of the Roman baths! No other city ever known was so lavishly supplied with opportunities for bathing. Those old Romans were not so slow. Their water supply never ran short, and their aqueduct commissioners never dallied with any Ramapo schemes to despoil the city treasury.

In even the most populous of the tenement districts of the eternal city in the times of Augustus and of the later Caesars there was all the water on tap at all times which man, woman or child could desire. And no Roman head of a household, however small his means might be, was compelled to endure discomfort for lack of baths.

After all, is it certain that our Tammany imperator and consuls and other great officers of state do as much for the common people of New York as the rulers of the immortal city of Romulus did for the masses on the banks of the Tiber? Might it not be well for Imperator Croker and Consul Van Wyck and all the pro-consuls from Divver to Devery to give some thought to that subject?

Drink and Crime.

Berlin Correspondence London Chronicle.

In an article in the "Kreutz Zeitung," warmly advocating temperance and the disuse of alcohol in the army and navy, the writer brings forward remarkable statistics in support of his plea. In 120 army prisons throughout Germany 46 per cent of all the murderers committed their crime while under the influence of drink. Sixty-three per cent of the cases of manslaughter, 74 per cent of serious injury to the person and 77 per cent of criminal immorality are due to the same cause. In the navy, out of 1,671 punishable cases during the last six years, 75 per cent of the most serious cases have been due to drunkenness.

In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, which is rapidly acquiring the reputation of being the most radical state in Germany, the minister of justice has issued a rescript providing for the better treatment of political prisoners than of those convicted of ordinary crime. They may provide their own food and rationally employ themselves, and will not be clad in prison garb. Moreover, they are allowed a reasonable use of the national beverage. This and several other liberal enactments of recent years are mainly due to the initiative of the young grand duke, who some months ago brought a storm of abuse about him by publicly engaging in conversation with one of the leading social democrats of the grand duchy.

Wood Pavement.

From the Hartford Times.

The city of Springfield will invest $40,000 this year on wood paving. It seems to be believed that such improvements have been made in the processes of treating wood as to render it a desirable material for paving. Very little wood pavement has been laid in this country since the wasteful experiments of Chicago and the District of Columbia a quarter of a century ago. Many millions of dollars were thrown away in those cities in the laying of pavements which went all to pieces within a year or two after they were laid. The wood is now subjected to elaborate treatment under pressure, which is alleged to give it endurance. But the processes are expensive, and hence Springfield's wood pavement is to cost more than a good asphalt pavement would cost. There is a prejudice against asphalt in Springfield, and some of the residents think that that atrocity, brick pavement, is preferable. For people who like that sort of thing a brick pavement is undoubtedly what they ought to have, but it is the cruellest thing in the world for horses' feet, and ought to be forbidden by the state laws. Brick pavements were "up to date" in southern cities, like Alexandria, Va., "befo' de wah." There is an apparent desire on the part of many of our smaller municipalities to treat the whole paving question as if it were necessary for them to test every possible feature of it for themselves. Five or eight years hence the Springfield folks will know a lot about wood pavement that other people know already, but the facts will be greatly increased in value because they have been "threshed out" in Springfield, Mass.

If It Would Work.

From the Atlanta Journal.

This southern-man-for-president idea, like the Keely motor, would be a good thing if it would work.

An Exciting Question.

From the Baltimore American.

The shirt waist question promises to be as exciting as that concerning the twentieth century.

CONGRESS OF REPUBLICS

DISCUSSION IN SOUTH AMERICAN PRESS OF COMING MEETING.

Criticism on Certain Restrictions to Be Placed on the Discussion of Arbitration.

The South American mail just received gives detailed accounts of official conferences at Buenos Ayres and other capitals, and much animated press discussion, concerning the action taken at Washington by which it is expected that certain restrictions will be placed on the discussion of arbitration before the coming congress of American republics at Mexico. The minister of foreign affairs of Argentine has held numerous lengthy consultations with the ministers from Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay and Paraguay, and these are interpreted by the Argentine press to mean that these countries will act together, first, in trying to secure a change of plan so that arbitration may be discussed freely, and, second, in remaining away from the congress if there is an adherence to the present plan.

President Roca's paper speaks with much emphasis on the subject, and hopes that the authorities in Washington will so reconsider their course that Argentine and other republics will feel able to attend the congress.

In Interest of Chile.

The view appears to prevail that what has been done in restricting the arbitration discussion is in the interest of Chile, not so much in its application to Chile's controversy with Peru, but in giving Chile a free hand throughout South America. La Prense, which represents the element opposed to the government, supports the government position in this case, and says that Argentine must adhere to the policy of arbitration in its broadest sense. Without this principle, the Argentine press holds that South America will soon be contending with many border conflicts and plans of territorial conquest and extension. The press of Lima expresses similar views, strongly approving the announced purpose of the government to remain away from the congress if there is a limitation to be placed on arbitration. There appears to be two views as to the course which Peru should follow, neither of them contemplating attendance on the congress.

One is that Peru's interests will be best served by being the only country to remain away from the congress, thus emphasizing her isolation and the moving cause which has kept her away. The other is that it will be more desirable to have all the republics favorable to unrestricted arbitration remain away from the congress. This latter view is the one shared by Argentine, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay, and it seems to be the one which will be adopted.

Colombia to Be Represented.

Colombia, however, has determined to be represented at the congress, notwithstanding her opposition to the plan of restricting the congress, and Dr. Martinez-Silva, the minister at Washington, has been directed to go to Mexico. This will not be to express adherence to the plan of restricted arbitration, but to urge that the congress itself consider the general question without reference to what was done at Washington by the committee in charge of the program. The action of this committee on May 6 in excluding present controversies from the discussion of arbitration has been formally communicated to the Mexican ambassador here, to be forwarded to the Mexican government. One of the leading Argentine journals points out that the Mexican delegate to the Pan-American congress in Washington took the lead in advocating arbitration for all American disputes, and reliance is now placed on Mexico to have the plans so far reconsidered that arbitration will continue to be discussed without restrictions.

Albert L. Johnson.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I wish to correct the erroneous statement made in the article in regard to the career of Albert L. Johnson, whose death is announced in Wednesday's issue of The Star. The article states he began life as a "street car driver." I, as his kinswoman, desire to say that this statement is absolutely incorrect, as no member of our family ever occupied a menial position. The late Mr. Johnson, when a very young man, after the completion of his education, accepted a position of trust and responsibility in the Citizens' Street Railroad Company of Indianapolis, Ind., of which his father, the late Colonel A. W. Johnson, was president. Subsequently he was director of a line in Cleveland, owned by his brother, Tom L. Johnson. This was the only experience and training in the street car business, which, together with his tireless energy, developed the faculties of mind and body that made him the successful promoter of railroads and the holder of vast interests. I. B. D. H.

Death of William Sweeney.

A telegram was received last night from McKeesport, Pa., informing the police that William P. Sweeney of this city was dead in the Pennsylvania town and asked to be advised about the disposition of the body. The police learned that two young men, William H. and John P. Sweeney of No. 11 E street northwest, went from here to Pittsburg some time ago. McKeesport is a suburb of Pittsburg, and the police are inclined to believe that the William H. Sweeney of E street is the one who is dead. There was nothing in the message to indicate the cause of the man's death.

Of Unsound Mind.

After a hearing today Justice Hagner, presiding in the Probate Court, declared the following to be of unsound mind, and directed that they be sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane for curative treatment: Anna Mueller, Christian Ruppel and Thomas King.

The proceedings instituted against Frances Coakley were dismissed.

The cases of Adelaide V. Hall, Mary E. Upton and John A. Russell, alleged to be of unsound mind, were continued.

Whitefish as Evidence.

From the Hartford Times.

The return of the whitefish to the vicinity of Chicago is taken as proof positive of the improvement in the water of that part of the lake due to the diversion of the sewage through the canal to the Mississippi river and St. Louis. In old times the fish were caught near Chicago. Then as the sewage poured in they moved away, and at last went far beyond the four-mile crib at which water for the supply of the city was pumped. For miles beyond that there were no whitefish. Now they have come back to that point and a good many are being caught there. There seems to be no doubt that the return of the fish is really due to the pollution of the water having ceased. They are about as fastidious in their tastes as trout, and it is years since the water that was thought good enough for Chicagoans to drink has been good enough for whitefish to live in. It may yet happen that the minor pollution of the lake from small sewers and surface drainage will be reduced to a point which will permit the fish to approach near the shore. In any case the moral of what has been seen now cannot be ignored.

Desolation Island.

From the London Chronicle.

Half-way between South Africa and Australia is one of the dreariest and most inhospitable spots on earth, Kerguelen Land, or Desolation Island, as some candid map makers have called it. The French made an abortive attempt to colonize it, and enthusiastic English astronomers have struggled through a few months there for the sake of getting a good view of a transit of Venus. Nobody lives there now. But cold, desolate and isolated as Kerguelen Island may be, it may have its valuable uses. Mr. Copeland, the agent general for New South Wales in London, may have heard rumors of foreign designs, for he has written a dispatch to Mr. Barton, the commonwealth premier, pointing out its possible value from a strategic and coaling station point of view. The commonwealth cabinet decided to forward a dispatch to Mr. Chamberlain, suggesting, it is understood, that Kerguelen be added to the islands over which the commonwealth will exercise direct supervision.

FARRAGUT MEDAL FOR SCHLEY.

Veterans of the Great Admiral's Fleet Honor Their Shipmate.

The Associated Veterans of Farragut's Fleet have sent the following letter to Rear Admiral Schley in presenting him with the Farragut medal:

"Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy:

"Dear Sir and Shipmate: We take pleasure in presenting you with the Farragut medal—the insignia of your old alma mater—as a token of our high esteem for you as an officer and also in recognition of your illustrious services in the Spanish-American war and on board of the brave old Winona at the capture of New Orleans, for which you received, with brother officers, the congratulations of the Navy Department, the government, the country for courage and daring, in letters from Washington, dated May 10, 1862. Farragut, in speaking of his officers after his great victories on the Mississippi, said: 'We started with a few good officers of experience, but shall end with some of the best in the world.' The history of the late war with Spain, in which so many of his pupils added new glory to their already brilliant records, has shown that the great admiral was correct in his judgment.

"As survivors of the 'grand old fleet' that did so much in helping to keep this one of the most masterful of the powers of the world, we cherish our souvenirs, our mementoes, and our records, and wear with pride the cross of honor dedicated to the glory of the west gulf squadron, which will remain a lasting memory after we have passed away. With love and loyalty, we remain, fraternally yours,

"THE ASSOCIATED VETERANS OF FARRAGUT'S FLEET,

"J. P. HOLLAND, Secretary."

THINGS SHARKS WILL EAT.

Tales of Raccoons, Fish and Tin Cans Told by Fishermen.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The capture of a shark at Punta Rasa, Fla., the other day set the people at the hotel to talking about the things found in the stomach of sharks.

All hands agreed in the first place that not a single instance was known along the Florida coast where a man had been eaten, or even bitten by a shark. Hands had been snapped at when dabbled in the water from a boat, but the sharks were voted to be too cowardly to attack a whole man wading or swimming.

Munson told of a big shark caught at Cocoanut Grove after a slight struggle. It had swallowed the bait so completely that the hook touched the vital spot, and it came in practically dead. It was nine feet long, and had supped upon a live raccoon, which it had probably snapped from the roots of a red mangrove while the animal was out after coon oysters. The raccoon was a big one, and seemed to have been dead only a few hours.

Van Morne supplemented this story by telling about a shark which he cut open at Punta Rasa, and which contained thirty-two young sharks, all alive and able to swim away when put in the water. This was a case of a man catching thirty-three sharks on one bait.

George Schultz told of the sharks which gathered at Key West when the transports and soldiers were there. He said that many of the fish were caught, and often their stomachs contained little besides empty beef cans, which had been thrown from the ships. In one case a pair of suspenders and a shoe were found in the stomach of a big shark, but nobody suspected that he had swallowed a man.

Huddlestone added his quota by telling of a twelve-foot shark which was netted off Sanibel Island last year. He saw it cut open, and can bring ablebodied witnesses to make affidavit that the stomach of the creature contained three full-grown pelicans, seven king crabs or horseshoe crabs, undigested, and more than two bushels of mullets in various stages of decomposition.

John Weber of Toledo said that he had seen a shark take in all but the head of a 150-pound tarpon, which was being reeled in at Boca Grande. The body of the big tarpon was cut through as if by a knife, and it convinced the narrator that a Boca Grande shark could bite a leg off a man with ease.

After all the other stories were told, Schultz modestly remarked that only a few years ago he saw a shark opened at Punta Rasa, and its stomach contained the most indigestible parts of a Florida steer. He found the horns attached to the skull and the hoofs all separated in the fish. As a Florida steer is only a few times larger than a Kansas jack rabbit, this story seems quite plausible.

HOW TO LIVE IN HOT WEATHER.

Existence Should Be Reduced to Its Simplest Terms.

From the Brooklyn Citizen.

Existence should be reduced to its simplest terms in this weather. If we were in the tropics a siesta at noonday and a waving punkah, together with open jars of water here and there to take up heat by evaporation, would make the hottest hours tolerable. As for business, that would be attended to before the sun were well up or after it had dropped low in the west. But the daily routine goes on in New York, heat or no heat, and the many deaths and prostrations yesterday point the moral of unwholesome conditions and lack of the simplest hygiene.

In the first place, there is altogether too much cookery. The elaborate Sunday dinner claimed many victims. Housewives broiled over their own fires, and the large quantities of meat and bread and stimulating fluids consumed were turned into bodily heat energy more suitable for the arctic than for a temperature in the 90's. Also, New Yorkers suffered from too much ice water, ice cream and soft stuff generally. These shocked the stomach and paralyzed digestion. Human beings aren't camels, and the alimentary canal isn't a Ridgewood reservoir. Thirst should be allayed by small portions of liquid of the temperature of well water, and taken frequently. And the best means of cooling the system is by frequent bathing. Two or three cold baths daily, whether in the ocean or one's private tub, will do wonders in keeping us normal.

Thousands obeyed the primary instinct by spending the entire night under the stars and by the roll of the tidal sea. At the equator to sleep out of doors is very common; the roofs of the houses or the compounds of European residences are impromptu bed rooms. Where the air is not malarial or fraught with catarrhal humidity the practice is most healthful.

The minimum of clothing, avoidance of overexertion and great temperance in eating and drinking are each and all important factors. And, lastly, it is a good rule to keep one's temper and avoid worry, anger and annoyance. An overheated mind fans the flames of the body.

AMBIDEXTERITY.

Should the Use of Both Hands Be Encouraged?

From American Medicine.

The question should ambidexterity be encouraged is answered in the negative by a writer in the American Journal of Insanity, and upon the ground that, while coarse movements may be performed nearly as well by one-half of the body as by the other, accurate and expert movements require a higher organization of one-half of the brain than the other. Hence the more expert hand should be consciously still more and more specialized; making the ordinarily quiescent half of the brain assume control tends, it is said, to impairment of mental processes as well as inferiority of physiologic speed and dexterity.

All of which we deny, both fact and theory being untrue. The writer has doubtless been misled by observation of the function of speech, which is single, and in execution requires the control of a single center. We have but one voice, but we have two hands which in many cases at different instants may be put in action with the same dexterity. Many surgeons can operate equally well with either hand; many artists paint with either hand, and we have seen men who could write as well with the one hand as with the other. The critic of ambidexterity may reply that this is impossible with synchronous movements, forgetting that in the musician, and especially in the pianist and organist, there is the most marvelous expertness of both hands executing most complicated and entirely different functions, and at the same instant.

The arguments against ambidexterity appear not only inconclusive, but are squarely contradicted by facts. Surely also they are against a desirable freedom of the mind. Without the musicians, ambidexterity life would be deprived of much charm. We should encourage "divided attention," and that large power of the mind over the body shown in the synchronous control of multiform activities.

NAVAL ACADEMY VACANCIES

EXAMINATION OF ANNAPOLIS CANDIDATES.

Circular Letter Sent to Representatives Having Appointments in Their Gift.

Captain Cowles, acting chief of the bureau of navigation, has prepared a circular letter in regard to the examination of young men designated for appointment as cadets at the United States Naval Academy. Each representative in Congress is notified that hereafter, in cases of a vacancy in his district, he will be expected to nominate a principal and five alternates for examination by the civil service commission at or near their places of residence.

Captain Cowles has addressed representatives having vacancies at the Naval Academy to their credit as follows:

New Rule Regarding Examinations.

"Referring to the vacancy now existing for the appointment of a naval cadet from your congressional district, the bureau informs you that, in order to save expense to candidates and to insure the filling of all vacancies for naval cadets, it has been arranged to examine, under the supervision of the civil service commission, on August 13, 1901, at various points throughout the United States, candidates that you have already named or that you may name between now and that date, if you prefer such examination to the one which will be held in September at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. You may name six candidates, viz., one principal and five alternates, all to be examined at the same time, on August 13, 1901, at some place of examination designated by the commission nearest the homes of the candidates. If the principal passes, he is to be appointed; but if the principal fails, then the best qualified of the alternates passing the examination is to be appointed. Blanks for nomination, together with a copy of the 'regulations governing the admission of candidates into the United States Naval Academy as naval cadets' are inclosed herewith. In forwarding nomination please number your alternates from one to five.

"Candidates failing to pass the examination held under the supervision of the civil service commission will not be allowed another examination for admission to the same class.

"Should you wish your candidates examined by the civil service commission as above suggested, please inform the bureau immediately, in order that the necessary permission may be given to candidates to appear for examination at points nearest their homes. It will be necessary for your nominations to reach the bureau in time for the names to be furnished to the civil service commission by July 15, 1901.

Requirements.

"All candidates for appointment as naval cadets must under the law be between the ages of fifteen and twenty years; i. e., a candidate is eligible for appointment on the day he becomes fifteen, and is ineligible on the day he becomes twenty years of age.

"Owing to lack of officers in the navy, the bureau trusts you will make the nominations requested, so as to be sure to fill the vacancy from your district. Every year for several years past a large number of vacancies for naval cadets have remained over after the commencement of the academic term at the Naval Academy caused by the failure of candidates nominated to pass the required examination.

"In nominating please give the post office addresses of your candidates, and state where you wish them to be examined, whether at the Naval Academy in September or by the civil service commission, as above suggested.

Examinations at Annapolis.

"The usual entrance examinations will be held at the Naval Academy in September and your candidate will be examined there if you so desire in accordance with the notification and other papers previously sent you. Under the present regulations but the principal and one alternate can be examined at the Naval Academy.

"If you do not wish, however, to make these additional nominations, but would prefer to have your candidates nominated for examination at the Naval Academy in September examined nearer their homes by the civil service commission in accordance with the above this will be done if you will send the names and addresses to the bureau, and provided they reach here in time to be furnished to the civil service commission by July 15, 1901.

"Of course, if you do not care to avail yourself of the privilege of making these additional nominations or of having candidates examined at some point nearer their homes your nominees will be examined in the usual manner—your principal to be examined on September 2, 1901, and in case of his failure to pass, then your alternate will be called for examination September 16, 1901."

A Senate Page Drowned.

According to a dispatch to the New York World from Milford, Conn., Sheldon Edwards of Roxbury, a page in the United States Senate, while trying to dive to the bottom of Lake Waramaug was drowned Thursday within sight of thirty residents of Roxbury, with whom he was spending the day at the lake. John Whitehead of Washington, his companion, made a gallant attempt to rescue Edwards and nearly lost his life.

The two young men went out in a boat together while on the shore the picnickers were enjoying themselves. Reaching a deep spot in the lake, which is known as "bottomless," Edwards dived from the boat and after some time reappeared.

"I did not reach bottom, but I'm going to try again," said Edwards, and he leaped a second time from the boat. It was a full minute before he came up, and he seemed to be in distress.

"I cannot swim!" he shouted to Whitehead, and sank from sight.

The Metamorphosis of Texas.

From the National Magazine.

A few months ago the whole state was in arms against the money evil, through its legislature, judiciary and executive, waging aggressive war against the trusts, the railroads and bogus corporations; frowning upon foreign investments; relentlessly squeezing the water out of inflated stocks; resolving, memorializing, legislating and enjoining. Now, as by the turn of a die, it has been transformed into a frantic mob of speculators, stock gamblers and land boomers. The trust bogey has fled; the "encroachments of capital," which has been the favorite shibboleth of politicians for years, is no longer a potent watchword; the dread of wildcat corporations is gone, and the state is being flooded with irresponsible companies with enough water in their stock to float a navy. Even the ponderous ex-Gov. Hogg, one-time apostle of poverty, inimitable trust-smasher and octupus eater, has turned capitalist, and is pocketing the dollars with as much unction as he was wont formerly to appropriate the votes. It is the dream of the dollar; the intoxication of the gambler's passion. What matter politics or parties, platforms or paramount issues, so the purse be full? Oil is the potent word that has unlocked to the people of Texas the doors of a new and splendid prosperity.

Abandoned State Capitals

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

A wealth of history and romance lies untold in the half-forgotten stories of abandoned state capitals. Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, has been swallowed up by the encroaching Mississippi river, and others have shared in varying degrees the stings and arrows of misfortune.

Cahaba, the former capital of Alabama, is not even a town now, being returned by the census as precinct 16, in Dallas county. Several years ago the town site was sold for taxes and was bought up by a negro for a few hundred dollars.

The capital had been moved before the confederacy was born, and when the war was over the few men who had any money left tried to start up business and put new life into the old place, but could not. A few years later even the county seat was transferred to Selma, and Cahaba was dead. Some wealthy men tore down their houses and had them rebuilt in Selma, and soon the few remaining houses were left tenantless.

THE KOCH CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURE

This is a picture of Dr. Koch and the newly discovered invention, the Koch Inhalation.

The vapors of these healing oils of the Koch treatment are easily breathed into the air tubes, causing the lungs to be entirely filled with them, and the lungs are healed.

The vapors are composed of antiseptics, disinfectants, and the great Koch tuberculin, and the effect is to kill the disease germs and expel them. In fact, no form of germ life can live when thoroughly under the influence of the Koch Inhalation. Send for the Koch Lung Cure booklet.

Don't take any more medicine into the stomach. Lung medicine is always hard on the stomach.

The addresses of cured patients will be gladly given. If you don't believe the patients, call upon their neighbors, and you will get the truth. Call at No. 627 E st. n.w., Washington, D. C., and see the wonderful inhalation invention. You will find that this treatment has absolutely cured hundreds of patients after every known medicine has failed.

"THE SALT OF SALTS"

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Have you tried it?

It relieves Headache immediately. A positive cure for Indigestion. An unfailing remedy for Constipation. Corrects all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Send for a Sample To-Day

Unequaled as a delicious, cooling, invigorating, health-giving drink.

At most druggists or by mail, 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle

Send postal card for sample to

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.

9-15 Murray Street, New York

THE CUBAN BEE.

He is Not Such a Hustler as the American Variety.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"While down in Cuba recently," said a Bohemian, "I stumbled on to a rather interesting observation in connection with the life of the Cuban bee, and I have marked a very clear difference between the Cuban insect and his American relative. Bees are universally looked upon as industrious, hustling members of the insect world, and have become famed in the earlier school literature on this account. Children are taught that the bee's example is one to be followed, and so far as the American type is concerned there is no reason for a discontinuance of this lesson. The American bee is a great hustler, and he has sustained the honor conferred upon him in the verses and short stories found in the early readers.

"But with the Cuban bee it is different. They are lazy, trifling fellows, almost slovenly in the way they do things, and in the architecture of the hive they do not show that delicacy and precision in the matter of finish and measurement which have made the bee a wonder to some of the men of science. I even believe that I was able to detect some difference in the flavor of Cuban honey, some lack of that daintiness of flavor found in the American product, but this might have been an unconscious prejudice on my part.

"But at any rate, the Cuban bee is not like the American bee. I have watched them for hours, and they all look like drones to me when compared to the American type. The Cuban bee has a sort of ox-cart movement when he goes about his work. The American bee is snappy, quick, almost electrical. Now, why is this? I have my own theory, and I base it upon the broadest principle of science, a principle universally recognized for its potency in the shaping of character. It is a matter of environment.

"The Cuban bee has been surrounded by slow methods, and awkward, crude ways of doing things. He simply reflects the life, the mannerisms and the methods about him. He is still the bee of the ox-cart age and buzzes about his business in an ox-cart gait. He is a Cuban to the manor born. The American bee's industry may be accounted for in the same way. He is a natural-born hustler. He is an American, full-blooded and full-fledged."

SURGERY WITH A MATCH.

Painless Operation That Surprised a Clerk in a Book Shop.

From the New York Times.

An aged, well-dressed man, with white side whikers and a general appearance of substantial prosperity and eminent respectability, stepped into the retail store on 5th avenue of a book publisher the other day and asked one of the young clerks in a confidential undertone:

"Have you a match?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the young man, producing a handful of lucifers from his vest pocket, "but you will permit me to say that it is against the rules to smoke in this shop."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the old gentleman amiably, "I never smoke." With that he began to fumble in his pockets. Not finding what he wanted, he asked the clerk for the loan of a knife. Then he lit the match, blew it out immediately and began to sharpen the burned end into a point.

"Ah, I see you need a toothpick," remarked the clerk, as he watched the whittling process.

The old gentleman made no reply, but when he had put a nice point to the match he again spoke.

"Perhaps," he said, "you have a quiet place where I could sit down for a few moments without being observed?"

The clerk, wondering what the old gentleman might ask for next, politely led the way to a corner of the store fitted with easy chairs for the benefit of such patrons of the firm as might want to glance over a book before buying it. The old gentleman sat down and without a moment's hesitation rolled up the left leg of his trousers to a point above the knee. Then, using the back of the knife as a hammer, with a few well-directed blows he drove the match into his knee. Then, readjusting his trousers, he handed the knife back to the astonished young man and said:

"I am very much obliged to you. You see I have a wooden leg, and one of the pins holding it together fell out. The match will do very nicely until I can get home. If you should happen to be over in Newark and have anything the matter with your leg, just step into my office and I shall be glad to assist you."

Then, as he handed the clerk a card bearing the name of a prominent financier in Newark, he smiled, bowed politely and walked out.

Small Judges.

From the New York World.

The small judges who get hot about shirt waists would keep cooler if they'd wear 'em.

USE YOUR FRIENDS ALL YOU CAN.

When they tell you that

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND & TAR

Cures a Cough just profit by their experience. Let it do for you what it does for them.

For sale by all druggists.

25c., 50c., $1.00.

Largest size cheapest.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.