

WAR WITH NAVYONIA HAS BEEN DECLARED

Hurry Order Sent to Powder Works on East Coast to Rush Ammunition.

TRY TO CAPTURE NEW YORK

Belief That the Enemy's Fleet is Nearer Than Reported and Simply Awaiting an Opportunity to Dash In—Admiral Higginson Recognized by Picture.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PEQUOT POINT, Conn., Aug. 30.—The war cloud which has been threatening the country has broken in full fury. A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning, General MacArthur, at Newport, on a tour of inspection, received a cipher despatch from the War Department, announcing that a war with Navyonia had been declared by War Sanger, who was also at Newport, was also notified.

General MacArthur called up General Greely, Chief Signal Service Officer, by submarine telephone, notifying him to direct his corps to begin an immediate and strict watch for the enemy. Secretary Sanger and General MacArthur held a hurried conference immediately on receipt of the war declarations, after which the commanders in the Narragansett and Newport districts began to prepare at once for hostilities. A hurry order has been sent to various powder works on the east coast to rush their ammunition without delay. Sanger is expected here today.

Efforts to Capture New York.

Coincidental with the declaration of war comes the information from army headquarters that an effort will undoubtedly be made on the part of the enemy to capture New York. General MacArthur learned of this through a piece of mutilated cipher code outline found in the location at Newport, where the enemy's embassy was spending the summer.

Various roughly drawn sketches of the American fortifications on this coast were also found.

Attaches of the Navyonia embassy have been allowed full freedom during the summer months to visit and inspect our fortifications. They have taken advantage of it, and possess technical knowledge of our defenses.

Watching for the Enemy.

Long Island Sound was streaked with broad bands of light from searchlights all during the early morning hours, showing that the watch for the enemy was being prosecuted. With daylight the wig-wagging of the signal men from the visual station could be plainly seen from the shore. Troops are being hurried through the streets of New London and embarked for the fortifications on the islands in the sound.

General Greely is hurrying additional signal men to stations along this coast. A detachment of New York National Guard signalmen, under the command of Captain Erlandson, were sent here early this morning and were sent to Fort Trumbull. General Greely stated this morning that he is still short of signalmen, notwithstanding the fact that he had scoured the country. The war balloon which General Greely proposes to use off Point Judith has been delayed by the railroads and has not arrived.

Spies Skulking on Shore.

Your correspondent has information this morning that the enemy's spies are on shore. Two spies were seen yesterday skulking near Fort Wright, on Fisher's Island. They were recognized by Captain Russell. A search is being made for them today, and if they are captured they will be "shot."

From a combination of circumstances it is believed the enemy's fleet, reported yesterday by the wireless station at Nantucket as a few hundred miles off shore, is nearer than is believed. Admiral Higginson, commander of the enemy's fleet, reported to have been seen on Martha's Vineyard yesterday looking over a signal station.

He was recognized by a recently published magazine picture and was said to have come ashore in a despatch boat. Army officers at headquarters were very much excited over the report, and now admit that the enemy is probably near our coast awaiting a favorable opportunity to dash in.

Submarine mines and buoys are being sunk today in all ship channels entering the Sound and Narragansett Bay.

ARISTOCRATS OF TURF OUT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

(Continued from First Page.)

Inevitable and Royal Summons, horses that have never raced, but have been highly tried.

Altogether the race is considered what is called an "open one," which means that turfmen think a majority of the horses have a chance for the big purse.

Horses and Jockeys.

The following horses have been nominated to face the starter at about 4 o'clock:

- Horse, weight, and jockey. Betting.
- Miss Lash, 120, Turner, 6-1
- Skull, 125, Ransel, 20-1
- c Dalesman, 125, Ransel, 20-1
- c Eugenia Burch, 123, Miles, 25-1
- d Payne, 122, Burns, 30-1
- Secretary, 122, Daily, 30-1
- c Whitechapel, 122, Brennan, 40-1
- Humboldt, 121, J. Martin, 40-1
- c Dasher, 120, O'Connor, 40-1
- Aricander, 119, Michael, 40-1
- Savable, 119, Lyne, 40-1
- Golden Maxim, 119, Landry, 50-1
- Monte Carlo, 119, White, 60-1
- c Royal Summons, 119, D. O'Connor, 100-1
- Bromont, 119, Woods, 100-1
- Blue Ribbon, 119, Odom, 150-1
- Sir Voucher, 119, Jarrold, 200-1
- b Fire Eater, 117, McCue, 6-1
- b Lord of the Vale, 117, Bagnett, 6-1
- Lepus, 117, Wonderly, 30-1
- c Flying Prince, 117, Shea, 40-1
- Measur, 117, O'Connor, 80-1
- Merry Scot, 117, L. Daly, 50-1
- c Dazzling, 115, Shaw, 40-1
- Invincible, 115, Conroy, 120-1
- c Love Note, 115, Redfern, 100-1
- Merry Red, 114, L. Smith, 80-1
- c Mad, 114, Redfern, 200-1
- Florida, 114, Creamer, 200-1
- c Whitney & Burgin entry, b Belmont entry, c Kears entry, A. W. C. Whitney entry, e Pepsie Stable entry.

BRITISH LAWMAKERS FEAR AMERICAN TRADE

"Commercial Committee" Formed in Parliament.

COMPOSED OF ALL PARTIES

Marshal Halstead, American consul at Birmingham, has written to the State Department relative to a commercial committee of members of the British Parliament just formed to consider ways and means for competing with the United States.

Mr. Halstead says: "Manufacturers, merchants, capitalists, and business men generally in Great Britain are fully awake to the necessity of preparing to meet the competition of the United States. As an indication of what is being done here, I wish to call attention to the fact that there has been formed a commercial committee of members of the British Parliament—comprising, it is stated, 120 members and representing all political parties—whose object is to study from a non-partisan standpoint the commercial needs of Great Britain and to give legislative effect to the points decided upon in conference.

In a recent letter to the "London Times," Mr. L. Sinclair, the honorary secretary of this commercial committee, gives the history and aims of the organization. "The commercial committee is more directly the outcome of a series of meetings which I was the means of calling in the House of Commons to consider the ways and means of the trade and commerce of this country could be assisted and developed through the action of Parliament. The fixed idea which prompted the actual formation of the committee is the continuous, systematic, and practical study of questions concerning in any way the interests of British trade and commerce, with a view to removing obstacles not having been framed by a minister of the many obsolete and prejudicial enactments and regulations, and the lack of businesslike methods of administration; and, furthermore, to initiate and promote new legislation.

To Study the Tariff.

"Among the subjects which I hope will occupy the attention of the committee are: The question of tariffs, in regard to which foreigners seem to hold such advantages over our own producers to our home markets; the question of our patent laws, and the disadvantages under which our inventors are placed; the question of commercial attachés and representatives in our colonies where foreign countries have agents; the inadequacy of our consular service; and the hardships and evil consequences resultant upon the factory and workshop owners and to enable us to at once deal with legislation in connection therewith."

MESSENGER BOYS CALL TO SEE MR. GOULD

Want Him to Settle the Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—That George J. Gould made a record-breaking trip to Chicago especially to settle the strike of messenger boys at the Western Union Company's office is the firm belief of the youthful strikers.

A committee of them called at the Auditorium Annex last night to enlist his sympathy. Harry Levinson and Sammy Custin were the boys chosen to wait on the millionaire stockholder of the company and state their grievances. They did not see Mr. Gould, but it was not their fault, and they will call again today.

"I want to talk with George Gould," piped young Custin to the clerk as he stood with his head about on a level with the desk.

"With me?" asked the clerk, in surprise, as he seized up the caller.

"Why, George Gould, de millionaire feller from New York," said Sammy. "Is he in? Us kids has gotter see him tonight."

"He is at dinner now," replied the clerk, "and I don't think you will be able to speak with him tonight. Could you call about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning?"

"Well, dis is important, and we'd orter see him now, but we'll be here tomorrow, an' you tell Mr. Gould ter be ready fer us."

"What did you want to see Mr. Gould about?" the urchin was asked, as he left the hotel.

"We're strikers, an' he's here to settle dis trouble, sure 'ting," was the answer. "We want ter get de first crack at him before de company gets a chance to stuff him."

Mr. Gould, when seen later, said he was absolutely ignorant of a messenger boys' strike in Chicago, and appeared greatly astonished when he was told that the boys had been replaced by girls in some of the office buildings.

EX-CONGRESSMAN COOPER DIES AT MT. VERNON, OHIO

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Ex-Congressman William C. Cooper, fifty-two years old, died at his home in this city last evening. He served three terms in Congress, from 1884 to 1890, and was a great friend of the late President McKinley. Besides serving in Congress he held many other public offices.

TEN THOUSAND PLACES FILLED IN A YEAR

Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission.

NEARLY 50,000 EXAMINED

Preference Given to Veterans—Opportunities for Appointments to Certain Positions Excellent—Not Much Chance for Women.

Among the Government publications that will soon be ready for public distribution is the eighteenth report of the Civil Service Commission, covering the period from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

The report proper (as distinguished from the appendix) is largely statistical. It opens with the statement that 47,975 persons were examined during the year, of whom 21,028 were examined for the departmental service. This service does not include merely the departments at Washington, but all the Federal classified services outside of Washington, with the exception of the Postal, Customs, Internal Revenue, and Government Printing services. Thus, the Railway Mail and Indian services are divisions of the departmental service.

Nearly 21,000 persons were examined for the Postoffice service, or a little over a thousand less than the number examined for the departmental service. About 69 per cent, or 33,739, of those taking examinations passed, and 14,559 failed. Compared with the year previous, this represented an increase of 2,112 in the number of persons examined, a decrease of 1,298 in the number who passed, and an increase of 3,410 in the number who failed.

Nearly 10,000 Appointments.

The total number of persons receiving appointments, excluding the Philippine service and the municipal service of the District of Columbia, neither of which is subject to the provisions of the Civil Service act, was 9,870, distributed as follows: Departmental service (excluding the Railway Mail and Indian services), 3,933; Railway Mail service, 816; Indian service, 276; Postoffice service, 4,288; Custom House service, 83. Two-thirds of the appointments in the Indian service were of persons who had passed non-educational examinations. These examinations, which are sometimes termed registration or experience examinations, are mainly based upon a consideration of the length and quality of the experience and the physical fitness of applicants. They are usually held for positions requiring a knowledge of one of the mechanical trades or skilled manual occupations.

Appointments of Old Soldiers.

A table accompanying shows that 45 appointments of preference claimants, veterans of the army and navy, were made during the year, most of these being to positions in the departments at Washington. The average age of these preference claimants was less than 50 years. In the appendix to the report the preference given to honorably discharged veterans of the war of the rebellion and the Spanish-American war in the matter of reinstatement to the civil service is mentioned. Such veterans, their widows, and army nurses of either of these wars may be reinstated without examination to the positions which they have been separated from the civil service. That this is a substantial benefit appears from the fact that during the fiscal year covered by the report 121 such persons were reinstated, or over 15 per cent of the entire number of reinstatements.

Extent of Classified Service.

A brief statement of the extent of the service subject to the civil service act and rules is a feature of the report. From this it appears that in the entire executive service of the Government there are, in round numbers, 235,000 places, of which number about 121,000 are classified. Of the 114,000 remaining unclassified, 72,498 are those of fourth-class postmasters. The annual expenditure for salaries for the entire executive service is stated to be about \$130,000,000, and of this, \$85,000,000, or nearly two-thirds, goes to salaries for positions subject to the civil service rules.

Extension of Classification.

The view of the Commission as to what positions should properly be classified appears in the following quotation from the report: "Substantially all of the positions in the executive civil service, with the exception of those of a confidential nature, and those of mere laborers, can be properly made subject to practical tests of fitness by this Commission. The positions requiring administrative ability or executive capacity should, as a rule, be filled by promotion or transfer, and, as a matter of fact, the positions of a confidential nature, or those which are of a fiduciary character, could also be better filled in most cases by the transfer or promotion of qualified persons already in the service. The number of positions which cannot, with advantage to the service, be made subject to competitive examination in some form is very small, and is confined to that limited class of positions the occupants of which are required to originate action involving the general policy of the Administration."

Opportunities for Appointment.

Probably the most interesting portion of the report to the general public will be that part of it headed "Opportunities for Appointment," in the report of the chief examiner. An abstract of this is as follows: For men, the best opportunities are offered through the stenography and typewriting examinations, which are given twice a year. For several years all men who have passed in both of these branches have been offered appointments, except those who placed the minimum salary they were willing to accept at so large a figure as to preclude their appointment.

About 50 per cent of the men passing the bookkeeper examination receive appointments. For some time past all the eligibles for the examination for aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which examination requires a fair knowledge of higher mathematics, mathematical astronomy, and physics, surveying, and some knowledge of modern European languages, have been offered appointments. Those who have passed the examinations for topographic

draftsman, assistant topographer, and copyist topographic draftsman for the last three or four years, have usually been offered appointment, the salaries ranging from \$880 to \$1,500 per annum.

Patent Examiners.

Persons passing the examinations for assistant examiner of patents, civil and electrical, and civil and mechanical engineer, are reasonably sure of appointment. The entrance salary for the position of assistant examiner of patents is \$1,200, with a good chance for promotion. The entrance salary for the engineer examinations above mentioned is about \$1,500 per annum.

Other examinations for the departmental service which offer good opportunities for appointment to men are that for inspector of meats, in the Bureau of Animal Industry, and that for junior civil engineer, in the Railway Mail Service from 700 to 800 appointments a year have been made for the last four or five years, at an entrance salary of \$800 per annum. Most of the eligibles from the different teacher examinations for the Indian Service are usually appointed, at entrance salaries of from



Representative DE GRAFFENREID.

\$600 to \$900 per annum. Persons who pass the examinations for bookkeeper, pressman, electrotype finisher, electrotype molder, and stereotypers for the Government Printing Office, have very good opportunities for appointment. The supply of compositor eligibles, on the other hand, is usually considerably in excess of the demand.

Chances for Women.

The opportunities for the appointment of women in the classified service as a whole are not flattering. The chief examiner says: "At present but few women are ordinarily appointed to the general departmental and Government printing services, except in the Indian service, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the position of skilled laborer in the Government Printing Office. However, a small number of women clerks and stenographers and typewriters are appointed each year. The opportunities for women eligibles from the examinations for the different kinds of teachers in the Indian Service are very good. Quite a number of appointments have been made in the Indian Service from the trained nurse and matron examinations."

METROPOLITAN POLICE PERSONALS AND GOSSIP

Captain Boardman Off For a Fishing Trip in Virginia.

Captain Boardman, Chief of Detectives, will leave the city in a few days for a fishing trip down in Virginia. The captain is one of the hardest working officials in the District employ and a vacation with him is exceedingly rare. He will be accompanied by one of his sons. During the captain's absence Sergeant Joe Carter, who has charge of Police Headquarters at night, will be acting captain.

Sergeant John Gorman, one of the veterans of the police force, and who has for many years been detailed as a clerk at Police Headquarters, returned to his desk this morning after ten days' vacation. The sergeant was much improved in health. He spent the most of his outing at Atlantic City.

Bicycle Policeman Portney and Towhee, of the department, will leave for a fishing trip to Virginia. Both men are said to be dead shots.

Policeman Cullinane, of the Fourth precinct, accompanied by his brother, Bicycle Policeman Dennis J. Cullinane, of the Fifth precinct, will leave Washington tomorrow for an extended trip involving the general policy of the Administration.

Bicycle Policeman Harry Evans, of the Fifth precinct, is rusticated at Alexandria on five days' leave, where he has a number of friends. Evans claims he doesn't like the "wise man" attend a sea shore resort and consequently has picked out Alexandria as being the quietest place he could find.

Policeman Peyton, of the Second precinct, has left Washington for an extended trip through Illinois, his former home, visiting relatives.

Policeman Welch, of the Fifth precinct, one of the most built men on the local force, will know as the "Maldoon of the Fifth," will leave Washington for a trip to Atlantic City accompanied by his family.

Marriage Licenses Issued. Louis L. May and Emma F. Werdig, George B. Delozier and Lucie Boswell, both of Charles county, Maryland, Edward W. Kelley, Jr., of Richmond, Va., and Ida V. Rutter, of Baltimore, Md. Plato H. Green, Jr., and Mittie Daniels, Cornelius Bolden and Lavinia Pitts, Daniel Furry and Adeline Barnes, Arthur Chaima and Fannie Levy, George A. Prence and Reather West,

MR. DE GRAFFENREID'S BODY STILL AT HOTEL

Awaiting Word From Widow of Congressman

A MESSAGE EXPECTED TODAY

A Nephew of the Deceased Advises That Nothing Be Done Concerning the Funeral Arrangements Until It is Received.

The body of Representative Reese Calhoun De Graffenreid was not moved today from the room at the Riggs House, in which he died last night. The



Representative DE GRAFFENREID.

funeral arrangements have not been made, and nothing will be done until word is received from the widow in Texas. Mr. Edwards, acting for the sergeant-at-arms of the House, has endeavored to communicate with Speaker Henderson to have the customary committee appointed and the arrangements authorized, but no word has yet been received from him.

Mr. Ralph De Graffenreid, a nephew of the deceased, called upon Mr. Edwards this morning and stated that he thought that it was advisable to do nothing until the widow is heard from. A message is expected from her some time this afternoon.

Mr. De Graffenreid had apparently been in perfect health up to yesterday, when he complained of being ill and retired to his room and to bed. He, however, did not consider his condition serious, and a physician was not called until late in the evening, when nausea, cramps in the stomach and a high fever developed. Shortly after a physician reached his side, in a paroxysm of nausea, one of the arteries of the head burst and he fell over dead in the arms of the physician.

DEATH OF MR. PROBEY AT ATLANTIC CITY

Succumbs to an Attack of Stomach Trouble.

Mr. James K. Probey, a well known Georgetown business man, died yesterday afternoon at Atlantic City, after an illness of four days. Death was due to stomach trouble. Mr. Probey had had several similar attacks before.

Mrs. Probey, who accompanied Mr. Probey on the trip, was at his bedside when the end came. Mr. Oliver Probey, the oldest son of the deceased, received a telegram yesterday shortly after noon, announcing the seriousness of his father's condition. The body will be brought to Georgetown today or Monday morning.

Mr. Probey has been engaged in the manufacturing and selling of wagons and carriages for many years, his place of business being at the northwest corner of Thirty-second and Prospect Avenue. Deceased is survived by a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters.

For the past few years, Mr. Probey has been traveling a good deal. He returned from Florida only a short time ago.

FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF FATHER

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., arrived in Chicago from the East yesterday, bound for a hunting and fishing trip through the Dakotas, and will resume his journey today.

He was accompanied by H. R. McCullough, vice president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, who came with him from the East, and who, with R. W. Cox and Marvin Hughtitt, Jr., will start with him today on his outing.

Marriage Licenses Issued. Louis L. May and Emma F. Werdig, George B. Delozier and Lucie Boswell, both of Charles county, Maryland, Edward W. Kelley, Jr., of Richmond, Va., and Ida V. Rutter, of Baltimore, Md. Plato H. Green, Jr., and Mittie Daniels, Cornelius Bolden and Lavinia Pitts, Daniel Furry and Adeline Barnes, Arthur Chaima and Fannie Levy, George A. Prence and Reather West,

WANTON FIREBUG IN VACANT RESIDENCE

Starts Night Blaze in House in Southeast Section.

ONE OF A SERIES OF FIRES

Seen to Enter House and Police Extinguish Flame Before It Gets any Headway—Uses Coal Oil—No Known Cause for His Act.

A daring attempt was made last night to set fire to a vacant house at 1109 Ninth Street southeast by an unknown white man. Luckily Policemen Price and Johnson of the Fifth precinct were informed of the man's entrance and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it gained any headway.

Frequently of late vacant houses in the southeast section of the city have been entered by a white man, who would kindle fires and then disappear. Every effort has been made by the police to apprehend him, but without success.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a citizen who lives opposite the house on Ninth Street southeast saw a well-dressed white man try the front door of the house.

Suspicion Aroused.

Knowing that the premises were vacant, the citizen's suspicions were aroused, and he watched the stranger closely. After working some time at the lock, the man entered the building, and he could be seen plainly from the street, walking about the rooms.

After he had been in the house for about ten or fifteen minutes, the citizen was attracted by seeing a tongue of fire shoot out of a window on the first floor, followed by a noise as though something had fallen. The citizen ran over to the house and saw that there was a fire in one of the rooms on the first floor.

He ran at once to the nearest street corner, where he found Policemen Price and Johnson. He hurriedly informed them of what had transpired, and all three started toward the house on a run. Just as the bluecoats entered the front door there was a crash, and the form of a man could be seen running out of the back yard.

Pile of Paper and Kindling.

Several shots were exchanged with the intruder, but he was fleet of foot and had soon disappeared across a lot. Upon going into the house the policemen were almost stifled with smoke, and discovered that the stranger had piled a quantity of paper and small kindlings in a corner of a front room on the first floor, and after putting coal oil on it, set it afire. They succeeded in stamping out the fire, which in a few minutes would have developed into a conflagration of no mean proportions.

Every effort was made to find the firebug, but without avail. A strict watch, however, is being kept by the police in the residential portion of the city in hopes of capturing him.

There is much speculation over the motive of the firebug in his apparently wanton work.

Says No Combination.

WARM SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 30.—M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four Railway, is here. When asked about the statement that the Big Four and New York Central Roads would be combined, he stated positively that there was no truth in the report.

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