

ORIENTAL SAILORS MAROONED IN LOT

Boys Discover Two Queer Derelicts in New York.

WAITING FOR MAN AND MEANS

Until Individual Comes They Will Live in Rain—Fed by Youngsters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—In a rainsoaked vacant lot at 143d Street and the Harlem River are living two swarthy seamen, waiting with childlike faith for "a man" to come back with their money.

They arrived in port on the French steamer Charles Tiberghien, 2,750 tons, Captain Le Roi, which arrived here from Dunkirk and sailed for Shanghai.

Just how they came to be marooned in the lot neither has succeeded in explaining.

Picturesque Orientals. Their skin is black, but their features are not those of negroes and their costume is a picturesque combination of Oriental rags and cast off garments of New York.

On their heads they combine both civilizations, wearing hats that might have been rescued from an ash can over skull caps such as are seldom seen here.

They watched the boys swim, showing no inclination to try the water themselves, and they joined in a game of baseball. Then they made motions as though they were eating. The boys took the hint. Real food has been their daily portion since. The boys' mothers found pies and cold meats and cookies and even part of a chicken gone.

Plot Discarded. Then the fourteen-year-old twin sons of John Z. Rogers, of 124 West 126th Street, Harold and Herbert, started to go for a swim. "What's the lunch for?" asked Mr. Rogers. "You'll be home in time for dinner, won't you?"

"It's for Sammy and George." Then the boys' secret came out and with them went Mr. Rogers. His attempt at a conversation proving vain, he sought the aid of an interpreter, who talks many languages, but only one at a time.

Sammy had discharge papers signed at Dunkirk in which his name appeared only as "Sam" and his age as fifty. He had been assistant cook on the Tiberghien, which arrived on May 10 at Dunkirk, where he was discharged.

Sammy's partner's name is English as George Mitchell. He managed to make it known that he was the chief cook and had been discharged at Dunkirk also. He was born somewhere in France, while Sammy was born in Ceylon.

Gone With Money. The two come from Dunkirk on the Tiberghien as quasi passengers. They arrived on July 12, and for some reason inexplicable to them, they say, they couldn't get hold of their clothes—two very fine suits, they insist—nor of their money, \$27 and some odd cents.

They met a man whom they had seen at other ports. He has gone to get their money. He was bringing it to them at that lot. So, although Sammy is sick from exposure, they will not go to a hospital, nor to a sailors' mission.

They have made it known that until Monday, at any rate, they intend to stay right where they are.

Washington Developing Genuine Rainy Season

Records of Weather Bureau Seem to Back Up Theory That the Climate Here Is Becoming Semi-Tropical.

Much speculation has been going the rounds lately concerning the cool summers of the last three years, and the general changes in temperatures, and other conditions, which have taken place within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. And now comes the assertion, which seems to be more or less substantiated by reference to the figures of the Weather Bureau, that Washington is developing a rainy season similar to that which prevails in certain months of the year in far Southern States and tropical America.

That the weather conditions are changing is admitted, and some astronomers and scientists are asserting that the sun is cooling with so much more rapidity than is suspected that the whole earth will be in a state of frigidity much sooner than is now believed.

Of course, this cooling, if the sun has really decided to go out of business, would account for the lower temperature in Washington.

German Accept Theory. Gerritt P. Serviss and several Germans declare for the belief of the cooling theory. They do not account, however, for the steady increase in rainfall in June and July, around the District of Columbia and adjacent States.

Experts in forestry, however, incline to the belief that the increase is due to the destruction of the forests. No matter, however, whether or not the theories are correct, the fact remains that the rainfall is increasing in Washington annually.

fall is increasing in Washington annually. In June and July, and that the fall is now as heavy as in Florida and the other rainy season States and countries. According to the figures compiled by the Weather Bureau, the annual rainfall in thirty years has ranged from thirty to sixty-three inches. For the rainy month of June the increase for four years has been as follows: 1900, ten rainy days; 1901, nine rainy days; 1902, eleven rainy days; 1903, sixteen rainy days; and 1904, eighteen rainy days, and seven days cloudy. The rainfall for the month has increased from 1.62 in 1873 to 8.64 in 1904. The officers of the Weather Bureau decline to be quoted in discussing the changes, but one of them said:

No Reasons Advanced. "The reason for the increased rainfall has not yet been determined, but it will be discovered before long. There is a belief that the disturbance is due to the denudation of the hills and mountains of forests, which has disturbed something."

A scientist in discussing the destruction of forests said that thousands of millions of tons of heavy wood, and millions upon millions of tons of coal had been removed from the earth since the settlement of the United States, and he said he would not be surprised if it were eventually discovered that this lightning of the earth may have had something to do with the change, the earth being disturbed in its orbit in some manner.

ORGANIZER WOOD VISITS DORCAS REBEKAH LODGE

At the last regular meeting of Dorcas Rebekah Lodge three new names were added to the membership role.

The noble grand, Miss Annie Ridenour, president, and the reports of the various committees showed the lodge in a prosperous state of activity.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence of Past Grand Master John H. Wood, the organizer of Dorcas Lodge and chairman of the committee on Rebekah degree. Chairman Wood is visiting the Rebekah lodges of this jurisdiction officially in an endeavor to stimulate interest and urge the appointment of suitable committees to arrange for the celebration, September 29, of the fifty-third anniversary of the institution of the Rebekah degree of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The committee appointed to represent Dorcas at a joint meeting in the blue room of Odd Fellows Hall, August 29, at 8 p. m., consists of Mrs. Dorcas J. Hendrix, Mrs. Charles W. Cuthbertson, and Mrs. Florence Gates.

Past Grand Master John H. Wood, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has arranged for a joint meeting of Odd Fellows Hall, August 29, in the blue room of Odd Fellows Hall, of the committee appointed by the Rebekah lodges of this jurisdiction to arrange for the celebration, September 29, of the fifty-third anniversary of the institution of the Rebekah degree of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Haskell believes that the rundown condition of the market is due to the fact that these farmers and gardeners have been excluded from it up to this time.

FARMERS MAY SELL AT GEORGETOWN MARKET

In order to improve conditions at the Georgetown Market and place the market on a paying basis, W. C. Haskell, Sealer of Weights and Measures, has recommended to District Commissioner Macfarland that farmers and gardeners, selling produce of their own raising, be allowed to dispose of the products from their wagons, which shall be drawn up at the curb on the south side of M Street.

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POST CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD

Eminent Speakers Will Address Christian Workers.

THE REV. HUGH BLACK IS ONE

Dr. S. Campbell Morgan Will Talk on "The Life of Abraham." Other Talent.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—With the close of the general conference for Christian workers, which has been meeting since July 29 in Northfield, a series of post conference addresses has been planned, to last until September 12.

Some of the more prominent speakers of the closing conference will remain over and continue certain lines of Christian thought advanced by them at that gathering. In addition, the Rev. Hugh Black, the eminent theologian and author of Edinburgh, will be in Northfield between September 5 and 10.

He will be preceded by the Rev. F. S. Webster, rector of All Souls Church, Langham Place, England, who will give two courses of lectures, entitled "Christ With Us in Daily Life" and "With Christ from Bethlehem to Olivet."

Seven Lectures Each. These courses comprise seven lectures each, and will be given daily at 11 o'clock. Mr. Webster is well known as a leader in the Keswick conventions in England.

Associated with him until September 7, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, each evening at 8 o'clock, will continue the discussions on Genesis, which he has been giving during the general conference. He has chosen for his present theme, "The Life of Abraham."

Dr. Morgan's lectures have been so thoroughly appreciated hitherto this summer that, in order to remain two months longer in this country, he has postponed his return to England, where he has accepted the pastorate of Westminster Chapel, London.

In the meantime, his place in London is to be taken by Dr. Len G. Broughton, of the Central Tabernacle, Atlanta, Ga., who was one of the principal Northfield speakers this summer.

HAY FEVER DISEASE WITH MANY VAGARIES

Supposed to Result From Breathing Pollen of "Rag Weed"—Manual Laborers Generally Free From Attacks.

Ambrosia Artemisiifolia is the name that science gives the enemy that brings untold misery to the mid-August hosts of hay fever sufferers. In common, everyday language, it is rag weed, hog weed, bitter weed, or worm weed, according to localities.

It is a very common weed, and is found in abundance along the lines of fences in the outlying sections of the city, and frequently entire fields are covered with a thick growth. It is the pollen of this grass, that blossoms about this time of year, which, according to scientists, finds its way into the air passages of susceptible persons, and condemns them to a month or six weeks of mental and physical discomfort.

A few general rules were suggested yesterday by a prominent Washington physician, who is called upon each year to treat a number of sufferers from this disease. He said:

"Hay fever, or, more properly, ragweed fever, does not seem as prevalent so far this year as it has been in past years. One reason for this may be in the fact that the grass is later this year than usual, and another is found in the fact that most persons who are subject to the ailment have so arranged it that they are able to go on their vacations about the time it usually makes its appearance."

"Hard-working persons, meaning by this those who are called upon to perform manual labor, are rarely victims of the disease. For the most part those subject to the attacks are brain-workers, persons who are compelled to do a great deal of mental work, without the opportunity of sufficient physical exercise to counteract the effect of such labor on the nerves. High livers are also prone to the disease."

"As a result of this there is a considerable flow of blood to the head. In such instances when a sufferer from the ailment feels the first attack he can often find relief by taking some form of exercise that will bring the blood into the lower parts of his body."

In the case of a person who is unable to get into the open air because of his occupation, it was suggested that by running briskly up two or three flights of steps the desired result might be obtained.

"Too much importance, he declared, could not be given to one's diet. Meat should be avoided as much as possible, and in its place the sufferer should eat vegetables and salad and drink plenty of pure water."

Hay fever, he said, often manifests itself by the presence of uric acid in the blood. Treatment in those instances is similar to that for rheumatism. In all cases of this nature he advised the sufferer to consult his physician. Regarding the vagaries of the disease, records of cases show them to be innumerable.

One instance is that of a husband and wife who are subject to annual visitations of the ailment. Notwithstanding that Philadelphia is looked upon as a place where one is open to attack, the woman in question can find relief in no other place, while the husband is obliged to go to Sebuykill county.

Another record of a case within this physician's observation, that is not without its humorous side, is thus explained by the doctor:

"I had a patient who had an attack each year. On one occasion he accidentally had made a visit to the cellar of his home. He was in there only a few seconds, when he declared he found almost instant relief. As a consequence he built himself a comfortable corner in the cellar, and passed almost an entire month there."

"In some manner this came to the attention of several friends of his who were also victims of the ailment. They, too, tried the cellar cure, but without success."

The pine forests of Maine are favorite retreats for a large number of the sufferers in this city, and many of them are making preparations for their yearly pilgrimage. For some years past another place that found favor was the New Hampshire hills. This year, it is said, the ragweed has made its appearance there.

RULES FOR SUMMER HAY FEVER SUFFERERS

Eat sparingly of meat and, if possible, do without it entirely. Avoid eating rich foods or foods that are spicy.

Drink freely of pure water. Take a cold bath every morning, and allow the water to dry itself without toweling.

Avoid acid and alcoholic drinks. Take plenty of physical exercise, so as to draw as much blood as possible from the head.

Avoid wearing much clothing, and dress as loosely as possible. Where the ailment has reached a stage when it is necessary to ease the air passages by means of a lubricant, consult the family physician.

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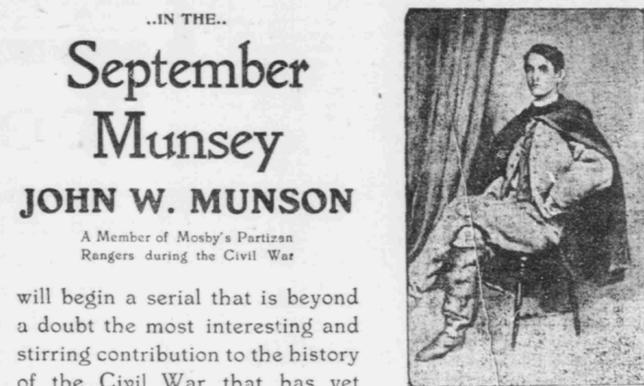
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COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY, Who Commanded the Partizan Rangers During the Civil War.



JOHN W. MUNSON, Author of the Memoirs to be Published in Munsey's Magazine.

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Col. Mosby's Letter to the Author WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, '04. Mr. JOHN W. MUNSON, Orange, New Jersey. DEAR MUNSON: I have your letter saying that you had engaged to write some war reminiscences for MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE. From your intimate relations with my battalion, to which you belonged, and your experience as a soldier from its organization to the close of the war, you ought to be able to write some valuable and interesting history. As an actor in the scenes you will describe, you can truthfully say as Aeneas did when he related to Dido the story of Troy—"Of which I was a great part." Very truly, (Signed) JOHN S. MOSBY.

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