The Washington Times

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MAY CIRCULATION

DAILY.		SUNDAY.	
Total gross, May, 1912	1,368,666	Total gross, May, 1912	192,759
Average gross, May, 1912	50,691	Average gross, May, 1912	48,190
Total net, May, 1912	1,135,407	Total net, May, 1912	163,409
Average net, May, 1912	43,904	Average net, May, 1912	40,852

I solemnly swear that the accompanying statement represents the circulation of The Washington Times as detailed, and that the net figures represent, all returns eliminated, the number of copies of The Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or mailed to bona fide purchasers or subscribers. FRED A. WALKER, General Manager.

District of Columbia, ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of June, A. D. 1912. THOMAS C. WILLIS, (Seal) Notary Public.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D.C., as second class matter.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1912.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

Referring again to the question of coffee drinking the impression is growing that three cups of coffee is not excessive if the coffee is good, but that one cup is too much if it is very poor.

"ET TU, BRUTE!"

Now comes the Beef trust with the announcement that it intends to dissolve voluntarily about August 1. It was bad enough to saddle upon Taft the nomination of the Steam Roller and compel him to stand for the indorsement of his own Administration, but to deprive him of the opportunity of prosecuting the Beef trust as a last play to the public is cruel and excessive punishment.

CHAMP CLARK'S "DAWG."

"Champ Clark's houn' dawg is yellow"—New York World.

We shall not attempt to divide honors with that vigorous exponent of Democracy by hazarding a chromatic analysis of the Baltimore situation. Rather let us confine ourselves to the discussion of the anatomy of the animal that is causing such a furore in the ranks of the unwashed and unterrified.

After diligently watching the houn' dawg wend its way in and out the hotel lobbies, and up and down the aisles of the armory we are greatly astonished to find it a lineal descendant of our old friend, "Entomologist."

"Entomologist" was a dachshund immortalized by its owner, "Bill Nye." It was so constructed that when Nye saw it passing his study window he had to wait for hours until its head or tafl appeared, in order that he might know in which direction it was going.

Champ Clark has taken liberties with its pedigree to classify it as a houn' dawg, but what's in a name so long as the characteristics remain untainted.

THE NOMINEE IS THE ISSUE.

The fight at Baltimore to force the adoption of a progressive platform has been won, apparently. But the ease with which it was won gives rise to a suspicion that the reactionary forces are willing to let Bryan and his associates have the platform, if the bosses can name the candidate.

Inasmuch, as the order of business has been changed so that the platform will not adopted until after the nomination has been made, the Bosses have nothing to lose and everything to gain. If they lose the nomination, they will not care a fig about the platform, for the fat will be in the fire in so far as their interests are concerned.

But if they succeed in selecting a reactionary or pseudo-progressive as the candidate they can well appear to offset this by turning about and adopting a radical platform. What difference to the Bosses who writes the platform, if they pick the man who is to dispose of it? "The gift without the giver is bare." A progressive platform in the hands of one not in sympathy with it would be meaningless.

Mr. Bryan would be playing good politics if, in event the Bosses named the candidate, he should throw his influence in favor of a platform that would harmonize with the nominee and hang the reactionary forces by their own noose, as Roosevelt did at Chicago.

AVOIDING HEAT PROSTRATION.

The beginning of heat prostrations throughout the country lends a timely interest to some of the suggestions which a native of India has been handing out in New York, where the sunstroke is most at home. He knows whereof he speaks, for in his own country men have learned not to take any chances. In the first place he ridicules the style of straw hat most generally worn. There seems to be reason to believe that the back of the neck, above everything else, should be protected, so the East Indian advocates the helmet, with its wide brim behind, and pith, he contends, is a better material than any straw. He points to the flaring sombrero of the Mexican and the small number of sunstrokes which occur in that country.

The siesta in the early afternoon, when everybody quits work and either sleeps or at least remains perfectly quiet, is strongly commended, though he hardly expects the rushing American to adopt it. He strongly opposes taking any drinks whatever, and is not in favor of baths, which tend to stop the perspiration.

These are at least the prescriptions of an expert, and the season is here when prudence, at least, in the matter of avoiding prostration is highly essential.

MAKING ALFALFA STEW.

We have it upon the high authority of Bottom the Weaver that "Good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow." His fondness for this succulent provender of the meadowlands has not, however, entirely prepared the general public for the alfalfa stew which certain Colorado hotels are attempting to popularize. With the value of the fleshpots steadily mounting, the new cereal—if such be the proper term of description—is coming in for a special interest. Perhaps the reason Nebuchanezzar "ate grass like an ox" was the prohibitive price of the ox. Such being the case, present conditions parallel those of the past very closely, and the garden housekeeper, as well as the epicure, is interested.

It appears that alfalfa flour has been made into very palatable bread for a long time. The only thing prejudicial about it is its color, which has the swarthy complexion of rye bread. The putritious quality of alfalfa admits of no question. The one obstacle to be overcome is to give the bread, and presumably the stew, a more attractive appearance.

The wizardry of modern ingenuity ought to be able to accomplish so slight a task. An excellent quality of olive oil was regularly manufactured from cotton seed, and no one was any the wiser, until the pure food Hawkshaws became active.

It is not quite true that Ronquelere, the immortal chef of Marechal de Richelieu, made a course dinner of a pair of old boots, but it is true that from one ox and some dried fruit he made twenty-two different dishes of which fifty princes and princesses were invited to partake, and did partake with great gusto. Who knows but what the faithful alfalfa may be converted into victuals of an exquisite and vastly variegated savor?

By force of circumstances, this is becoming a vegetarian era, and the alfalfa experiment is worthy of a full and fair trial.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Papers which stood together under the Republican party's banners in former years when that party was constructive and progressive and stood for the people are now divided into two camps. One is supporting Taft, reactionary policies, Special Privilege, the rule of the Bosses; the other is supporting Roosevelt, progressive policies, honest politics, the rule of the people.

The former pooh-pooh the idea that Roosevelt and his third party movement will get anywhere or that he will be a factor in this campaign. They lean upon the broken reed of party regularity thinking it will sustain them in their fight against the masses.

The latter, firm in the belief that the people rule in fact as well as theory, take counsel from their knowledge that the people are determined to put an end to Big Business and Machine Politics, and are fixed in their purpose to regain control of their Government, and they are confident that Roosevelt is the commanding figure.

The best judges of the situation are those who are opposed to both Roosevelt and Taft. How are they forming their battle lines? Which do they regard as the foeman worthy of their steel, the man to be feared in a contest for the indorsement of the people?

The party which is to select an opponent to both Taft and Roosevelt is now in session. It is receiving counsel from papers of national reputation, papers which viewed the Chicago convention with the eye of an enemy searching for the weak point of attack, anxious to ascertain the impregnable positions. While they may have had their individual bias as to which they wished to see win—Taft or Roosevelt—they are not permitting that bias to blind their eyes to the situation as it now exists.

No paper in the country is more bitterly opposed to Roosevelt than the New York World, orthodox in its Democracy. Its hatred of Roosevelt amounts to fanaticism. Under no condition could it be induced to add one jot or tittle to his popularity and strength that the necessity of self-preservation and the interest of Democracy did not wrest from it. No reactionary Republican paper in the country opposed Roosevelt's control of the Chicago convention with half the zeal and skill that the World displayed.

Yet the World facing the necessity of picking a winning candidate for the Democratic party utters this warning:.

The Democratic party is face to face with another great crisis.

If the Baltimore convention blunders, Theodore Roosevelt instantly becomes a vital factor in the campaign.

And yet again in today's issue it says: :

If Ryan and Murphy and the Tobacco trust and Tammany Hall nominate their kind of candidate, Mr. Roosevelt will at once become the great leader of a new great party. If Ryan and Murphy and the Tobacco trust and Tammany Hall nominate a political hack like Champ Clark, Mr. Roosevelt's party will instantly become the one hope of radicals and progressives. The campaign will be a contest between William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, and the Democratic ticket will be an object of derision and contempt.

The Baltimore Sun, another stanch organ of Democracy, opposed to Roosevelt, although not as bitterly as the World, offers in this morning's issue this bit of advice to the convention within its city, upon the eve of the nomination:

If it (the Democratic party) wishes to secure to the party the fruition of this rare and great opportunity, it must put into the field a man whose candidacy will either arrest the growth of the Roosevelt movement or be strong enough to make a triumphant campaign against it.

These citations are typical—not exceptional—of the attitude of the Democratic press.

Nowhere is there the least suspicion or the slightest fear that Taft is going to cut any figure in this campaign.

The fight is between Roosevelt at the head of a third party, and the nominee of the Baltimore convention.

Whose then was the Waterloo at Chicago?

SOME PUBLICITY.

"Judge, I've just seen a big news item to the effect that your boy at college has married a chorus girl and left the school."

"Confound the boy. What does he mean? Here I've intended him all along for the law and now he's gone into the advertising business."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SMALL BROTHER.

Small Brother—Mr. Sammy, are you a baseball player?
Sister's Beau—No, Tommy.
Small Brother—Then why did sis tell me you weren't so much of a catch?

LETTERS TO THE TIMES MAIL BAG

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own—to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 250 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must bear the names and addresses of the writers, as evidence of good faith, but the names will not be made public without the consent of the contributors. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Quotes An Authority Who Holds That There Is No Such Thing as a Purely White Man.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Mr. Swearingen speaks of the heaven-born origin and mission of the Caucasian when the fact is admitted by all authorities on ethnology and anthropology that there is in existence no such thing as a pure white man.

Last summer the world's congress of races met in London, and among other things Mr. H. H. Johnson in his address, said:

"The earliest types of white man have mingled with the primitive mongol, or directly with the primitive negro. There is an ancient negroid strain underlying the populations of southern and western France, Italy, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, Spain, Portugal, Ireland Wales, and Scotland. Evidences of the former existence of these negroid people are not only found in the features of their mixed descendants at the present day, but the fact is attested by skulls, skeletons, and works of art dating back to a time which may be as remote as 30,000 to 40,000 years ago.

Nowhere in the world exists a pure white race in whose ancient ancestry there has been no intermixture whatever with the mongol, the negro, or the Dravidian Indian, and, perhaps, a white race which receives no rill of blood from the other human types from time to time may die of physical degeneration.

There is something of the red Indian in the peoples of Scotland and Ireland, of Germany, northern Russia, Tartary, and Siberia, due to the continued existence in these regions of a very ancient intermixture between the proto-Caucasian and the mongol, which assisted to people not only northern Europe and Asia, but also North America.—Contemporary Review, August, 1911.

GERMANIA DOCET.

Better to Sacrifice Narrow Prejudices In Favor of More Liberal Divorce Laws.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The letter by "Idolator" regarding the evils of a narrow divorce law, in your issue of June 25, is good and to the point. Every unhappy home is a plague spot in the community, from which issues a poisonous influence. How much better it is to sacrifice narrow prejudice and, by giving the unhappily married a chance to form new connections, increase the sum total of happiness. The opponents of divorce are in line with all conservatives in that they hold the preservation of a hoary tradition to be of more importance than the happiness of men and women. The sum of their argument is: "People who are married must love each other and be happy. If they were not going to do so they had no business marrying." Where would we be politically and socially if that rule represented the habitual line of action? What we need is not the preservation of old points of view and methods of thought, but a sensible readjustment to make the best of present conditions. It should be made much more difficult to get married and much more easy to escape from the marriage bonds when they proved to be a check and a hindrance to the greatest happiness, than it is at present. Entirely too many people are made living sacrifices to the false notion that the mere form of marriage is sacred, regardless of whether the spirit of true marriage animates it or not. This is one of the most shameful hypocricies, one of the most abominable mockeries of our time, and it is time that a new spirit of sincerity and common sense asserted itself with regard to this condition.

P. R. B.

Some Reflections of the Relation of the Church to the Saloon.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Progress has always had to force its way by slow degrees.

The pastor in the church, is brought to face conditions, to which he cannot subscribe, as a faithful apostle of the Most High.

The province of the pastor, to eliminate uncongenial conditions which tend to general demoralization, wherever such conditions exist, is at his or her discretion.

He may do detective work, in securing results, which could not otherwise be obtained, in affecting a reform, the necessity for which cannot be ignored.

Such reforms have amazed the public, in their stubborns facts of submission.

The churches of Washington have accepted the challenge they have to meet, coming directly or indirectly, from the free lessons given, from the teachers, in more than 500 saloons in this city, fully equipped, every day in the year, not excepting Sundays (coming from current reports) from some of which, the public has notices of the passing facts.

The life and growth of the church, is sustained, and expanded, as it attracts fellowship, from the growing generations, ever on the alert for acceptable associations.

The young people affiliate, with this church or that church, generally with respect to name of church, or of location; but it is all church, with God over all in the final gathering at the resurrection.

That the church has been sadly hampered in its work of regeneration, by the adroit record of the free teachers in the saloon, goes without saying.

Many people, as members of the church, seem impressed with the fact, that church life, was Sunday only, irrespective of happenings during the week.

For instance, a man might conform to the habits, and associations of drunken and drinking people during week days, if he was at his place in church on Sunday, attending church functions, during that day, he is credited as a member in good standing.

Instances are not wanting where the liquor habit was so strong, that Deacon B, quietly absented himself for the accustomed drink, where a saloon was conveniently near the church.

But the deacon forgot himself, when his telltale breath, carried the exposition of his act to his people for explanation.

As a channel of disruption, the saloon holds first place, many times over, at the head of all other disrupting influences, while so many people stand on the dividing line, for fear of giving offence to the engrossed wrong of saloon people only, under the complete protection of the law, to our disgrace as a nation, be it said.

A. M. BROWN.

A Friend of Man From Arkansas Gives a Sure Remedy for Red Bug Bites.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Seeing your editorial on the chigoe, or "chigger," as we call him, and knowing now some people suffer from the bite of these "bugs," I herewith offer for your readers a sure remedy for the relief of the sufferer. This is a positive relief. After you have returned from your picnic, or fishing trip, make a salution of Epsom salts and plain water. Sponge the body and limbs with this and you will be relieved of them. A 5-cent package of Epsom salts will be enough for a whole family.

J. C. CHESNUTT,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

Gives Reasons Why the Printers' Assistants Should Be Given an Increase In Salary.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

After reading so many letters published in your valuable paper, on the subject of the injustice to the underpaid "printer's assistant," I can't resist, with your permission, to say something, but which is based solely on the equitable side of the question. I can't for the life of me see what difference it makes what pay a printer or his assistant received before entering the bureau or why a girl's wearing apparel or a man's brand of cigars should enter into the argument at all. It seems to me the material has been sacrificed for the immaterial in the expressions of opinions. As I have said, I have read a number of those letters, both in affirmative and negative, and all savor of aggressiveness rather than in a friendly spirit. The question is most plain and simple, and it will be admitted that the printer may make, at his discretion, either $5 or $8 per diem, while his assistant cannot receive more than $1.50 per day for the same working time and exactly an equal amount of arduous labor. Of the $1.50 the United States Government pays 25 cents per day and the printer $1.25 per day. Just think of that (but with all respect), this big government paying a person 25 cents per day for a full day's work, subject to the dictation of another! Mind you, it must be a day's work, and not like the more just and equitable practice at the Soldiers' Home of the District of Columbia. At the home they give an inmate a shovel or trowel and send him out in the grounds to be his own boss, and because of the very nominal pay, 25 cents per diem, he gets the pay whether he works little or much. I cannot believe it's the intentional fault of Congress. It may be said so because of the absence of legislation for better pay. But maybe those gentlemen who have to do with that subject are not fully conversant with the facts in the case, else they might think, many, if not all, of those girls have others depending on the bread-winning, and increase, or cause to be increased, their pay to at least $2.50 per diem. Now, in the argument with the printer we will allow that he receives only (?) $6.50 per day. After paying the girl $1.25 (his share of the expenses) he has left $5.25, or over three times as much as she has, for an equal amount of arduous physical labor. I will not attempt to criticise the personal views of the printer on this subject, but have just submitted facts. I know a number of those gentlemen, and they are good fellows. But we may be good fellows and be mistaken. Again, all men are prone to selfishness in love and bread-winning, and considering the attention required of the girl in the interest of her printer, making it possible for him to do an extra amount of work some days and better work all days, it seems little enough for him to add 50 cents more each day to her pittance. This, together with 50 cents more each day by Congress, would make her pay reasonable. It is not sufficient to say, "If you don't like it, get out." It is much better to correct in the good old United States way by pleasing all. The same consideration and kindness which actuated Lieut. Wainwright to save the enemy at Santiago by a rescue from the magazine ship, after the surrender of fleet, and which is characteristic of this glorious Union, should stimulate the makers of our laws to better the conditions by increasing the pay of those of our women, whether they be of our immediate family or not, who wish to be self-supporting. I am not an employe of the bureau, but know a lot of nice folks there, and want to see the deserving righted.

MUTUALLY INTERESTED.

Why Not Help Further the Lead of the District Bar to Revise the Present Divorce Laws?

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The Bar Association of the District has gone upon record favoring a change in the divorce law of this jurisdiction. The claim is that the present law is inadequate to meet the needs and do justice. The attorneys recommend some vital changes, which appear logical as well as needed.

It seems to me that their action in this matter ought to be welcomed with open-minded candor by all citizens. The bar is the most conservative class of professional citizens in the body politic, so that when an association of attorneys, deliberately urge any change in legislation it is beyond dispute, almost, that there must be some serious need for the suggested changes.

The association's recommendation does not seek to make conditions less exacting, nor is it the intent to make divorce "easy;" but four causes are named, instead of one, as the law now is, and each one of these four is serious enough. It seems to me that any fair-minded man or woman must concede that any one of the causes is fully as serious, and as criminal, as any other. If any one of these causes be true the marriage is a failure. Love is gone, self-respect outraged, home robbed of its peace, and the union of two hearts fatally disrupted. The mission of the law is to provide relief, to do simple justice, so far as possible.

There are those who do not believe in divorce at all, for any cause. Such people would be severely consistent at the expense of being unpardonably cruel and unjust. Those who oppose all divorce usually change their "belief" when actual experience in marital misery wrecks a home of their own making. Suffering wrongs awakens sympathy for our fellows, fated to endure similar or more serious wrongs.

The present law of the District provides absolute divorce for only one cause. Namely, infidelity, or adultery. But for most part infidelity does not work any more evil, nor destroy home ties any more surely, than crimes of cruelty, brutality, drunken beastial ity, willful and continuous desertion and their inevitably attendant miseries.

It is charged that the clergy of the District are mainly responsible for the present law, enacted some dozen years ago. I am disposed to doubt that charge's trtuhfulness. Ministers as a class are too benevolent-minded, too sympathetic, to do any injustice knowingly. Ministers would hardly advocate laws that would be partial and unjust, and the present divorce law of the District is most unfair and unjust, in that it provides relief in one class of cases and denies relief and justice in other cases, different in class and character, but in which the parties are equally outraged and fully as helpless. It seems to me that the ministers of this city should indorse the recommendations of the Bar Association and use their influence to change the law, that it be more humane, equitable, and impartial.

One paper of this city has insinuated that the attorneys have mercenary motives in this action. It would give them more business, it is charged! I consider that charge very unfair, even slanderous. Why not, with equal plausibility, accuse the ministers with improper motives for urging the making of the present law?

The fact is the attorneys come to know the bitter facts about marital dissensions and divisions as the general public do not know, and as the ministers do not know. The distracted, deserted, wronged, and maltreated come to the attorneys, seeking for justice. They have cause sufficient enough to move the pity of a savage, sometimes, but the limited law denies them relief; so in despair a worse condition succeeds and not infrequently more serious criminality results.

Those who live in ease and in comparative happiness do not know, they cannot know, the extent of their misery as attorneys learn of it. Have you no sympathy for unfortunates because you may not now be unfortunate? Have you really given this subject any serious unselfish consideration?

YELEEK SEMAJ.

Use of Southern Delegates By Taft And Roosevelt Not On a Parallel.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The use of Republican delegates from the Southern States, from States which do not cast a Republican electoral vote, has been a perquisite of a Republican President for over forty years. In theory it is unjust; in practice it may be. There was little opposition to Taft's nomination in 1908, and President Roosevelt did no injury to anyone or violence to his party in using these delegates for that purpose. Progressives thought that Taft was progressive. Conservatives doubtless knew that he would meet their requirements. There was general satisfaction among Republicans, and Taft polled the full strength of his party. At the Republican convention just closed, however, the Southern delegates were used by President Taft to effect his own renomination against the wish and to the injury of a majority of his party. There is a material difference between the two uses of these delegates. It is rather superficial, and does not cover the case, to say "the only difference is whose ox is gored" (as your correspondent S. M. C. puts it in your Sunday Times). Mr. Taft does not appear to have been gored on either occasion—yet.

H. N. L.

Apartment Robbed.

Report has been made to the police of the Ninth precinct, by Eli B. Teal, that his apartment in the Gainesboro, 216 Maryland avenue northeast, was entered during the absence of members of the family last week and jewelry valued at $100 stolen. The thief used a duplicate key.

What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodges—The New Jerusalem, No. 9, F. C.; George C. Whiting, No. 22, F. C.; Temple, No. 32, M. M. Royal Arch Chapter—Washington, No. 2, P. M. and M. E. M. Eastern Star—William F. Hunt Chapter, No. 16.

The following I. O. O. F. lodges will meet tonight: Columbia, No. 10, degree and election; Excelsior, No. 17, and Salem, No. 22, election of officers.

The following Red Men's organizations will meet tonight: Logan Tribe, No. 8, Wisconsin avenue and N street northwest; Sioux Tribe, No. 18, Odd Fellows' Hall, K street, near Four-and-a-half street southwest.

Meeting of Harmony Lodge, No. 21, tonight.

Concert by Regimental Band of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, Lincoln Park, 4:30 p. m.

Visit by Edward F. Burns, national lecturer, to Columbia Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, tonight.

Annual excursion of Washington Railway Relief Association to Chesapeake Beach, today and tonight.

Amusements.

Poli's—Poli Players in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Columbia—Columbia Players in "The Climbers," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Cosmos—Continuous vaudeville.

Arcade—Motion pictures and other attractions.

Glen Echo Park—Amusements for all. Admission free.

Chevy Chase Lake—Amusements and music by section of Marine Band.

Marshall Hall—Dancing and other attractions.

Chesapeake Beach—Bathing, fishing and other attractions.

Luna Park—Dancing and other amusements.

Indian Head and return, steamer St. Johns, forty-mile moonlight sail at 7 p. m.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

ARMY.

Captain ANDREW C. WRIGHT, Twelfth Infantry, from General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M., to his regiment.

Major JESSE McI. CARTER, General Staff, assigned to duty as secretary of the General Staff Corps vice Major WILLIAM S. GRAVES, General Staff, relieved.

The following-named officers will remain on duty at the Army War College for duty as instructors:

Major WILLIAM W. HARTS, Corps of Engineers.

Captain CHARLES S. LINCOLN, Second Infantry.

Captain JOHN S. FAIR, Fourth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant ROBERT S. THOMAS, Corps of Engineers, to Kansas City, Mo.

NAVY.

Lieutenant H. G. FULLER, detached Rhode Island; to Washington.

Lieutenant (junior grade) D. W. FULLER, detached Rhode Island; to Washington.

Ensign J. J. MANNING, detached Rhode Island; to Washington.

Ensign P. E. SPEICHER, detached Washington; to Rhode Island.

Ensign M. R. PIERCE, detached Washington; to Rhode Island.

Ensign R. R. PAUNACK, detached Washington; to Rhode Island.

Surgeon G. A. LUNG, detached fleet surgeon, Atlantic fleet; home, wait orders.

Surgeon W. C. BRAISTED, detached Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; to fleet surgeon, United States Atlantic fleet.

Naval Constructor J. A. SPILMAN, detached fleet constructor, Atlantic fleet; to bureau of construction and repair.

Naval Constructor R. D. GATEWOOD, to fleet constructor, Atlantic fleet.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Arrived—Paducah at Guantanamo, Blakely, Dupont, San Francisco at Newport, Decatur, Abarendo at Shanghai, Marietta at Hoboken, Perry, Preble at Mare Island, Maryland at Astoria, Davis, Fox, Pennsylvania, Supply, Buffalo, Fortune, A-3, A 5 at Bremerton.

Sailed—Nashville from Guantanamo for Medi Lima Bay, Dolphin from New York yard for Gloucester, Wilkes, Shurick from Charleston for cruise, California, South Dakota, Glacier from Olongapo for Shanghai.

HEIRS ARE WANTED FOR BIG FORTUNES IN DIFFERENT PLACES

Thousands of Advertisements Are Published In "Agony" Columns.

In the course of a year some thousands of advertisements are published in the "Agony" columns of the Press by officials, trustee, and solicitors inquiring for missing heirs, relatives, legatees, and others. Many of these notices, apart from their monetary value, possess a curious air of romance which renders them of great general interest, says a London dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The estate of John Cowie, of Glasgow, and John Fraser Bennett, of London, have fallen to his majesty, the King, and the relations or legatees of John Christie, who went abroad in 1881, may share in two legacies amounting to £15,000. Walter Crosskill, who died in Canada, and whose wife was reported to have been killed at a railway crossing, has left unclaimed property; the Rev. C. B. Brome, who went to Australia or Tasmania in 1879, is missing, and the heirs of James Davies, stonecutter, who left Cardiff for America in 1874, are wanted to claim a large estate. Eustace R. Webb, born in Norfolk in 1874, is inquired for; also Edward Byrne, of Belfast, in 1850, while particulars are required as to the effects of Lieut. R. A. Cammell, who was accidentally killed whilst flying at Hendon. There is property for the heirs of James and Frank Healey, whose parents are supposed to have been born near Dublin; money is due to William Holding, who left for New Zealand and was out of work in 1881, and Edwin Rainbow, a bachelor, has died intestate without any known relations.

Urgently Wanted.

Any inquiries as to the estate of Miss Isabel O. Newton, who was brutally murdered by her native servants in South Africa, will be answered by the solicitors to her executor; Harry E. Heard, who sailed for New York in 1893, is urgently wanted, and news is sought of Constance Goodrich, last heard of in Manchester, where she applied at a convent for employment. The heir-at-law is wanted of Thomas Bale, who married Mary Neale in 1836, concerning the birth and death of whose son no information is obtainable; £500 awaits Francis Baker, formerly of the Indian civil service, and the address is desired of George Barter, who was invalided out of the royal navy in 1889. Persons entitled to the estate of a lady, who was divorced in America and afterward married a baron, are advertised for; the children of Thomas Ferguson, a tailor of Liverpool about 1840, are missing, and John Hazeland, born at Devizes about 1835, is entitled to a legacy. Information is required as to the estate of John Lillingdine, who married Anne De Lannoyin 1728; also as to the death of Matthew Gibson, playing card manufacturer, who was interested in the will, dated 1792, of John Croger. Sarah Jane Giddens, of Norfolk, has not been heard of for forty-five years; the heir-at-law of John Barber, merchant of Liverpool in 1826, is missing, and inquiry is made for Henry E. Chew, cattle drover of Longton, last heard of in Melbourne. Frank E. Fisher, said to have traveled under an assumed name with a troupe of minstrels, and the relations of Thomas and Isabella Higgle, who married about 1806, are advertised for; also persons entitled to the estate of Elizabeth Macdonald, who died in 1798. Frank Parker, late of Mansfield, Nottingham, is entitled to the estate of a lady who died in 1874; the heirs-at-law of William Lynn Small, sometime a Canadian judge, is missing, and news is wanted of Charles R. Draper, who went to bathe in the sea and whose clothes were found on the beach.

Thought to be Dead.

The representatives of Isabel Sproule, believed to have died a lunatic in 1841 and who was one of the next of kin of James Fraser of London, deceased in 1818, are wanted; also the next of kin of Winifred Gilroy of Ireland, who died in Philadelphia. The relations of John Charty, a sergeant in the Sixteenth Lancers in 1830, and the descendants of Elizabeth Lyne, who married James Hancock in 1811, are missing, and particulars are required as to the heir-at-law of Anne James of Carlisle, deceased in 1877. The nephews and nieces of James Lucas of Huntington, Hereford, who died in 1883, and the heirs of George T. May, deceased in 1843, are sought, while Jeremiah Hyde is entitled to money under the will of his father.

Many persons are inquired for by the courts of chauncery. These include Edward Bowman, believed to have been drowned about thirty years ago; John B. Pierson, who left England for Adelaide in 1852; John P. Reeves, publican, of Cork, in 1851; Benjamin Shoesmith, of western Australia, in 1897; Emma Bidwell, who married Alfred S. Cook and left for America in 1868; James Kearsey, who emigrated many years ago; Frank Edge, of Valparaiso, in 1895; Eliza Echolefield, nee Britton, of Essex, in 1850, and William Melville, or Poyne, of Tunbridge Wells.

Lists of a great number of persons who have died intestate in Cape Colony and Rhodesia, leaving money for their unknown heirs, include the following estates: James Bell, £22,189; Henry James Collins, £669; Philip Galan, £707; Frederick W. Harding, £517; John C. Jamieson, £677; George Neale, £1,445; Thomas Esau Pryce, £897; Emma Williams, £577; John Williams, £1,702; Elizabeth Redall, £848, and Samuel Wilson, £3,812.

The next of kin or representatives are wanted of Capt. John C. Greene, who died at sea in 1876, and Charles N. Greene, who was drowned in 1899; William Stokes, author of "Stokes on Memory;" Ellen Mary Tyler, who died in a workhouse; Peter Wilson, of Essex deceased in a hospital; C. H. Hopker, chief jailer at Mandalay; F. L. Kennerley, said to have died in West Africa, leaving his widow and child in Liverpool. Ann M. Cheesman, nee Phillips, who married a missionary, Edward Davis, of Southall, who died at Toronto in 1901, and many others.

Concerts Today

By Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment Band, at Lincoln Park, 7:30 p. m.

ARTHUR S. WITCOMB, Leader.

March, "Return of the Hero" ..... Sanford
Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
Waltz, "Skaters" ..... Waldteufel
Selection, "Sunny South" ..... Lampe
(By request.)
Caprice, "Whistler and His Dog" ..... Pryor
Selection, "Barry of Ballymore" ..... Olcott
Rag oddity, "Cotton Blossoms" ..... Hall
Finale, "Old Comrades" ..... Gelke
"Star-Spangled Banner."