GOSSIP OF THE HOTEL LOBBIES

STORIES OF HUMAN INTEREST FROM EVERYWHERE.

Wheeling Lawyer Says Gov. Wilson Would Please a Lot of Democrats and Some Others, Too, Should He Appoint Col. John T. McGraw to His Cabinet — An Expert From Birmingham.

"Woodrow Wilson could do nothing that would so endear him to the hearts of the real Democrats of West Virginia as to appoint Col. John T. McGraw to a place in his cabinet," said a leading lawyer of Wheeling, at the Rennert yesterday.

"It comes tolerably straight from the highest sources that Colonel McGraw is being considered for Postmaster General, and his legion of friends hope that the report is well founded. The selection of this brilliant and capable leader would be justified, not only on the ground of his fitness, but for what he did to advance the fortunes of the incoming president. At a time when other alleged Democratic leaders of our state were proclaiming themselves for Harmon or some other reactionary presidential aspirant, McGraw came out boldly and enthusiastically for the New Jersey man. As early as February of last year he delivered a remarkable speech in Wheeling in advocacy of Woodrow Wilson's nomination. In that speech he declared that Mr. Wilson would demonstrate a White House caliber of the stamp of Madison and Monroe and bring back the halycon days when Democracy, at its best, guided the destinies of the nation. It was a speech that fairly electrified the state, solidified the growing progressive sentiment and was the chief agency in procuring the support of West Virginia to the Wilson cause.

"Up to that time the reactionary element was in the saddle, the element that, while nominally Democratic, is accustomed to give its allegiance to Republican policies. Colonel McGraw has given his time, talents and means freely to his party and it would be only a suitable recognition of the sacrifices he has made to put him in the cabinet."

An Expert From the South.

John H. Adams, of Birmingham, who was at the Belvedere yesterday, is not only an exceedingly well informed man on a wide range of topics, but he is generally regarded as the foremost Southern authority on coal and iron. He came to this country from England as a youth and first settled in Chattanooga, where he devoted his daylight hours to producing iron and the night time to editing a newspaper. He supervised the construction of the first rolling mill in Birmingham when that great industrial center was an infant.

Mr. Adams is confident that the country is about to enter on a long era of prosperity and legitimate expansion and is especially sanguine in regard to the development of the coal and iron regions of Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Georgia. He believes that 1913 is going to be notable for a tidal wave of business activity and cites the fact that in his immediate territory blast furnaces that have been idle so long that many doubted whether they would ever again be in operation have lately been put at work.

"There is a constantly growing interest in our region," said Mr. Adams, "on the part of Northern capitalists, who contemplate investing in large tracts of coal and iron lands. These men know the story of the last three decades and of the almost fabulous rise in values. As late as 1880 coal lands immediately adjacent to Birmingham could be bought for $5 an acre, but today much of that property is held tightly at from $150 to $500 an acre. From 10 to 20 miles outside the city limits, where land was worth but $10 an acre in 1890, the valuations range today from $100 to $150. By such a solid criterion one can gauge the progress of the district and judging the future by the past it is an easy prophecy that it will ere many years be about the richest and busiest corner in Uncle Sam's wide domain."

One of Youngest Graduates.

Among the brightest and most successful students of Mount St. Mary's College is Leo Fesenmeier, of Cumberland, Md., who was seen at the Belvedere yesterday. On receiving his degree next summer he will be among the youngest who have ever completed a full course at the fine old institution which was attended by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and many other famous Americans.

Young Mr. Fesenmeier's record was so good that he was designated by the faculty to edit the Mountaineer, the college publication, which is an especial mark of honor to the worthiest member of the graduating class. The young gentleman will complete his school career by taking a law course at Harvard, which he expects to finish by his twentieth birthday.

Why Lincoln Appointed Him.

Col. E. W. Creecy, a gallant veteran of the old Navy, who is frequently seen at The Emerson and who has a splendid home in Howard county, will have such a tremendous backing for the office of pension commissioner under the Wilson regime that it is difficult to see, according to his friends, how he can miss connecting with the job. Long years of residence in Washington and New York brought him to the favorable knowledge of the most influential men in the nation.

"There is a story worth telling," said an intimate friend of the Colonel, "about how Creecy came to fight for the Union. A Southerner by birth, with all of his male relatives in the Confederate service, he would naturally have espoused the Southern cause. Fate intervened in the person of his mother, who called on President Lincoln to ask the appointment of her son to the United States Naval Academy. She brought some letters of introduction to the President and strangely enough, the first one to be opened was a strong indorsement from Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy. To say that Mr. Lincoln was surprised to read this indorsement is a mild statement of the facts."

The Creecys had been neighbors of Mr. Davis down in Mississippi and none stood better in his estimation. All the same it was a bold thing to tender such a paper from such a source at that particular time, and yet it produced the desired effect.

"Madam," said President Lincoln after perusing the Davis letter, "I think it is high time that some young men from your part of this country were being sent to Annapolis. It is the first application I've had from there and I shall take pleasure in appointing your son."

The promise was kept and among the young heroes who sailed the broad seas to uphold the old flag none of them did a manlier part than Edward W. Creecy.

Mr. McGarigle on Conventions.

A paper on the National Political Conventions of 1912 was read before the members of the Neighborhood Improvement Club of Govanstown yesterday afternoon at the clubhouse by John T. McGarigle, telegraph news editor of The Baltimore Star.

Mr. McGarigle told some interesting incidents in connection with the conventions in Chicago and in Baltimore, and showed how conditions, politically, had changed in the last decade.

He pointed out that the voters of the country generally were breaking away from the old traditions and casting their ballots not at dictation by the leaders, but through their own intelligence. He also told of the growth of the suffrage-for-women idea and its bearing upon the last campaign and the election.

OFFICER CRUST . . . There's One Little Weakness He Can't Overcome!

INDIANS WEPT OVER HIM

Onandagas Pay Tribute to Former Baltimorean.

Rev. William Doane Manross, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, died last week, and was buried from the church which he had served faithfully for many years. Rev. Mr. Manross was brought up in Baltimore and educated in the public schools of this city. He was a member of the Fifth Regiment and of Garfield Camp, Sons of Veterans, while here. Until recently Mr. Manross' family lived in Roland Park.

Among the Onondaga Indians, who have a reservation near Syracuse, Rev. Mr. Manross was long a spiritual adviser, and before his funeral the Indians called at the mission-house next door to the church, and with bowed heads gazed reverently, and for the last time, upon the dead clergyman, robed in priestly vestments. They came one by one and in groups of two or three.

Later, when the body in a plain black broadcloth casket had been carried from the little frame church by six young braves, the Indians stood mournfully outside. They remained there in silent grief, unmindful of the chilling wind, until the hearse had disappeared on the way to Syracuse and the bell in the steeple had ceased tolling.

It was a picturesque assemblage of 200 persons which at 11 o'clock crowded every inch of space in the church. Some of the oldest among the Onondagas were there, and many of the youngest, too. Women with babes in their arms stood patiently until the end of the services, among those who, unable to secure seats, packed the one aisle.

Near the chancel were a number of clergymen from Syracuse and other places in the diocese, in addition to those who conducted the ceremonies. The altar boys were young Indians—youths who since babyhood had received their religious instruction from Mr. Manross. A simple wreath or two, one from the clergy, lay on the coffin.

The services, including the celebration of the holy communion, were in charge of Rev. Dr. Karl Schwarz, celebrant, assisted by Rev. James Malcolm-Smith, of Baldwinsville, epistoler, and Rev. Walter E. Jones, gospeler. The honorary bearers were Rev. Dr. Edward H. Coley, of Utica; Rev. E. H. Doolittle, of Marcellus; Rev. Dr. Herbert G. Coddington and Rev. Dr. Almon A. Jaynes. Active bearers were Holton George, Ernest Jacobs, William Pierce, Leonard Jacobs, Adam Thomas and Ulysses Pierce, all members of the Onondaga tribe.

The body was taken to Forestville, Ct., for burial in the family plot, and the services there were conducted by Dr. David Monroe, of Trinity Church, Bristol. The pallbearers were six cousins—Hon. Frederick Manross, and two sons, Arthur, Robert, Edward and Newton Manross, of Bristol, and Edward Manross Burr.

The deceased leaves a wife, who was Miss Martha Wilson, of Syracuse, and two young sons (James Huntington and William Wilson), also a mother (Mrs. Gertrude Manross, of East Berlin, Ct.), and a sister (Mrs. William Bunce, of the same place).

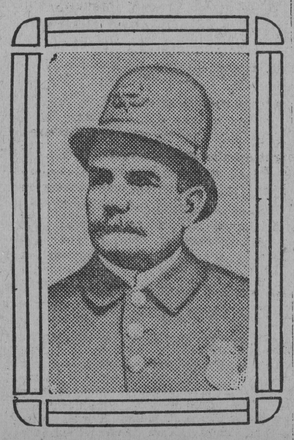
UNION LEAGUE BANQUET

Committee Will Go to Washington Today to Invite Orators.

Senator William E. Borah and other Republican national orators who will attend the Lincoln Day dinner of the Union League of Maryland, will receive their formal invitations today, when the league's banquet committee will go to Washington. The members of the committee will assemble at 11 A. M. in the office of Senator William P. Jackson in the Senate Office Building. In charge of the junior Maryland senator they will make the rounds of the Capitol. A call will also be made at the White House to permit the Baltimoreans to pay their respects to the President. The committee is composed of Hon. A. A. Blakeney, Col. Harry B. Wilcox and Col. W. Bladen Lowndes.

Half a dozen senators, several congressmen and many high federal officials at Washington have already consented to attend the league dinner, which will be held February 12.

Sergeant Phillip Flood



Member of the Police Department, and who worked in the Southern district, died at his home early Monday morning.

THE PEOPLE'S LETTER BOX

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Centenary of the Star-spangled Banner—An Event Worth Commemorating on an Elaborate Scale—An Opportunity to Vividly Impress Europe With the Power and Patriotism of Americans.

Letters designed for publication in this column must be indorsed with the name and address of the writer.
Anonymous communications will not be considered.
When the writer so prefers his name will not be published.
Letters should not exceed 500 words.

To the Editor: Such a proposition as that made by Colonel Boykin for a patriotic celebration in Baltimore in 1914 of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of The Star-spangled Banner is worthy of generous and enthusiastic reception. The event should be grand. Nothing we have ever had here in the past should be taken as a type of that which is to be given next year. The celebration should be on a larger and grander scale than any of them.

An important feature of the celebration should be something that will be lasting, and that something should be the presentation of this historic event in a way to draw the attention of other peoples to the real history of this country. The great masses of the English, the French, the Germans, the Italians and other nations know very little, and that little very imperfectly, of America and Americans, the past and present of this great republic. The Spanish, I suppose, know a great deal about us, for they got their lesson under compulsion. If they had known it some years before the battleship Maine was built they would have been better off. The other nations may find it to their advantage to take the hint now. This is no boast nor threat, but just a friendly bit of advice, the following of which may some day save us a great deal of trouble, and save them, in addition to trouble, the possible loss of—well, I refer them to Spain. A. T. G.

Baltimore, January 7.

The Doctors vs. Dr. Hirshberg.

To the Editor: Dr. Leonard K. Hirshberg, of this city, will be, it is announced, brought before a board of censors of doctors and made to explain articles of his that have appeared in magazines. Such a proceeding on the part of the medical profession, usually considered a dignified one, is to be regretted for several reasons. One is that it smacks of medieval persecution. Moreover, it betokens a narrow state of mind on the part of the medical profession. One should seek a motive for such an action, and who shall say that in this instance the motive is not that of jealousy, or envy, on the part of the medical brethren who cannot write such able literary articles as Dr. Hirshberg? Dr. Hirshberg says that he has written these articles to educate the public on certain medical questions. This is the same object of the bulletins that were issued by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. The doctors who got out these bulletins were not pilloried, but the physician who single-handed endeavors to instruct the public must be court-martialed. It is to blush for the medical body that is taking such puerile action as this contemplated trial of a reputable physician.

STUDENT.

Baltimore, January 7.

The Broad-Minded Mr. Bryce.

To the Editor: James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, has shown by his writings and speeches and by his advice to his government that he is more thoroughly learned in the ways of America and Americans than any Englishman who has ever visited this country without becoming one of its citizens. He is at heart I believe, an American and ought to be invited to become an American citizen, if such invitation should really be necessary.

By making this country his adopted home he would be doing the British people a greater service than it would be possible for him to perform as their representative here. Such an act would inspire his countrymen to inquire closely into those subjects the mastery of which would induce such broadminded men as Bryce to recognize the real greatness of the American people, and to recognize the further fact that America is to be the leading nation of the world.

An inspection of the new year's list of King George's favorites upon whom honors were conferred, such as elevation to the peerage, fails to discover the name of James Bryce. Did Mr. Bryce indicate to the King that such honor was not solicited? His name was suggested—indeed, it was given out that it was very likely that he would be made a peer. Perhaps George does not take kindly to the views of Bryce—views that could be obtained by those Englishmen only who search honestly for truth. A. T. G.

Baltimore, January 6.

Conciliatory Mr. Taft.

To the Editor: President Taft's deference to the wishes of the British government to submit the Panama Canal tolls question to arbitration, received as it is with commendation by the English press, is the first practical step toward brushing away whatever hard feeling has arisen on the other side since the matter first claimed the attention of our English brethren. At the same time Mr. Taft was careful not to jeopardize American interests. He does not favor arbitration by The Hague Tribunal, but suggests the appointment of a special court, to be composed of an equal number of Americans and Englishmen. In view of the President's concession, it is difficult to see how the British can demur to the kind of court proposed. It is obviously unreasonable to suppose that we can in any way be induced to submit the question to The Hague, where all the odds would be against us. England's boasted spirit of fairness could not expect it.

The question to be determined, it appears, is whether, under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, we have the right to allow American ships to use the canal free of charge. If the question goes to arbitration—and the court rules that we have such right—that would settle the matter so far as our dispute with Great Britain is concerned, but it would by no means dispose of it to the satisfaction of the American public. It must be remembered that the canal was built at the expense of the American people, not solely, however, for the benefit of the few Americans who own ships. It is not fair to the whole people to permit a very small class to enjoy special privileges. It is un-American. It is taxing the entire country for the benefit of a certain class. N. V. J.

Baltimore, January 7.

The Police as Charity Agents.

To the Editor: Philosophy—as the person signs himself in writing to the Letter Box in answer to my letter on the police and charity work—certainly has a philosophy of his own. This seems to consist in deriding my pen-name of Common Sense; yet if Philosophy would show a little more common sense in his letter he would prove himself to be more of a philosopher. He has jumped to the conclusion that my outline of the police method of dispensing charity was all cut and dried—ready to be put into operation, while as a matter of fact, the whole letter was only suggestive. He represents the poor policemen as burdened down with the weight of responsibility of dispensing charity, when as a matter of fact the police did this work for years, and did it satisfactorily, without the expense of salaries and office rent.

The method could be made very simple, as for instance: Each policeman could be supplied with printed cards, and in certain spaces on these cards they could insert the name of the person or the family needing help and what to give them. This card would be honored at the police station where submitted and could itself be filed as a card record of the work. In the same way, those needing work could be referred to the proper bureaus. For example, the State Bureau of Labor has, I understand, a list of jobs for worthy men seeking them, so has the Y. M. C. A., etc. I think from these remarks that Philosophy can see that the system is flexible and that the police could readily dispense charity without going to sanitariums from overwork. That the public believes in the police department as a means of distributing charity was amply demonstrated this time a year ago during the severe cold spell, when thousands were helped from the supplies that flooded the police stations. I still suggest that the police department could satisfactorily dispense charity and that every cent of it would go to the needy without expense for salaries or office rent. COMMON SENSE.

Baltimore, January 7.

Voting By Mail.

To the Editor—The suggestion that voting by mail be authorized is excellent. Under some such plan antagonism to woman suffrage on account of the presence of women at election booths would be overcome, as both men and women could cast their ballots in their own homes, and a dignity would be given the ballot which does not surround it at the present time.

It has been suggested that the postmasters be pressed into the election service, so as to make the plan a success. The postmasters would receive the ballots several days previous to an election, these ballots, through the Postoffice Department, to be distributed among the residents of the towns and cities. When the voting has been completed the ballots could be returned to the Postoffice Department and forwarded to some central point, to be counted and the result announced. A method of this kind would do away with hasty voting, which now characterizes present elections. A man could take his ballot home with him and talk over the political situation with the members of his family and then vote for the candidate who he thinks would best serve the interests of the people.

Under a system of this kind much of the expensive election machinery could be dispensed with and the burden of taxation lightened. I believe that it would also be a long step toward eliminating the buying of votes in this country. Every man or woman granted the right of franchise would first produce his handwriting at his local postoffice, and, according to the idea of those favoring the plan, the voter would be compelled to place his signature to the ballot. Upon the receipt of the ballot at the postoffice those in authority would see to it that the signature on the ballot corresponded with that on file at the postoffice. This would prevent repeating, an evil so prevalent under our present system of elections. Some might argue that a system of this kind would not operate well so far as national elections are concerned. It might first be tested in municipal and county elections, and, if successful, could be extended to state and national elections. It is to be hoped that this suggested plan will be given the consideration due it.

VOTER.

Baltimore, January 6.

WIDOW AWARDED DAMAGES

Famous Shooting Case in Pullman in 1910 Recalled.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., yesterday stated that a verdict had been rendered in the United States Circuit Court there in the amount of $4,000 in favor of Sarah S. Wellman, widow of Ora E. Wellman, against the estate of John H. Bethea. The case recalls the shooting of Wellman by John H. Bethea on March, 23, 1910, on a Royal Blue limited train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company between Newark and Wilmington, Del. Bethea boarded the train at Camden Station and shortly after the train left Mount Royal Station, became involved in an altercation with the colored porter, Williams, and shot and killed him.

Ora E. Wellman, the train conductor, endeavored to quiet Bethea, who seemed to be laboring under great excitement, and he himself was shot and killed by Bethea. A note was dropped off at one of the signal towers telling of the killing of the two men, and the police force of Wilmington, where the train made its first stop, was called out. A police officer was shot, but only wounded. Then the fire department of Wilmington had to be called out and, after a stream of water had been played in the Pullman car, Bethea was driven out and shot and killed. Suit was brought by Mrs. Wellman to recover damages, and a verdict in her favor was awarded by a jury for $4,000. Judge O'Connor, of North Carolina, presided.

Mitchell & Smith, of Charleston, S. C., and Edward C. Carrington, Jr., and J. Leiper Winslow, of Baltimore, represented Mrs. Wellman.

From The Woman of Samaria.

Choice selections from the sacred cantata of The Woman of Samaria, by William Sterndale Bennett, will be sung at the monthly musical service of Associate Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Oliver Huckel, rector, next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

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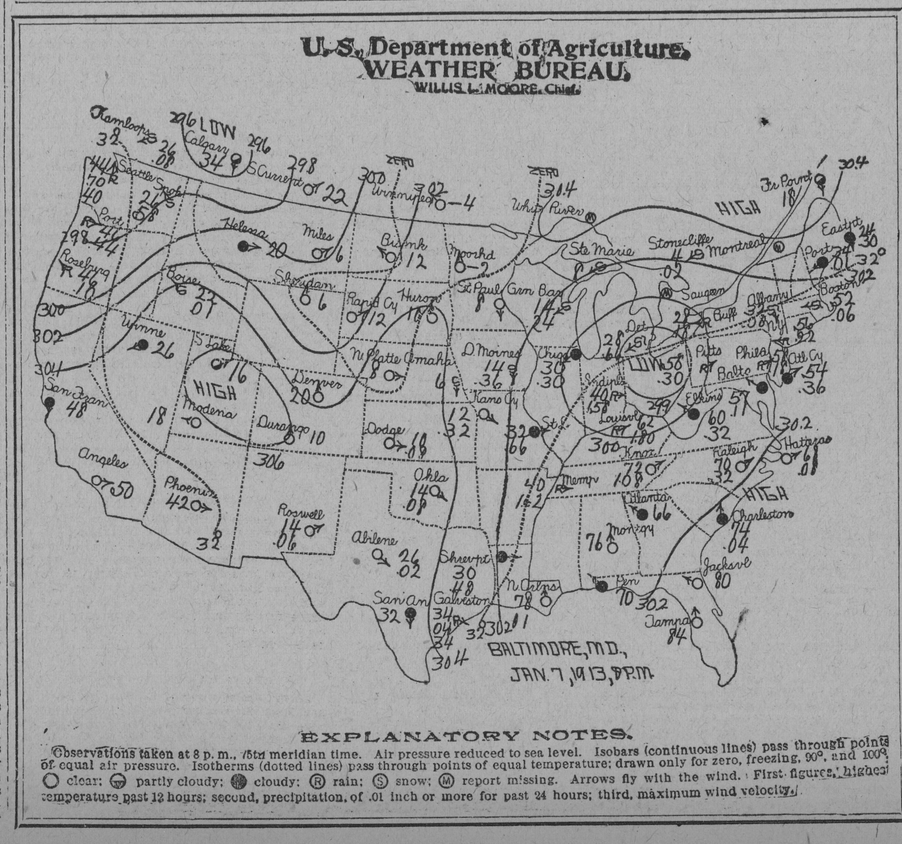

WORST FOG ON BAY IN YEARS

FEW VESSELS DARE VENTURE FROM THEIR MOORINGS.

Memory of the Recent Collision In Which Many Lives Were Lost Makes Mariners Extremely Cautious—Chesapeake Bay, Patapsco River and Harbor Veiled in Mist That Is Impenetrable.

What is said by old navigators to be the worst fog in this part of the country for the last 30 years settled down over the Chesapeake Bay, Patapsco River and in the harbor yesterday. Traffic on the water was almost at a standstill. All of the local steamers plying between this city and Norfolk and to the tributaries of the Bay were delayed as a result of the thick mist. Caught in the mantle of the impenetrable fog in the Bay are half a dozen large ocean-going ships which passed in the Virginia Capes Monday and were due to reach port yesterday. None reached port, their masters preferring to anchor rather than take the risk of proceeding for fear of collision or going aground.

The fog settled down in earnest about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and extended almost the entire length of the Bay. At Sparrows Point the maritime observer was unable to see 20 feet from the shore and it was impossible to observe what passed up and down the mainship channels. At Cove Point similar conditions prevailed until late yesterday afternoon when the fog lifted slightly enabling the observer to see ships passing up and down the Bay. At Cape Henry the weather was cloudy, with rain but no fog.

Masters of Bay steamers had to exercise the most extreme precaution while navigating their craft to avoid possible collision or getting out of their course. The lead line was freely used to tell whether the vessels were getting in shoal water. All, however, found their way to their respective piers and the skippers gave a sigh of relief after their vessels were securely made fast.

The movement of harbor craft was practically suspended and those that did venture out did so at a great risk. All day long was heard the constant tooting of whistles of tugs and steamers as they made their way slowly through the thick mist. On all the steamers additional lookouts were posted to be on the watch for obstructions ahead, and the fact that no collision occurred is an indication of the care which local skippers navigate their craft. Many of the masters of harbor tugs tied up their vessels rather than take the risk of being run into while cruising about the harbor. No small power craft ventured from their landings for fear of being lost in the gray mist or being run into by larger craft.

The only mishap reported as a result of the fog was the smashing of a yawlboat hanging in the davits of an oyster pungy which passed into the harbor about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The smashing of the yawl was heard by a number of tugboat masters and the report was soon circulated that two steamers had been in collision off Lazaretto. An investigation, however, developed that one of the incoming steamers grazed the stern of the pungy, demolishing the yawl. What steamer did the damage could not be ascertained by those on the sailing vessel, owing to the thick fog. The pungy was later anchored in the harbor. Several of the crew of the pungy went ashore at Long Dock and reported the accident.

Anchored in the Chesapeake Bay somewhere between this port and Cape Henry are a number of ocean steamships which passed in the Virginia Capes on Monday and were due to arrive yesterday. None got in, however, their masters probably taking the safer course by anchoring their vessels to await a clearing of the weather, rather than risk collision or going aground. Known to be in the Bay is the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pretoria, from Hamburg by way of Boston; the British steamship Anglo-Patagonian, with a cargo of nitrate of soda from the west coast of South America; the British steamship Trabbock, in ballast from Philadelphia to load steel rails here destined for Australia; the Norwegian steamship Terje Viken, with ore from Daiquiri, Cuba, for the Maryland Steel Company; the American steamship San Mateo, from Sabine, Texas, with a cargo of sulphur, and the American steamer Montosa, in ballast from Newport News to load steel rails destined for Galveston.

The recent sinking of the Julia Luckenbach by collision with the British steamship Indrakuala is fresh in the minds of local and foreign navigators, and all are loath to take any chances running their vessels in a dense fog. This, it is said, is accountable for the number of steamers arriving behind their schedules and the anchoring of the large ocean-going craft in the Bay to await a clearing away of the fog.

B. & O. and Financing Plan.

Bankers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad state that plans for financing are under consideration, but that neither the form nor the amount of the securities which will be issued have as yet been finally determined. These will be settled within the next 48 hours, and announcement will be made today or tomorrow.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.
Washington, January 7.

Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: For Maryland and Virginia, rain Wednesday; colder west portions; Thursday, rain or snow and colder; moderate south winds, shifting to northwest.

For District of Columbia and Delaware, rain Wednesday; Thursday, rain or snow and colder; moderate south winds, shifting to northwest.

For New Jersey, rain Wednesday; Thursday, rain or snow and colder; moderate to brisk east to southeast winds, shifting to northwest Thursday.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, rain Wednesday or Wednesday night and probably Thursday; colder Thursday; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

For West Virginia, rain Wednesday, probably turning to snow, colder; Thursday, fair; west winds; snow and colder east portion.

Weather Conditions and General Forecast: Pressure has fallen considerably over the north portion of the country and general snows and rains continued east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest. In the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the north portions of Alabama and Mississippi and in portions of Arkansas the rainfall was heavy and flood warnings have been issued for the Cumberland River. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast from Eastport to Block Island and on the North Pacific Coast.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for the north portion of Eastern New York, Northern New England, Central and Eastern Tennessee, Alabama and extreme Northwest Florida, Southern Mississippi and Southeast Louisiana.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was fair, except in the North Pacific States, where there were snows and rains resulting from a marked depression that now covers the far Northwest.

Pressure continues high over the Atlantic Ocean and the trough of low pressure still persists over the Ohio Valley and the Western Lower Lake Region with increased development.

As a consequence temperatures remain abnormally high throughout the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. They have fallen decidedly in New England and the Lower Mississippi Valley and remain low in the West, although they have risen considerably in the Northwest and in the Pacific States.

Snow and rain will continue Wednesday east of the Mississippi River and probably on Thursday in the Lower Lake Region and the Atlantic States. There will also be snow or rain Thursday in the North Pacific States, the North and Middle Plateau, and snow in the extreme Northwest, probably reaching the Dakotas and Wyoming by Thursday.

It will be colder Wednesday in the Western Lower Lake Region, the Ohio Valley and the East Gulf States, and colder Wednesday night or Thursday in the Middle and South Atlantic States. In the West temperatures will continue to rise.

The winds along the New England Coast will be brisk to high northeast; along the Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast, except brisk on North New Jersey Coast; along the South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest; along the East Gulf Coast, moderate south, shifting to northwest; along the West Gulf Coast, moderate north and northeast; on Lake Michigan, moderate north and northeast.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk to high northeast winds, with rain or snow, to the Grand Banks.

Daily Report.

Custom-house, Baltimore, January 7.

Time.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation.	State of Weather.
8 A. M.	51	100	NE.	2	.01	Cloudy
8 P. M.	54	97	SE.	1	.10	Cloudy

Normal temperature 34 | Highest temperature... 57
Mean temperature.. 53 | Lowest temperature.... 49

Maximum velocity of the wind, 4 miles per hour, from the northeast.

Record of Temperature.

The following table gives the minimum temperature at 8 o'clock last night for the past 24 hours at the stations named:

Atlantic City, cloudy	48	Montgomery, clear	64
Bismarck, clear	*12	Montreal, missing	18
Boston, sleeting	24	Nantucket, rain	48
Buffalo, rain	28	New Orleans, clear	68
Charleston, cloudy	58	New York, rain	50
Chicago, cloudy	26	Oklahoma, clear	6
Cleveland, rain	20	Pittsburg, rain	30
Corpus Christi, cloudy	30	Philadelphia, rain	52
Denver, clear	*18	Portland, Me., cloudy	34
Detroit, sleeting	28	Portland, Ore., rain	38
Duluth, clear	*12	Providence, rain	52
Eastport, cloudy	24	Quebec, cloudy	14
Galveston, rain	54	Raleigh, clear	62
Green Bay, snow	12	Salt Lake City, cloudy	*2
Hatteras, clear	60	San Francisco, cloudy	56
Havre, pt. cloudy	*24	St. Louis, cloudy	22
Helena, cloudy	2	St. Paul, clear	*4
Jacksonville, clear	64	Scranton, rain	44
Kansas City, clear	6	Shreveport, cloudy	30
Knoxville, clear	54	Spokane, snow	18
Louisville, rain	44	Tampa, clear	68
Marquette, snow	10	Washington, clear	52
Memphis, rain	34	Winnipeg, clear	*24

*Below Zero.

Almanac for Today.

Sun Rises.....7:26 A. M. | Sun Sets.....4:59 P. M.
Moon Sets.....5:52 P. M.

HIGH WATER.

6:48 A. M.....0.7 Foot | 7:20 P. M.....1.4 Feet

[Calculations expressed in Eastern Standard Time.]

TO MAKE CITY'S LIBRARY POPULAR

MR. COYLE THINKS ITS ATTRACTIONS NEGLECTED.

Says Visitors Come to the City Hall But Seldom Go Beyond the Second Floor—Will Display Signs to Allure Such Folk As These to the Delights of the Relics Above.

In order that visitors from other towns and Marylanders themselves be afforded the privilege and entertainment of seeing the exhibits and pictures in his charge, City Librarian Coyle announced yesterday that he was considering plans by which the public might become better acquainted with his department.

Mr. Coyle and his assistants assert that the number of Baltimoreans who visit the third floor of the City Hall is altogether out of proportion with the number of out-of-town persons. "Just why so few Baltimoreans visit the library and exhibit galleries," he said, "I am unable to explain. Hundreds of people stop on the first floor, inspect the historic gun in the rotunda, walk or ride to the floor above and then leave. They never dream that they could spend several delightful hours in my department. Every day I receive valuable relics, and it would be worth the time of the busiest person to inspect them."

One of Mr. Coyle's ideas, which he will shortly put into execution, is the placing of a large sign on the first floor of the City Hall, announcing to visitors the importance of visiting his department. He also proposes to rearrange all of the 650 or more pictures on a frame partition covered with green burlap, so that they can be more effectively displayed. Then, again, the lighting in the corridors will be adjusted, so that sightseers will not have to strain their eyes when examining century-old photographs.

In order that Mayor Preston be made thoroughly acquainted with the importance and value of some of the relics, Mr. Coyle will send an invitation to him to spend several hours rummaging through the interesting collections. In fact, Mr. Coyle proposes to have a number of department heads collectively observe the exhibits at the city library.

Rev. P. J. Kenny, who recently returned to the United States after a trip through Europe, told City Librarian Coyle several days ago that Baltimore had the best collection of pictures and city papers than any municipality in the world. He said that he had traveled over the entire globe and had never seen such a marvelous collection. Some of the exhibits worth seeing are an early original issue of The Baltimore American, autograph letters of the early presidents and statesmen to Baltimoreans, pictures of numerous historic inns along the central streets, outlined drawings of hundreds of old institutions, autograph verse of Maryland, My Maryland, by James R. Randall, the author; first record book of Baltimore Town, Civil War scenes in Baltimore, views of the city from its founding to the present day, the first town clock and street views during the horse car period.

In addition to the pictorial exhibit there are several thousand publications that deal particularly with Baltimore and Maryland.

Fined for Killing Cat.

Accused of killing a cat, but charged with the more technical offense of shooting off a firearm within the city limits, Edward Wehrheim, 1230 East Fort avenue, was fined $5 and costs by Justice Levinson, at the Southern Police Station, yesterday morning. Mrs. George C. Sanders, 1232 East Fort avenue, a neighbor, was the complainant in the case.

According to the evidence of Mrs. Sanders, she owned a cat. She said Wehrheim killed it with a rifle. Wehrheim admitted killing the cat, but said that he had tried to chase it away with an air rifle. Finding that this was not effective, and claiming that he had lost considerable sleep through the cat's nocturnal solos, he procured a rifle and extinguished nine lives at one shot. He paid his fine and was released.

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