

AFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD

INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR BOWLES.

ONE DAY MORE WILL PROBABLY END THE HEARINGS—IMPORTANT CHANGES THIS MONTH AT THE HOME STATION. One more day will probably finish the investigation by Commander Davis of the charges that have been made against Francis T. Bowles, the Chief Naval Constructor at the Navy Yard.

COMPLAINTS FOUND TO BE RUBBISH. Counsel for Mr. Bowles has pointed out that the separate complaints when sifted down have invariably been shown to be the merest rubbish, and in pointed language has declared that it is little less than an insult to the head of one of the greatest departments, if not the greatest, in the yard, to compel him to devote time and attention for which the Government pays a good salary, to answering complaints having no more foundation than those so far brought against the present chief.

THE PLACING IN COMMISSION OF THE GUNBOAT Helena was the principal incident at the yard in the week just ended. The ceremony, which took place on Thursday afternoon, was carried out in the usual way, and the officers took charge of their ship without any extra fuss.

SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES. This month will see some important changes at the home station. Captain George W. Sumner will on the 20th come to the yard as captain of the yard, taking the place of Captain Francis J. Higginson, who relieves Captain Frederick Rogers of command of the Massachusetts. Captain Rodgers has a short leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will go on board duty in Washington.

THE PROGRAMME OF MANOEUVRES. Preparations are being made at the Navy Department for putting in effect the programme of manoeuvres recently perfected by a board which assembled at the Navy Department. Orders were issued to the battle-ship Iowa directing her to proceed from League Island, Penn., to Newport, R. I., where she will receive her torpedo tubes and torpedoes at the latter place.

KILLED IN A DRIVING ACCIDENT. James V. Kirby, proprietor of the Beach View House, at East Moriches, was killed on Friday evening by being thrown to the ground from his stage. He was driving to the railroad station to meet the 6:25 train, when the pole of the coach dropped and struck the coach so suddenly that Kirby was thrown forward ten feet. He fell on his head, and his neck was broken and his skull badly fractured almost instantly. A young girl who was riding with Mr. Kirby fell upon him and escaped without injury. Mr. Kirby leaves a widow.

DEATH FOLLOWS FROM A HEADER. Robert B. Hirst, twenty-four years old, of No. 221 Underhill-st., died on Friday as the result of a bicycle accident in the Catskills on Tuesday. While riding near the Hotel Kaaterskill he struck a bad place in the road and took a header, which resulted in serious internal injuries.

DECREASING DEATH RATES.

INTERESTING VITAL STATISTICS COMPARED NEW-YORK WITH BROOKLYN, TO THE LATTER'S ADVANTAGE.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Brooklyn population, Deaths first six months, Rate per 1,000. Rows for years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930.

The figures are most gratifying to the health officers and to the other city officials. It is gratifying to keep a city in a healthy condition. Dr. Forth and his assistants give much of the credit for the good showing in the figures to the Department of City Works. Dr. George E. West, of the Department, yesterday gave out the following talk: "The improved sanitary conditions throughout the world must have something to do with the general decrease in the death rate. Daily we are living in a better sanitary condition than we were a generation ago, and science has done much to make the world healthier, and naturally the death rate decreases. But there must be other natural causes at work. I think the change is due in a measure to meteorological conditions. Under any other hypothesis the general decrease of the death rate cannot be explained. London, the largest city of the world, has had a death rate as low as Brooklyn, if not a shade lower, in the six months beginning the year. Dublin is a little higher; in fact, the capital of Ireland is not healthy, according to the vital statistics we receive. Glasgow, if my recollection is accurate, is about the same as Brooklyn this year, and Paris is low, but not so low as London. We do not get regular reports from the other European cities. All of them show a low death rate.

Chicago has a lower death rate this year than Brooklyn, and we have a mortality record that the sanitary officials should be proud of. I don't know why it is, but all the lake cities this year show a low death rate. Chicago leads, but then come Milwaukee, Detroit and Buffalo—all of them lower than this city. Washington has a high death rate, but it is not so high as New York and New York. Philadelphia is not so bad, and the mortality of New-York is much lower for the last six months than ever before. It may be that folks here have learned the science of living well, but I assure you that the result has been particularly gratifying. I believe the colored people have claimed that the high mortality from death is due to the work of his white-winged brigade, but how is it that in Brooklyn, where there is a larger proportion of colored people, the death rate is so much lower? "The fact is that life in this city has always been healthier than in New-York, where there is a floating population and many sick strangers. We are not so much in the habit of recording the deaths, however, and we believe that the work that the Department has done has contributed very largely to the low death rate. But that is not the only cause. There are natural forces at work which have been beneficial. The mortality from cholera, for instance, is higher here than in the records we receive south of the Mississippi are not at all reliable. "I would like to announce that we have begun to give out sterilized milk from the various depots. The summer months has always been a menace to the vital statistics of a large city. We want to keep the babies from the free distribution of sterilized milk to the poor in the summer is a great work. We have a plan to supply a spoon on our hands.

MYSTERY IN THEIR DEATHS.

CORONER UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER FOUL PLAY ENDED THE LIVES OF MR. AND MRS. LE CLUSE. Coroner Bennett, of Patchogue, went to Bayport yesterday morning and began an investigation into the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Cluse, whose bodies were found in their home on Friday night by Martha Le Cluse their thirteen-year-old granddaughter.

THE INVESTIGATION thus far has brought little or nothing to light to show that the aged couple met with foul play. The only mark on the old man's body was a bruise over the left eye, which could have been caused by a fall. There were some blood spots on the floor, where the old man's body was found, but the coroner believes that the fall struck against the kitchen stove. There were no marks on the woman's body, and no indications that she met other than a natural death. Nothing, so far as can be learned, is missing from the house.

CLARENCE SMITH, a boy in the employ of Dr. H. T. Van Dine, who lives opposite the house of the aged couple, testified before the coroner yesterday that at 11 o'clock on Friday he heard a cry for help, and then heard a woman moaning. The sounds came from the cottage of the old couple. The boy told the doctor about this, but the doctor thought the means came from a young woman whom he had attended, and who was ill in the neighborhood.

CARMAN SEAMAN, another witness, testified that he told Dr. Van Dine about hearing the moans and that no attention was paid to it. A number of neighbors say they saw a tramp pass by the house where the old couple were found dead on Friday. They described him as being of medium height and having black whiskers. He acted queerly, and they regarded him as an insane man. No one, however, saw him enter or come out of the house of the old couple.

THE INQUIRY was continued yesterday. Coroner Bennett is undecided whether he will have an autopsy made in either case. It would seem that an autopsy would be necessary to determine whether the death of either was caused by poisoning. It is the opinion of many that one died of heart disease, but that the death of the other was caused by shock.

NO DEMAND FOR AUTOMOBILES.

FROM THE AMERICAN MACHINIST. The true answer to the question as to whether or not the automobile is a desirable car is probably that it does and it does not. It seems to be quite clear that the world does not want the present type of automobile. The car which is well satisfied with the horse. It has an affection for the horse, and it is not likely to be replaced by the automobile. The horse is second only to the human form in the matter of speed and endurance. The horse is not only a better servant, and this the "autocar" must prove itself before it comes to be.

PERFECTLY NATURAL.

FROM THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD. "Did your friend die a natural death?" inquired the coroner of the doctor. "Yes," replied the doctor, "he died a natural death, and he was waiting for a coffin to slip the body away."

A USEFUL ANTEATER.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA RECORD. When a horde of hairy yellow caterpillars infested the garden of a lady in Philadelphia last week, her keeper Manley, who is charged with the absence of Superintendent Brown, was badly puzzled for what to get rid of the pest. He resorted to the use of a mixture of kerosene and turpentine, which he applied to the trees, but the results fell far short of what he expected. He then resorted to the use of a mixture of kerosene and turpentine, which he applied to the trees, but the results fell far short of what he expected.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ENGLISH INFLUENCES ON AMERICA.

A SUGGESTION FOR A DIFFERENT SPIRIT OF HISTORY-TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: On the glorious Fourth I was talking with a very young lady of this State about our English origin. I said, "Our country gets its being from Englishmen." At this the very young lady became angry, and said, among other things, "Our country would be better off if all the English sympathizers were to live in England."

COURTNEY AND THE CORNELL CREW.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have noticed in your editorial articles on the victory of the Cornell crew several references to the fact that they were coached by a professional, and I have thought that I detected a tone of disparagement as to the real merit of that victory because of that fact. If Robert J. Cook was quoted correctly in an interview just after the "varsity" race, he also called attention to certain alleged tendencies toward professionalism shown by the Cornell crew during the race. Permit me, as a loyal Cornellian, but, above all, a lover of manly sports, to enter a respectful protest against insinuations that would detract from Cornell's victory because she had a professional coach. It is quite true that neither Yale nor Harvard had a professional coach, but who will deny that they had talent equal to or superior to any professional talent that they could procure to teach their crews the science of rowing?

But why should the employment of Courtney by Cornell be an unjust or even unfair reference? Surely Yale has hired professional coaches when she had no other available talent to instruct her boys in athletics. It is within two years that Mr. Murphy, who had been hired by Yale to teach her boys to run and jump in intercollegiate contests, went to Pennsylvania on a higher salary, and it is well worth notice that Yale's laurels in that branch of sport soon passed to Pennsylvania. Princeton has been more fortunate in having Captain Cook for a coach. This year he gave up his entire time to that work. What difference can there be between the coaching of Courtney and that of Mr. Cook? If Courtney is a professional, I fancy that if Cook had won in this year's battle there would be very little said about Cornell's profession.

The fact is Yale, Harvard and Cornell each got the best coach possible, and none of them would be so foolish as to employ an inferior one. Courtney is something that has to be learned after one is seated in a boat. Boys who go into a crew can have no previous training in rowing. The rowing in our preparatory schools, as a rule, and if the members of university crews must be taught the science of rowing from the very rudiments of the highest finish, what harm is there in hiring the very best talent that can be procured to teach them that? Mr. Courtney is a professional, but so is Captain Cook for a coach. This year he gave up his entire time to that work. What difference can there be between the coaching of Courtney and that of Mr. Cook? If Courtney is a professional, I fancy that if Cook had won in this year's battle there would be very little said about Cornell's profession.

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ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN SILVER.

IT IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY, ON ACCOUNT OF HER TRADE WITH INDIA. To the Editor of The Tribune: Sir: Your intelligent London correspondent has several times furnished me with interesting information concerning the international movement now going on for the restoration of the joint gold and silver standard of money, but in his letter of last Sunday he seems to me to express a misapprehension, viz., in the following: "It is invited to be sent out by the United States another monetary conference, to be held in which the United States and France are the only countries interested, may make joint proposals, etc." France and the United States "the countries mainly interested?" Is not the country which exports most to countries having the single silver standard a basis for their currency the most interested; and the country which imports most from them, England, stand practically alone with the single gold standard up to about 1873, when the action of the newly formed German Empire (which had, as one of its first measures, to establish a currency and coinage to take the place and do away with the inconvenience of those of the several German principalities) precipitated the adoption of the joint gold and silver standard, and the adoption of the single gold standard throughout Europe, and also by the United States. This, of course, caused a gradual rise in the value (purchasing power) of gold, or a fall in the value of silver and other commodities, measured by gold, as some would prefer to say, and this, of course, broke the parity of exchange between the United States and bimetallic and silver countries. Up to that time, for instance, there was a par of exchange between gold England and her greatest competitor, silver India, which was a par of exchange between the United States and the Indian Empire. The constant rise of the Indian standard (bimetallic nations, gold and silver being the two metals) in the value of gold, and the fact that the United States had been the par of exchange between gold England and the silver countries alike, thus required a corresponding rise of exchange for the commercial world.

THE BREAKING of that parity, by the demonetization of silver, and the fall of the Indian standard, and the rise of the gold standard, as some would prefer to say, and this, of course, broke the parity of exchange between the United States and bimetallic and silver countries. Up to that time, for instance, there was a par of exchange between gold England and her greatest competitor, silver India, which was a par of exchange between the United States and the Indian Empire. The constant rise of the Indian standard (bimetallic nations, gold and silver being the two metals) in the value of gold, and the fact that the United States had been the par of exchange between gold England and the silver countries alike, thus required a corresponding rise of exchange for the commercial world.

THE CARLIST CAUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In an article in your issue of yesterday a possible uprising of the Carlists is mentioned as a danger which threatens the domestic peace of Spain. Such a danger, as any one at all familiar with the question must know, is purely imaginary. The Carlist cause is as dead in Spain to-day as the Stuart cause is in England, and the attempts of Carlist agents outside of Spain to galvanize it for a futile as well as a vain and a suicidal purpose are as futile as the attempts of the Carlists to revive the English throne of Mary, the present Stuart pretender.

I have talked on the subject with all classes of people in Spain, and more particularly in the Basque country, the old-time stronghold of Carlism, and I can affirm, from personal knowledge, that the feeling of the people, whatever it may be, is entirely in favor of the present republic, and with the present régime. The Carlist cause is as dead in Spain to-day as the Stuart cause is in England, and the attempts of Carlist agents outside of Spain to galvanize it for a futile as well as a vain and a suicidal purpose are as futile as the attempts of the Carlists to revive the English throne of Mary, the present Stuart pretender.

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Brooklyn Advertisements.

W.S. & A. HAHNE'S FULLY EQUIPPED DEPARTMENT, BROOKLYN. Special attention paid to mail orders from our city customers while out of town during the summer months. Samples and prices cheerfully submitted.

LADIES' SUMMER OUTING SUITS. In all wool Serge and in Linen, Crash and Plique, worth from 7.50 to 15.00, at \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.75.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND ETON SUITS. Just the thing for country wear, made of fine serges in a variety of styles, worth from 10.00 to 15.00, at \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$6.75.

SILK WAISTS. Special lot of new waists made for us at a loss to the manufacturer, in the most approved styles. Those in Surah and India at \$2.05. Those in black and colored Taffeta, at \$4.50 and \$5.00.

SALE OF LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS. A special line of fine quality SHEER LAWN WAISTS, in pink, blue and lavender, figures, detached collars and cuffs, were \$1.25, at 75c. each.

JOURNEY AND BURNHAM. New Jersey Advertisements. NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE. One Hundred Complete Stores Under One Roof.

JULY "CLOSE-OUTS" In Brand-New Seasonable Needs of Every Description. FURNITURE, FLOOR COVERINGS, SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS, SHOES, HATS, MEN'S WEAR, BOYS' CLOTHING, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, BRICA-BRAC, CUT GLASS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, WASH GOODS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, UPHOLSTERIES, ETC., ETC.

For a few days we shall sell a five drawer antique chiffonier, nicely trimmed brass handles; altogether a very serviceable and convenient article of furniture. The price will be \$2.98. We also have other chiffoniers, as well as a great variety of other furniture, at reduced prices.

NOTE—By reason of the extremely low prices that prevail at this sale we will not send any article of furniture C. O. D. or reserve it unless the full price has been paid. Goods marked "CLOSING OUT" will not be exchanged.

All Broad St. Trolley Cars Pass Our Doors. Free Deliveries at New Jersey Railroad Stations. No Extra Charge for Packing. We will close our store on Saturdays, in July and August, at 1 o'clock. Open Friday Evenings.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK. nature the most democratic of peoples, to allow them to have any desire to return to absolutism and intolerance again. M. S. Dubbs, New York, N. Y., July 5, 1897. AN OLD-TIME KANSAS CAMPAIGN. From the Kansas City Times. Some of the alleged extravagances of the recent Legislature call to mind the famous Congress that committed the "crime of '73." The action of that Congress resulted in the election of the first Democratic ticket ever elected in Sumner County, and it is strange to say, it was not the demoralization of silver that did it, either. It was the following year that the grasshoppers struck Kansas and ruined the body politic for a result. At that time there was in Sumner County a man named Carter, a keen fellow, who was able to see a day or two into the future. He conceived the idea that it would be a good time to put up a Democratic ticket. He went around to see the "boys" with a plan of campaign, and they gave him for thinking that a Democratic ticket could be elected. It was utterly too late, that no such appropriation had ever been made in Congress, but it was another case of looking the stable door after the horse was gone. The time for the Republicans to refute the charge was during the campaign, but they failed to do so. Carter carried the whole ticket to success, with himself at the head of it.