ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

EVELYN B. BALDWIN GIVES AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES.

London, Sept. 20.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expeditions, arrived in London to-day on his way home. He had little to add to what has already been told regarding his experiences, but he gave extended details of technical interest to arctic navigation of the work accomplished and the stations established. The most southerly is on Alger Island, eight miles north of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition's former headquarters. A second station is on Greely Island, close to the eighty-first parallel, near a large island which was charted last spring and named President McKinley Island. Thirty-five miles further north is a third station, equipped with five thousand pounds of condensed food, on an island not yet named. A fourth and most northerly station was established on Rudolf Land, within sight of the headquarters which were occupied by the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition. It contains all the condensed stores originally intended for a dash to the pole.

The expedition, for the first time in polar exploration, Mr. Baldwin added, secured complete photographic records of the snow and ice conditions of the regions traversed. They include moving pictures.

Mr Baldwin gave an interesting account of his journey to Cape Norway, where he came upon Dr. Nansen's hut, the place where Nansen and Johansen spent their historic winter. The hut was partly gnawed by foxes and bears. Dr. Nansen's record was intact. It was found in a brass cylinder, and was dated May 19, 1896, and was written in pencil on half a sheet of note paper. Mr. Baldwin has the Nansen record, and left his own record in its place.

Later the America, Mr. Baldwin's ship, was in imminent peril of being crushed by icebergs, but she escaped by putting on all available steam.

While in the arctic regions, Mr. Baldwin released three hundred balloons, which were driven northward, and may later furnish data regarding air and sea currents. Each balloon has attached to it an automatic buoy addressed to the "Nearest American Consul."

The expedition's start for home was attended by exciting incidents. It was necessary to charge the heavy ice drifts, blast them with dynamite and saw a channel through the ice. The America was caught in a violent ice field, her screw and rudder were twisted, and her propeller frame was broken.

The expedition had another exciting experience in a pack further south. Two members of the expedition, unarmed and on a pony sledge, were set upon by huge white bears. The pony bolted, and the men were defenceless. With great presence of mind they clambered on top of an iceberg and escaped on the other side to the ship.

Mr. Baldwin described fights between dog teams and herds of walrus, and, in conclusion, said:

The old idea of an open polar sea is baseless. We know that land extends as far as 82 degrees on the Franz Josef Land side, and from there I believe the pole can be reached. I agree with Peary that the most practical way of reaching the pole is by sledging from that point.

DETAILS OF SVERDRUP'S EXPEDITION.

Christiania, Norway, Sept. 20.—Captain Otto Sverdrup, who reached Stavanger yesterday from the arctic regions on the steamer Fram, in an interview with a representative of The Associated Press, gave the following details of his expedition:

I spent the winter of 1898-'99 in winter quarters at Ellesmereland, whence scientific expeditions were started with sledges. The summer of 1899 was unfavorable, and the Fram was obliged to return and pass the winter at Ellesmereland. A great part of the surrounding region was mapped out.

There was a serious fire on board the Fram in May, 1900. It was started by sparks from the funnel and spread to the kayaks (arctic canoes), which were smeared with paraffin for their protection. The rigging and masts caught fire, and the total destruction of the vessel was threatened; but we succeeded in mastering the flames.

In August, 1900, we traversed Jones's Sound and Cardigan Strait and took up winter quarters at 76.48 north and 89 west. The region was rich in reindeer and polar wolves, of which we brought back here living specimens.

The following winter was more than ordinarily cold and stormy, the average temperature being 45 degrees below zero. Sledge expeditions occupied the spring and summer of 1901 and the early part of 1902.

On August 6 the Fram succeeded in breaking away from the ice, and arrived at Godhaven on August 18. We left Cape Farewell homeward bound on August 28.

Captain Sverdrup added that the members of the expedition met no Esquimaus in the regions visited, but he said that many of their dwellings, belonging to former periods, were seen.

A well known professor, Yngvar Nielsen, deduces from Captain Sverdrup's discovery of deserted Esquimau encampments that the northern limit within which it is possible for human beings to exist in the arctic archipelago must have receded at a comparatively recent date, and that the ice conditions there are so changed as to render food unprocurable.

A BRAVE OFFICER HONORED.

MEDAL RECOMMENDED FOR LIEUTENANT WILLIAMS, WHO RESCUED MARINES IN SAMAR.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Lieutenant Kenneth P. Williams, 1st Infantry, has been recommended by General Chaffee for a Congressional medal of honor for his skill and bravery in leading the relief expedition to the rescue of the marine detachment which completed the famous march across Samar. Lieutenant Williams's report, with a communication from General Chaffee, inclosing two complimentary letters from Rear Admiral Rodgers and Commander William Swift, at the time commanding the Yorktown, have reached the War Department. A noteworthy portion of General Chaffee's letter reads:

Not again in your military career nor in that of the men accompanying you on this arduous undertaking will conditions likely arise that will offer you the opportunity of rendering such unheard of and never to be forgotten services to your country, which entitle you to greater thanks and to the nation's gratitude.

Rear Admiral Rodgers's letter says that "the marine detachment would undoubtedly have perished to a man had it not been for the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Kenneth P. Williams." Commander Swift says:

He deserves the highest praise for his twenty-five mile struggle against the current and rapids of a river which was not only dangerous, but almost impracticable.

In addition, General Smith, who commanded the Sixth Separate Brigade, has recommended that Lieutenant Williams be brevetted for gallantry shown under fire at various stages of the expedition.

A BARGAIN INCUBATOR.

"You will always find each Sunday a new Bargain hatched out among those "Little Ads. of the People."

WAR DEPARTMENT CLERK A SUICIDE.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Captain W. B. Johnson, seventy years old, a clerk in the War Department and formerly of Frederick, Md., committed suicide here early this morning by cutting his throat and wrist with a razor. The act is attributed to ill health and fear of a paralytic stroke. He served in the Civil War in an Ohio regiment.

Jacob Ruppert's
March Brew
Now on Draught.

ENGLAND CLAIMS AN ISLAND.

FLAG HOISTED OVER AN IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINT AGAINST VENEZUELA'S PROTEST.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Department of State has received a telegram from Minister Bowen, dated Caracas to-day, reporting that the President of Venezuela is with his army in Valencia. He adds that the Venezuelan Government has protested against the British flag being raised on the island of Patos, over which the Venezuelan Government has claimed sovereignty.

Patos or Goose Island, as it is called, is a small and uninhabited island lying two and two-thirds miles from the nearest point on the Venezuelan coast, just inside of the Dragon's Mouth, which gives entrance to the mouths of the Orinoco, and it is consequently of great strategic importance. The island is only about a mile long by half a mile broad, and it is a resort of smugglers and fishermen. The British Government has claimed the island for many years as one of the number of small islands adjacent to the island of Trinidad.

CASTRO'S FORCES UNITE.

VENEZUELA'S PRESIDENT LEADS HIS TROOPS TO ATTACK REVOLUTIONISTS.

Willemstad, Curacoa, Sept. 20.—President Castro of Venezuela, who arrived at Valencia (capital of the State of Carabobo) on Thursday night with 3,600 men, joined forces with the column commanded by the War Minister, General Garrido, consisting of 2,500 men, and left Valencia yesterday morning for Tocuyito, at the head of a well equipped force of 6,000 men, with twelve guns, to attack the revolutionary army commanded by General Luciano Mendoza. It is thought probable that General Mendoza will retreat to Pao, as he is not strong enough to engage President Castro's forces, and lacks ammunition.

The junction of the two forces of the government of Venezuela has changed the situation, and it is now believed it will be difficult to overthrow President Castro.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS REPORTED BY THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The report of the Surgeon General of the Army for the year ended June 30 shows a gradual improvement in the condition of the health of the troops, notwithstanding many were subject to the exposures of tropical service in the Philippines. The report says that the admissions to sick report in 1901 constituted 1,791.59 per thousand of the strength, as compared with 2,311.81 in 1900, and with 1,502.47, the mean annual rate of the previous ten years. The rate of discharge for disability was 19.95 in 1901, as compared with 22.60 in 1900 and 16.69 for the decade, and the death rate from all causes was 19.94 per thousand men, as compared with 22.74 and 11.91, respectively. Deaths from disease constituted 9.58 per thousand of mean strength, as compared with 15.79 in 1900, and deaths from injury 4.36, as compared with 6.95.

During the year the mean strength of the army consisted of 92,491 men, of whom 81,885 were regulars and 10,606 volunteers. The death rate from all causes was 5.29 per thousand of strength in Cuba; 6.90 in the United States; 7.81 in Porto Rico and 17.96 in the Pacific islands and China. Deaths from disease constituted only 3.21 per thousand in Cuba; 4.68 in the United States and 12.40 in the Pacific islands and China. The mean strength of the commands was: In Porto Rico, 1,153; in Cuba, 5,297; in the United States, 26,515, and in the Pacific islands and China, 59,596.

Concerning the health of the troops in the Philippines the report says:

The character of service in the different parts of the archipelago has varied more during the year than in any similar period since American occupation. Although a great deal of hard field service has been done and much new country occupied, there has been a decrease in sick and mortality rates, for improved conditions in peaceful provinces have more than counterbalanced any local increase caused by arduous field service. Campaigns carried on during the year have not, however, been less trying to the stamina of troops than former ones; rather the reverse, as most of the more accessible points were already occupied by our forces at the beginning of the year, and the necessity for following insurgents hiding in the fastnesses of inaccessible mountains added much to labors performed in the sweltering heat of the tropics.

There have been only fourteen cases of yellow fever, one of which was fatal, all in Cuba. There were 594 cases of typhoid fever and seventy-eight deaths. There is a review of the cholera epidemic in the Philippines, with a statement of what has been done to prevent the spread of the disease among the troops. There were reported 166 cases of insanity for the calendar year of 1901, of which 142 were discharged as insane and committed to asylums. Of these 120 cases came from the Philippine Islands.

There were 104 killed by gunshot injury, of which forty-six met death in action, and 574 cases of gunshot injury brought to the hospitals for treatment.

MEXICO'S WAITING ATTITUDE.

WILL NOT CHANGE HER MONEY STANDARD PRECIPITATELY.

Mexico City, Sept. 20.—The policy of the government regarding the silver question and the gold standard is officially declared to be to await developments. The government will not act precipitately, but will continue its inquiries into the production, circulation and consumption of silver and the advantage, as well as the disadvantage, which depreciation of the white metal may occasion this country.

THREE DEAD IN CIRCUS TRAIN WRECK.

TWENTY-SIX OTHERS INJURED, SEVERAL FATALLY—CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN.

Olkahoma City, Okla., Sept. 20.—At Choctaw, sixteen miles east of here, early this morning, an eastbound freight train ran into the rear of the Sells-Downs show train, killing three persons and wounding twenty-six others, several fatally. All the killed and wounded belong to the show except the conductor of the show train, who was fatally injured.

The show train was standing on the main track when the accident occurred. Two sleeping cars were completely demolished, and many of the occupants were pinioned beneath the wreckage. The uninjured went quickly to their relief, and soon extricated the dead and wounded. The freight engine was not damaged. The cause of the wreck cannot be learned until the freight engineer, who has disappeared, is found.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced: Colonel SAMUEL M. MILLS to coast artillery, Lieutenant Colonel CONSTANTINE CHASE to coast artillery and Major LOTUS NILES to field artillery. Colonel Mills is assigned to the command of the Artillery District of Pensacola, and will take station at Fort Barrancas. Major Niles will proceed to Fort Sam Houston.

The following transfers are made: First Lieutenant ALVAN C. GILLEM from the 14th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry, Troop B; First Lieutenant JAMES N. MUNROE from the 4th Cavalry to the 14th Cavalry, Troop D.

First Lieutenant JERE B. CLAYTON, assistant surgeon, is relieved from Fort Myer, and will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty in connection with the military manœuvres, and thence will proceed to Vancouver Barracks.

First Lieutenant THOMAS DEVEREUX, assistant surgeon, now at Fort Snelling, will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty, and, on completion of the manœuvres, will return to his proper station.

Lieutenant Colonel VALERY HAVARD, deputy surgeon general, on completion of the duty to which he was ordered, to proceed to Paris, France, and attend the special manœuvres, in connection with troops in the field, of the medical corps of the French army (Department of Paris), and will return to Fort Monroe.

Major WILLIAM STEPHENSON, surgeon, is relieved from Fort Mason and will report at Camp Monterey, California.

NAVY.

Captain C. C. TODD, Lieutenant Commander S. POTTS, Lieutenants W. J. SEARS and G. CHASE, Ensigns W. T. TARRANT, G. W. FALLER, E. T. CONSTEIN and C. BOONE, Lieutenant H. H. WHITTLESEY, Medical Inspector L. G. HENEBERGER, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. DENNY, detached the Brooklyn; to home and wait orders.

Midshipmen E. C. HAMNER and C. GOODRICH, detached the Brooklyn; to the Indiana.

Chaplain W. T. HOLMS, detached the Kearsarge; to the Columbia November 1 instead of October 1.

Paymaster C. S. WILLIAMS, orders to the Brooklyn revoked; continue on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. M. GARTON, detached the Columbia; wait orders.

A SUCCESSFUL PLAY

always attracts attention. The bargains offered among those "Little Ads. of the People" attract Tribune readers.

GUARANTEE NEUTRALITY.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT BY SECRETARY MOODY TO COMMANDER M'LEAN AT COLON.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Moody sent the following cable dispatch to Commander McLean to-day:

Washington, September 20.

The Cincinnati, Colon:

United States guarantee perfect neutrality of isthmus, and that a free transit from sea to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed. United States of Colombia guarantee right of way for transit across isthmus open and free to government and citizens of United States and their property. Any transportation of troops which might contravene these provisions of treaty should not be sanctioned by you, nor should use of road be permitted which might convert the line of transit into theatre of hostility. Any transportation of government troops not in violation of treaty, and which would not endanger transit or provoke hostilities, may not be objectionable. The department must rely on your judgment to decide such questions, as conditions may change from day to day. Consult department freely when in doubt.

It was said at the Navy Department that nothing had developed in the isthmian situation up to this time to make necessary the presence of the additional six hundred marines who are to be assembled at Norfolk, but the state of affairs along the railroad is regarded as making the preparation of reinforcements for immediate dispatch to the scene advisable.

Secretary Moody and Acting Secretary Adee had a long conference to-day in regard to the situation on the isthmus.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS TAKEN.

SURRENDER OF GENERAL MARIN IMPORTANT TO THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT.

Panama, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from the interior of the republic announces the surrender of several revolutionary leaders, including Generals Marin and San Martin. General Marin was one of the most persistent of the leaders in maintaining guerilla tactics, and for a long time he kept alive the revolutionary spirit. His surrender is regarded as meaning the practical pacification of the interior of the country.

According to this dispatch, the government can, if necessary, send five thousand men to reinforce the troops on the isthmus.

TRAINS START FOR PANAMA.

A THOUSAND COLOMBIAN SOLDIERS ESCORTED BY AMERICANS.

Colon, Sept. 20.—Two trains, flying American flags, one closely following the other, started for Panama this afternoon. In the first train is an armored car carrying a quick firing Colt gun and twenty-five bluejackets, who are acting as an escort to a thousand Colombian soldiers. The second train carries a similar number of bluejackets, escorting soldiers' wives and guarding a quantity of Colombian war material, guns, ammunition, etc. No trouble is expected.

No answer has yet been received to Commander McLean's communication to General Herrera.

The British warship Retribution has arrived at Colon.

MAY SEND MORE MARINES.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT PREPARING TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY ON THE ISTHMUS.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Moody has finally decided to increase the United States naval force on the Isthmus of Panama by the addition of six hundred marines, if Commander McLean's advices indicate that they are needed. He has given orders to Commander Pillsbury, of the Prairie, now at Boston, to proceed with his ship to Norfolk. At that point six hundred marines will be gathered ready to sail when Secretary Moody's advices indicate the necessity for their presence on the isthmus. Norfolk is the most available point to assemble a force of marines, as, in addition to its Southern location, it has excellent camping grounds.

The Panther should arrive at Colon within a day or two with 380 marines on board, so that with the Prairie's men and the marines of the Cincinnati already ashore at Colon the United States will have what is regarded as an ample force to carry out its treaty obligation of maintaining free traffic across the isthmus.

Orders were also sent to-day to the San Francisco, now at Norfolk, to coal and provision, and proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, there to await any emergency which may arise. There is only one United States warship now in Venezuelan waters, the little gunboat Marietta, and the Montgomery is due to arrive shortly at Cape Haytien. The object of the department in sending down the San Francisco, it is said, is to have a vessel ready to meet a call for reinforcement either in Venezuela, Hayti or the isthmus. The duty assigned to the San Francisco should not be confused with that given to the gunboat Bancroft. That vessel will probably not be able to go into commission until October 1, and will then proceed to San Juan to be a station ship. It is expected that the San Francisco will get away in three or four days.

COMMANDER M'LEAN AT PANAMA.

USING HIS AUTHORITY TO PREVENT INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

Panama, Colombia, Sept. 20.—Commander McLean, of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, was here yesterday. He denied that he had refused to decide any questions proposed by Governor Salazar, owing to lack of sufficient instructions from Washington, but said he could not commit himself at present to any course of action, which must depend on the development of affairs. He has ample authority to act as he thinks best, and intends to use his authority whenever necessary. The American commander will not permit any interruption of railroad traffic, such as the placing of obstructions on the track. His relations with the government officials up to the present time have been most cordial.

FIGHTING ON RAILROAD FORBIDDEN.

Colon, Sept. 20.—The communication sent by Commander McLean, of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, to General Herrera, the revolutionary commander, was delivered to the latter's agent, a lieutenant, at Matachin, by an officer of the Cincinnati, who travelled with a bodyguard of marines. It was specially stated therein that no fighting will be allowed on any part of the railroad line. The lieutenant promised to bring an answer from Herrera.

HAYTI GETS A HINT.

THIS COUNTRY MIGHT INTERVENE UNLESS ORDER IS RESTORED THERE.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Sept. 20.—The provisional government of Hayti is taking energetic steps to end the civil war in this republic, and it is the general impression that this official activity is due to the reports which have reached here that under certain circumstances the United States might be compelled to intervene for the purpose of ending the civil war. Government forces are now on their way to Gonaives, the headquarters of the Haytian revolutionists, divided into three columns. The first of these is moving on Arcahale and St. Marc, the second on Mirebalais, and the third on Las Cohobas. General Nord Alexis, the War Minister, it is announced, will shortly attack the revolutionists at Plaisance.

The southern part of Hayti and Port-au-Prince are quiet.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned after having elected only four of the thirty-nine members of the Senate required to complete the latter house, which, with the chamber, is to elect a president in succession to General Sam, who resigned early in May.

BRITISH CRUISER ORDERED SOUTH.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 20.—H. M. S. Indefatigable, now in port here, has been ordered south, and it is supposed that she is to be sent to Hayti to protect British and American subjects. She sails on Tuesday.

WILL IGNORE A PAPER BLOCKADE.

Washington, Sept. 20.—A cable dispatch from Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince, advises the Department of State that the Haytian Government has informed the diplomatic corps that the ports of Gonaives and Ss. Marc have been blockaded. The department has instructed the minister to report whether adequate force is employed to make the declared blockade effective. The ports named were at last accounts in the possession of the insurgents, and this notice to the diplomatic body is simply in execution of the plan announced some time ago to the naval commanders in Haytian waters. It is not known that the Haytian Government has any national ships which may be used to blockade the ports, so if it turns out that this is another paper blockade, the notice will be disregarded by the State Department, and the right of entry for United States merchant shipping will be asserted.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

PROMISES TO SURPASS ALL PREVIOUS ONES IN POINT OF ATTENDANCE AND INTEREST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 20.—There now seems every assurance that the thirty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held here the second week in October, will surpass that held in Washington ten years ago, when all records for attendance and interest were broken, and that there will be a full realization of the prediction of General Torrance, the commander-in-chief, who said recently: "This reunion bids fair to be the most successful and most interesting and the most significant encampment in the history of the organization."

The support of the administration is to be manifested by the presence of the President on the reviewing stand while the veteran soldiers march past in serried ranks; by an executive order granting to veterans in the civil service leave of absence that they may take part in the exercises; by an address from the Secretary of State, who will formally dedicate the expansive ellipse south of the White House to the many corps and army reunions which are to occur here in October; by the service of the Secretary of War as the chairman of the reception committee, and by the most generous grants of public reservations and decorations of public parks which Washington has ever known.

On Sunday, October 5, one of the large tents in Camp Roosevelt, on the White Lot, will be given over to religious exercises conducted by clergymen noted in the war.

The next day, at the same place, Secretary Hay will deliver the most memorable oration of the reunion and dedicate the huge canvases about him to the campfires of the men who, like himself, stood with Lincoln. That evening a campfire for all the veterans assembled in the city will be held in Convention Hall, an auditorium which seats six thousand persons comfortably.

A reception will be tendered to all pensioners on the second day of the encampment, October 7, at the Pension Building. This is to occur in the afternoon and will include a personal greeting to every pensioner who wishes to call on Commissioner Ware, the presentation of a souvenir card to every veteran whose application for pension is now pending, and a notable concert conducted by the clerks of the bureau.

The key to the city will be presented to General Torrance in Convention Hall on the evening of Tuesday, October 7. The next night that building will be in the hands of the Woman's Auxiliary committee, which will tender to the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic and the auxiliary bodies allied thereto a reception, which will be graced by the presence of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, Mrs. James A. Garfield, Mrs. John A. Logan, several scores of old army nurses, and many other women whose personalities excite the chivalrous admiration of every old soldier in the country.

Thursday evening is to be marked by a meeting intended simply to reflect the memorable open letter recently issued by the commander in chief and intended to enlist the support of his comrades for the help of indigent Confederates. Six brief addresses will be delivered—ex-Governor Beaver, General S. S. Burdette, formerly commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and General Torrance to represent the North, and General J. B. Gordon, General Fitzhugh Lee and General Joseph Wheeler to represent the South.

Most of the encampment's attractions will be presented in the open air. Every night of the week, from Monday through to Saturday, there will be a display of fireworks in the grounds about the impressive white shaft of the Washington Monument which is intended to surpass any similar exhibition ever made here. The historic upper Potomac will be alive with picturesque river craft Monday afternoon attendant on the regatta. Here miles of clean, dry wharves, a bridge across the river and the expansive banks on the Virginia side afford a free grandstand view for hundreds of thousands. In the morning before this meet on the water automobile enthusiasts to the number of at least three hundred will contest in a floral parade for handsome silver cups to be awarded in the name of the President to the most beautifully decorated carriages. The tribes of Red Men in the East have arranged to hold a powwow here at the same time and pass through the streets in war paint and feathers to welcome the honored warriors of the palefaces.

About seven thousand enlisted men from the regular army, including eighteen companies of coast artillery, several light batteries, several squadrons of cavalry and the historic "Fighting 9th," which won such splendid fame in Cuba, China and the Philippines, have been ordered here by the War Department. A brigade of District militiamen will add to this number. And this command, together with several thousand Sons of Veterans, will serve as an escort Tuesday morning to the detachment of naval veterans. On Wednesday will occur the pathetic reminder of the grand review of 1865, which is the keynote of every Grand Army of the Republic encampment, but which can nowhere else have the significance which attaches to it in Washington.

FOUND A SAW IN EACH PIPE.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE THEM TO ALLEGED TRAIN ROBBER FRUSTRATED BY SHERIFF.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 20.—A box intended for Harvey Logan, the alleged Montana train robber in jail here, was intercepted by the Sheriff to-day. The box contained several packages of tobacco and six cob pipes with long stems. Over the mouths of the pipes were seals. These were broken by the Sheriff, who found a steel saw twenty-two inches long in each pipe.

MISTOOK INSECT POWDER FOR SALTS.

MEDICAL AID UNABLE TO SAVE THE LIFE OF A NUTLEY (N. J.) WOMAN.

Nutley, N. J., Sept. 20 ((Special).—Mrs. Margaret Crampton, sixty-six years old, died at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Post, in William-st., here to-day, from the effects of a dose of poison taken in mistake for rochelle salts.

Last night Mrs. Crampton complained of feeling ill, and when she retired for the night decided to take the salts, but instead picked up a package of insect powder. At midnight she was taken violently ill with distressing pains, and Dr. G. B. Philhower was summoned, who administered antidotes, but without avail, and the woman died at daylight in terrible agony. Mrs. Crampton had lived in this neighborhood all her life and was widely known.

EXPECT RECORD BREAKING ATTENDANCE.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—Statistics compiled by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company give promise of a monster attendance at the fair. It is estimated that the visitors should number 173,000 daily. This is deduced from the census returns, showing five million more population within fifteen hours' ride of St. Louis than Chicago had in the same radius during her World's Fair. The average daily attendance at Chicago was 153,852 persons.

ALLEGED SALOON PICTURE THIEVES HELD.

Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday held Eugene Duffy, thirty-seven years old and William F. James, the same age, and both of whom say they live at 232 West Fourteenth-st., in $1,000 bail each for examination this morning.

The men were arrested on Friday by Policeman Barry, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, on suspicion of having stolen an oil painting which they tried to sell to Benjamin Blum, a saloonkeeper at No. 951 First-ave. The men entered the saloon on Friday and ordered several drinks. As they had no money to pay for the drinks they tried to sell the picture to Blum. They left the picture with Blum as security, saying they would return soon. In the mean time Blum told the men's action to Policeman Barry, who arrested them when they returned.

The picture is 72 by 36 inches, and represents a nude woman reclining on a bed of flowers. It has marked on the canvas "Jacques Dubuque, Paris, 1901."

In court yesterday the men said the picture belonged to them, but refused further particulars. The policeman asked to have both men held until to-day to give him an opportunity further to investigate the case.

Prior to

The AEOLIAN Company's Removal to their New 12-story Building, 5th Avenue and 34th Street (About October 1st)

Special Sale of Slightly Used

AEOLIANS

At Reduced Prices

THIS special sale of slightly used Aeolians at reduced prices should focus the attention of all intending purchasers—not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced styles, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Aeolian is held by those who have had the instrument in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order and repolished so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME GUARANTEE.

The cost of the Aeolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Aeolian at a greatly reduced price.

THERE WILL ALSO BE INCLUDED A FEW PIANOLAS which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. This special sale will last until October 1st only.

AMONG THE INSTRUMENTS OFFERED:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.		Regular Price.	Special Price.
ORCHESTRELLES	$1,500	$1,250	AEOLIAN STYLE 1050	$275	$125
GRANDS	750	500	AEOLIAN STYLE 750	220	115
AEOLIAN STYLE 1500	500	250	AEOLIAN STYLE 800	210	100
AEOLIAN STYLE 1450	350	200	PRINCESS (Single Reed)	75	55
AEOLIAN STYLE 1250	350	200	PRINCESS (Double Reed)	125	85

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
AERIOL PIANOS	$750	$500

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed, or the instrument will be sold on moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian can be played by any one, irrespective of musical training. Selections from all the grand and light operas may be enjoyed at will. Dance music available at a moment's notice.

The Aeolian Co., 18 West 23d St.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will Offer on Monday, Sept. 22,

New Styles for This Fall.

SUITS.

Black and Blue Cheviot and Ladies' Cloth, tucked or plaited, blouse effect, trimmed with braid and faced with Peau de Soie; Skirts tucked or plaited with silk drop, at . . . . . $25.00 each

Also assortment of Fancy Tailored Costumes in Zibeline, French Basket Cloths and Imported Tweeds, at . . . . . $30.00, $40.00 and up

IN SILK WAIST DEPARTMENT.

Golf Jackets $4.75, $5.25, $5.98, $6.75
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New line of Black Peau de Soie Silk Waists, all sizes, worth $6.00, special $4.95
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We are showing an exquisite line of Trimmed Hats, as well as a number of Paris models; prices range from . . . . . $7.50 to $28.50
An immense variety of smart tailored Hats . . . . . $1.95 to $6.50
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Untrimmed Hats in napped beavers, in white and colors, mohairs and plain French felts, all the most desirable shapes. Everything in beautiful materials for making and trimming Hats—Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, Fancy Braids, Velvets.

Special attention paid to customers who shop through the mail.

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P. R. R. TO BUILD NEW RAILWAY.

THE HUDSON AND MANHATTAN ROAD IS TO BE CONNECTED WITH ITS TUNNEL PLAN.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company, whose incorporation was announced in yesterday's Tribune, is a branch road to be constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in connection with its tunnel scheme, but those interested are uncommunicative. The articles of incorporation filed in Trenton set forth that the line will be one and three-quarters miles long, and the route described is from a point at Pavonia-ave., Jersey City, where the Erie Railroad station is located, and immediately north of the extensive plant of the Central Stock Yards; thence it runs south to the intersection of Exchange Place and Hudson-st. The Pennsylvania Railway station is in Exchange Place, and Hudson-st. ends there, and then goes out to the river to the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey, and a branch south to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The capital is fixed at $100,000.

The corporators are Clarence Kelsey, Marshall Van Winkle, George W. Rurode, William A. Martin and George E. Cutley, of Jersey City; Albert C. Wall, of South Orange, and Francis V. Macy, of Freehold. The majority of these are Jersey City lawyers or attaches. Two of them, Van Winkle and Wall, are members of the firm of Vredenburgh, Wall & Van Winkle, who look after the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the courts. The members of this firm declined to make any statement. The others were said to be merely nominal holders of the stock. Superintendent Shephard, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was out of the city, and "Harry" Ross, who was in charge, said all he knew about the new company was what he had read in the newspapers.

THE TYPHOID INCREASE.

DR. GUILFOY THINKS IT IS ONLY APPARENT—FEWER DEATHS.

Although there is an apparent increase in the number of reported cases of typhoid fever in this city, Dr. William H. Guilfoy, of the Health Department, believes that the actual number is not much, if at all, greater than in previous years. For the entire city the number of cases reported up to September 6 was 1,737, with 393 deaths. In the corresponding period last year there were 401 deaths and 1,330 reported cases. While these figures show for this year an apparent increase of 407 cases there are eight fewer deaths. It is further to be noted that up to September 12 of this year there have been 1,551 examinations of the blood for the Widal reaction, while for the same period last year the number of diagnoses for typhoid by this method by the department numbered only 1,221.

These tables will show at a glance the typhoid situation since 1898, according to the reports made to the Health Department:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality.
1898	2,226	676	30%
1899	1,950	546	28%
1900	2,658	718	27%
1901	2,748	427	26%

As Dr. Guilfoy thinks typhoid fever never reaches so high a mortality as any of these percentages would indicate, it is probable that the cases were not fully reported in past years. This year there has been a greater willingness on the part of practising physicians to use the facilities offered them by the department in their diagnoses of fevers, and, therefore, there has been a greater number of cases reported. In the number of deaths there has been no increase, although the cases reported have increased.

The weeks representing the high water mark of mortality from typhoid were, for the last five years: 1898—September 17; 1899—September 16; 1900—October 27; 1901—September 28; 1902—September 6.

The cases reported for the week ending September 6 were 219, the greatest number ever reported, not excepting 1898, when so many soldiers returning from Cuba swelled the list greatly. During the next week, that ending September 13, there were but 142 cases, which would show that the high water mark was passed for this season.

In Chicago, it may be noted, from August 1 to August 28, inclusive, there were 171 deaths from typhoid fever, while during the same period in New-York City only eighty-two died.

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AN APPEAL FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 to pay for the board and medical treatment of a consumptive girl and her mother in the country. The girl, who has been the sole support of the family since her father's death six years ago, has broken down from overwork, and they are now destitute. A prolonged stay in the country is imperative. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st., will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions in response to recent appeals: "G. W. C." $50; "L. W. D.," $30; "W. P. B." Mrs. S. R. Callaway, F. J. Warburton and "C. M. H.," $25 each; "F. W. P." $20; W. W. Shaw, $15; Mary S. Dodge, "Anonymous," Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, "A Friend," W. H. Langdon and "No Name," $10 each; "E. D.," "J. J. T.," O. Violett, "E. N.," "Cash" and Mrs. H. K. Adams, $5 each; "Alexander" and "E. G. D.," $2 each, and "Anonymous," J. Gould's Son & Co., "Cash" and "William M.," $1 each.

NIGHTLY CONCERTS BEGUN.

The Albany Evening Line steamers Adirondack and Dean Richmond now have instrumental orchestras for the entertainment of their passengers. The nightly concert will be an appreciated feature of this pleasant trip.