$30,000,000 IN INTEREST.

THE TREASURY'S PLAN TO RELIEVE THE MONEY MARKET.

It Offers to Anticipate the Interest on the Public Debt for the Remainder of the Fiscal Year, Exacting a Rebate of Two-tenths of One Per Cent. a Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Treasury Department to-day decided to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt, not only for the month of November, as was anticipated, but for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30 next. The November interest will be paid in full, but a discount of two-tenths of one per cent. a month will be exacted on payments of interest maturing subsequent to November, counting from the date of payment to the date on which it legally becomes due. This will release $4,400,000 on account of the November interest and about $25,000,000 for the balance of the year. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said this action was taken because the receipts of the Government were now running larger than the expenditures, thus drawing from the channels of the trade large sums of money, every dollar of which was demanded by the increased volume of business.

"Prosperity," he continued, "makes money worth more than ever before, and the Department in this matter simply gives evidence of a desire to observe and apply sensible and sound banking principles."

The following statements of its action was issued by the Treasury Department at noon: "The Treasury Department has decided to anticipate the interest for the entire fiscal year, the period ending with July 1, 1900. The interest due Nov. 1 will be paid in full without discount, but if holders of bonds wish to take advantage of the offer to anticipate interest due at subsequent dates a discount at the rate of two-tenths of one per cent. per month will be exacted. The amount of interest due from now until the end of the fiscal year is about $30,000,000. The prepayment of this amount should be a relief of much importance to the present stringent money situation, while on the other hand the discount will be the saving of a large amount to the Government. The Treasury is in a position to advance these payments without the least embarrassment.

"The interest due Nov. 1 is made up of the 3 per cent. loan of 1898, the 5's of 1904, and the 4's of 1925. There is $1,600,000 coupon interest which will be payable at all sub-treasuries on Oct. 13. The books for the registered bonds of 1904 and 1925 do not close until the 15th. The checks for the interest on these registered bonds will be mailed Oct. 25, and the checks for the interest on the registered 3's will be mailed Oct. 23. The total prepayment of November interest is $4,363,244."

Regarding the action of the Department Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said to a representative of THE SUN:

"The Treasury is in a position to undertake very readily the prepayment of all the interest due during this fiscal year, large as is that amount. The cash balance is an extraordinarily large one, being now nearly $200,000,000. It was larger than this a year ago, but we were then just receiving the payments for the $200,000,000 war loan. Our cash balance now, however, is far larger than it has averaged for many years, and if receipts continue to bear anything like so favorable a relation to expenditures as they have recently, it promises to be still larger instead of being reduced.

"The total amount of interest due between now and July 1 is $25,863,535. If the holders of all the bonds should this month take advantage of the offer for the prepayment of interest it would be a saving to the Government of $240,476 in the rate which would be demanded. The several classes of United States bonds are now selling in the market on a basis of about 2 4-10 per cent. per annum, and the rebate which the Government asks—two-tenths of 1 per cent. a month—is at that same rate. If the demand for money is as urgent as it is in some quarters represented to be, it would seem as if holders ought to be glad to anticipate the fiscal year's interest when the discount is so small, and that the situation ought to be, to a great extent, relieved by this action.

"I see no reason why this prepayment of interest should not meet with approval from every quarter. From the Government's point of view it is certainly advantageous, in view of the extraordinary cash balance the Government has lying idle in its vaults, and of the saving which the discount will make; while, on the other hand, it offers to the money markets over $25,000,000, which can be obtained with the slight sacrifice of a discount at the rate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. a month; which, in view of the 30 and 40 per cent. quotations that have been made for call money in New York, should look most reasonable."

The following circular was issued later in the day giving the details of the plan, which will have to be observed by bondholders:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
"NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1899.

"In pursuance of authority contained in section 3930 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, public notice is hereby given that the interest maturing on the several interest dates, between and including Nov. 1, 1899, and July 1, 1900, on the registered and coupon bonds of the United States, will be prepaid, with a rebate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. per month on the amount prepaid under the following conditions:

"Owners of registered bonds desiring prepayment must present their bonds to the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who will stamp upon the face of the bonds the fact of such prepayment, and return them to the owners, with the interest for the periods above mentioned, less the rebate. National banks owning bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation or deposit, may obtain prepayment upon application to the Treasurer of the United States. The bonds so held, upon which interest is prepaid, will be stamped as above indicated. Coupons maturing upon the dates included in this circular may be presented for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States or any Assistant Treasurer.

"In calculating the amount of rebate to be allowed, any fractional part of a month will be reckoned as a full month, and the rebate for such fractional part of a month calculated as a full month will be retained by the United States, except that no rebate will be charged for the month of October, 1899.

"Prepayment under this circular will begin Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, and continue until Dec. 31, 1899, but prepayment of interest on registered bonds of the loans of 1891 and 1907, will be discontinued while the books of those loans are closed. The interest due Nov. 1, 1899, on registered bonds will be paid as soon as the checks can be prepared. They will be mailed to the payees on or about the 25th inst.

"O. L. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary."

EFFECT ON THE MONEY MARKET HERE.

News of the government's purpose had an excellent effect upon Wall street sentiment yesterday and was reflected in a sharp improvement in the stock market. The opinion was expressed that the action of the Treasury Department would go a great way toward bridging over the interval before the natural return flow of money to this city from the interior.

In the money market, while lenders still held to a 6 per cent. rate, they offered to lend money at that rate for all periods from thirty days to six months. Until late in the day on Monday, the banks were unwilling to put out time money at 6 per cent. for less than six months. Money on call was not so stiff yesterday as recently. The majority of the call loans on the Stock Exchange were made at rates ranging from 8 to 10 per cent., with the rates declining late in the day and touching 4 per cent.

It is expected by the officers of the United States sub-Treasury that of the $30,000,000 of interest, the advance payment of which is made possible, about one-third or $10,000,000 will be released at this centre within the next few weeks. Of the $4,363,244 of interest due on Nov. 1, payment of which will be anticipated, about $3,000,000 will be paid here. The national banks, trust companies and life insurance companies, which are large holders of Government bonds, it is expected, will generally take advantage of the offer of the government and by paving the discount per month of two-tenths of 1 per cent. obtain the interest on their bonds in order to lend out the money profitably in the local money market.

It is pointed out that the savings banks, which also hold big amounts of Government bonds, may not care to get the interest in advance by paying the discount. They don't need the money. It is not expected that individual holders of the bonds will generally apply for their interest in advance. It was reported in Wall street that in the event of the action of the Treasury Department not giving the full measure of relief expected, the Department might be asked to arrange to leave on deposit with the Government depository banks a large amount of money from internal revenue receipts. Such deposits would have to be secured by deposits of Government bonds with the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the case of dealings in Government bonds in Wall street it is expected that bonds on which interest has been prepaid will be sold ex interest until July.

Officers in the financial district yesterday appeared unable to confirm a report that was circulated that the Treasury Department of the United States had matured a plan for refunding the public debt, amounting to $1,016,011,270, into a single issue of 2 per cent. bonds to run 100 years. A banker appeared to have been consulted by Mr. Gage, and a Washington despatch quoted Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip to the effect that he had heard nothing regarding such a plan.

REPORTS FROM ARMY OFFICERS.

Divided Responsibility for Food Supply—Long Range Practice at Coast Forts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Col. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has transmitted to the War Department the annual reports of Capt. J. M. K. Davis, Acting Inspector General of the Department; Major Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary, and Capt. John T. Martin, Acting Judge Advocate and Signal Officer. These officers make several recommendations regarding the conditions of the military service. Capt. Davis recommends that steps be taken to secure an appropriation from Congress sufficiently large to authorize a much more liberal allowance of ammunition for target practice, and says that this is essential to a full knowledge of the capabilities of the guns and mortars.

In concluding his report Major Dravo says: "The military operations of the past year have, to my mind at least, demonstrated that the responsibility for the proper feeding of our army is too greatly divided. For instance, the Subsistence Department provides the meat for the men, the Quartermaster's Department the ovens and pans to cook it, the Ordnance Department the meat cans and the knives and forks with which to eat it. Again, the Subsistence Department supplies the coffee and the roasters properly to brown it, the Quartermaster's Department the coffee mills to grind it and the pots in which to make it; the Ordnance Department the tin cups and spoons to enable the men to drink it. It is the same with all the components of the ration. It is hard to get complete unison between three distinct departments, and have the three essentials needed properly to feed a command arriving at a given place at a given time in proper quantity. It would seem a much simpler problem if the army had to look to but one department for everything connected with its food supply, and it certainly would lessen the danger of a misconnection between the food, the means of preparing it, and the means of consuming it."

Capt. Martin complains that of the posts pertaining to the Department of the Gulf, at the close of the fiscal year just ended, Fort Barrancas is the only one at which regular, systematic instruction and practice in signalling was had. The facilities for long-range practice are reported very good at Fort McPherson, good at Fort Barrancas and at Sullivan's Island, fairly good at Key West barracks, very poor at San Francisco barracks and none at Jackson barracks, Fort Morgan and Fort Scriven. He says: "During the past year telephonic communication by cable has been established between Sullivan's Island and Charleston, S. C. This office has also received information that telephonic connection will soon be made between Fort Taylor and Key West. Estimates and recommendations have heretofore been made to connect Fort Barrancas, Fort Pensacola and Fort McRae by cable and telephone; also to connect Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines and the mainland by cable and telegraph; but final action has apparently not yet been taken thereon. These connections should be made as soon as practicable. It is not thought these telephones will be suitable means of communication between position finders and the batteries in time of action, and hence it should not be contemplated in time of peace. While suitable for target practice, the noise of actual conditions of attack would render them useless."

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

Condition of Corn, Barley, Oats, Rice, Tobacco and Sugar Cane.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The October report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on Oct. 1 to have been 82.7 as compared with 85.2 one month ago, 82.0 on Oct. 1, 1898, 71.1 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 81.9, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years. No marked changes in condition occurred during September in any of the principal corn States, except in Iowa where an improvement of two points is reported.

Pending the receipt of the customary reports from individual farmers and the result of a careful investigation of conditions in the principal wheat States, both spring and winter, by a special agent, no estimate of the yield of wheat per acre will be made. The final figures, however, both as to acreage and production, will be ready for publication at a much earlier date than has been the case for some years past.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of oats is 30.7 and 25.8 bushels, the average for the last ten years. The average for quality is 89.5 against 84.5 last year and 87.6 in 1897.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of barley is 27.0 bushels as compared with 21.6 bushels last year, 24.5 bushels in 1897, and 23.0 bushels, the average for the last ten years. The average for quality is 88.4 against 90.6 last year and 87.6 in 1897.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of rice is 14.4 bushels as compared with 15.6 bushels last year, 16.1 bushels in 1897, and a ten-year average of 13.7 bushels. The average for quality is 90.0 against 90.2 last year and 92.7 in 1897.

The average condition of buckwheat on Oct. 1 was 70.2, as compared with 75.2 the previous month, 76.2 on Oct. 1, 1898, 69.8 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 84.2, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of potatoes on Oct. 1 was 81.7 as compared with 86.3 one month ago, 72.5 on Oct. 1, 1898, 61.6 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 73.7, the mean of the October averages for the last ten years.

In the condition of tobacco there has been an improvement of three points in Connecticut and Ohio, and the marked improvement of fourteen points in New York. On the other hand, there has been a decline of five points in Virginia, Kentucky and Wisconsin, six points in North Carolina, two in Tennessee and three in Pennsylvania.

The reports on sugar cane are somewhat less favorable than on Sept. 1, there being a decline of 5 points in Louisiana and from 1 point to 9 points in all the other sugar cane producing States except Florida, where the crop has about held its own.

The condition of rice has improved 6 points in Louisiana, 2 points in Florida and 13 points in Texas. The crop has about held its own in North Carolina and there is a decline of 3 points in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, and of 13 points in Alabama.

SUPREME COURT MEETS.

Eighteen Attorneys Admitted to Practice, Including One from Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The United States Supreme Court met to-day with a quorum of the Associate Justices present, Justice McKenna having reached Washington from the Pacific Coast. All the cases assigned for argument beginning next Monday were reassigned to-day for Monday, the 30th inst. Among the eighteen attorneys admitted to practice to-day was G. D. Gear of Honolulu, who has come to the United States to learn what laws are in force in the Hawaiian Islands. He represents the Provisional Government now established in the islands under President Dole.

Senator Davis, in behalf of the officials of the State of Minnesota, moved the court for leave to institute an original suit in equity against the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of the General Land Office for relief in connection with the administration of certain school lands in that State.

Mr. A. D. Bullitt of Philadelphia, acting for the Fidelity Trust Company of that city, which is executor and administrator of numerous estates, asked leave to file a brief and to take part in the argument of the war inheritance tax case.

The court of its own motion added to the list of cases to be argued beginning on the 30th inst. those of the United States vs. the Bellingham Bay Boom Company, from Washington, and of Rider vs. the United States, from Ohio. These cases were argued at the last term of court, the questioned involved being the constitutionality of the act of Congress which gives to the Secretary of War authority and power to remove obstructions in navigable streams, even though they be placed therein under State authority.

Ten Military Clerks Assigned to Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day authorized the sending of ten military clerks to Manila in response to the request made by Gen. Otis several days ago. Gen. Otis did not ask for stenographers or typewriters. What he wanted was men familiar with army papers and customs and this caused some delay in securing the proper men in the classified service. Fortunately Gen. Otis's request came just at the time that the Department of the Gulf was discontinued and this gave fourteen extra clerks. From these three were selected for service in the Philippines, two were chosen from the Department of the Missouri, four from the War Department and one from the Quartermaster's Department.

$200 for the Conscience Fund.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—An addition of $200 was made to the Conscience Fund of the Treasury to-day. That amount was contained in an anonymous letter from Chicago to Treasurer Roberts's mail, reading:

"Enclosed find $200. This is for money, just the amount taken from the Government through the Commissary Department at time of the war of the rebellion. It is herein returned."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO MEET IN WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Plans to Be Presented for Archbishop Keane's Work of Completing the Endowment of the University—Annual Meeting of the Archbishops to Be Held Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic University will be held to-morow. Archbishop Keane, formerly rector of the University, arrived there to-day from Rome. Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., came in this afternoon, and other members who are already here are Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, Bishop Spalding of Peoria, and Michael Cudahy of Chicago.

Archbishop Ireland will arrive to-morrow morning, and others who will be in attendance are Archbishops Corrigan, Ryan, Williams and Chappell; Bishops Horstmann of Cleveland, Foley of Detroit and Farley of New York, and Messrs. Thomas Waggaman of Washington and Michael Jenkins of Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons, Chancellor of the University, will preside.

By far the most important matter that will come before the board relates to the work of completing the endowment of the university, to be undertaken by Archbishop Keane. At the request of the Board of Trustees leave of absence was granted Archbishop Keane for one or two years, or even longer, in order that he might apply himself to the completion of the endowment of the university. At the meeting to-morrow plans will be presented for the work to be prosecuted by Archbishop Keane, and a trip through the country will probably be outlined.

Thursday the annual meeting of the Archbishops will be held. In addition to the Archbishops mentioned, it is expected that Archbishops Feehan of Chicago, Katzer of Milwaukee, Henessey of Dubuque, Kain of St. Louis, Elder of Cincinnati and Bourgade of Santa Fe will attend. No matters out of the ordinary will come before this meeting. There have been many reports to the effect that the Archbishops will consider matters affecting the Church in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, that they would consider the Pope's letter on Americanism, and discuss many other matters. It is very improbable that any of these matters will come before the Archbishops. With the Church in the Philippines and Cuba they have nothing whatever to do, Archbishop Chapelle being the Apostolic Delegate to those islands and being paramount. It is possible, however, that he may give some informal account of the situation there, and Cardinal Gibbons may refer to his conference with the President, but no action can be taken by the Archbishops in that matter. The work of the Indian schools will come before the board as usual, and the condition of the Church in various parts of the United States will be discussed.

After the adjournment of the meeting of the Archbishops the dedication of the new building of the Holy Cross College will take place. The Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, will deliver the address in the Assembly room of McMahon Hall. After the address the company of Archbishops and Bishops will proceed to the new building, a short distance from McMahon Hall, where they will witness the blessing of the building by Cardinal Gibbons.

SALE OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Bids Opened for the Sale of Two Old Monitors and a Spanish War Prize.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the sale of two old Civil War monitors and a Spanish war prize. One of the monitors, the Passaic, was the vessel on which the body of John Wilkes Booth lay at the Washington Navy Yard. She was built by John Ericsson, at Brooklyn, after the success of the original monitor had been demonstrated. Ericsson took great pride in the vessel, and when the celebration in his honor was held in New York several years ago, the Passaic was sent there to participate. She displaces 1,875 tons, has five inches of side armor and 11 inches of turret armor. She is at the Pensacola Navy Yard. In the war with Spain the Passaic was fitted up for harbor defence purposes, her two big 15-inch smooth bores being retained. The highest bidder for the Passaic was Frank Samuel, of Philadelphia, at $19,785.

The other monitor is the Ajax, built in 1862 by Snowden & Mason at Pittsburg, and used also for harbor defence in the war with Spain. She displaces 2,100 tons, has side armor of five inches and turret armor of eleven inches. The highest bidder for the Jax was the firm of H. A. Hilners' Sons of Philadelphia at $29,566. The Ajax is at League Island, Pa.

The war prize is the United States steamer Hector. She was formerly the Spanish ship Pedro, captured in April, 1898, and, after condemnation as a prize, was bought by the Navy Department. She was built in 1883 at Newcastle, England, displaces 2,792 tons, has a speed of 10 knots, and has space for 2,600 tons of coal. She is at Boston. The highest bidder was the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston.

WARSHIPS FOR MANILA.

The Marietta and Brooklyn to Sail This Week—The Nashville Starts To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—More orders were issued to-day by the Navy Department preparatory to despatching to the Philippines some of the vessels designated, at Admiral Dewey's request, for blockading duty in those islands. It was the original intention to permit the gunboat Marietta to carry out her orders to do survey work at the mouth of the Orinoco River in Venezuela, before proceeding to Manila.

This plan was changed to-day so as to allow the Marietta to go to Manila direct by the Suez route. She was ordered to proceed to Lambert's Point, Norfolk, Va., to coal and to sail thence for the Philippines. The despatch boat Dolphin was ordered to do the survey work in Venezuela allotted to the Marietta. The Marietta is at Alexandria, Va., and the Dolphin is on her way there. They will leave for their respective destinations after the sesqui-centennial ceremonies at Alexandria on Thursday.

The Navy Department was notified this morning that the armored cruiser Brooklyn would be ready to sail from Hampton Roads for Manila on Saturday. The gunboat Nashville will leave San Juan, Porto Rico, for Manila to-morrow, and the auxiliary cruiser Badger will be ready to start from Mare Island, Cal., in two weeks. The Department has been notified from Mare Island that the cruiser Newark, designated for Philippine service yesterday, will be ready to leave for there in a week.

Gen. Otis Reports Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department to-day, giving the following casualties:

Wounded near Cavite Viejo, Fifth Cavalry, Oct. 8, First Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, ear, slight; Fourth Cavalry, Company G., Corporal John Martin, leg, moderate; Thirteenth Infantry, Company B., Marshall D. Bibber, head, severe; George F. Blyell, leg, severe; Fourteenth Infantry, Company E., George D. Sharp, groin, moderate; Company F., John [illegible], arm, moderate; Company C., Corporal John Dwyer, leg, slight; Frank Richard, knee, moderate; George Milwee, forearm, moderate; Twenty-first Infantry, at Calamba, Oct. 3, Company D., Alva E. Oliver, chest, slight; Company K, Sergeant Peter Reilly, shoulder, moderate; John Bratchey, ear, slight; Company L., Ollie D. Fields, thigh, slight. Sixth Infantry, near Cebu Island, Cebu, Sept. 22, Company A., James Conway, leg, moderate; James H. Norton, arm, moderate; Company C., George W. Arthur, leg, severe; Nineteenth Infantry, Company K., Sergeant James Covey, breast, severe.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—These naval orders have been issued:

Capt. C. H. Rockwell, from the Norfolk Navy Yard to command the Chicago, Oct. 20; Capt. P. H. Cooper's orders of the 5th are modified to detach him from the command of the Chicago on Oct. 20.

Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Perre, from the Solace to the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Naval Cadets S. B. Thomas and F. F. Heim, from the Chicago to the Asiatic station, by the Brooklyn; Surgeon L. W. Atlee, detached from the Solace and ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston; Assistant Surgeon P. C. P. Biggs, from the Pensacola to the Solace; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page, to the Pensacola; Naval Cadet A. N. Marble, from the Yankton to the Brooklyn; Ensign W. R. Cushman, from the Yankton and granted two months' sick leave; Lieut. H. H. Bispham, to the Richmond; Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, from the Potomac to the Franklin at Norfolk; Lieut. J. V. Gallie, from the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, to command the torpedo boat Potter.

These officers have been detached from the Solace at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders: Assistant Surgeon W. H. Wheeler; Ensigns W. S. Whitted, R. C. Bulmer and F. Lynn; Commander C. Belknap; Lieut.-Commander H. Merrill; Lieuts. F. W. Kellogg, A. A. Ackerman, S. Arnold, R. B. Higgins, J. M. Elliott and A. H. Robertson, and Commander E. D. Taussig.

MNASON DENIES WRONGDOING.

Supported by the Lamb Girls and Other Members of the Lord's Farm Colony.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 10.—The second day of the trial of the principal members of the "Lord's Farm" colony ended to-day with Mnason on the stand and the case near the closing point. Mnason was preceded by Mary Storms, "John the Baptist," Chauncy Roe, Annie Mason and Mrs. Susan De Long, all members of the farm family. They all denied, with emphasis and clearness, that there had been any immorality or even impropriety by any one in the household. Emily and Lucy Lamb were called for the defence and they also flatly contradicted the evidence given by their mother regarding the conduct of the men with them. "John the Baptist" admitted that four years ago he slept in the same bed with the little daughters of Mrs. Callahan, a widow living at the farm, but he explained that they were mere tots, for whom he had a proper affection because of their cuteness and loveliness, and no thought of wrong ever entered his mind.

The Prosecutor endeavored to show that Miss Storms had been in a room alone with Crandall Newton Brown of Philadelphia, which she denied. Then the defence put Brown on the stand, when he made a similar denial, following it with the declaration that he was paid by a New York newspaper representative to come on and testify against Miss Storms. This created a sensation and the Judge threatened to fine Brown for boisterousness. Subsequently he was removed from the room for loud laughter. "John the Baptist" said the men wore their hair long because Christ did so, and when asked what their religious belief was, he replied: "To believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, or down into the deepest depth of hell you go." These peculiar people were kept well in hand by Lawyer Koester, and their acquittal is expected.

THE RICHMOND LIGHTING MUDDLE.

Comptroller Advised That He May Pay, and a Settlement in Sight.

At a meeting of the Richmond Borough Board held yesterday at St. George a communication was read from Corporation Counsel Whalen addressed to President Cromwell, which will probably lead to a settlement of further difficulty regarding the lighting of Richmond Borough. Comptroller Coler has held up the bills of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, amounting to $180,000, asserting that the contracts made before consolidation were void. The company turned off the lights on Oct. 1 on account of the failure of the city to provide for any future payment, but the lights were turned on again on the assurance of Nicholas Muller that he would be personally responsible for payment until an arrangement was made with the city.

Mr. Whalen says in part: "On or about Sept. 25 I communicated with the Comptroller and suggested the advisability of recognizing the claims of the company for the lighting which had already been done under and in pursuance of their contracts made in 1897. The Comptroller has responded to my suggestion, and I have advised him that he may legally settle and adjust the claims of the company for the lighting already done under and in pursuance of the several contracts, and I hope that the matter of lighting in the Borough of Richmond may soon be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned."

General Manager J. H. Swinarton of the company said yesterday that he will have an interview with the Comptroller this morning and he hopes to have the whole matter settled.

NEEDS OF SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

More Business and Less Politics the Recommendation of a Convention.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 10.—The Southern Industrial Convention met here to-day in the Opera House. Over the stage hung the motto, "Business, Not Politics, Nor Sectionalism." Ex-Gov. Wm. A. McCorkle, of West Virginia, presided.

A resolution asking Congress to erect in the Southern cotton belt, a textile university to instruct Southern mill operatives in the textile art, was passed unanimously. All Southern Senators and Congressmen will be asked to support the measure and insist that the proposed institution shall cost not less than $500,000. Another resolution recommends the establishment of a department of Immigration and Industry by the Legislature of every Southern State to aid in promoting immigration and manufactures. It also recommends that the newspapers shall devote more space to industrial matters and less to politics.

Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa was called upon for a speech. He spoke of the benefits the commerce of the South would receive from the building of the Nicaraguan Canal.

TRUSTEES NAMES NOT DISCLOSED.

To Investigate Matron Eyler's Case Without Outside Interference.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—Gov. Voorhees had intended to make public to-day the names of the new trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, but on arriving at the State House he said he had changed his mind about the matter. After the trustees had met, he said, and determined whether the matron of the institution, Mrs. Myrile B. Eyler, should be retained or dismissed he would disclose the personnel of the new board. He wanted the members to be free from any outside interference or influence while making their investigation of the school's past management.

Prosecutor Eugene Emley of Passaic county had a talk during the day with the Governor in reference to the death of Sadie Weisman, who it is alleged died as a result of the bad treatment received by her while an inmate of the school. Prosecutor Emley said he was satisfied that the girl had died from natural causes. Under the circumstances the Governor advised him not to order an inquest.

The Governor says there are letters from Sadie Weisman showing that she wished to return to the school after complaining of the harsh treatment to which she declared she had been subjected.

SOLDIERS WELCOMED TO MONTANA.

Helena Entertains the Returning Thirteenth Minnesota.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 10.—Cordial was the reception given the returning Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers here this morning. A great throng gathered at the railway station to welcome them to Montana. An address was delivered by Senator Carter, who in turn introduced Major Martin Maginnis, of the First Minnesota, which regiment's losses at Gettysburg were the largest ever known to any regiment in any battle. He termed the Thirteenth its lineal and rightful successor. Both speakers paid the regiment high compliments for their conduct during the recent campaign. Two thousand sandwiches, 100 gallons of coffee, 100 cases of beer and 100 boxes of cigars were placed at the disposal of the soldiers.

Nearly all of the soldiers were in favor of retaining the Philippines and upholding the President and Gen. Otis, whom they declare thoroughly equal to the situation.

GEORGEANNA OUTRAGE.

If Any Law Can Be Found for It, the Men Held Will Be Jailed.

Capt. C. A. Q. Norton, the G. A. R. man who led the passengers on the steamboat Georgeanna against the thugs and gamblers that ran things wide open on board the vessel, visited Collector Bidwell at the Custom House yesterday. He showed to the Collector the clothing that he wore on the trip, which gave plenty of evidences of the treatment of which he was victim. The pockets of vest and trousers had been slashed out by the robbers.

Mr. Bidwell was so impressed with the captain's story that he called up Gen. Burnett, the United States District Attorney, on the telephone, and had a long talk with him. The Collector said that the more he thought of the matter the worse the outrage it appeared. He and the District Attorney intend to send the culprits to prison for long terms if there is any law under which it can be done. If the robbers on board could be caught, the Collector said, they ought to be prosecuted for piracy.

FOREMAN BASTUAS MISSING.

Not Seen by His Friends Since He Visited His Sweetheart on Sept. 15.

CHANDLER, N. J., Oct. 10.—Banks K. Bastuas has been missing since Sept. 22. He was foreman of the Middlesex Creamery of the place and is 27 years old. On Sept. 15 he went to Mifflin, Pa., to visit Miss Alma Kinzer, to whom he was to have been married in a few weeks. He reached there in safety and was expected home on Friday, Sept. 22. On the following Monday his mother telegraphed to Mifflin. She immediately received word that he had left there on the Sept. 22. A neighbor of the Kinzer's had travelled with Bastuas as far as New Port, about twenty miles from Mifflin. He had purchased a ticket for Philadelphia. He had about $200 in money with him, besides a gold watch. Several letters which have arrived for him from Miss Kinzer indicate that there was no quarrel between the lovers. Treasurer Jones of the Middlesex Creamery says Bastua's accounts are perfectly correct.

Will Tell Why He Bolted Goebel.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—Ex-State Senator C. J. Bronston, the warm friend of ex-United States Senator Blackburn, who bolted Goebel yesterday, has leased the Opera House for next Saturday night, and then will make an address telling why he opposes Goebel and why the Democracy should remove his name from its ballots as candidate for Governor.

M'GURK'S SUICIDE PLANT.

TWO MORE WOMEN TAKE POISON IN THE "SPORTING HOUSE."

Big Mame White, an Old Frequenter, and Blonde Madge, a Recent Recruit, Drink Carbolic Acid Before Crowd—The Blonde Is Dead but Big Mame May Get Well.

McGurk's suicide plant turned out two more early yesterday morning. One of them will probably prove to be a failure, for "Big Mame" White didn't swallow enough carbolic acid and she now has a fighting chance for life. Her friend, Madge Davenport, just beginning to be known to the Bowery as "Blonde Madge," is dead. Hers is the third successful attempt in McGurk's since spring. Big Mame White's is the seventh unsuccessful attempt that is known to the police. All the suicides and would-be suicides turned out by the plant were women. The place is still open. McGurk has a pull. The police are so considerate of his feelings that they didn't even regard these two latest cases as coming from the "sporting house," as he calls it.

The place was going at full blast on Monday night. There were several sailors sitting around at the tables drinking with women. In the background lurked some of the men who are the only creatures in McGurk's lower than the women. Outside a barker was proclaiming the attractions of the place.

"This is Suicide Hall, gents," he said. "You've heard of Suicide Hall. This is the real original place. Gayest place in the city. Step in and look it over."

All the women that went in were known to the barker. For each he had a word of welcome, calling her by name, or by nickname, which is the more approved method. To women who have reached the level of McGurk's one name is as good as another—provided only it isn't the true one. When Big Mame White came into the huge splash of light that the illuminated letters of the legend "McGurk's Sporting House" cast across the sidewalk, with a companion beside her at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the barker stopped the pair.

"Hello, Mame," said he. "Who's the chip with yer? Gettin' to be one o' the regulars, ain't she?"

"Oh, she's all right," said Mame. "That's my new side partner. She's Bob Ryan's girl, and she hangs out around in First street at Cassidy's place."

"Aint see you 'round until lately," said the barker affably to the newcomer.

"I just came on from Boston a week ago," replied the girl.

"Bob's inside now, Madge," said the man. "Him and Jack come in together."

"Jack in there, too?" said Mame. "Come on, Madge, they're waitin' for us."

The two women went inside and made their way to a table where Bob Ryan and "Jack" were drinking. Drinks were bought and presently two or three of the sailors who were sitting at adjoining tables came over and were cheerfully received by the men. Madge Davenport, however, showed very plainly that she didn't want the sailors there. She wasn't decently civil to them, and even struck at one of them who put his arm around her neck. This is dead against the policy of McGurk's, for sailors have money and are "good spenders." Bob Ryan was very angry at the girl and upbraided her. Mamie, too, remonstrated with her friend.

"You can set here and jolly sailors if you want to," said the Blonde angrily; "but I'm done with it. Bob's going to quit the game and go back to Boston, and," she added with an angry sneer, "I s'pose he hasn't got quite enough of the stuff. He ought to have, for he pawned my rings to get it."

"Oh, he's just foolin' with you, Madge," said the other woman. "C'm'on, have a drink. Admiral Dewey over there ain't bought yet; have yisself a good sport?"

"That's right," said the sailor addressed, grinning. "Have one on me, ladies and gents."

"I don't take another drink till this thing is settled," said Madge firmly.

"Don't be a fool," said Big Mame. "Here's Billy, the waiter, ready to take the order. Mine's whiskey."

"You're just as bad off if you only knew it," cried Madge. "No, no!" to the waiter. "I don't want anything." The man stood, amazed. "Jack's going to quit you, too," added the girl, to her friend.

"Is that right, Jack?" asked Mame, turning upon him with the fierce suspicion of her class.

"Oh, you be damned," said the man. "You're drunk."

"What'll it be, girls," said the sailor, trying to nip the quarrel in the bud.

"Nothing," said both of the women, so emphatically that the man was offended.

"Oh, well," he said, rising, "if we ain't good enough company for you we can find somebody else," and he and his companions rose and left the table.

"Now, you've shaken 'em," cried Bob, turning on Madge in a fury. "Get the hell out. I don't want any more of you. I'm done with you."

At the same time Big Mame was angrily accusing "Jack" of intending to "shake" her, and he was swearing tipsily. So loud were their voices that the words could be heard all over the place. Some of the waiters came up, fearing that presently the men would, after the approved fashion of their kind, start in to beat the woman, not that they had any prejudices against woman-beating, as such, in McGurk's, but it has this objection, that outsiders are likely to interfere and cause a fight in which things may be broken. Before the interruption the girls got up and went out.

"Quittin' early, girls," remarked the barker, as they passed out. "What's the matter? Nothin' doin'?"

"Quitting for good," answered one of the women.

They went straight to Von der Emde's drug store, a few doors up the street and bought two vials of carbolic acid. With these in their hands they returned, and were congratulated by the barker upon being "game for a try at better luck." Bob Ryan and his friend Jack were still drinking at the same table when the girls came in and sat down. There was some conversation in a low tone. Big Mame held her hand in her pocket and her arm worked nervously. She was observed by a frequenter of the place, known as "Dutch Charley," who sat at the next table. Out of the depth of his experience he diagnosed the case, and half turned his chair to be ready. Big Mame suddenly rose and said:

"Here goes, then. The game's up!"

Then she snatched her hand from her pocket and putting a small vial to her lips, threw her head back. Dutch Charley made a jump for her and struck her arm a powerful blow. The vial flew through the air and smashed on an adjoining table, scattering the contents upon the hands of a woman who sat there. The woman began to scream and polish at her hands with her handkerchief.

"Carbolic acid," said Dutch Charley.

He had seen it done before. In his attention to the one woman he had not seen the other one swiftly swallow the contents of a vial similar to the one that he had knocked away.

"I'm with you, Mame," she had said; and had sunk, strangling and groaning across the table.

Big Mame was screaming. When it does not do its work quickly, carbolic acid is the cruelest of poisons. The sailors crowded around.

"Damn them," cried Bob Ryan. "They've turned the trick. She told me she would, but I thought it was all guff. Come on, Jack."

They hurried out of the place. McGurk's has a motto regarding suicides. It is: "Don't let 'em die in the place." Waiters, bouncers and the barker picked up the convulsed women, carried them out a side entrance, dragged them into the entry of a lodging house, and left them. Bystanders carried them to the drug store and there the police found them. An ambulance took them to Bellevue Hospital. Some one came running out of McGurk's; some one in authority; McGurk himself, it is said.

"Put out those lights," he shouted. "Close the place."

The glaring legend, "McGurk's Sporting House," lapsed into darkness, and for the first time in many nights the sidewalk underneath was in gloom. An hour after the ambulance reached Bellevue, Madge Davenport was dead. Big Mame White has a good chance of recovery. She told the hospital authorities that she was the daughter of an up-State minister and that John Cross of the Reform Club is her uncle. The police say that the "Reform Club" is a Raines law organization. Bob Ryan is known to them as the man who "sent up" for life Duncan Young, alias "Scotty," for the Eberhardt murder last winter. Ryan was the police stool-pigeon in the case and it is said that Mame White had some part in it.

While Madge Davenport was dying at Bellevue, a girl named Corini was at the station with a bondsman whom she had found, under the impression that the two girls had been arrested.

"I seen the cops, and I thought the girls was pinched," she explained.

Later the news of the Davenport woman's death reached her,