PROPOSED LYNCHING INQUIRY.

MR. GALLINGER WANTS TO KNOW IF THERE IS ANY REMEDY.

He Says Lynchings Are a Disgrace to American Manhood—Bailey Doubts the Power of Congress to Go Into a State and Take Charge of Its Peace.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the subject of "lynching" in the United States and to report whether under the laws and Constitution of the country there is any remedy for the evil.

He said that there was nothing further from his purpose than the desire to precipitate a sectional controversy. Lynching was not by any means confined to the South. Several horrible cases had occurred in the North and white men as well as black men had been lynched.

The whole wretched business was a disgrace to American manhood, and in face of it the alleged atrocities in the Philippines paled into insignificance.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) said that the legal question as to whether Congress had power to go into a State and take charge of its peace and good order presented a proposition which he would probably desire to discuss; and he therefore asked that the resolution lie over.

"There can be no objection," Mr. Bailey continued," to a report from the Judiciary Committee on the subject, because I am sure that there can be but one conclusion reached by that committee. But if, in the course of its investigation, it should undertake to parade before the country all the lynchings and burnings that have occurred in any section over a nameless offence, and all the murders of women and children, and all the abductions which have occurred in other sections of the country, the only result, it seems to me, would be to make us think less of ourselves as a people and as a nation, and I have little disposition to indulge in that pastime myself. For that reason I shall resist the adoption of the resolution."

The resolution went over, and after the intervention of some other business the other Senator from Texas, Mr. Culberson, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the newspaper report of a still more horrible scene, which took place near Leavenworth, Kan., in 1901.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that that committee had had the subject under consideration and had instructed him to report back the measure adversely. He had done so, and the bill had been indefinitely postponed. However, if the resolution were adopted, he assured the Senate that the committee would approach the subject without anger or heat, without being disturbed by present excitement, but as a proper subject of Constitutional law and of permanent policy.

The conference report on the Fortifications bill was presented and agreed to.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether there is any law or regulation in force in the Philippine Islands to prevent any native of the islands (not under arrest and against whom no charge is pending) from coming to the United States and stating his views or desires as to the interests of his people, to the President or to either house of Congress. On objection by Mr. Lodge, the resolution went over till to-morrow.

The Philippine Temporary Government bill was taken up and Mr. Patterson (Dem., Col.), a minority member of the Philippines Committee addressed the Senate in opposition to it. After he had spoken for three hours he pleaded fatigue, and said that he would continue his argument to-morrow.

The bill was then laid aside and Mr. McLaurin (Dem., Miss.) read a letter from the *Springfield Republican* denying that it was a Democratic newspaper, as stated last week by Mr. Gallinger, and asserting that it was independent in politics. He read another letter from the Philadelphia *North American* asserting that it is a Republican newspaper, which Mr. Platt of Connecticut said last week would be news to the people of Philadelphia.

The calendar of private pension bills was taken up, and all of them, sixty-two in number, were passed.

The Senate then went into executive session and afterward adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Conference Reports on Agricultural and Urgent Deficiency Bills Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was called up in the house to-day after the reading of the journal, and it was agreed to. The conferees agreed to the increases of salaries reported in the bill by the House Committee on Agriculture, struck out by the House and inserted again by the Senate. The total increase over the House appropriation made by the conferees was $93,920.

Senate amendments to the latest Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill were agreed to.

The bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Michael Mullet was agreed to, 74 to 72. The rest of the private relief and pension bills reported by the Committee of the Whole on Friday, 59 in number, were passed.

A motion by Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) to adjourn from Thursday to Monday next was agreed to.

At 5 o'clock the House having under consideration a bill to amend the District of Columbia Code, a recess was taken until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

BURGLARS WRECK A HOUSE.

Turn Chairs Upside Down, Nail Pictures With Their Faces to the Wall, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The home of Alfred Harmer, superintendent of the Automatic Fire Alarm Company of this city was visited by burglars last night, who after bundling up their booty proceeded to wreck the house. The intruders turned every chair in the house upside down, nailed all the pictures with their faces toward the wall, placed a large gasolene stove from the kitchen on top of the mahogany dining room table, decorating the oil tank attached with Mr. Harmer's pet silk hat, broke a dozen or so window panes and punched a hole in the parlor ceiling big enough for a man to crawl through.

Mr. Harmer said to-day that if it were not for the fact that numerous articles had been taken he would incline to the belief that a number of his friends had paid him the midnight visit. "Such a good practical joke," he said with a sad smile.

In Favor of Pneumatic Tube Service.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The commission which has been engaged in an investigation of the question of operating pneumatic tube service in certain cities, has handed its report to Postmaster-General Payne. The commission renews its recommendations for the operation of the system in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, and if the appropriation proves to be adequate suggests the establishment of the service in Washington between the Post Office and the Capitol.

No New Trial of Major Waller.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—There will be no new court-martial of Major Waller and Lieut. Day as the result of Gen. Chaffee's vigorous disapproval of the court's action in acquitting the officers. No official statement of Gen. Chaffee's action has been received at the War Department, but in view of the wording of the indorsement it is evident that Gen. Chaffee approves the finding, but in doing so scores the court and the accused.

O'BRIEN'S CHARGES REFUTED.

Capt. McDonald Says That They Are Deliberate Lies.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Frederick McDonald of Charlestown, Mass., formerly Captain of Company M, Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, whose name was connected with crimes and outrages in the Philippine Islands by the testimony of Richard O'Brien, who had served as corporal in the company, appeared this morning before the Senate Philippines Committee so that he might have an opportunity to contradict O'Brien's testimony.

Being sworn, McDonald said that he had served in the Philippine Islands for about eighteen months, beginning in October, 1899. He had read the first day's report of O'Brien's testimony. He was present at the administration of the "water cure" at Igbaras—an incident testified to by O'Brien. O'Brien, the witness declared, was not there on that occasion. The company's reports would show that he was then stationed in the town of San Joaquin, thirty miles away. The witness had never seen the administration of the "water cure" exception that occasion.

The Chairman—Was the town burned? A. The greater part of the town was burned that night.

Q. And O'Brien was not there? A. He was not there.

The chairman quoted a portion of O'Brien's testimony concerning the alleged violation of a Spanish woman by officers, among whom the witness's name was mentioned, and he asked the witness to state whether he knew anything about that circumstance.

The Witness—No such circumstance ever occurred in that town, or in any other town over which I had command. It is a lie from beginning to end. I never have known of a Spanish woman or any other woman being violated by any American officers.

The chairman read a portion of O'Brien's testimony as to a wedding dance at San Joaquin, at which the witness and Major Cook were represented as partially disrobing and waltzing round with women in their arms.

The Witness—My command of the vocabulary of the English language is not large enough to enable me to express what I would like to say in regard to the qualification of that lie. It is a deliberate lie from beginning to end. Major Cook at that time was on duty in the Island of Panay, and I was at another town. I did not attend that wedding.

The witness denied, with equal emphasis, O'Brien's testimony about inadequate rations, about a price having been put upon Capt. McDonald's head by the insurgents on account of his cruelty and barbarity, and about other incidents.

Senator Dubois—So far as you know, there never was but one case of "water cure," and that was at Igbaras?

The Witness—So far as I know. My men had explicit orders to treat the natives with the greatest care and to be most particular. The cases of kindness by our officers and men were too numerous to mention. As to the treatment of peaceful Filipinos, it was more like that of a father to a child. They were treated with extreme kindness.

The attention of the witness was called to another part of O'Brien's testimony, as to the shooting of two old men who were advancing under a flag of truce and as to the burning of a woman and her child. He declared that he never had heard of either of those circumstances, and that firing at men under a flag of truce was the last thing an American officer would attempt. He never had heard of an order to take no prisoners. The records would show that prisoners were taken right straight through.

To questions as to the military character of O'Brien, the witness said there had been trouble with him all the time, not only with commissioned officers but with non-commissioned officers, and he read a letter to himself from Sergt. Conway complaining of O'Brien's insubordination. The committee adjourned for the day.

BUTTER EXPORTERS COMPLAIN.

They Tell Secretary Shaw the Oleomargarine Law Will Wipe Out Their Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representatives of several firms of butter exporters of New York had a talk with Secretary Shaw at the Treasury Department to-day in regard to certain features of the new Oleomargarine law. They were also to meet Mr. Yerkes, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but he was absent from the city. The firms represented at the conference are engaged principally in exporting low grades of butter to the hot countries of Central and South America and to the French West Indies. The product is intended exclusively for the use of the black natives.

Under the terms of the Oleomargarine law and the so-called butter amendments, the product which these New York firms ship to the hot countries is denominated adulterated butter. The exporters contend, however, that they sell only such butter as the purchasers specifically require and ask for, and that no other form of butter would be acceptable. They declare, moreover, that the butter in question is not "adulterated" in the objectionable sense of that word, but that it generally contains only about 40 per cent. of butter fat, the rest being salt and water, and, when the trade asks for it, a little coloring matter.

J. North, of the New York firm of Bartram Bros., told Secretary Shaw that his firm shipped butter to a point 8,000 miles up the Amazon River, and that the natives required that it contain an abnormal amount of salt. Yet this large quantity of salt renders the butter "adulterated" within the meaning of the Oleomargarine law. The consequent imposition of a tax of 10 cents a pound, therefore, will absolutely wipe out their trade, so these exporters say. Yet the salt, they declare, is not only required by their customers, but is necessary for the preservation of the butter in shipping to tropical countries.

The law also requires that the butter be shipped in wooden tubs and not in tins. The exporters say that if they should ship it in wooden receptacles, the butter would have disappeared before the destination was reached. The exporters say that their trade amounts to 6,000,000 pounds a year, and that if they are prohibited from selling this kind of butter, foreign countries will get the trade. One of the representatives said to-day that he proposed to defy the law, especially as to shipping butter in tins, on the ground that he has a constitutional right to protect his property.

Secretary Shaw asked the exporters to submit their complaint in writing and promised to construe the law as liberally as possible for the protection of their trade.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Goes to Groton, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt, oldest son of the President, left Washington this afternoon for Groton, Mass., where he will visit his schoolmates and teachers and attend the commencement exercises of the school. He was to have entered the Preston School in Washington after his recovery from pneumonia, which he contracted while a student at Groton, but the physicians advised against putting him in school again this term, but rather to have him live out doors as much as possible. Theodore will spend the summer at Oyster Bay, with the rest of the family.

Collier Saturn Damaged in a Collision.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic naval station, cabled the Navy Department from Uraga, Japan, to-day that the United States collier Saturn had collided in Chinese waters with a steamship named Newchwang, and had been so badly damaged that she was obliged to go into dry dock at Shanghai. The Saturn has a merchant captain and crew.

SHOOTS WIFE; KILLS HIMSELF.

BRUNS WAS JEALOUS OF HIS ATTRACTIVE HELPMEET.

Three Bullets for His Wife and One for Himself—She Has a Chance to Live—Father-in-Law Says Bruns Was Peculiar—Always Carried a Revolver.

George F. Bruns, 27 years old, an examiner of accounts of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, who lived in the second flat of 683 Sterling place, Brooklyn, committed suicide last night after firing three shots into the left side of his wife, Laura, in the private hall of their home. His intention was to murder his wife and then commit suicide. She was a fine looking woman and he was insanely jealous. The couple were married two years ago to-day. The parents on both sides objected to the marriage.

George Dashiell of 443 Clermont avenue, is Mrs. Bruns's father. Mrs. Bruns and her sister, Edna Dashiell, promised to meet Bruns in Bedford avenue yesterday afternoon and go to the Sterling place flat with him. The trio, after returning home, had supper.

After supper Edna Dashiell went into the parlor. While she was there she heard her sister and brother-in-law in dispute. Bruns, as on many other occasions, accused his wife of not being faithful to him. The wife retorted that she would not stand any more abuse and that she would go home to her father.

In a few seconds Edna Dashiell says she heard several shots fired. She ran into the room. Bruns was lying on the floor, dead, with a bullet hole in his right temple. Edna Dashiell ran out into the hall, screaming, and John B. Brower, who lives in the third flat, called to her. He told her that her sister, who had been shot, was in his apartments.

Mr. Brower sent out his son to notify the police. Ambulance Surgeon Reynolds took Mrs. Bruns to St. Mary's Hospital. Three bullets were extracted from her left side shortly before midnight. She is in a precarious condition, but the surgeons are hopeful of saving her life.

Bruns has been jealous of his wife a long time. He took her dresses and cut them so that they could not be worn in the street. Bruns also cut out the monogram from all her writing paper he could find in the house. Bruns's father said he could not account for his son's deed.

Edna Dashiell told Police Captain Murphy of the Grand avenue station that Bruns had carried a revolver for some time. His wife begged him to dispose of it. He said he needed it in his business. He finally pawned it, but took the proceeds, and with other money bought another revolver, which he used last night. Coroner Flaherty took Mrs. Bruns's ante-mortem statement at midnight.

Mr. Dashiell, father of Mrs. Bruns, said that Bruns was always of a peculiar disposition. Five bullets were fired by Bruns. Three struck his wife, the fourth one ended his own life and the fifth was found embedded in the ceiling of the dining room.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be passed assistant surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service: Assistant Surgeons Samuel B. Grubbs of New York and John McMullen of Maryland.

To be United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Missouri: William M. Morsey.

To be Second Lieutenants, Artillery Corps: Sergt. Emmett R. Harris, Troop L, Eighth Cavalry; Charles F. Donnohue of Indiana, William B. Brister of New Jersey, Roger O. Mason of Delaware, Harris J. Reed of New York, Walter C. Baker of Pennsylvania, Charles A. Clark of Illinois, Avery J. Cooper of Oregon, Robert Dwyer of New York, Frank Geere of Wyoming, Natt F. Jamieson of Vermont, Richard I. McKenney of Minnesota, Nelson E. Margetts of Utah, John V. Spring of Texas, Frederick E. Gignoux of Nevada, Guy V. B. Hanna of Iowa, George P. Hawes, Jr., of Virginia, Andrew W. Buckman of Illinois, George L. Wertenbaker of Virginia and Richard P. Winslow of Mississippi.

To be Second Lieutenants of Cavalry: Hamilton Bowie of Alabama and Thomas P. Cafferty of Indiana, of Infantry: August Fritz, F. Dannemiller of Ohio, Robert O. Ragsdale of Tennessee, Algernon E. Sartoris of the District of Columbia, Charles A. Hunt of New Hampshire, Leo B. Dannemiller of Ohio, Harry G. Leakie of Virginia, Claire E. Benedict of Washington and Charles Wells of Pennsylvania.

Bill to Retire Gen. Brooke.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced by Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.), and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to authorize the promotion and retirement of the present senior Major-General of the Army (Gen. Brooke, now commanding the Department of the East).

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—These army orders were issued to-day:

An army retiring board to consist of the following officers, has been designated for the examination of Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department: Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Charles Heap, Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, Major James C. Merrill, surgeon, Major William B. Banister, surgeon, and Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, recorder.

Leave of absence for six months granted First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry.

An examining board to consist of the following officers, has been appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks: Col. Charles Morton, Fifth Cavalry, Capt. James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry, Capt. Francis A. Winter, assistant surgeon, Capt. Elwood W. Evans, Eighth Cavalry, contract surgeon, August von Clossman and First Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, Fourth Cavalry, recorder.

Second Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, Eighth Cavalry, report to Examining Board at Jefferson Barracks for examination for promotion.

The following officers recently promoted, are assigned as indicated: Col. Edmund Rice to Nineteenth Infantry, Col. Charles G. Penney, to Twenty-ninth Infantry, Lieut. Col. Willis Wilitch to Second Infantry, Lieut. Col. William H. W. James, to Twenty-third Infantry, Major William R. Lee to Nineteenth Infantry, Major Hunter Liggett to Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. Edward A. Rogue to Twenty-sixth Infantry, Capt. William M. Fassett to Eighteenth Infantry, Capt. Henry M. Dichmann to Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Capt. Halstead Dorey to Fifth Infantry.

Leave of absence for four months granted Capt. Robert A. Brown, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave of absence granted Major Ezra B. Fuller, Tenth Cavalry, extended three months.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. Walter K. Wright, Seventh Infantry.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. George B. Pond, Third Infantry, extended two months, First Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, Tenth Cavalry, extended one month, Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, Commissary, Third Infantry, extended fifteen days, Capt. Francis M. Schercher, Quartermaster, extended six months.

Transfers: Capt. Horace M. Reeve, from Third Infantry, to Seventeenth Infantry, Company B, Capt. Paul Giddings, from Seventeenth Infantry to the Third Infantry, company B.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Quartermaster, extended twenty days.

Leave of absence for two months granted Second Lieut. Frank W. Ball, Eighteenth Infantry.

Capt. Otto Nesmith, Signal Corps, from Department of Cuba to Fort Myer.

These naval orders were issued:

Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, from duty as President Naval Retiring Board, Washington, to League Island, Pa., and assume duties of Commandant of the navy yard and station.

Capt. W. T. Sampson, to Naval War College, Newport, for instruction.

Commander D. Kennedy, from navy yard, League Island, to instruction at Naval War College, Newport.

Commander J. K. Cogswell, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander C. H. Arnold, granted sick leave for three months.

Capt. J. M. Symonds, Commanders J. C. Wilson and H. Wilson, Lieutenant-Commanders E. H. Tillman, J. H. Sighler, W. F. Fullam and F. J. Horn, to course of instruction at Naval War College.

First Lieut. M. F. Trench, to Naval Academy.

Lieut. H. L. Cone and Ensign C. H. Woodward, from the Bailey, to the Decatur.

Lieut. P. L. Chadwick, from the Kearsarge, to Washington and report to Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan as his aid.

Ensign S. H. Thomas, from the Decatur to the Thornton.

Naval Cadet J. P. Murdock, to the Kearsarge.

Naval Cadets D. C. Bingham, N. E. Nichols and O. F. Cooper, from Naval Academy to home and wait orders.

Ensign C. P. Nelson, from Port Royal, S. C., to the Scorpion.

Naval Cadet J. J. Hannigan, from the Biddle to the Shubrick.

Naval Cadet F. H. Freyer, from Naval Academy to home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Ush, three months' sick leave granted.

Chief Gunner C. Morgan, to the Minneapolis, League Island.

Intelligence and Reliability Characterize the class of Help secured through an Advertisement in THE SUN.—Adv.

MCCORMICK AN AMBASSADOR.

The United States Minister to Austria Elevated to That Rank.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of Robert S. McCormick of Illinois, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary; Chandler Hale of Maine, to be Secretary at Vienna; George Barclay Rives of New Jersey, to be Second Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, and Clarence Richardson of Massachusetts, to be Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin.

The nomination of Robert S. McCormick, the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, to be United States Ambassador to that country, was a consequence of the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government in deciding to raise its envoy here to the rank of Ambassador. Under a law of Congress enacted in 1893 the President of the United States was authorized to elevate to the rank of an embassy the American mission to any country which first raised its mission in Washington to that rank. Great Britain was the first to respond to the suggestion of Congress by raising Lord Pauncefote, then Sir Julian Pauncefote, from the grade of Minister to that of Ambassador. President Cleveland, exercising the authority which became operative from Great Britain's initiative, thereupon sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware to be Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to succeed Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, who held the lower rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Since then, Italy, France, Russia, Germany and Mexico have elevated their missions here to the highest diplomatic grade, and this Government has reciprocated by similar action with reference to each of its representatives at the capitals of those countries. Austria-Hungary was the only one of the great Powers of Europe which did not establish an embassy here. Upon receiving notification that Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengevar, the Austrian Minister in Washington, would be made an Ambassador, President Roosevelt decided to promote Mr. McCormick to that high rank.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Gens. Young, Corbin and Wood Will Attend by Invitation.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In view of the story emanating from Berlin, and printed in American newspapers on Sunday morning, to the effect that no invitation had been extended to this Government by the Government of Germany to send American army officers to witness the German army manœuvres, the following official statement was made to-day:

"It is authoritatively stated that Gens. Young, Corbin and Wood will attend the German manœuvres this fall, at the invitation of the German Government."

Inquiry to-day in the proper official quarters developed that the invitation had been extended formally to this Government and that the designation of Gens. Young, Corbin and Wood had not been based on a mere informal expression of the wish by Adjutant-General Von Plessen of the German Army to Gen. Corbin that the American officer might be able to see the German manœuvres.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The supply ship Glacier has arrived at Sydney, Australia. The flagship Wisconsin, Rear Admiral Casey has sailed from San Francisco for Port Angeles, the torpedo boat Porter from Annapolis for Norfolk, the flagship Olympia, Rear Admiral Higginson, and the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge from Annapolis for New York, the training ship Hartford from Galveston for New Orleans, the supply ship Celtic from Sydney for Townsville, Australia, and the tug Potomac from Santa Lucia for San Juan, Porto Rico. The gunboat Wheeling sailed on May 12 from Honolulu for Tutuila, Samoa, where she is to be the station ship.

The French battleship Gaulois left Annapolis yesterday for New York.

Democratic Caucus on Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the House Democratic caucus, to-day called a caucus for Wednesday night to consider the Nicaraguan Canal bill. The announced purpose of the caucus is the intention on the part of the Democratic members of the House to prevent an adjournment of the Congress until the Nicaraguan Canal bill is disposed of.

Republican Caucus on Fowler Banking Bill Postponed.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Chairman Cannon of the House Republican caucus to-day sent out letters informing the Republicans that on account of the absence of a number of the Republicans the adjourned caucus on the Fowler Banking bill, which was to have been held to-morrow night, has been adjourned until June 8.

Struck Gold Rock in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A vein of marble of the quality generally found in the vicinity of gold deposits was discovered by a number of laborers working in an excavation a few feet from the western entrance of the Pension Office Building. One of the laborers claims to have found a nugget of virgin gold while working in the excavation Saturday afternoon.

War in Colombia Nearly Over.

WASHINGON, May 26.—A cablegram from Arthur M. Beaupre, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, Colombia, informs the Department of State that tranquility prevails there and in the surrounding country, and that in consequence the strict military rule is relaxing. The impression is prevalent, he says, that the war is nearly over.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle.

MARRIED.

HYDE-EARLE.—On Thursday, May 22, by the Rev. James W. Ashton of St. Stephen's Church, Glean, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's parents, 242 Henry street, Brooklyn, Alice Clary Earle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Earle, to Dr. Clarence Reginald Hyde, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joel W. Hyde of 215 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Saturday, May 24, William F. Bailey in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, May 27, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment at convenience of the family.

FICKETT.—On Monday morning, May 26, 1902, at the residence of Charles W. Armour, Morristown, N. J., Deborah M., wife of the late Walter Fickett, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Old First Presbyterian Church, 5th av. and 12th st., New York city, on Wednesday, May 28, 1902, at 10.30 A. M.

HURTIG.—On Sunday, May 25, 1902, Henrietta, widow of the late Daniel Hurtig.

Funeral services at her late residence, 150 West 125th st., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Cincinnati, Ohio.

HYDE.—On Monday, May 26, 1902, at his residence, 717 Greene av., Brooklyn, William Cleveland Hyde, son of the late Simeon and Catharine Cleveland Hyde.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, May 29, at 3.30 P. M., St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., Brooklyn.

JACKSON.—At Belleville, N. J., on Saturday, May 24, William Jackson, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 304 Main st., Belleville, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M.

OWEN.—Suddenly, at Oyster Bay, Walter Tallant Owen, 38 years of age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SYRIANS CLUBBED, HE SAYS.

Indignation From Their Counsel—Jerome Represented—Hearing Adjourned.

The five Syrians arrested on Sunday night at 71 Washington street by Policeman John J. Keenan and three other men from the Church street station were arraigned twice before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs police court yesterday. They were finally paroled until to-day, because the court stenographer was away and no record of the proceedings could be made.

The Syrians were Michael Goura, 31; Selim Goura, 32; Gora Bumasola, 50; Dahar Manosaur and Dya Bumasola, a woman, aged 50. All had their heads bandaged. Gora Bumasola, who was the most battered, was unable to stand without assistance. Thirty or forty Syrians, some witnesses and more friends of the prisoners, were in court.

Keenan, when the men were first arraigned in the morning, said the five had set upon him when he went into the room where they were. The prisoners could speak no English, and at the request of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Krotel, the case was adjourned until the afternoon so that they might get an interpreter and counsel.

In the afternoon Charles G. F. Wahle, former Commissioner of Accounts, appeared for the prisoners.

"I would like a record of this case," said he to the Magistrate. "It's more serious than may appear at first. I've never heard of such brutality as this before. This woman was clubbed into insensibility, this old man was dragged out of bed and beaten, and we mean to find out just how the whole thing happened."

Magistrate Crane agreed to put the case off until to-day as the stenographer was away on a holiday.

JEWISH CHARITIES.

Second Biennial Conference—Successful Work Done in This City.

DETROIT, May 26.—The Second Biennial Conference of Jewish Charities began here to-day. President Max Senior of Cincinnati, in his address, deplored the prevalence of consumption in orphan asylums and other institutions and expressed a belief that the disease can be cured in its first stages and prevented by teaching people how to live.

In the discussion on confederation of charities Prof. Morris Loeb of Columbia University spoke on free loan societies. These, he said, have been successful, and less than 10 per cent. of the loans made are not repaid.

William Kahn, manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York, told of the successful work of the society. The object is to remove the poorer classes of Jews from the Ghetto and establish them on farms.

Money is provided both to purchase and to stock a small farm and a mortgage taken to secure payments. About 2,570 persons a year are sent from New York and these have been settled in 250 places in the United States. Aid is given to mechanics to buy homes for themselves. Both lines of help have proved successful.

THE POTTS STORY DISCREDITED.

If True Germany Will Be Asked to Withdraw Her Naval Attache.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—If there is truth in the statements cabled from Berlin to American newspapers that Emperor William has declined to recognize officially Lieutenant-Commander Templin M. Potts as the naval attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin because this American naval officer reflected on the courage of Rear Admiral Schley in his testimony before the Schley Court of Inquiry, a serious diplomatic incident tending to disturb the extremely cordial relations existing between Germany and the United States will probably result. This statement is made on authority that cannot be questioned, and to it was added the expression that if the Berlin report is authentic the United States Government would be obliged to ask the German Government to withdraw its naval attaché in Washington immediately.

While the authorities here place no faith in the Berlin story, it is inferred that a voluntary repudiation of it from Germany would not be regarded as amiss.

The time for the formal presentation of Lieutenant-Commander Potts to Emperor William has not arrived. Although he is in Europe, he will not succeed Commander William H. Beehler as the United States Naval Attaché until the latter's tour of duty expires in the autumn. His presence in Germany at this time is due to the fact that he went there to be married, and he and his bride are supposed to be on their wedding tour.

The statement is made at the Navy Department that Lieutenant-Commander Potts has received his credentials and will present them to the proper authorities when Commander Beehler takes his departure from Berlin. The official monthly naval list, printed under authority of the Navy Department, credits Lieutenant-Commander Potts with holding the technical office of Assistant United States Naval Attaché of the American embassy to Germany.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Lincoln Post No. 3, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., has made arrangements to send a number of flower-laden barges down the Potomac from Washington on May 30, Decoration Day, the blossoms to be distributed along the river banks between here and Mount Vernon.

John J. Howley of New York was to-day appointed Chief Clerk to the First Assistant Postmaster General at $2,500 per annum, to succeed John M. Morten of New York, who has been transferred to the Railway Mail Service as an Assistant Superintendent.

Secretary Root, replying to a query, has transmitted the Senate a statement showing the Government to date has expended $9,936,001 for repairs to army transports. The statement also gives the amount paid each firm on each vessel, but the Secretary says the work of copying the itemized vouchers for each expenditure is one of such magnitude that he has not ordered it done.

The Weather.

The low pressure which carried showers and thunderstorms along its path was passing out the St. Lawrence Valley yesterday. Showery conditions and thunderstorms still prevailed in the northern sections of the Lake regions, northern New England and Canada, with some snow in the Maritime Provinces.

There was an area of high pressure occupying the Northwestern States, with a centre over North Dakota, throwing off cooler weather to the east and south. Freezing temperatures again occurred in North Dakota. The coolness caused showers in Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Another storm made its appearance over New Mexico, moving eastward with slight energy.

Fair weather prevailed in the Atlantic States south of Massachusetts and it was also cooler.

In this city the day was fair and cooler, wind fresh to brisk westerly; average humidity, 63 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.76, 3 P. M., 29.72.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official—		Sun's		—Official—		Sun's
	1902.	1901.	1902.		1902.	1901.	1902.
9 A. M.	64°	51°	72°	6 P. M.	76°	52°	78°
12 M.	74°	54°	75°	9 P. M.	66°	51°	71°
3 P. M.	78°	54°	79°	12 Mid.	66°	50°	68°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair to-day, cooler in east portion; winds becoming northwest and fresh; fair to-morrow.

For New Jersey, Delaware and eastern Pennsylvania, fair and cool to-day; fresh west to northwest winds; fair to-morrow.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and cool to-day and to-morrow; fresh north winds.

For New England, partly cloudy to-day, cooler except in eastern Maine; fresh west winds; fair to-morrow.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; brisk to high west to northwest winds on Lake Erie.

The Evening Sun

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POLICE HEROES HONORED.

Mayor Low Presents the Bravery Medals—All for Rescue From Drowning.

The ceremony of presenting the Rhinelander, Bell and Meyer medals for bravery on the part of policemen during 1901 took place yesterday in the City Hall, Mayor Low making the awards. In other years this ceremony was a feature of the police parade, but as this has been done away with, it was decided that the presentation should be made in the Aldermanic chamber, and in the presence of the policemen now in the department who have won medals in past years. More than a hundred of them, all with their medals pinned to their coats, were present.

Roundsman James S. Bolan of the Union Market station received the Rhinelander medal. On May 10, while a patrolman at the Old Slip station, he rescued two men whose row boat had overturned near College Point. He was on a College Point ferryboat at the time. Jumping into the river, he kept the two men afloat until the crew of the ferryboat came to his assistance.

Roundsman Robert Quinn of the Charles street station, who saved two men from drowning at the foot of West Tenth street, North River, got the Bell medal. Roundsman Robert E. Mills of the East Twenty-second street station, for his bravery in saving the lives of two men who had been capsized in the North River at the foot of 175th street, received the Meyer medal.

Mayor Low personally congratulated each man as he gave the medals. Then the Mayor made a little speech to the gathering, in the course of which he said:

We hear nowadays in military tactics of dismounted cavalry and mounted infantry. I think most men when they think of a policeman think only of a man who patrols the streets. It seems to me a matter of no little significance that all the deeds honored to-day were done in the water, these men who preserve the peace upon the streets in a moment's notice jumping into the water, whether in the summer or in the winter, to rescue people in distress.

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OBITUARY.

Christopher Weston, at one time a clerk in one of the Government departments, but who for many years has been well known in Washington as the "Cough Drop Man," died at Providence Hospital in that city on Sunday. Years ago Weston was compelled to give up indoor work under the Government because of ill health, and, finding it impossible to secure suitable employment elsewhere, took to peddling cough drops. He was for years a familiar figure about the city and his peculiar sing-song cry was known to every one in Washington.