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The Evening Star.

No. 13,290. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

Look on page 8 for the second installment of "When the War Was Over." $500 for the correct solution of the mystery by a woman reader.

TROUBLE WITH TURKS

Serious Disturbances in Armenia Reported.

EUROPEAN WARSHIPS HELD READY

Ninety-Five Persons Killed in the Recent Riots.

PLANS OF THE POWERS

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 8.—It is reported that serious disturbances between the Armenians and the Turks have broken out at Sivas, Van and Bitlis, three of the leading cities of Armenia.

The guardships of the various powers are moored at Galata in order to be in a position to render aid to the foreign residents in case it is needed.

A council of ministers has been held at the palace in order to consider the terms of the note submitted to the porte by the envoys of the six powers.

There have been no further disturbances of a serious nature here. The Armenian shops at Stamboul and Galata are closed.

Later in the day, however, the patrol of this city was strengthened by additional forces of infantry and cavalry.

The sultan has twice sent Artin Pasha to the patriarchate in order to co-operate with the patriarch in the latter's efforts to induce the Armenians who have sought refuge in the churches to return to their homes. All efforts in this direction, however, have proved futile, the Armenians declaring that they have no confidence of protection made by the Turkish government.

In all ninety-five bodies have been delivered to officials of the patriarchate by order of the sultan, and it is claimed that they represent all the Armenians killed during the recent rioting.

Fuad Pasha has gone to the Dardanelles in order to inspect the forts there, and a number of torpedoes have been forwarded to the straits.

PARIS, October 8.—The Eclair this morning declares that the powers have decided to summon the porte to submit categorically to the reforms demanded by the administration of Armenia.

CAPT. SMITH'S DEATH.

Military Authorities Discredit the Reported Murder.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., October 8.—The military authorities at Fort Russell discredit the reports of the killing in Jackson's Hole of Captain Smith and two comrades by Bannack Indians.

Lieut. Ladd, who is in command of the troops at Montpelier, Idaho, telegraphs as follows: "Nothing is known of the matter. Report not credited."

CHOLERA AT HONOLULU.

It is on the Decrease and the Scare is Subsiding.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., October 8.—The steamer Corona has arrived from Honolulu. She is the first vessel arriving from that port that has not been sent to quarantine here since the outbreak of the cholera in Honolulu. The Corona brings the news that the contagion is on the decrease, and the scare is rapidly dying out.

NEVADA SPORTS WANT IT.

Carson Might Get the Big Prize Fight.

CARSON, Nev., October 8.—Nevada sporting men, assisted by San Francisco capital, will make a bid for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which will be forwarded in a day or two. Prize fighting is legalized in Nevada. It will take place in Carson. A purse of $100,000 is being raised for the event.

SPANISH STUDENTS FIGHT.

The Alleged Heretical Book of a Professor the Cause.

MADRID, October 8.—Dispatches received here from the City of Barcelona announce that serious conflicts have taken place there between the liberal and Catholic students of the university.

The trouble, it appears, is due to the fact that the government suspended a professor who published a book which was declared to be heretical. The riots started in the university, and finally reached the streets, where the rioters were reinforced by crowds of people. A series of fierce conflicts between Catholics and liberals, led by students, during which many persons were wounded, followed, and the disorder was with difficulty suppressed by the police.

PURSUING THE HIGHWAYMEN.

Detectives on the Track of Those Who Held Up an Electric Car.

CHICAGO, October 8.—None of the passengers injured by the four robbers who held up an electric car at Edgewater last night were fatally hurt, and all were recovering rapidly today. Those injured during the struggle are as follows: Thomas B. Nesbitt, shot in the left leg above the knee; bruised in face. A. E. Westman, four teeth knocked out; mouth and face lacerated; bruised about body. N. O. Johnson, Galesburg, Ill., cut under left eye; badly bruised. Motorman J. Merriman, bruised about head. Unknown German, beaten over his head with a cane; scalp bruises.

One of the robbers was struck by a bullet from the revolver of one of his comrades, and is supposed to have been badly hurt. The men succeeded in covering their retreat thoroughly, although a large force of detectives was immediately started on the hunt.

"AN OBNOXIOUS FOREIGNER."

Arrest of the Austrian Delegate to the Socialist Congress at Breslau.

BRESLAU, October 8.—Dr. Ellenbogen of Vienna, the Austrian delegate to the socialistic congress now in session here, was arrested this morning on the ground that he is an "obnoxious foreigner."

Another Grade Crossing Disaster.

CHICAGO, October 8.—Frank Winkelman and Rob Winkelman were killed yesterday evening, and their father, Louis Winkelman, seriously injured by a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train. The father was driving a team across the tracks when the wagon was struck by an express train running forty miles an hour.

Pittsburg Lines Consolidated.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 8.—The long-looked for amalgamation of the big traction lines has been ratified. The Citizens' is leased by the Fort Pitt for 950 years at an annual rental of $180,000 payable semi-annually for the full term of the lease. Practically the only opposition to the deal was from the small stockholders.

Bismarck Indisposed.

LONDON, October 8.—The Globe this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Friederichsruhe saying that owing to a sudden cold Prince Bismarck is slightly indisposed.

CUBAN RECOGNITION

No Attempt to Secure It Until Congress Shall Assemble.

An Interesting Precedent Found in Archives of the State Department.

Gonzales de Quesada, secretary of the Cuban revolutionary party, with headquarters in New York, has been in Washington recently on private business. He did not see Secretary Olney, nor were any steps taken toward securing the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Quesada had come on to attend the trial of the Cuban filibusters at Wilmington, and extended his trip to Washington to see friends.

The policy of the Cubans in seeking recognition of the United States has been outlined substantially as follows: No application will be made to the executive branch of the government until Congress assembles. It is the feeling that even if the executive authorities were disposed to recognize the Cubans, the action would involve such grave responsibility that the executive branch would desire to have the co-operation and support of Congress. Care will be taken, also, to see that there is uniformity in the steps proposed to Congress. In this way the mistakes made at the time of the last Cuban uprising will be avoided. At that time there were no less than forty different Cuban resolutions referred to the House committee on foreign affairs, proposing recognition, arbitration and many other plans, all intended to favor Cuba. In the end this diversity of proposals prevented an agreement on any one course.

An Interesting Precedent.

In connection with the probable presentation of the subject to Congress and the executive branch an interesting precedent has been found in the archives of the State Department. It involves the recognition by President Monroe of the South and Central American republics when they broke away from Spain. The Spanish minister at Washington made the most urgent protest, to which John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, replied, stating the policy of this government in giving recognition. The propositions then advanced by Spain and the replies made by the United States are said to be exactly parallel in the statements of facts to the status of the Cuban affair today.

President Monroe sent a message to Congress in March, 1822, in which he proposed the recognition of the insurgent governments in Spanish America, as then designated, and including Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Brazil and other countries. On March 9, 1822, Senor Anduaga, the Spanish minister, addressed a letter to Secretary Adams, expressing his astonishment at the course of the President. After reciting many acts of kindness Spain had done for the United States, the minister said:

"But even admitting that morality ought to yield to policy, what is the present state of Spanish America and what are its governments to entitle them to recognition? Buenos Ayres is sunk in the most complete anarchy, and each day sees new despots produced, who disappear the next. Peru, conquered by a rebel army, has near the gates of its capital a Spanish army. In Chile, an individual suppresses the sentiments of the people. On the coast of Firma, also, the Spanish banners wave. The insurgent generals everywhere are occupied with quarrels among themselves. In Mexico there is no government. Where then are the governments which ought to be recognized?"

General Principles Laid Down.

Secretary Adams' answer is dated April 6, 1822. He says he at once laid the Spanish minister's letter before the President. The latter desires the friendliest relations with Spain. But in recognizing the southern countries, the President had been governed by facts, which, Mr. Adams points out, are quite different from the facts set forth by the minister. Mr. Adams lays down the general principles governing the recognition of the new countries. One is the principle of right, the other the principle of fact. The Secretary says that the United States has carefully refrained from taking any part in the outbreak, and has maintained a most impartial neutrality. But the contests have proceeded until the insurgent countries have set up their own governments and have successfully resisted Spain. These are conditions of fact, and they are such as to entitle the insurgent countries to recognition. Mr. Adams adds:

"The government of the United States, far from consulting dictation of a policy questionable in its morality, has yielded to an obligation of duty of the highest order, by recognizing as independent states nations, which, after deliberately asserting their right to that character, have maintained and established it against all the resistance brought to oppose it. This is the mere acknowledgment of existing facts with a view to the regular establishment with the nations newly formed of those relations, political and ceremonial, which it is the moral obligation of civilized and Christian nations to entertain reciprocally with each other."

SUCCESSFULLY PASSED.

A Number of New Cadets Admitted to the Naval Academy.

The following named persons having successfully passed the September examinations at Annapolis have been appointed cadets in the navy: Chas. C. Bloch, third Kentucky district; Chas. B. Hatch, thirteenth Illinois; Frank M. Osterhaut, Montana at large; E. A. Weichert, fourth Connecticut; H. G. Sparrow, twenty-first Ohio; Guy A. Bisset, eighth Kentucky; P.B. Dungan, fifth Nebraska; W. C. Wood, ninth Georgia; J. H. Tomb, tenth Missouri; S. H. Doyle, seventh South Carolina; C. H. Woodward, fifth Georgia; H. L. Brinser, fourteenth Pennsylvania; V. A. Kimberly, eleventh Massachusetts; R. W. Vincent, twenty-third Pennsylvania; A. Buchanan, first Indiana; H. L. Wyman, seventh Illinois; C. W. Smith, eighth Iowa; B. H. Wells, jr., Utah at large; H. H. Evans, first Mississippi; P. Kearney, fourth Missouri; J. E. Lewis, second Minnesota; A. W. Northup, twentieth Ohio; F. Morrison, first Arkansas; J. R. Combs, jr., eleventh Illinois; C. W. Forman, twenty-first Illinois; F. P. Cashman, third Mississippi; C. H. Fischer, twenty-fifth Pennsylvania; E. B. Larrimer, Kansas at large; C. E. Morgan, first West Virginia; R. Montgomery, second Oregon; C. Shackford, eighth New Jersey; R. F. Turner, fourth Iowa; J. C. Muir, sixth California; W. S. Case, fourth Illinois; E. N. Bowman, first Iowa; J. T. Buttrick, first Rhode Island; R. H. Gillet, nineteenth New York; F. A. Asserson, sixth New York; A. C. Irwin, eleventh Ohio; J. W. Parrish, fourth Indiana; F. O. Branch, fifth Indiana; W. N. Jeffers, fourteenth New York; W. S. Miller, tenth Texas; J. T. Bowers, seventh New Jersey; S. I. Major, fourth Kentucky; C. W. Cole, ninth Ohio; E. J. Sadler, third Kansas; F. J. Horn, fifth Illinois; W. D. Craighead, third Louisiana; S. H. McCarty, fourteenth Missouri; W. M. Hunt, fourth Maine; J. W. Clement, jr., first South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

The President Has Refused to Extend It in Two Capital Cases.

The President has refused to interfere further in the case of Thos. St. Clair, convicted in California of murder on the high seas, and originally sentenced to be hanged September 21, 1894. He has been respited four times, the last carrying the date of execution to the 18th instant.

The President has also denied the application for pardon in the case of Hans Hansen, convicted in California of murder on the high seas, and sentenced to be hanged Friday, October 18, 1895.

HE IS NOW CO-PASTOR

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Comes to Washington and Accepts the Call.

WASHINGTON PRESBYTERY APPROVES

Brief But Interesting Proceedings Held at Kensington.

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the well-known divine, is now a member of the presbytery of Washington city and has formally accepted a call as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. All this was done at a meeting of the presbytery, which was held this morning, in the Warner Memorial Church at Kensington, Md.

Dr. Talmage and his two daughters arrived in the city this morning and were met at the train by Mr. James L. Norris, Rev. Adolos Allen, co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. G. F. Johnston and Erskine M. Sunderland. The party went to the Arlington, and after breakfast Dr. Talmage and Mr. Allen took the train for Kensington. Upon their arrival at the

T. DeWitt Talmage

church the sessions of the presbytery had already begun, as the meeting was opened about half-past 9. Rev. Mr. Allen, who was elected moderator of the presbytery at the opening session, which was held last evening, was, of course, unable to occupy his place, and Rev. Dr. Luccock, the retiring moderator, was chosen as moderator pro tem.

The Call Accepted in Brief Words.

Dr. Talmage received a cordial welcome from a number of his friends in the presbytery. He occupied a seat with the other members of the presbytery, and remained an attentive listener of the proceedings. Shortly after he had entered the church, Rev. Mr. Allen presented a letter from the presbytery of Brooklyn dismissing Dr. Talmage to the presbytery of Washington city. The former presbytery, at its meeting last night, had taken this action, and Dr. Talmage brought the paper with him. The paper was unanimously received by the Washington presbytery. Then the call from the First Church to Dr. Talmage to become the co-pastor was read. This document has already been printed in The Star, and was signed by the elders and deacons and trustees, and was attested by Rev. Dr. Sunderland. No definite sum was named in the call as the compensation to be paid by the church to Dr. Talmage, this being left to future arrangements between the church and Dr. Talmage. When the call had been read, Rev. Dr. Nourse, the pastor of the church at Manassas, suggested that in view of the peculiarity of the call in not naming a definite sum of compensation, the call be referred to a committee for consideration. This motion, however, did not receive a second, and by unanimous vote the presbytery decided to place the call in the hands of Dr. Talmage. The moderator then asked the usual question of Dr. Talmage as to whether he would accept the call.

"I do," was the response in the familiar tones of the Brooklyn divine. And this constituted the entire public utterance which Dr. Talmage made on this occasion.

Will Be Installed October 23.

The presbytery then appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Adolos Allen, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and Elder O. C. Wight to arrange for the details of the installation of Dr. Talmage as co-pastor. The committee made its report, which was adopted. According to this report the installation exercises will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, at 7:30 o'clock, on the evening of October 23. The moderator, Rev. Mr. Allen, will preside and put the constitutional questions. Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., will have charge of the devotional exercises, alternate, Rev. C. D. Ramsdell, D. D. Sermon to be preached by Rev. David Gregg, D. D., of Brooklyn. Charge to the people, Rev. B. F. Bittinger, D. D., alternate, Rev. W. C. Alexander, D. D. Charge to co-pastor, Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., alternate, Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D. Prayer at the close of the sermon, Rev. T. C. Easton, D. D., alternate, Rev. G. N. Luccock, D. D.

As soon as this report was adopted Rev. Dr. Talmage left the church and took the 10:55 train for this city, having spent in the presbytery about an hour. There was quite a good attendance of the members of the presbytery, but with the exception of the visit of Dr. Talmage and the action taken in his case there was nothing of special public interest in the meeting, although quite a large amount of business was transacted.

Discussion Over Deaconesses.

A question of some interest was brought up by the report of Rev. Dr. Rathbun, who gave an account of the organization of a church at Ballston, Va. In the course of this report he stated that two deaconesses had been ordained. Rev. Dr. Luccock wanted to know about these deaconesses and Rev. Mr. Rathbun responded that there was nothing about them that he knew of except that they were ordained just as the elders were. He said that the general assembly had taken no action in the matter and he knew of no law of the church which forbade deaconesses, and so they had been ordained. It was suggested that some inquiry be made as to the laws of the church on this subject, and Dr. Hamlin expressed the opinion that if such an inquiry was going to be made it might just as well be broadened so as to include the question of ordaining women as ministers and elders. He did not know that there was any case in point just now, but he had no doubt that in the course fo time such a question would arise and it might as well be settled now as at any other time. This comment, which was made evidently in a spirit of raillery, caused a smile on the faces of the members of the presbytery. The motion, however, to appoint a committee to consider the matter was adopted, and the committee was appointed, of which Rev. Dr. Luccock is chairman.

Permanent and Stated Clerks.

The pastoral relations of Rev. Mr. Wm. H. Edwards as pastor of the Lewinsville and Vienna churches was, at his own request, dissolved.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the various standing orders adopted by the presbytery. It was decided that hereafter a permanent clerk should be appointed for three years, and that the term of the stated clerk should be the same; the compensation of the permanent clerk to be $25 per annum. The morning session was closed by devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Dr. Patch. After adjournment the members of the presbytery were entertained at luncheon by the ladies of the Warner Memorial Church.

Opening Proceedings of the Presbytery.

The opening session of the presbytery was held last night. Half an hour previous to the time of opening was devoted to a missionary meeting, presided over by Mrs. Alphonso Hart, and was addressed by Mrs. Dr. Hamlin, president of the missionary societies of the Presbytery of Washington.

Rev. G. N. Lucock, D. D., moderator, delivered the sermon.

The business session was opened by a roll call of members by the stated clerk, Dr. B. F. Bittinger, which disclosed a good number in attendance.

Rev. W. C. Alexander of Georgetown nominated Rev. Adalos Allen as moderator for the ensuing term. The election was by acclamation.

Rev. J. S. Van Ness of Takoma was made temporary clerk, by acclamation. The committee of arrangements, through Rev. James T. Marshall, chairman, announced the order of exercises for today.

This evening Dr. Lapham, a medical missionary, returned from Africa, will deliver an address.

House-Hunting Today.

When a Star reporter saw Dr. Talmage at the hotel this afternoon the doctor said that he had had an extremely busy day. He said that upon his return from the meeting of the presbytery at Kensington, Md., he and his daughters had begun the search for a house.

They expected to continue their investigations today and resume them again tomorrow, when, Dr. Talmage said, he hoped that this question would be settled, as he intended to leave for home tomorrow afternoon. He has not made up his mind whether to buy or lease a house or a suite of apartments. He thinks that perhaps it would be wise to wait until he has lived here some time before making permanent arrangements.

It might be possible, he said, that he would at this time only secure a place where he would locate his home for this winter. His family here would, he said, consist of himself and two daughters. He was accompanied to this city by his two married daughters, but, of course, they will not make their home here with their father. Dr. Talmage has now as members of his immediate household only his two younger children. He has a son who is a Presbyterian minister in Pittsburg.

Dr. Talmage said that he expected to return to this city on the 22d of October, and that he would remove here his furniture and all his effects for the purpose of establishing himself. He said that Washington as a city had always been very attractive to him, and he looked forward with a good deal of satisfaction to his work and his life here. He stated that he had been given a cordial reception by the people, and that, of course, was very gratifying to him.

KILLED WHILE HUNTING

Edward Yeatman of Washington Accidentally Shot in West Virginia.

He Was on the Way Home and in Pulling His Gun Over a Rock Discharged It.

The news reached Washington this morning that Edward Clements Yeatman, the well-known wheelman, was shot yesterday and instantly killed while out hunting near Charlestown, Jefferson county, W. Va.

The meager information received here about the sad tragedy is to the effect that the unfortunate young man had been on a gunning expedition all day and was on his way home late in the afternoon when the accidental discharge of his gun killed him. According to the account from this source Yeatman was climbing over the rocks on the side of the mountain, and in attempting to pull his gun over the rock the weapon was accidentally discharged.

The deceased was beyond doubt the most popular wheelman in this city, although he was only about twenty-two years old. He had made for himself a record on the bicycle track of which any cyclist might justly be proud. He was the holder of the American twenty-four hour record, which he had held for more than a year. This record he made on the Conduit road, when he wheeled over 311 miles. Besides this, he had participated in and won honors at races held both here and in the neighboring states.

For some time he was in the bicycle business here, his store being on G street northwest between 4th and 5th streets. Later he went in the service of the Rambler Company, and about three months ago he went to Charlestown, where he entered the bicycle establishment of Barr & Co., who handle Rambler bicycles.

Young Yeatman had been at Charlestown only a short time when he participated in a 25-mile match road race, and won the race, his competitor being the champion rider of the state of West Virginia.

His Record as a Wheelman.

Young Yeatman, as stated, was one of the best-known wheelmen in Washington and one of the most popular. He was a son of Mr. S. M. Yeatman of the Interior Department, and although quite young he had been for a number of years past a prominent rider. He was a charter member of the Columbia Cycle Club and of the Washington Road Club, to which he still belonged. Young Yeatman had distinguished himself on the track, and twice held the twenty-four-hour championship of America. It was wrested from him once by Fister, the local crack, but last year he won it back again, breaking the record with a run of a bit over 330 miles. He lost it afterwards. Yeatman was formerly in the employ of the Rambler Company, but last spring he went to Charlestown, where he went into the bicycle business on his own account as an agent. At the time of his death he held the twenty-five-mile record of West Virginia.

Capt. Howgate's Appeal.

The appeal of Capt. Henry W. Howgate from his conviction last June on the two indictments charging forgery and embezzlement, was set down today in the Court of Appeals for a hearing there on next Tuesday. The defendant, it will be recalled, was sentenced by Judge McComas to four years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary under each indictment. By direction of Mr. Justice Morris of the Court of Appeals, Capt. Howgate was released last July on bail in the sum of $15,000, and by a special rule of the court, he was last week again released on bail in the same amount.

Mrs. Grant Buys a House.

Mrs. Gen. Grant has purchased the house of ex-Senator Edmunds, No. 2111 Massachusetts avenue, and will move into it on her return from New York. The sale was made by Mr. John B. Wight, as agent for Senator Edmunds, and Mr. W. C. Nevins, as agent for Mrs. Grant.

Income Tax Returns.

The records of the Treasury Department show that 1,322 persons paid income taxes, aggregating $77,130, before the adverse decision of the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality was rendered. Of the whole number 709 have applied for and been refunded the amounts paid, aggregating $48,545.

JAPAN AND HAWAII

Almond Eyes Covetously Regarding the Gem of the Pacific.

UNEASINESS OF THE DOLE GOVERNMENT

Unfriendliness of the Cleveland Administration Figures in the Case.

GLANCE AT THE FUTURE

The administration is likely before long to be confronted with another international complication. The Hawaiian question has assumed a new phase, and, while no crisis has yet arisen, there is a menace in the situation which is likely at any moment to cause trouble there, and the unfriendly attitude of the present administration toward the Hawaiian government is calculated to encourage the threatened disorder.

Minister Castle, who has recently arrived in Washington, has referred cautiously to the attitude of Japan toward Hawaii. Private advices explain the meaning of this reference. It is stated that the Japanese government desires to get possession of the Hawaiian Islands and to overthrow the Dole government. It is believed that the next step in the new Japanese policy of

Minister Castle.

aggression and acquisition will be in this direction. It is asserted that Japan is merely waiting for an excuse, and that the Japanese residents in Hawaii are doing all in their power to furnish this excuse. The Dole government is cognizant of this purpose on the part of Japan, and is uneasy. It is the only menace that Hawaii now has.

Hostility of Japanese Residents.

The Japanese in Hawaii have maintained a hostile attitude toward the government and are said to be growing more aggressive. It is only by the greatest conservatism and forbearance that the government avoids the issue which Japan is awaiting.

They have carefully avoided everything that could bring on a conflict of any sort, or give excuse for a demand on the part of Japan for indemnity to any Japanese subjects, but it is foreseen that they cannot be able to more than postpone the trouble. Japan with the Corinto example before her, indicating the quiescent attitude of this government in the case similar to the Corinto affair, and aware also of the hostile attitude of this administration toward Hawaii, calculates on not being interfered with in case the excuse is offered to her to send war vessels to take possession of the islands.

What Japan Intends to Do.

It is a diplomatic secret that it is the intention of Japan to do this at the earliest opportunity. It is a part of the Japanese policy of acquisition, looking to the expansion of their power and the development of commercial importance among the nations, to get possession of these islands, occupying the position they do on the highway of commerce. They regard Hawaii as a valuable strategic position for the gratification of their ambition to become a naval and commercial power.

What the attitude of the United States will be under this administration is a matter of doubt, but it is expected that Mr. Cleveland will be confronted with the question before long. Congress has declared that no foreign power should be permitted to take possession of these islands, and the administration will probably feel bound by this declaration to take a position different from that which it has heretofore held in relation to Hawaii.

A WONDER STONE.

Mr. Fogleman's Appeal to the Secretary of the Interior.

In his mail this morning Secretary Smith had a letter from William Fogleman of Homestead, Pa. Mr. Fogleman is doubtless a foreigner of recent adoption in this body politic, and in the innocence and freshness of his conception of the paternal attributes of this form of government he has turned to the Secretary of the Interior for relief if not for consolation in his hour of trial and spiritual depression. Mr. Fogleman has been, and will doubtless remain, the loser of a quarter of a dollar. The manner in which he met with this affliction he narrates in his letter to the Secretary.

He was a subscriber to a family newspaper, and among the many and varied advertisements in this highly moral sheet was one setting forth the merits of a new method of shaving by means of what was called a wonder stone. The advertisement, a copy of which Mr. Fogleman inclosed to Mr. Smith, which magnetized Mr. Fogleman's quarter of a dollar, pictures the distress of shaving with a razor, dwelling on the cuts, pulls, skips and scrapes, as well as the excess and taste of the lather that gets into the mouth, nostrils and ears. Then the picture turns to the comfort, the delight, the painless ecstasy of the "wonder stone," which causes the beard to melt from off the face of the most stubborn and Esau-like cuticule. Believing what he read in this family paper, Mr. Fogleman indicted a letter, forwarded the 25 cents necessary to pay for the wonder stone and waited for its coming. Weeks have passed and the magic implement of relief has not yet been sent to him.

Now Mr. Fogleman invokes the strong right arm of the government to right the wrong, and visit a just and exemplary punishment upon the authors of his discomfiture and loss.

An American Dies in Chile.

The United States consul at Iquique, Chile, has informed the State Department of the death in that city on the 6th instant of an American citizen, named Heyward St. Leger Atkins, a native of North Carolina, and, so far as is known, leaves no relatives in the Unites States.

To Make Explanation.

Mr. Grant, collector of internal revenue for the Scranton, Pa., district, has come to this city to make a personal explanation to Commissioner Miller of the charges recently preferred against him by Mr. Burke, formerly a deputy collector in the same district.

BOYS MAY PLAY POOL AGAIN

Public Rooms No Longer Closed to Minors by Law.

Judge Kimball Regretfully Invalidates a Praiseworthy Regulation of the Commissioners.

Judge Kimball in the Police Court this afternoon rendered an important decision in a case involving a charge of violating the police regulations relating to minors in pool rooms. The judge held that the Commissioners had no power to make such a regulation, and hereafter minors may play pool, billiards and other games in public rooms.

In the case before the court Dennis Connell was the defendant. Lawyer Oscar Nauck represented him, and made a fight on the law.

It was charged that the defendant violated the law, which says:

"It shall not be lawful for the proprietors of billiard tables, pool tables, bagatelle tables, jenny-lind tables or other like tables, shuffle-boards and bowling alleys kept for public hire and gain in the District of Columbia to allow any person under the age of twenty-one years to play at any game of billiards, pool, shuffle-board or any game that may be played on such tables or boards, or play at bowls on said alleys, or permit such person to come into or remain in their pool rooms, saloons or bowling alleys; and all such places shall be closed during the entire twenty-four hours of each and every Sunday, and also during the hours that bar rooms are required to be closed."

The second section of the act reads:

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not less than $5 nor more than $10, and shall, in addition, forfeit his or her license, in the discretion of the Commissioners.

When counsel for the defendant had concluded his argument Mr. Pugh said he had always been afraid that this point would be raised, and virtually admitted that the point was well taken.

This particular regulation it appeared was made under the congressional act giving the Commissioners power to make certain laws respecting the safety of persons at theaters and public places.

Judge Kimball's Regrets.

This act, Judge Kimball held, did not give the Commissioners the specific power to regulate pool rooms in this way.

So far as he was concerned, he was extremely sorry that the point had been raised, for next to boys in bar rooms he thought this evil was the worst.

The regulation was a wise one, and he certainly hoped Congress would make a law at the coming session for the protection of the boys.

His holding completely invalidates the law, and the judge could do nothing other than dismiss the case.

Many Persons Already Fined.

Since this regulation was enacted by the Commissioners a number of persons have been prosecuted and fined, but not until this case was brought was this question raised.

Although the law is not an old one, there were some keepers of the more respectable pool rooms who never permitted boys in their places, but others had boys as their only customers.

In some of them the boys loafed about the rooms, smoked cigarettes and indulged in and heard nothing but profanity, while at some of these places, it is stated, they were permitted to send out for buckets of beer.

This practice, the police say, accounted for some drunkenness among boys, and they are extremely sorry that the law has been invalidated.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Col. Wilson's Report of the Work of Repair and Enlargement.

Col. J. M. Wilson has made a report to the chief of engineers in regard to the operations for the repair and enlargement of the government printing office during the month of September. He says that operations have been in steady progress, both by contract and hired labor. Material is purchased by contract, except in cases of emergency. The brick wall on the west end of the H street section has been pierced to admit brackets of steel work of six-story fire-proof structure on site of old stables. The fire escape on the west side of the printing office, which was partially removed while the new steel frame was being erected, has been restored to its original condition so far as possible.

Removal of the Braces.

"As several of the steel wind braces, placed in the new building between the southwest and south center building, in order to give it all possible strength, have been removed since the structure passed from the charge of this office," says Col. Wilson, "the matter was reported to the chief of engineers, with request that the engineer officer in charge of the construction might be relieved from responsibility for any accident or damage that might eventually result from the cutting away of these wind braces. At the new building upon the site of the government printing office stables, the erection of the steel frame has been in progress, and the basement, first and second story, and part of the third story columns, girders and beams are in position. Progress has been somewhat slow and unsatisfactory, and the contractors have been delayed by a suit in the Police Court of this city, under the eight-hour law. The case was dismissed, as the construction was deemed to come under the emergency class. Owing to the delay on the part of the steel contractors, the United States has been unable to receive brick under the various contracts, having no room for storage. The ornamental terra cotta, the stone steps, sills, etc., have been received and stored in and around the building. Proposals have been invited for materials for roof covering, etc. Mortar boxes have been prepared, and arrangements made for commencing brick work early in October. The probable operations for October are to complete steel frame; to commence and push forward brick and stone work; to invite proposals for iron stairways, and to continue the preparation of plans and details for interior work."

THE BURGLAR ESCAPED.

Followed, However, by Several Bullets From a Revolver.

This morning about 3 o'clock several pistol shots fired near 18th and I streets caused some excitement in that neighborhood. The shots were fired by Policeman Paul Kersten, who was in pursuit of a burglar who has been giving the police considerable trouble during the past few weeks. Because of this annoyance Lieut. Boyle had extra men in citizens' clothes out last night, and about 3 o'clock Officer Kersten was standing at 18th and I streets, when a man in a house on 18th street called to him that some one was endeavoring to get in the rear of his house.

The officer asked the citizen to come down stairs and let him in the house so he could get him, but the citizen knew he was safe in his room and did not intend to go down and chance meeting the burglar.

This caused the necessity of the officer's going around through the alley, and when he reached there the burglar saw him and retreated.

He had so much start on the officer that the latter could not possibly have overtaken him, and so he endeavored to bring him to a stop with bullets, but did not succeed.

The burglar escaped, and the police will continue in their efforts to apprehend him.

GEN. MAHONE DEAD

The Ex-Senator Passed Away at 1 O'Clock Today.

THE FINAL SCENE AT CHAMBERLIN'S

Members of His Family Assemble at the Death Bed.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BURIAL

Gen. William Mahone of Virginia died this afternoon at 1 o'clock in his rooms at Chamberlin's Hotel, after lying in an unconscious condition for forty-eight hours.

When Drs. Baker and Wales called after breakfast today and held their usual morning consultation they announced to the family that Gen. Mahone's death would be a question of but a few hours. At that time he was in an unconscious condition and showed only feeble signs of life. His eyes were closed, his body motionless and the only indication that life was not extinct was a feeble and barely perceptible pulse, telling to the sorrowing watchers by his bedside that the heart was still doing its function. The doctors pronounced him beyond human aid, and said there was no occasion for them to stay, but that they would call at intervals during the day.

During the day there were present at Gen. Mahone's bedside his wife, his daugh-

ter, Mrs. McGill; his two sons, Butler and William Mahone, jr.; his nephew, Mr. William Mahney, and his former private secretary, Col. Rogers. The patient received all the ministrations that an affectionate family can give a beloved father and husband, and all during the morning, as his life was ebbing away, the family watched hopefully for some spark of returning consciousness before the end should come. Gen. Mahone did not regain consciousness, however, and at 1 o'clock passed peacefully away, the transition from life to death coming quietly without an effort. Only the members of the family were present at that time.

General Mahone was stricken with paralysis some time between midnight Sunday, September 29, and Monday morning, September 30. He was found in his room Monday morning by his son, Butler Mahone, who called, according to his custom, to see his father. At the moment it was thought nothing serious had occurred, but a little later it was found that General Mahone was paralyzed on his right side and could not talk. Dr. Wales and Dr. R. W. Baker were summoned and pronounced it paralysis. His wife and family were summoned to his side, and the best possible care was taken of the patient.

He did not suffer any pain, and made his wants known by nodding his head in answer to the anxious questions put to him. The next morning Gen. Mahone's condition showed slight improvement. He partially regained the use of his tongue and managed to articulate a few words. He could also use his right arm and shook hands with his son William, who arrived that morning. The doctors did not hold out any encouragement of his complete recovery, however, for the paralysis was too extensive. They thought he might partially rally, but that he would never be well. Their prophecy received early fulfillment. Gen. Mahone began to sink rapidly within twenty-four hours and continued to grow worse. Last Sunday morning he lapsed into unconsciousness and it was no longer possible to administer nourishment. He continued to fail without pause until death came.

To Be Buried at Petersburg.

Gen. Mahone's remains will be removed to his old home at Petersburg for interment. The family will leave Washington at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow morning with the body, arriving at Petersburg at 10 o'clock. The funeral will be held at 4 in the afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and interment will be made in the family lot. The surviving members of his old army brigade will carry the remains to the grave and the officers of that brigade still alive will act as honorary pallbearers.

Gen. Mahone's Career.

Gen. Mahone's life and public services have been sketched at length in The Star recently. A general outline of his life shows that he first came into public prominence during the attack on Petersburg, after the explosion of the crater, when his efforts and valiant fighting in command of a confederate division enabled the confederates to foil the plans of the Union forces in capturing the city. He entered politics after the war and immediately took a prominent part in the struggles of the day. Virginia was at that time laden with an enormous debt, that soon became the issue of vital importance between the political parties. So great was the burden that there was formed a faction of the democrats, who called themselves readjusters, favoring adjudication of the state debt on a basis that meant partial repudiation. William Mahone was the leader of this wing of the party, and a fusion was formed with the republican vote of the state, which alone could not carry an election. His record during the war had endeared him to the people of the state, and his views toward the freed negroes made him a power among those newer citizens of the commonwealth. He had in the beginning of the new era favored fair and equal treatment for the black man, and he had insisted upon an honest count of their ballots in his own county, where excellent schools had been provided for them.

Under these circumstances the readjuster-republican combination was extraordinarily effective. In 1879 this was accomplished. The state was carried and William Mahone was elected on the fusion ticket to the United States Senate.

Gen. Mahone served as Senator until March, 1887, having been defeated for re-election. Since that time he has made his home mainly in this city, and has played an important part in the political course of Virginia.