good grangers today, and Marthy knows how to cook like those other women."

Then, in a few beautiful remarks, the speaker appealed for the uplifting of humanity, the education of man, the freedom from debt and for a few hours of happiness and sunshine in every life.

The grange is not political, but it is a school of statesmanship. Since liberty was first proclaimed through the Lord Jesus His principles have been progressing,

Mrs. Geo. B. Horton.

and the grange is riding on in His great teachings. In each grange home should be written "Judge not," but we should strive to lighten the burden of the heavy laden and lift the cloud from the brow, so as to brighten the hearts and home. We should gather in the weary and make glad the sad.

Prof. W. B. Allwood, director of the Virginia experiment station, was next introduced, and spoke feelingly of his connection with the grange. He said it had been of great benefit to him, and from his own experience could say that it contained "a germ that took up the crude raw farmer-boy and made him aspire to higher things." He hoped the National Grange and state grange would uphold the hand of the agricultural colleges.

He thought that to the peculiar social conditions existing in the south are in a great measure due the lack of interest in the order in that section. He believed that the grange was needed there, and would do much for its advancement.

After a few announcements the grange adjourned for the day.

The seventh degree will hold a session and confer the degree at Odd Fellows' Hall, on 7th street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock, High Priest Geo. A. Bowen presiding, with Geo. B. Hirton acting as analyst.

Yesterday's Work.

At the afternoon meeting yesterday the grange decided to give Saturday evening to the demonstration of committee work. The master announced as the committee to invite the attendance of the interstate commissioners, Messrs. H. O. Dewey, S. H. Messick and Adam Jones and Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Bell. Mr. Cox, from the committee on order of business, submitted the following, which was accepted:

"Order of business—1, opening; 2, roll call; 3, reading and approving minutes of previous day; 4, call of states for new business; 5, reports of officers; 6, reports of executive committee; 7, reports of standing committees; 8, reports of special committees; 9, motions and resolutions; 10, special orders; 11, new business; 12, unfinished business. The grange shall meet at 9:30 and adjourn at 12:30, and meet at 7 p.m. and adjourn at will."

The members will thus be afforded an opportunity to see the city in the afternoon. Miss Hillery of Oregon was introduced, and read an able and interesting paper on "The Grange Platform." On motion of S. L. Wilson the executive committee was empowered to print such reports and addresses as they thought proper. Under call of the roll for reports from state masters, among other reports submitted were reports from Messrs. Newcomb of Colorado, Bowen of Connecticut, Reardon of Kansas, Wiggin of Maine, Howe of Massachusetts, Mrs. Sarah G. Baird of Minnesota.

The regular order was suspended to allow Col. Rhone, from the committee to arrange for calling on the President, to report that the President would receive the grange at 3 p.m. Saturday.

Mr. D. N. Thompson of Missouri reported, as also did Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Devries of Maryland.

At the installation of Worthy Master Brigham, Past State Masters S. H. Ellis of Ohio, Nicholson of New Jersey, Kimberley and wife of Connecticut, and Hutchinson of Virginia were invited to the postrum, and introduced to the grange. Each made a few appropriate remarks, which were enthusiastically received by the grange.

Conferring Degrees.

The grange then closed in the fourth and opened in the fifth degree, and took a recess until 7:30 p.m., when, on reopening, this degree was conferred in full form by Worthy Master Brigham on a large class of visitors from New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. This degree is also conferred by the state granges, and is regarded as one of the most impressive and beautiful in the ritualistic work of the grange. It, as well as the seventh, which will be conferred by Dr. Bowen, high priest of the Degree of Demeter, tonight at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, is the work of the late Col. John R. Thompson, the first lecturer of the National Grange, for many years a resident of Washington, and whose death a few years ago was a sad blow to hundreds of friends in this city.

There is but one officer to be elected at this session of the grange, a member of the executive committee, to succeed Col. Seward Rhone of Pennsylvania, one of the strongest granges in the Union. The col-

Geo. B. Horton.

onel is a patron who is generally popular with his associates in the National Grange, and his ability is recognized from one end of the country to the other. His work in Pennsylvania has been most remarkable, and the grange under his administration has increased over three-fold.

The flowers that decorated the court of Flora came from Gude & Bro., florists, and the organ used was an Estey, supplied by Sanders & Stayman.

An error occurred in yesterday's Star in the report of the National Grange meeting, by which there was inserted a half column of telegraphic matter concerning the National Farmers' congress at Indianapolis. This accident made it appear that the grangers had passed the bimetallic resolution introduced in the Farmers' congress—something which had not been broached by the grange, and could not be discussed, it being a partisan question.

THE OFFERS OF GOLD.

Result of Assistant Secretary Curtis' Visit to New York.

Assistant Secretary Curtis has returned from a short visit to New York, where he went to consult with the assistant treasurer on matters connected with the large offerings of gold now being made.

Mr. Curtis stated today that arrangements had been perfected by which all offers of gold, except possibly small amounts by individuals, would be promptly received and currency returned. In the case of individual offers of small amounts over the counters, there probably would be some delay, as they would necessitate immediate counting and settlement.

But even these would be disposed of as promptly as possible. Mr. Curtis said the indications were that the present inflow of gold into the treasury would continue until the surplus holdings of banks and of individuals who had accumulated comparatively small sums in anticipation of gold going to a premium had been disposed of.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE

An Informer Testifies in the Case of Ivory, the Alleged Dynamiter.

PRISONER WAS VISIBLY DISCONCERTED

Revelations Regarding Irish-American Organizations.

ACCUSED HELD FOR TRIAL

LONDON, November 13.—During the examination today at the Bow street police court of Oxford J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the Irish-American saloon keeper of New York, and alleged dynamiter, there was an exciting feature for the first time in the long and dreary proceedings against the prisoner. Ivory was arrested two months ago at Glasgow, and since that time has been brought up once a week for examination, only to be remanded to another day.

Today, however, a witness who gave his name as "Jones" was examined. When this man appeared in the box Ivory's face showed consternation. The prisoner seemed to be completely staggered by the appearance of "Jones," who, it is understood, has for years been identified with the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish-American organizations. The prosecution expected that "Jones" would unravel the secret history of the physical force movement.

Replying to questions upon the part of Mr. C. F. Gill, who prosecuted for the treasury department, "Jones" said he was a native of Armagh, and was employed by the British government to make inquiries at Manchester in 1890, and that in 1891 he was sent to America, where he continued his inquiries. In November, 1891, "Jones" continued, he entered the employ of wholesale grocers in New York city and remained with them until 1895, when he opened a business of his own. "Jones" remained in New York until September of the present year, all the time, apparently, making inquiries for the British government. He added that early in 1892 he met William Lyman (president of the Irish National Alliance) and Boland in New York city, and learned of the existence of the Irish nationalist organization known among its members as the "United Irish," whose executive body, "Jones" further stated, was known by the letters "D. A."

Continuing, "Jones" said that "on instructions" he joined the organization, and was initiated into a "camp" known as "The Shamrock Club," among those present at his initiation being Lyman, Boland, Gallagher, Kearney and Tynan.

They afterward, "Jones" added, formed a new "camp," which was called "The Nally Club," the membership of which included Mearns and Nolan, who had been connected with an explosion in Dublin.

"Jones" further stated that he was elected treasurer of "The Nally Club," whose meetings, it appears, were of the most secret description, the "district orders" being burned after being read and after initiation the members were known by a number. Part of the subscriptions, the witness also testified, were contributed to a revolutionary fund, and calls were made for money to pay for celebrations of the death of the "Manchester Martyrs" and to aid the convicted dynamiters.

Replying to further questions "Jones" said that while on his way to the Chicago convention of 1895, Kearney introduced the prisoner Ivory to witness as a "brother." Tynan and O'Donovan Rossa, according to "Jones," were present and Tynan said that Ivory belonged to his "camp," and had been known to him in Dublin prior to 1882.

"Jones'" mention of the Chicago convention of 1895 refers to the "new movement convention," which was attended by a number of confidants of Lyman, who during convention time, it was stated, held secret meetings with them.

Later it seems "Jones" joined a "camp" under the name of "Thomas Meric Jones."

Continuing his account of the visit to Chicago, "Jones" said he arrived there September 22, 1895, and was met at the railroad station by St. John Gafney.

He stayed at a hotel, where the committee of the secret organization met. Ivory, "Jones" also stated, attended the meeting at which the names were chosen to be submitted to the public convention as officers of the "new movement," the object being that an open movement might be controlled, as it is, according to "Jones," by a secret organization.

In another portion of his testimony "Jones" said that he saw Ivory in a saloon in New York, which he further stated is largely frequented by members of the organization, two or three weeks before Ivory left America.

"Jones" then produced a document purporting to give the constitution of the society up to 1895, and also copies of the constitution and ritual of the Clan-na-Gael. Continuing, "Jones" said that any one convicted of a dynamite outrage was described in the proceedings of the organization as a "soldier of Ireland."

The witness afterward produced a mass of documents giving "camp" instructions, pass words, signs, etc.

At the close of the proceedings Ivory was formally committed for trial.

The afternoon newspapers make great spreads of the evidence furnished by "Jones," and have scare heads, reading "LeCaron the Second," "Secrets of the Clan-na-Gael," "Startling Disclosures of an Irish Spy," etc.

When "Jones" first appeared on the witness stand, Mr. Gill asked the presiding magistrate to stop all sketching in court, exclaiming that it was of the utmost importance that nothing should be allowed to transpire to identify the witness in the future.

Mr. Carter was present in court today as the representative of the United States embassy.

The Globe says of the testimony of "Jones" that the most sensational developments are expected, eclipsing those of the time of Le Caron.

"Jones" is a small, insignificant looking man about five feet five inches high, with a brown beard and moustache, and hair a shade darker. He has a bulging forehead and black eyes. He is of pale complexion and has a furtive, shifty look. He was very nervous while in court, constantly pulling his beard. He spoke with a pronounced brogue. He delivered his testimony as though in fear of his life and seemed to be scared of the sound of his own voice.

WORK FOR THOUSANDS.

Mines on the Mesaba Range to Resume.

DULUTH, Minn., November 13.—It is officially announced here that the Rockefeller iron syndicate has sold $500,000 worth of Minnesota ore, to be delivered next season, and 60,000 tons of Spanish-American ore. This will enable the underground mines on the Mesaba range to resume operations at once, and will give employment to thousands of men.

ALL THREE FOR McKINLEY.

Bryan Will Not Gain an Elector in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 13.—Gov. Watson issued a proclamation today declaring that all of the votes cast for Jas. G. Shaw and Jas. G. Shaw, sr., for presidential electors shall count for Jas. G. Shaw, as his name was on the several ballots in two ways. This will send three McKinley electors from Delaware to the electoral college.

Mavroyeni Bey Sails.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Mavroyeni Bey, late Turkish minister to this country, will sail for home tomorrow on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck.

Ocean Steamships Arrival.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Arrived—Burgundia, Marseilles.

Editor McCullagh's Illness.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 13.—The report sent abroad from this city that Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is at death's door is without foundation. Four weeks ago Mr. McCullagh caught cold, and rheumatism resulted, but his condition has no time been considered serious.

RIVAL ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Lighting Contract Comes Up in Court This Afternoon.

Complainants' Charges and the Answer of Defendants—Right to Lay Conduits.

Judge Cole today considered the suit of the United States Electric Light Company against the District Commissioners and the Potomac Electric Power Company, in which the complainant company seeks to enjoin the Commissioners from entering into a contract with the defendant company for electric lighting in the District west of Rock creek.

The complainant company was represented in the hearing today by Messrs. James K. Redington and Jeremiah Wilson, Mr. A. S. Worthington appearing on behalf of the District Commissioners, while Mr. J. J. Darlington looked after the interests of the defendant company.

When the case was filed last summer the court granted a temporary restraining order, the defendants being required to show cause why a permanent injunction shall not be granted, and the hearing today was on the rule to show cause, the defendants meantime having filed their answers.

The case having been taken up, Mr. Redington asked that the hearing be postponed for a brief time. He understood that a recently filed answer had amended the first one filed by the Commissioners, and he also wished time to examine further the answer of the defendant company. Counsel on the other side, however, explained that the answers are not materially different from those first filed, and Judge Cole disposed of the request for a postponement by a statement to the effect that he would allow the complainant company to traverse the answers should it subsequently deem such a course necessary.

Bill of Complaint.

The hearing then proceeded, Mr. Redington first reading the voluminous bill of complaint. In this the organization of the respective companies was set out at great length, together with the acts of Congress enacted in connection with the laying of conduits and the erection of poles and wires in the District.

The bill of complaint, heretofore printed in The Star, refers to the provision by the last Congress for the electric lighting of the streets of the city, authorizing and directing the District Commissioners to make contracts for such lighting.

In pursuance with such provision, the bill states that the Commissioners called for proposals, and in due time were about to contract with the defendant company for the electric lighting of certain streets and avenues in the city east of Rock creek. It was also claimed that the Commissioners were about to permit the defendant company to erect lines and lay conduits with which to carry out the proposed contracts.

In that connection the decision of Chief Justice Bingham in similar proceedings was referred to, in which the chief justice, it was claimed, held that the District Commissioners are without authority to grant such permits in the absence of express legislative authority. This opinion of Chief Justice Bingham the complainant company cited in support of its contention that the District Commissioners being without authority to permit the defendant company to occupy the streets or avenues of the District, the said defendant company could not, therefore, carry out the contracts sought to be made between it and the Commissioners for electric lighting east of Rock creek.

The bill of complaint also referred to the fact that the Commissioners received an opinion from their attorney, in which they were advised that they were without authority to permit the occupancy of the streets and avenues of the city by the defendant company, and that it could not therefore carry out a contract to supply electric lights east of Rock creek.

Notwithstanding that legal opinion, asserted the complainant company, the Commissioners, or a majority of them, overruled it and proceeded in the matter of granting the contracts and permits to the defendant company.

Defendants' Answer.

The reading of the bill of complaint, and its accompanying exhibits, was not concluded until late this afternoon, when Mr. Darlington proceeded to read the answer of the defendant company to the bill of complaint.

The answer set forth that the plant and franchises of the defendant company have cost several hundred thousand dollars, and that it owns some seventy miles of wires. Referring to the proceedings out of which grew the decision of Chief Justice Bingham, the answer complained that the complainant company paid all the expenses of those suits.

Of its seventy miles of wires the defendant company asserted that sixty miles are west of Rock creek, the remaining ten miles being east of that stream, and the assertion was also made that the restriction by Congress referred to by the complainant company applies to private electric lighting, and not to such lighting of the streets and avenues of the city.

Further, so the defendant company answered, Congress in making the last appropriation for electric lighting did not, directly or indirectly, restrict the District Commissioners to a contract with the complainant company, nor did Congress in its said latest legislation on the subject prohibit the Commissioners from granting permits to the defendant company necessary for the execution of the contracts in controversy.

The hearing will be continued by Judge Cole to morrow.

THE BASE BALL MAGNATES.

Not Such a Bitter Feeling as There Was Among the Directors.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CHICAGO, November 13.—The talk among the base ball magnates of the National League directors today was not so bitter as after last night's meeting. Among the members of the "big seven" a strong disposition was manifested to abrogate some of the power delegated to the national board of arbitration. Section 34, giving the board power to decide its own jurisdiction in all cases, will be brought up by the Brush faction, and it will be subjected to any alterations that the Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Boston and Philadelphia magnates desire.

If necessary the board will be made merely a recommending committee, referring adjudications to the league meeting.

Dr. Stucky of Louisville said that he would urge a plan of naming men outside of the league, but fully capable of doing the work, for places on the arbitration board. "This would be legal," said Dr. Stucky, "and would obviate trouble similar to that brewed at this meeting."

This plan found considerable favor among other base ball men, and there is likely to be some discussion over it.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Committee on Laws Occupies the Attention of the Assembly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 13.—In the meeting of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, today the entire morning was taken up by the committee on laws, and at the noon recess this committee still had the floor.

The principal measure passed was the changing of the constitution in regard to the formation of junior assemblies. This permits the organization of persons from fourteen to twenty-one years of age into a junior assembly.

The report as passed will now be submitted to the referendum.

The assembly also decided to take legal steps to restrain other labor organizations from using the property and name of the Knights of Labor, seceders from the knights having in some cases taken the name and property of that order upon the formation of a new organization.

Working for Mr. Woolworth.

Secretary Mercer of the republican congressional campaign committee is urging J. M. Woolworth, recently chosen president of the American Bar Association, for appointment as one of the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Twenty-Third Annual Convention in Session.

GREATEST ATTENDANCE IN ITS HISTORY

Distinguished Visitors Present From Other Lands.

PROHIBITION IN POLITICS

ST. LOUIS, November 13.—The twenty-third annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened in Music Hall today with the greatest attendance ever present. At least 500 accredited delegates were on hand, and as many more visitors from every portion of the country. Among them are Miss Agnes E. Hock of England, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Maud Booth of the American Volunteers, Miss Gwyneth Vaughn of Wales, Miss Rebecca Kirkorian of Armenia and Rev. F. D. Greene, secretary of the Armenian relief committee, New York.

Three sessions a day for five days will be held during the convention.

Exercises were begun as early as 8 o'clock, prayer meeting being held in Schuyler Memorial Home, at which Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood of New York, world's and national secretary of the evangelistic department, acted as leaders.

Music Hall, in which the convention met, was decorated with red and white festoons of these colors hung from the balcony, interspersed with the stars and stripes. Over the immense stage between two immense United States flags hung a British flag, above which was a large sign with the word "Welcome" upon it. Below these was a huge banner, bearing the words, "The star of hope of the temperance reform stands over the school house."

It was considerably after 9 o'clock, the hour scheduled for meeting, when Miss Frances E. Willard, national president, called the gathering to order. Prior to this all the women identified with the "original crusade" were called to the platform. As Miss Willard stepped to the front she was received with a salute of waving handkerchiefs. The exercises began with the reading, responsively, of the Crusade Psalm, the 146th.

Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, president of the W. C. T. U. of Ohio, offered up a prayer, the delegates standing. After the singing of the crusade hymn, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears," the roll of ex-officio members for the recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Missouri, was called.

The report of the executive committee was then made. It was in effect a report of what had been done at the meeting of the committee yesterday, and related to the work of the convention and the National Union. It was decided to make March 20, birthday of Gen. Neal Dow, a prohibition rally day.

Miss Willard's Address.

There was some more singing, and Miss Willard then made an address. She said that her annual address was partly prepared when the call came to work for the Armenian refugees in Marseilles, and since that time it had been impossible for her to complete her message. She, therefore, gave a familiar talk to the delegates.

Mention was made of the previous convention held here in 1884, and Miss Willard added: "We have marched far since then, the alignments of parties have changed, the labor movement has taken on proportions so vast that no one speaks lightly of it any more; the people are forging their way to the front, misguided often, making pitiful paths in the wilderness, following false lights and relegating the fight for a clear brain to the spartan band of prohibitionists, when, if labor would win, it must make the temperance reform the ark of God, to be borne in the very van of its swift-gathering army. In 1892 some of us sat up all night with the committee on resolutions of the great labor convention, with its thousand delegates pleading with them to put a prohibition and a home protection plank in their platform, and they would not."

The speaker said that prohibition in politics has been, is now and is to be the embodied protest of the home against the saloon. When the white ribbon women plighted their faith to the movement it had polled only ten thousand votes. In 1884 the number rose to 150,000, and had gone on slowly increasing until 250,000 had been gathered, but owing to the great controversy concerning the free coinage of silver, the party, like every other, had split in twain in the memorable year of 1896, and the vote had fallen off to about 200,000 out of 14,000,000 ballots.

Miss Willard touched on the work done for temperance in the several states, and then spoke of the Armenians and of the excellent work done by Mrs. Stevens of Maine, Mr. Fessenden and Miss Blackwell of Massachusetts, in finding homes for the refugees sent over by herself and Lady Henry Somerset. She praised the Armenian relief committee and the Salvation Army for the admirable work done by them, so that nearly 400 friendless men had found friends and occupations. She stated that the world's W. C. T. U. intended to take up the work for the Armenians as an important part of its endeavor; they would probably found a colony in Cyprus for the women and children.

This was followed by an evangelistic hour, presided over by Rev. Alice Ruth Palmer of Minnesota. The consideration of miscellaneous business closed the morning session.

Reports Submitted.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Mary Cartland, president of the North Carolina Union, opened the meeting with prayer.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Catharine Lent Stevenson of Massachusetts, showed that during the year 1,175 new unions had been organized, the gain in membership being 15,888. The gain, however, had been offset by a corresponding loss. A gain in membership had been made in New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Mississippi, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Texas, District of Columbia, South Dakota, North Dakota, Eastern Washington, Connecticut, Georgia, number 2, Florida, Utah, Arkansas, Wyoming, Indian Territory, Alabama, Oregon, Maine and Rhode Island—the order of the states indicating the relative gain. There were losses in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Southern California, Minnesota, New York, California, Vermont, Georgia, West Virginia, Idaho, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona, Indiana, western Washington, Delaware, Montana, North and South Carolina.

The Treasurer's Report.

The report of the treasurer, Helen M. Baker of Illinois, stated that the receipts, notwithstanding the hard times, had been larger than for several previous years. The appropriations for all lines of work were greatly increased, yet there was a very encouraging balance after all bills had been paid. While many states had made a gain in membership only seven had added over 500, and would share in "benefit nights." These were Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Louisiana, Michigan, Virginia and Kentucky. The total receipts were $27,708, and the expenditures $24,115, leaving a balance of $3,592.

After a solo, reports of a number of superintendents were made. They were short, being limited to ten minutes each, and were on the following subjects: Peace and arbitration, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Maine; franchise, Miss Marie C. Brehm, Illinois; parlor meetings, Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, New Jersey; purity, Mary Wood-Allen, M. D., Michigan; Sabbath observance, Mrs. Josephine Bateham, Kentucky.

The Department of Mercy.

Mary F. Lovell of Pennsylvania, superintendent of the department of mercy, reported that 10,542 children were enrolled in the Band of Mercy. "The crimes with which the world is cursed," she said, "are crimes of cruelty. Eliminate that hideous element and the worst crimes would cease to exist. We cannot regenerate many, but we can do a great deal of preventive work. We can reach the rising generation and we can educate ourselves. A deeper spirit of charity would influence the acts of daily life. Let not custom nor cowardice cause us to continue fashions in dress or indulgence in food which cause agony to sentient creatures, and every step of self-denial is the way which will bring us into closer communion with the Father of all."

BUILDING DISINFECTED

The Peabody School Cleared of Diphtheria Germs.

Cases Reported to the Health Office—The Action of the Homeopathic Physicians.

Yesterday there were two new cases of diphtheria reported to the health office, while this morning there were three additional cases. One of the cases reported today was in the vicinity of 1st and I streets northwest, where a little girl six years old, the daughter of Policeman Fitzgerald, is the patient. Another case was in the vicinity of 12th and I streets southwest, while the patient in the third case lives in the vicinity of the old observatory grounds.

Yesterday Dr. Richard Kingsman, chairman, and Drs. Babbitt, Corey and Gardner of the committee appointed by the Homeopathic Society, called on Health Officer Woodward and had a conference regarding the prevalence of the disease, and called his attention to the resolutions adopted at Tuesday night's meeting of the society, and published in The Star. They called Dr. Woodward's attention more particularly to that part of the resolution which refers to the closets in school buildings and the use of school books.

The Medical Society meets next Wednesday, and it is thought a committee will be appointed to co-operate with the committee of the Homeopathic Society. If this is not done the question may be referred to the committee on public health, of which Dr. W. W. Johnston is chairman.

Peabody School.

The Peabody school was disinfected yesterday afternoon, and Dr. Boss, who had charge of the work, expressed the belief that the building was in as good a sanitary condition as was any other school building in the city, and said the disinfection was only done to satisfy the parents of the pupils attending there.

Representatives of two committees of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, including Messrs. Dalrymple, Colvin, Burke and Algate, visited the school building and made an inspection. According to their report they found the building in an excellent sanitary condition and commended the janitor for the manner in which he had kept the building clean. They also commended the teachers for the precautions they had taken to prevent any unnecessary alarm, and at the same time to prevent the disease from getting a firm foothold in the schools. Last week there was a school building disinfected because a patient who died had attended school almost up to the time of his death. Today there was one case relieved from quarantine.

DITCHED BY TRAIN WRECKERS.

Three Persons Seriously Injured—Bloodhounds Put in Pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 13.—A special from Montgomery, Ala., says: The 2:30 a.m. train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked this morning four miles from this place in a very wild country. The engineer saw an obstruction on the track, but too late to stop the train, which went crashing down a steep embankment. A rail had been torn up and nailed down again, three or four inches out of line.

The train, comprising two mail coaches, baggage car and two first-class coaches, was completely wrecked. The track was torn up for fully 200 yards.

Three persons were seriously injured, Mr. John Thwaitt of Atlanta, bound for Dallas, Tex., and W. G. McGovey of Monroe being the most seriously hurt.

Two other passengers were pinioned under the smoking car, and only after an hour's hard work were they extricated. Their names could not be ascertained, but both came from Louisville. Bloodhounds have been set on the trail of the wreckers, but no clue has been obtained.

Suspicion, however, rests on a colored track walker, who was captured near the place. He claims to have been posted to watch for train wreckers by the company. He has been held.

HIGH WIND ON THE LAKES.

Schooner Blown Ashore and the Crew Rescued With Difficulty.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 13.—The schooner Brenton was driven ashore just east of the river piers this morning in a terrific storm of wind and snow. The life-saving crew succeeded after much difficulty in rescuing the crew of five men. The schooner is pounding hard, and will soon be a total wreck.

The schooner Marine City, coal laden, was also blown ashore near the river entrance, but was pulled off without being seriously damaged.

The wind is blowing forty miles an hour from the northwest, and is accompanied by a blinding snow storm. A very heavy sea is running, and but few vessels are venturing out.

STEEPLE JACK FATALLY HURT.

Had a Fall of Seventy-Five Feet at Sayreville, N. J.

NEW YORK, November 13.—James Davison, known as "Steeple Jack," while fixing the steeple of the New German Presbyterian Church at Sayreville, N. J., today, fell 75 feet into a pile of sand.

Both of his legs were broken; his body is paralyzed, and his spine injured. He will die of his injuries.

Additional Privates.

The Commissioner today commissioned a number of watchmen in the Treasury Department as additional privates of the police force.

Investigated New York Methods.

Superintendent McKenzie of the street sweeping department recently, by direction of the District Commissioners, investigated the methods of street sweeping in vogue in New York. As a result he today submitted to the Commissioners a long report descriptive of the New York system, and making comments upon the cost and manner of doing the work.

Her Bequests.

The will of the late Elizabeth Hines Lambdin, dated June 15, 1893, and filed today, names Milton B. Sylvanus and Samuel B. Lambdin, her sons, as executors, and bequeaths to May Elizabeth and Barbara Ella Lambdin, her daughters, premises 902 Maryland avenue northeast. The residue of the estate is left to the five sons of the testatrix, Milton, Sylvanus, Samuel, William and Carvosse.

Judge Fleming's Successor.

Secretary Carlisle today appointed James A. Wetmore of Hornellsville, N. Y., assistant chief clerk of the Treasury Department, to be chief of the law and records division of the supervising architect's office, vice W. B. Fleming of Kentucky, removed for offensive partisanship. Both offices are in the classified service. Mr. Wetmore has been in the government service for twelve years, and has an excellent record.

The Forestry Commission.

An informal conference between the national forestry commission and Secretary Francis was held at the Interior Department yesterday afternoon. The commission's plans will be outlined at a meeting to be held in New York during next week, and the report will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior for transmission to Congress.

District Epworth League.

The sixth annual convention of the Washington District Epworth League, Baltimore conference, will begin this evening at the Metropolitan M. E. Church.

Mr. Forman to Be Appointed.

It is as good as settled that ex-Representative Forman of Illinois will succeed Mr. Miller as commissioner of internal revenue. Mr. Forman was at the White House today.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Spanish War Rumors Continue to Be Circulated.

NOT CREDITED BY THE WELL-INFORMED

American Sugar Particularly Influenced by the Statements.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A slightly higher level in the London market was reflected in fractional additions to local prices during the opening hour this morning. The advancing tendency was limited to the first few minutes of trading, however, Spanish war rumors being circulated too extensively throughout the morning to admit of confident buying. In well-informed circles the policy of the administration is too well known to warrant the acceptance of such absurd stories as have lately appealed to the well-known credulity of traders.

Routine business of the Navy Department has been systematically enlarged upon from day to day so as to create the impression that preparations for actual hostilities are in progress at Washington. It is a noticeable fact, and one not wholly lacking in significance, that recent rumors of the character are given special attention in quarters which have not fully recovered from election disappointments.

Manipulation is apparent in several special instances, and in order to supply the lack of sensational developments applicable to the entire market, Cuban affairs are maliciously misconstrued. A reaction in the market, due from other causes perhaps but sales based on irresponsible Washington advices, are sooner or later sure to prove disastrous.

American Sugar is the particular security influenced by war rumors growing out of Spain's discourteous treatment of American vessels in Cuban waters, and is unusually vulnerable at the present high level. Today's attack centered around this stock and was followed by a decline of 3 per cent from the opening level.

The reassembling of Congress would have been used against the stock had not the Cuban affair appeared in time to be offered as an excuse for the customary reaction prior to the dividend period. Above 120 Sugar has heretofore but poorly rewarded the confidence of speculative buyers and traders having put out a considerable line of short stock on the prospect of the usual decline incident to this season.

The general list is forced to yield sympathetically as heretofore, but the war rumors are circulated to aid the prices and to insure quick turns. Traders who are noted as sellers in the morning are invariably among the more liberal buyers of the afternoon, a circumstance fully attesting a want of confidence in their own devices.

The prospects of a favorable bank statement tomorrow was a factor prompting today's attack on prices, the ability to cover at a profit after the establishment of normal banking conditions being regarded as extremely doubtful.

Bankers generally are confident that the weekly report of averages will reflect the changes incident to a return of confidence, now that the elections are safely passed. Local depositors have returned money hoarded over election day, and out-of-town banks have been shipping currency to reserve agents.

The cash received during the week from interior points is estimated to be about $2,000,000, and at least $1,000,000 new gold should be added to last week's specie holdings. The demand for money at interior points may be said to have ceased, and the local banks are expected to show steady increases in cash holdings.

The net result of the day's trading was to establish a slightly lower range of prices.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents, Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	122	122	119	119⅝
American Sugar, Pfd.	....	....	....	....
American Tobacco	83⅝	83⅞	83	88⅝
American Cotton Oil	....	....	....	....
Atchison	16⅝	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	17	17
Bay State Gas	14⅞	14⅞	13⅝	14⅛
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50
Canada Pacific	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞
C. C. C. & St. Louis	33⅛	33⅛	32	32⅛
Chicago, B. & Q.	83⅛	83⅛	81⅝	82⅝
Chicago & North western	106	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝
Chicago Gas	78⅛	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛
C. M. & St. Paul	78⅞	78⅞	77⅞	77⅞
C. M. & St. Paul, Pfd.	....	....	....	....
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74	74	72	72⅞
Consolidated Gas	164	164	163	163
Del., Lack. & W	158	158	158	158
Delaware & Hudson	....	....	....	....
Den. & Rio Grande, Pfd.	45	45	45	45
American Spirits	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Erie	16⅝	16⅞	16	16
General Electric	34	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Laclede Gas	28	29⅛	27⅛	29⅛
Lake Shore	152	152	152	152
Louisville & Nashville	52⅞	52⅞	51	51⅝
Metropolitan Traction	108⅛	108⅛	108	108
Manhattan Elevated	101⅞	102	99⅝	101
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
National Lead Co.	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27
National Lead Co., Pfd.	91⅞	91⅞	90⅞	90⅞
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
New York Central	96⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞
Northern Pacific	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Northern Pacific, Pfd.	27⅞	28	26⅞	26⅞
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Ont. & Western	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛
Pacific Mail	25	25⅞	24	25⅞
Phila. & Reading	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Pullman P. C. Co.	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛
Southern Ry., Pfd.	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞
Phila. Traction	69⅞	69⅞	69⅛	69⅛
Texas Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
Tenn. Coal and Iron	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31
Union Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞
U. S. Leather, pfd.	68	68⅛	67	67
Wabash, Pfd.	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
Wheeling & L. Erie	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
Wheeling & L. Erie, Pfd.	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	89⅞	89⅞	88	88
Silver	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞

Washington Stock Exchange.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 103 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 111 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 105 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 109 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 117 bid, 120 asked. Metropolitan certificates of indebtedness, 117 bid. Belt Railroad 5s, 80 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 95 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 112 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 102 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid, 105 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, A. and O., 100 bid, 105 asked. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 109 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 109 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 109 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 103 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 275 bid. Bank of the Republic, 240 bid. Metropolitan, 280 bid, 300 asked. Central, 270 b