SUNSHINE AT ORDWAY

District Guardsmen at Last Have a Chance to Dry Out.

WILL BREAK CAMP FRIDAY

Preparations to Receive Their Distinguished Visitors Tomorrow.

MEN IN EXCELLENT HEALTH

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

LEESBURG, Va., June 14.—At reveille this morning Camp Ordway awoke to find itself, as usual, very, very moist and unpleasant. A drenching rain was falling, and the guardsmen resigned themselves to another day of personal discomfort, but a change for the better soon occurred, and by 7:30 o'clock the rain had ceased and the sun was shining brightly. The warmth was welcomed by all, and everybody and everything were soon indulging in a drying-out process.

The indications are that the remaining days in camp will be under favorable skies. There was nothing of startling moment to break the quiet of the day. Preparations were in order in anticipation of the coming of official guests tomorrow. General orders will be issued by Acting Adjt. Gen. Robbins late this afternoon to cover the breaking of camp Friday. The "general" will be sounded at noon, when all tents will be lowered simultaneously. The tents will be then carefully folded and tied and the poles properly arranged and secured.

At 1 o'clock the brigade will leave camp and march to Leesburg. The troops will embark in railroad cars an hour later, and it is expected will arrive in Washington in ample time to begin the street parade at 4 o'clock.

Officers Who Will Remain.

The quartermaster general and commissary general and some of their assistants will remain at Leesburg for a day or two after the departure of the brigade in order to close up all details relating to the encampment. The health of the camp continues to be excellent.

There was only one man in the post hospital this afternoon, and he is soon to be discharged therefrom. In connection with this gratifying state of affairs it should be borne in mind that the battalions returned this morning from practice marches, which indicates that the men are standing their somewhat arduous work in a satisfactory manner. Major Bell and Major Davidge of the general staff left for Washington this afternoon to escort the officials who will visit Camp Ordway tomorrow afternoon.

To Review the Guard.

A distinguished party will leave here tomorrow for Leesburg, Va., to review and inspect the District National Guard, now holding its annual encampment in that vicinity. Among those who will make the trip are Acting Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department, Major General Miles, commanding the army; Colonel Charles Bird of the quartermaster's department, Major William H. Johnson of the adjutant general's office, Captain Henry H. Whitney, 4th Artillery; Chief Clerk Schofield; the District Commissioners and several other officials of the local government.

IRRIGATION IN MEXICO.

Only Water Needed to Attain Wonderful Results With Crops.

United States Consul P. Merrill Griffith at Matamoras, Mexico, writes to the State Department regarding irrigation in Mexico:

"Vast areas of land in the states north of the City of Mexico are now lying uncultivated, unimproved, unused, and consequently almost uninhabited. This is caused by the scarcity and uncertainty of the rainfall, and yet it is quite possible by capital and engineering skill to change the greater portion of this desert into a garden.

"Several important undertakings, which will undoubtedly be of great benefit to this country, are now under contemplation. In one place plans were submitted and estimates completed at considerable cost as far back as 1894. The locality referred to is situated in the north of the state of Tamaulipas, in this consular district, between the city of Camargo and the town of Reymosa.

"It is proposed to erect a dam across the San Juan river some twelve miles above Camargo and conserve three-fourths of the waters of that river. The canal is designed to embrace about 200,000 acres of the land between the foothills and the banks of the Rio Grande. This land today is almost worthless, and scarcely suitable for goat pasture. The soil, however, is the finest alluvial, and is from thirty to forty feet in depth. On the banks of the Rio Grande in this vicinity are several small farms, the owners of which are lifting the water from the river and irrigating a few acres. Magnificent results have been obtained in the growth of cane, corn, cotton and vegetables; and one may conclude that with the realization of this project enough cotton could be grown to supply the amount required by the Mexican cotton mills, which are now importing the raw material from the United States.

"One fact especially noteworthy in the construction of irrigation works in this country is that the expenses are paid in silver, and that building stone, cement, lime, sand, gravel, earthwork and labor are exceedingly cheap in most of the states. Often a water supply can be provided at a charge to the landowner not exceeding $10 Mexican ($4.72 gold) per acre for the prime cost of a water right, and an annual rental may be contracted for at $1 Mexican per acre. At present, foreign investors seem to be interested only in tropical land, which costs from $6 to $12 gold per acre and about the same amount to clear before anything can be grown on it; while in the northern states there is a large quantity of desirable lands that can be bought at from $2 to $5 Mexican ($0.94 to $2.36) per acre, and where the cost of irrigation, either by gravitation from the rivers or by pumping, if properly managed, would be comparatively small.

"The lands, when irrigated, would realize handsomely, returning possibly not less than 20 per cent to the investor if planted in cotton, cane, corn, beans, beets or other products suited to the climate. Probably the most important consideration in such an undertaking is the employment of a competent engineer. I have been informed that a great many of the large irrigation works have failed because of a lack in this regard.

"The arid states of Mexico have many natural resources; no great difficulty would be experienced in bringing them under cultivation. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile and everything seems to indicate that by the introduction of practical systems of irrigation works and the intelligent application of labor the most sanguine expectations of the investor could be realized."

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Local Railroads Pass to Control of New Owners.

The money having been paid for the stock of the Metropolitan and Columbia street railroads, purchased by Mr. Frederick C. Stevens for the interests represented by him, it will be transferred at once to the new owners. According to the terms of the agreement of sale, the officers of the two companies will continue to discharge their duties until relieved by the new owners. It is expected the reorganization of the companies will be made next week.

Pays the Penalty.

Judge Scott today sent William Harper, colored, to jail for ninety days for biting off a portion of one of Gus Hall's ears yesterday. The statement was that Harper and his wife were fighting at their home, on the Bladensburg road, when Hall happened along. He tried to separate the combatants, when they turned on him and beat him. During the fracas Harper, it is alleged, bit off a part of Hall's ear. Hall started to run, when he was struck with a stone and knocked down. The wounded man was taken to the Eastern Dispensary, where his injuries were attended to.

ENSIGN STANDLEY'S STORY

His Expedition Which Resulted in Lieut. Gilmore's Capture.

Warmly Praised by His Superior Officers for His Daring Work—A Mystery Still Unsolved.

The Navy Department has made public the official reports in regard to the capture of Lieutenant Gilmore and party of the United States ship Yorktown at Baler, Luzon, by Filipinos in April last. Ensign W. H. Standley supplied the following details of the affair, under date of the United States ship Yorktown, off Baler, April 12, 1899:

At 4:40 a.m. (before daylight), April 12, 1899, Lieutenant Gilmore, in charge of second cutter, with Colt's automatic gun mounted in the bow and an armed crew of fourteen men, landed J. Lysaght, quartermaster, third class, and myself on the beach at a point about a quarter of a mile to the south and east of the mouth of the Baler river. Before I landed Lieutenant Gilmore informed me that he would pull down to the mouth of the river and at daylight would be sounding near the bar, as a blind, and as soon as I signaled he would pick me up. He said that he would not open or draw fire unless the insurgents tried to cross the river, and if I heard firing I was to understand that the insurgents were coming across.

"Lysaght and myself went down the beach about 200 yards toward the mouth of the river, wading a deep, narrow slough, and thence up the mountain on a course nearly parallel to the river at its mouth. After one hour's climb we were on top of a high hill overlooking the Baler river valley, but, owing to the thick brush and trees, nothing could be seen from here. While meditating upon the best course to take to obtain a good view, we heard three shots close together, followed by desultory firing. I concluded that the insurgents were crossing the river, and, as this firing was to me only a means to further my purpose, I paid no further attention to it except to notice that it continued, and, with this idea in mind, my whole attention was given to obtaining the required information and getting back to the boat as soon as possible. To this end we descended some distance nearer the river on the west slope of the mountain until we found a suitable tree. This I climbed, and from here I made a sketch of Baler, Baler river, church and village. * * *

"During the time I was in the tree—that is, from 6 to 7 o'clock—there was firing at times rapid and then desultory. Lysaght, who was on the ground, states that he heard at least 300 shots, and that he heard the natives calling, 'Mira oste' hombre' (look at that man). I also heard natives shouting and saw seven or eight of them at the second bend of the river, shouting and splashing the water, and they seemed to have a boat of some description around which they were gathered. I supposed them to be natives in bathing, and the boat could not be seen clearly on account of the trees along the bank of the river.

"At 7 o'clock we left our position on the hill, made the best of our way to the beach, and signaled for a boat; the signal was answered from the ship, and the whaleboat came in to take us off, instead of the second cutter, as agreed upon. I respectfully desire to call attention to the conduct of J. Lysaght, quartermaster, third class. Lysaght did not know the character of the expedition upon which he was asked to go, and, notwithstanding, he willingly consented to go, and his cool and collected manner under trying circumstances I deem worthy of special notice."

Commander Sperry's Indorsement.

In his report to Admiral Dewey of Standley's exploit Commander Sperry says:

"No map or plan of Baler was to be had, and no person was to be found who had any knowledge of the place. Upon arrival off the town it was found that it was so far back from the beach as to be completely hidden, and until it could be located no operations were possible. Any attempt to proceed through the jungle up the narrow and tortuous creek on which the town was believed to be situated would evidently be fatal, and Ensign William H. Standley, United States navy, suggested climbing the mountain side and overlooking the insurgent camp and volunteered for the service. I considered the attempt very hazardous, but finally permitted it to be made, as there seemed to be no alternative.

"Landing in the dark without a guide, wading breast high through an unknown slough, Standley and Quartermaster Lysaght forced their way up the mountain side, over bowlders and through dense and thorny underbrush, and when the firing was commenced, which indicated an attack, they descended still lower toward the insurgent camp to a point where Standley finding a suitable tree climbed it with the aid of a rope and made a complete sketch with a hand as steady as if at his desk, first directing Lysaght, who stood at the foot of the tree, should they be attacked to make for the beach, as he himself would probably not be discovered in the tree. Fortunately they were not attacked, and Lysaght had no occasion to violate orders which he certainly would never have obeyed.

"I earnestly recommend that J. Lysaght, quartermaster, third class, be given a permanent appointment as chief quartermaster in recognition of his conduct. He is thoroughly competent and has been conspicuously and uniformly efficient in the performance of his duty, notable instance being the discovery of the steamer San Joaquin in the hands of the insurgents at St. Thomas, Gulf of Lingayen. For Ensign Standley the special commendation of the commander-in-chief and the department is asked, not only that his conduct may receive its merited reward, but that the service may know of another of the gallant deeds which are its pride."

Captain Whiting, who forwarded Commander Sperry's report, indorsed it as follows: "Approved and respectfully forwarded. From conversation with the commanding officers and other officers of the Yorktown, I personally consider Ensign Standley's action heroic and that he is entitled by his brave and courageous conduct to all the reward the department is able to bestow. I recommend to the department that J. Lysaght, quartermaster, third class, be given a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry."

AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

Thomas Curtin Sentenced to Workhouse, Term Sixty Days.

When Thomas Curtin was arraigned before Judge Kimball today on the charge of vagrancy he pleaded not guilty. Officer Hehew told the court that Curtin called at the ninth precinct station last night and asked the keeper to send him to the workhouse for two months.

Replying to questions by Judge Kimball, Curtin said it was impossible for him to get any work to do, and he wanted to go to the workhouse, from which he was released about a week ago.

"Do you want me to send you down?" the court asked.

"Yes."

"Well, you had better change your plea to guilty," was the next remark by the judge.

"All right; guilty for sixty days," Curtin replied.

Judge Kimball told Clerk Potts to accommodate Curtin, and the latter went to the cell room smiling.

Literary Society Meeting.

The Young People's Literary Society of the Mt. Vernon Square M. E. Church South held its monthly meeting last night at the residence of Dr. Wm. J. R. Thonssen. The life, writings and character of George Eliot formed the subject of several essays, in which this "large-brained woman and large-hearted man" was accorded one of the foremost places as a novelist, poet and social philosopher in the literature of the nineteenth century. The society will discontinue the meetings during the summer months.

Among those present were Mabel Wakefield, Nettie Garner, Edna Thonssen, Margie Follin, Jenette Wynkoop, Laura Jacob, Gertie Warner, Ruby Thonssen, Messrs. Geo. M. Moore, G. T. Tennille, L. L. Ball, Chas. Finley, W. A. Greer, W. A. Gannon, D. H. Reed, D. Dexter, Ed. Keeling and others.

Wife Obtains a Divorce.

Judge Cox, in Equity Court No. 1, today granted Estelle Roberts a divorce from Wm. B. Roberts. Campbell Carrington represented the complainant.

WORK ON THE BIG TUNNEL.

Good Progress Made in the Repairs According to Col. Miller.

Col. Miller, the engineer officer in charge of the Washington aqueduct, has made a report to the chief of engineers, showing that good progress is being made in the repair of the aqueduct tunnel, with a view to increasing the water supply of the District. A tabular statement shows that since the commencement of that work the following has been accomplished toward the completion of the tunnel: Trimmed, 5,917 feet; track laid, 20,599 feet; material removed, 25,994 cubic yards; timber removed from back of old arch, 51 cords; new brick lining—invert, 1,072 feet, side wall, 1,195 feet, and arch, 694 feet; invert placed in old lining, 265 feet; old lining repaired, 270 feet; concrete in place, 517 cubic yards; iron lining, 39 plates; rubble masonry in place—old arch, 882 feet; new arch, 854 feet.

It is proposed during the present months to continue the work of excavation, putting in new lining, repairing old lining and placing iron lining plates under Rock creek.

During the month of May the condition of the water served to the people of Washington at various points in the system was as follows:

At Great Falls—Very turbid, 18 days; turbid, 4 days; slightly turbid, 3 days, and clear, 11 days.

At the Dalecarlia reservoir, effluent gate house—Very turbid, 8 days; turbid, 4 days; slightly turbid, 1 day, and clear, 15 days.

At the distributing reservoir, effluent gate house—Very turbid, 6 days; turbid, 3 days; slightly turbid, 4 days, and clear, 18 days.

During the month the Conduit road was repaired and about 7,000 feet of new fence were built.

Col. Miller says he is studying and investigating the subject of the filtration of the water supply of Washington with a view to the preparation of a report to Congress in accordance with the provisions of an act of the District of Columbia appropriation bill appropriating $3,000 for that purpose. He recently visited Albany, N. Y., and inspected the filter plant at that place, and has completed the construction of experimental filters at the Washington aqueduct office in this city and says they are in successful operation.

THE GALLANT FOURTEENTH.

Major Carroll H. Potter Reports on Its Behavior in Luzon.

Major Carroll H. Potter, commanding the 14th Infantry, has made a report to the adjutant general in regard to the conduct of that regiment during the active field operations in the Philippines from the 4th to the 10th of February. "The fighting was very severe," he says, "all along the line, especially so in the 2d Battalion, commanded by Capt. John Murphy, his advance being made toward block house No. 14, a point the enemy had evidently considered of great importance to hold, having made a perfect line of intrenchments in front of the intrenchments held by the Spanish troops against the insurgents. Capt. Murphy's advance is deserving of great credit and he should be rewarded. It was during this advance that the gallant Lieut. Mitchell fell, having received a mortal wound, from which he died February 7, 1899, the last words of this brave and exceptionally fine officer on the battlefield being: 'Forward, men—advance! Don't mind me.'

"Words cannot express the cool behavior and fearless conduct of both officers and men of the 14th United States Infantry during the battle of February 5, 1899, in front of Manila, P. I. The battalion commanders and company officers had good control of their men through the engagement and the men responded to their orders with a will and obedience, the result of which caused the enemy to evacuate their position on a run, all who were so fortunate as to be able to do so. The battalion commanders, Capt. Matile, Capt. Murphy and Capt. Eastman, deserve credit; also all their company officers, First Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, jr., commanding Company K; First Lieut. William S. Biddle, jr., commanding Company C; First Lieut. James Mitchell, commanding Company M; First Lieut. Armand L. Lasseigue, commanding Company D; Second Lieut. Perry L. Miles, commanding Company I; Second Lieut. Robert Field, commanding Company E; Second Lieut. Frank M. Savage, 15th Infantry, now on duty with the 14th Infantry, commanding Company G; Second Lieut. P. H. Mullay, commanding Company F; Second Lieut. J. L. Gilbreth, commanding Company A, and Second Lieut. J. B. Kemper, who commanded Company D during the first part of the engagement. I am very much indebted to Capt. Charles H. Martin, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V., who rendered most valuable assistance throughout the night and day, and many times being exposed to the heavy fire of the enemy; also Lieut. Lyle of the 18th Infantry, who reported to me during the night, and rendered valuable service throughout the engagement.

"Assistant Surgeon Kemp, U. S. A., on duty with the 14th Infantry, was untiring in his efforts to relieve the wounded, and his work was so effective and quickly done that nothing but praise for his work can be given by the 14th Infantry.

"Second Lieut. Wm. A. Burnside, acting regimental quartermaster, 14th Infantry, was left in command of Cuartel de Malate. His service in supplying the regiment with ammunition, rations and whatever was needed from the Cuartel was perfect.

"All the praise for the very effective work done by the 14th United States Infantry on February 5, 1899, is due to the battalion commanders, company commanders and enlisted men of the regiment."

Major Frank M. Foote, commanding the 1st Battalion of the Wyoming infantry, reports in detail the operations of that regiment in the engagements on February 4, 5 and 6. The regiment saw some hard fighting at that time and acquitted itself creditably. Maj. Foote, in closing, says: "It would be impossible for me to designate any particular officer or enlisted man for special mention, as every man of my command was ready and more than willing to do everything he was called on to do, regardless of hunger or want of rest."

Real Estate Transfers.

E street southeast between 6th and 7th streets—Jno. E. Herrell et ux. to Frederick T. Roys, part of original lot 3, square 876; $1,400.

Maple avenue northwest between 3d and 4th streets—Laura V. Belt et vir. Alvin G. to Dorliski E. Parker, lot 43, block 13, Le Droit Park; $10 (stamps, $6.50).

Tenth street northeast between F and G streets—Wm. Heiss to Mary A. Fowler, part lot 10, square 900; $100 (stamps, $1.50).

Huron street between Columbia and Meridian streets—Frank P. Reeside et ux. to Chas. T. Carter, north half lot 16, block 17, Meridian Hill; $10 (stamps, $1).

N street northwest between 1st and 3d streets—Frederick B. McGuire et ux. to Carrie L. Hungerford, lot 113, square 555; $10 (stamps, $5).

Sixth street northeast between G and H streets—Mary E. Lynham et vir. Waddie D. to James R. Abell, lot 10, square 833; $10 (stamps, $1.50).

First and E streets northwest—William J. Acker et al. to Nicholas A. Acker, lots 34 and 35, square 629; $9,176.

G street southeast between 6th and 7th streets—Mary E. Briggs to Calvin F. Christopher, west 24 feet of original lot 3, square 877; $10 (stamps, $3).

Nos. 414 and 416 12th street southwest—Wm. E. Edmonston et al., trustees, to Don A. Sanford, part lots 14 and 15, square 327; $1,910.

11th street northwest between B and C streets—Frank T. Shaw et ux. to Wm. G. Davis, lot 12, square 324; $10 (stamps, $9).

No. 1342 Q street northwest—Wharton E. Lester et al., trustees, to Tamar M. Tyler, part of lots 21 to 25, square 241; $5,835.

Mt. Pleasant—Jesse Brown et al. to Jno. H. Nelson, lot 6, block 13; $10; (stamps, $2.50).

Eighth street extended near Grant avenue—Thos. W. Fowler, surviving trustee, to Edw. W. Donn, lots 127, 128, 129, Mount Pleasant, $7,400.

Cliffbourne—Wm. S. Peachy to Addie M. Howard, west one-half lot 4, block 2, $10 (stamps $4).

Cliffbourne—Addie M. Howard et vir. Clement W. to Samuel S. Lutz, west one-half lot 5, block 2, $10 (stamps $3.50).

Cliffbourne—Samuel S. Lutz et ux. to Chas. G. Thorn, west one-half lot 6, block 2, $10 (stamps $3.50.)

Cleveland Park—Thos. E. Waggaman et ux. to David F. Weaver, lots 19, 20 and 21, block 4, $10 (stamps $2.50).

Bloomingdale—John W. Gregg et ux. to Gertrude M. Craig, lot 57, block 6, $10 (stamps $4.50).

Meadow Bank, Spa Spring Farm—Francis X. Higdon et ux. to Arthur M. Phelps, lots 1 and 2, block 1, $550.

Death of John Wahling.

John Wahling, an employe of the War Department, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, 725 12th street northeast, aged fifty-two years. His funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Arlington.

DUTY OF THE POLICE

Attorney Duvall's Opinion Affecting a Recent Occurrence.

METHOD OF KILLING MAD DOGS

Officers Not Confined to the Use of Their Revolvers.

MATTER OF CONTROVERSY

Mr. A. B. Duvall, the attorney for the District, today rendered an opinion to the effect that policemen are not only justified in using their revolvers to kill dogs displaying evidence of hydrophobia, but it is their duty to destroy the animal when the officers are reasonably satisfied that the dog is mad or has been bitten by a mad animal.

It will be recalled, as was stated in The Star at the time, that several days ago Judge Kimball in the Police Court fined a policeman for having killed a dog with his baton. According to a letter written to the Commissioners by Major Sylvester, chief of police, the officer, in order to avoid the risk which might have ensued by firing his revolver in proximity to a large number of school children, used his club instead. The fining of this officer, said Major Sylvester, has tended to discourage the members of the force at times when they should take heroic action, and the chief requested that the police department be informed, through an opinion from the attorney for the District, when and under what circumstances an officer is justified in using his revolver to kill dogs supposed to be affected with hydrophobia.

Attorney Duvall's Opinion.

The Commissioners referred the matter to their attorney, who today advised the Commissioners in the matter. Referring to section 25 of the health ordinances of the District, legalized by Congress April 24, 1880, which declares unmuzzled dogs going upon any street, avenue or other public place between May 15 and October 15; mad dogs, and dogs bitten by hydrophobic dogs, to be nuisances, Attorney Duvall states that that ordinance provides that any person owning or keeping any such dog and allowing it to go unmuzzled between the dates mentioned, or who refuses to kill it or cause it to be killed after it has gone mad or given symptoms of hydrophobia, or omitting to confine any animal exposed to the disease, or which has been bitten by hydrophobic dogs or animals, shall be deemed guilty of keeping and maintaining a nuisance, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $25.

The same act directs the poundmaster to take up unmuzzled dogs running at large between May 15 and October 15, and to shoot them if not redeemed after twenty-four hours.

Judging from the almost universal failure to observe it, the attorney is of the opinion that this important ordinance cannot be generally known to the public. The dogs mentioned by the ordinance, he states, are nuisances, injurious to life and limb.

The Regulations.

The attorney refers also to the police regulations relative to dogs, and then goes on to say that at the common law it is said that where a ferocious dog addicted to biting mankind is suffered to run at large unmuzzled it is a common nuisance, and any person can kill it, independently of statute and independently of the question whether it was doing a threatening mischief at the time of the killing or whether the owner had notice of its vicious disposition. Dangerous animals, says the attorney, may be removed and killed. They are subject to the common-law right as well as police regulations of government for the destruction of property in a case of immediate necessity or of a noxious public nuisance.

In support of his position the attorney quotes Mr. Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, as follows: "Acting upon the principle that there is but a qualified property in dogs, and that, while private interests require that the valuable ones be protected, public interests demand that the worthless shall be exterminated, they have, from time immemorial, been considered as holding their lives at the will of the legislature, and properly falling within the police powers of the several states. Regardless of statute, a ferocious dog is looked upon as 'an enemy of the human race,' and as having no right to his life which man is bound to respect."

Another Decision.

The attorney for the District quotes, with approval, a decision of the New York court of appeals, in which it was held that any person is justified in killing a dog that lately had been bitten by a mad dog, if found running at large; that public safety so demands, and that it is a trifle better than mockery to say that a person injured by such an animal might sue for damages or for penalties. In the case of a dog answering the description of the local ordinances, the Commissioners' legal adviser says, is presented a public nuisance, creating an imminent danger and the necessity for immediate action.

If the police were compelled to give notice to the owner the delay, he thinks, would result in a public calamity, and the right of self-preservation being one of the first laws of nature, it applies to organized societies as well as to individuals.

The rights of necessity, he continues, are a part of the law, and in these cases the common law adopts the principle of natural law, and finds the right and the justification in the same imperative necessity.

"In my opinion," concludes the attorney, "a policeman would not only be justified, but it would be his duty, to use his revolver to kill a dog displaying evidences of hydrophobia, where the officer was reasonably satisfied that the dog was a mad dog or had been bitten by a mad dog. It will also be observed that the health ordinance above referred to contemplates that the poundmaster shall dispose of the animal when in his possession by shooting it, but I do not understand that the policeman is confined to this one mode of destruction."

GOLD IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Rand Stands Far in Advance of All Rivals.

Consul Macrum sends from Pretoria, South African Republic, copies of the report of the chamber of mines on the production of gold in the Transvaal for the month of March, 1899.

The following extracts are from the report:

"Yesterday saw one of the largest increases over the previous month ever recorded in the Rand's history. An increase of close upon 40,000 ounces is a marvelous achievement. The Transvaal production of the precious metal, when expressed in ounces, is now getting within measurable distance of 500,000, yesterday's declaration being within 36,000 of that aggregate. The march yield is 23,361 ounces better than the declaration of December, 1898—a month which is invariably good. The Rand output itself was 37,240 ounces in advance of the February figure and 22,074 ounces higher than the record of December. Yesterday's output was well-nigh double the figures of two years ago; it was, indeed, 115,500 ounces in advance of the showing of March, 1898. We can not compare these results to those of any other gold fields, for they have no analogue. The Rand stands preeminent, singular, and will continue so to stand far in advance of all rivals."

Mr. Macrum adds:

"The value of these 464,036 ounces of the precious metal was £1,763,336 ($8,584,666), and the average exports of gold from the ports of South Africa amount now to about £450,000 ($2,092,505) each week."

Another Census Chief of Division.

The director of the census today appointed William M. Steuart of Michigan, chief of the manufacturing division. Mr. Steuart is at the present time employed at the bureau of labor as a statistical expert.

Carpet Stolen.

Mrs. Carrie Grimes, 1716 5th street northwest, reported to the police today that she had been robbed. She complained that she lost $20 worth of carpet.

POINCARE MAY ACCEPT.

President Loubet Anxious That He Should Be Premier.

PARIS, June 14.—President Loubet received M. Poincare this morning for the purpose of intrusting him with the task of forming a new cabinet.

M. Poincare asked for time to deliberate, and will give the president a definite reply at 6 o'clock this evening.

The interview lasted half an hour. In reply to the president's request that he form a cabinet, M. Poincare declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife and was wholly unprepared to accept, under the present circumstances, the responsibilities of the premiership.

Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that just for these reasons all factions of republicans would accept his leadership more readily, adding that both the president, M. Fallieres, and the president of the chambers, M. Deschanel, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to realize the concentration of the republicans.

Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincare's patriotism and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends.

Although it is realized there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if Mr. Poincare is in earnest he wil succeed in forming a cabinet.

M. Poincare had consultations this afternoon with MM. Ribot, Sarrien, Meline, Pytral and Brisson.

DEWEY WILL SAIL TOMORROW.

Visits Col. Mitchell at Singapore to Bid Him Adieu.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, June 14.—Admiral Dewey landed here this afternoon from the Olympia, which arrived here June 11, and bade farewell to the governor, Lieut. Col. Sir C. V. H. Mitchell. The admiral sails tomorrow morning for Colombo, Ceylon. He will probably visit the hills of Ceylon for the benefit of his health.

The officers of the Olympia were entertained at dinner last evening by the officers of the garrison here.

GOVERNMENT BOARD ORGANIZES.

Planning the Work for the Buffalo Exposition.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of the respresentatives of the several departments on the pan-American exposition board was held in the diplomatic ante-room in the State Department, for the purpose of organization. Those present, representing every department to participate in this exposition, were Col. Jos. H. Bringham, chairman, and representative of the Department of Agriculture; Major W. H. Michael, State Department; Mr. W. H. Hills, Treasury Department; Mr. John C. Scofield, War Department; Mr. B. F. Peters, Nevy Department; Col. J. B. Brownlow, Post Office Department; Major Frank Strong, Department of Justice; Prof. Frank W. Clarke, Department of the Interior; Dr. F. W. True, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum; Mr. W. deC. Ravenel, U. S. commission of fish and fisheries; Mr. W. C. Fox, bureau of American republics, and Mr. C. H. Verrill, department of labor. All these gentlemen are the accredited representatives of their respective departments, with the exception that Mr. Scofield, who is chief clerk of the War Department, was designated to act as a member of the board for his department in the absence of Major J. B. Guthrie of the 15th U. S. Infantry, who was some days ago appointed the War Department representative. Major Guthrie is at Fort Porter, Buffalo.

The majority of the members of this board were members of previous government exposition boards, especialy of the Nashville and Omaha expositions of 1897 and 1898, respectively. Mr. Verrill presented a letter from the commissioner of labor stating that owing to the illness and absence from the city of Mr. O. W. Weaver, the original representative of the labor department, Mr. Verrill had been appointed to succeed him.

Former exposition boards have not been organized until but a few months before the exposition, which has not enabled the departments to prepare the most creditable exhibits possible. This board, however, will have plenty of time to plan and gather its exhibits, for the exposition does not open until May, 1901.

At the meeting last evening the board elected its principal officers and committees. A high compliment was paid to the gentlemen elected secretary and disbursing officers to the board. Mr. W. V. Cox, who is a prominent local man and chief clerk of the National Museum for the last twenty years, was elected unanimously as the board's secretary. Mr. Cox was secretary also of the Nashville and Omaha exposition boards, and has been connected officially with all previous expositions in which the government has participated, including several foreign exhibitions.

Mr. W. M. Geddes of Nebraska, who was disbursing officer to the Omaha exposition board, was unanimously chosen to act in like capacity at Buffalo.

At the meeting many preliminary matters were considered and the principal committees selected. The executive committee is as follows: Col. J. H. Brigham, chairman; Mr. W. H. Hills, Prof. F. W. Clarke, Major W. H. Michael, Major J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A.

A small preliminary allotment of funds was made to each department and to the common board. The board, having control of plans of its building or buildings, it is quite likely that the members will soon visit Buffalo to go over the proposed site of the exposition, and consider the best location for the government building. The appropriation made by Congress amounts in all to $500,000, of which amount $200,000 will be devoted to the building. Major Michael, chief clerk of the State Department, and its representative on the board, accompanied the party which last week visited the exposition city as guests of the exposition company. Major Michael said that the exposition would be on a grander scale than any exposition since that at Chicago.

The board adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Brigham. Col. Brigham is better known perhaps as assistant secretary of agriculture and an influential Ohio republican. He was mentioned in connection with the recent gubernatorial convention at Columbus, and is understood to be in the greatest favor of the administration and Ohio. He has been chairman of both the Nashvile and Omaha exposition boards.

Officers on the Seguranca.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Among the passengers who arrived today on board the Ward line steamer Seguranca from Havana were Col. Michael Cooney, Majors H. P. Young, G. T. Bartlett and E. B. Robertson and Lieuts. J. D. Seyburn and T. H. Parker.

Carrie Jones Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, pleaded guilty in the criminal branch of the supreme court today to the indictment for kidnaping Marion Clark. She was remanded to the tombs.

German Military Maneuvers.

A telegram from the United States embassy at Berlin says that the imperial maneuvers will take place in September. Our military attache has been invited as usual to attend, and permission is readily obtainable for other officers to attend as spectators at their own expense. Invitations are given only on the emperor's personal initiative.

Transport Arrives From Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The transport Pennsylvania arrived last night from Manila, thirty-one days out. She brought no sick or discharged soldiers.

Failure to Locate Maxwell.

The police have not yet located Jacob A. Maxwell, who disappeared from his home on Capitol Hill Saturday morning. Last night it was reported he was in the city, but the report could not be verified.

Indictments Returned.

The grand jury this afternoon returned the following indictments: William Farnsworth, alias Wm. Johnson, and George A. Forsyth, false pretenses; Lee Swain and Lewis Brown, housebreaking.

Tharpe's Trial Postponed.

On the motion of Mr. J. McDowell Carrington, Justice Clabaugh today granted a continuance of the case of Dock N. Tharpe, charged with the murder of Aaron D. Bishop at the Pennsylvania station, on 6th street, May 31. Both men were members of the 5th Regiment of Immunes. The case will be called again Friday, the 23d instant.

THE NAVAL RESERVE CRUISE

Return of the Prairie With the Virginia Contingent.

Trip of the District Battalion Begins the 25th—Program for the Week.

The naval militia training ship Prairie arrived at Norfolk yesterday, bringing the returning Virginia naval militia from a cruise at sea. She will next take out the District of Columbia Naval Battalion, meeting them at Point Lookout, where the battalion will be taken on the Fern.

Paymaster Bieber has completed arrangements for supplies for the tour of duty of the battalion on the Prairie, commencing the morning of the 25th instant. Hammocks, mattresses, blankets and complete outfits have arrived from the Brooklyn navy yard, and the men are as fully equipped as those of the general service.

During the past month all men who attended musters have been instructed in six-inch gun drill, and it is believed they will make a good showing under Capt. MacKenzie of the U. S. S. Prairie. The officers meanwhile have been diligently brushing up on navigation and ordnance work, several having embraced the opportunity to gain knowledge in the seamen gunners' quarters, navy yard, where a number of modern pieces are set up for purposes of instruction.

The Navy Department has allotted the following supplies of ammunition for the cruise of the naval battalion: Six rounds for each 6-inch rapid fire gun, making forty-eight in all; fifty rounds each for each 6-pounder, making 300 in all; subcaliber ammunition in the discretion of the commanding officer, which means practically without stint.

The Week's Program.

The program of the week's work on board the Prairie by the Naval Battalion follows:

First day—9:30-10:15—Muster and stations at guns. Instructions about training, elevating and sighting.

10:45-11:45—Aiming drill.

1:30-2:30—Taking apart breech mechanism. Instruction concerning parts; cleaning and returning same.

2:30—After finishing above—continue aiming drill till each man has made a target.

Second day, 9:30-10:15—Having sent men who were at 6-inch to the 6-pounder guns, and vice versa, carry out exactly the same routine as first day.

Third day, 9:30—Muster at stations. Subcaliber practice. Crews drilled as if firing regularly, but each gun acts independently. Each man fires ten shots, then "shift stations."

1:30—Same as forenoon.

Fourth day, 9:30-10:15—Muster at stations. Subcaliber practice. First and second gun captains fire. Commence firing and cease firing by bugle, as in regular divisional drill.

10:45—Aiming drill.

1:30-2:30—Same as forenoon. After completing gun drill finish aiming drill, each man making a target.

Fifth day—Muster at stations. Each gun fire — rounds at target. Guns fire in succession.

1:30—Continue morning work.

Sixth day, 9:30—Muster at stations. Complete work of fifth day, and when completed the naval militia will be examined in all drills, signals, etc.

1:30—Continue forenoon work till finished.

THE COURTS.

Equity Court No. 1—Justice Cox.

Eustis agt. Matthews; auditor's report confirmed. Roberts agt. Roberts; divorce a vin mat. granted. Thierbach agt. Thierbach; pro confesso vacated. Denty agt. Denty; testimony before Margaret Murray, examiner, ordered taken. Stafford agt. Smith; sale ratified and cause referred to auditor. Lambert agt. Lambert; testimony before Margaret Murray, examiner, ordered taken. Hasler agt. Hasler; appearance of absent defendant ordered. O'Hare agt. Fallon; sale decreed, with Jno. J. Dolan trustee to sell. Plager agt. Long; decree dismissing bill, with costs. Brinkman agt. Brinkman; testimony before J. A. Clarke, examiner, ordered taken. Connor agt. Cusack; decree authorizing compromise. Maloney agt. Cusack; do.

Equity Court No. 2—Justice Cole.

McDonough agt. McDonough; alimony pendente lite granted. Kelly agt. Gasch; order making injunction permanent. Perry agt. Perry; order of nereference to J. A. Clarke, examiner. Hampson agt. Hampson; order making Robt. H. Hampson defendant. Superior agt. Superior; order of publication. Decker agt. Lynch et al.; order appointing John Schrivener receiver. Shoulters agt. Godey; decree dismissing bill. In re adoption of Gertrude Heise; order of adoption.

Circuit Court No. 1—Chief Justice Bingham.

Dudley agt. Massachusetts Mutual Accident Association; verdict for plaintiff for $2,500. Tobriner et al. agt. White et al.; judgment for defendants for costs on plea, after last continuance. Anderson agt. Reid; motion for new trial filed. Hof agt. Capital Traction Company; judgment for plaintiff pursuant to mandate. Hunter agt. Standard Elevator and Manufacturing Company; on trial.

Circuit Court No. 2—Justice Hagner.

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company agt. Washington Safe Deposit Company; verdict for return of property to defendant or for $150. Offutt agt. Capital Traction Company; on trial.

Probate Court—Justice Bradley.

Estate of Henry D. Barr; final notice naming Friday, July 7, for settling estate. Estate of Jeremiah Baldwin; petition for probate of will filed. Estate of Moses Jones; will dated April 18, 1890, filed. Estate of Margaret A. Carden; will partly proved. Estate of Henry King, jr.; rule on administrator returnable June 30. Estate of Lucy W. Guild; will dated February 21, 1894, filed with petition for probate. Estate of Maria B. Craig; receipt filed. Estate of L. O.