GOEBEL IS ALARMED

Nominee for Governor of Kentucky Surprised at Opposition.

BIG REVOLT IN DEMOCRATIC RANKS

Ex-Gov. Brown's Candidacy Puts New Phase on Situation.

BOLTERS TO MEET AUGUST 2

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 29, 1899.

The announcement that ex-Gov. John Young Brown had consented to become the candidate of the anti-Goebel democracy for governor burst like a thunderclap from a clear sky on the Goebel element of the party and created a well-defined political sensation in Kentucky. It had been the proud boast of the "regulars" since the Louisville convention that the disaffected element was leaderless and consequently impotent, and that whatever dissatisfaction might exist would shortly disappear. This assertion was made from day to day, notwithstanding the well-known growth of the anti-Goebel movement, until the Brown statement was given to the public. Then it was that the Goebelites began to realize that there was more than "a little moonshine" in the revolt against their candidate, whose nomination, it is now pretty generally admitted, was secured by methods that are not indorsed by a majority of the party, to which the Kenton county leader belongs.

With the announcement from Maj. P. P. Johnston, the ex-chairman of the democratic state central committee, that he, too, would accept a place on the new ticket to be named at Lexington August 2, because he felt it his duty, as a democrat, to rebuke "bossism" in the party, a second surprise was sprung on the "regulars," who now frankly confess that the opposition is leaderless no longer.

The Defection is Growing.

From a defection that at first seemed of small moment the rebellion has grown into proportions that resemble an ocean ground swell, and the most sanguine of the Goebel men do not now shut their eyes to the fact that they have incurred the displeasure of an element that is mustering a surprising strength.

As an evidence of how the democrats opposed to Goebel, were stirred to enthusiasm by the news that their old leader, Governor Brown, was to lead the forces of "old-time democracy," it is but necessary to mention the effect in one city, Owensboro', in the second district, which is in the so-called Gibraltar of democracy. A reporter in thirty-five minutes, taking men as he met them, in a visit to the principal points of business in Owensboro', secured expressions from seventy-seven lifelong democrats, who said they were glad of an opportunity to support Governor Brown. Twenty men were found in this same territory canvassed by reporters who stated that they would support Goebel and thirty said they had rather not be quoted, but of these twenty are known to favor Brown. In Governor Brown's old home county of Henderson the democrats will give him a support that will surprise even the Goebel leaders on the ground. The same can be said of most of the western and southern Kentucky democratic counties. In central and eastern Kentucky Brown is almost as popular, and will poll a vote that will make him a formidable candidate in the three-cornered race.

Anti-Goebel Clubs Organizing.

Anti-Goebel clubs are being organized and anti-Goebel meetings are being held in all the counties. The meeting at Lexington, August 2, promises to be a rouser, with representatives present from all parts of Kentucky. At this gathering a full ticket will be selected to enter the fight against Goebel and Taylor. A curious fact will probably be the nomination of ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge for attorney general, in opposition to his brother, Judge Robert Breckinridge, who is a nominee on the Goebel ticket. It is said Major Johnston will be the choice of this wing of the party for United States Senator, and that he is already assured a considerable following in the legislature. Ex-Congressman W. C. Owens, Judge Beckner of Winchester and men of that standing and prominence will be others nominated on the anti-Goebel ticket.

One evidence of Senator Goebel's unpopularity is the fact that one of the largest and most enthusiastic anti-Goebel meetings yet held was that in Covington, Senator Goebel's home city.

It is stated that Capt. W. J. Stone, who was a candidate for governor before the state convention in Louisville one month ago, and who claims that Senator Goebel, by treachery, prevented his (Stone's) nomination, is also heartily in favor of the movement for a new ticket.

THE ERUPTION OF MAUNA LOA.

Cause of the Lava Flow Diverted Toward Kalaieha.

HONOLULU, July 23, via San Francisco, July 31.—The latest report from the volcano of Mauna Loa, received today by the the way of Kalaieha, is to the effect that a great change took effect in the course of the lava flow on the night of July 18. The mighty stream of burning lava which was steadily flowing toward the town of Hilo and threatening its destruction has fortunately been diverted in its course, so that the danger to life and property is less imminent than at the time of the previous mail advices from here.

Ever since the flow began, July 4, the course of the principal stream of lava has been from the highest active cones down the mountain nearly due east, until it reached and partly crossed the flow of 1880. Then it turned abruptly to the north in the direction of Kalaieha on the side of Mauna Loa. It spread all over the side of the mountain, occupying an area almost a mile wide. This was the condition of things up to the night of July 18. Some time during that night the first part of the stream, flowing eastward, broke through its bank about half way from its source to where it turned northward and formed a new channel running northward down the mountain parallel with the old channel, but further west. This is carrying the lava less directly toward Hilo, and keeping it nearer the ridge which divides it from the slope-off in the direction of the Kohala coast.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Serious Outbreak of Scourge at Poonah—Failure of Monsoon.

BOMBAY, July 31.—At Poonah, a capital of the district of that name in this presidency, there have been fifty-nine cases of the plague and fifty-six deaths from that disease in fifty-eight hours.

At the cantonment in the city thirty-one cases of the plague and 261 deaths have been reported.

Several fresh cases have occurred among the Europeans. The meteorological conditions indicate the close of the monsoon and the prospects are ominous.

TO HEAR JOHNSON'S CASE.

Judge Stake Reconvenes the Grand Jury at Hagerstown.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 31.—Judge Stake has ordered the reconvening of the grand jury here tomorrow to pass upon the case of the negro, Sam Johnson, for raping Emma Kerfoot, the little twelve-year-old white girl. He will be brought to trial immediately.

To Ride a Century Every Day.

LONDON, July 31.—"Teddy" Hale, the Irish bicycle racer, started from Holborn viaduct here today in an effort to ride 100 miles daily for a year, Sundays excepted.

Census Supervisor Appointed.

Frank M. Martin of Caldwell, Ohio, has been appointed a census supervisor.

TO RECAPTURE CALAMBA

Filipinos Repulsed With Heavy Loss—Our Losses Slight.

Dispatches Received at the War Department From General Otis Today.

MANILA, July 31.—After concentrating their forces for two days, the Filipinos yesterday morning attacked Calamba, the town on Laguna de Bay captured by Gen. Hall Wednesday. The engagement lasted an hour, and the Filipinos were driven off, carrying away their dead and wounded. The American forces lost two men killed and six wounded.

A company of the 6th Infantry, commanded by Captain Simpson, has had an encounter at Babalaynos, on the west coast of the Island of Negros, with a rebel force. The latter lost eighteen men killed. There were no casualties on the American side.

The United States transport Grant sailed for the United States today, having on board 481 men of the Idaho regiment, 340 of the North Dakota regiment and 274 of the Wyoming regiment.

The following bulletins have been posted at the War Department:

MANILA, July 31.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Insurgents, in considerable force, appeared vicinity Calamba yesterday; were punished and driven off by Hall. Our casualties, one killed, seven wounded. Capt. Simpson, 6th Infantry, struck robber band Negros, 28th instant, killing nineteen. No casualties. OTIS.

MANILA, July 31, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Additional casualties, July 26, at Calamba: Killed—21st Infantry, Company I, Quartermaster Sergt. Fred. Suppinal. Wounded—4th Cavalry, Troop G, James A. Reese, leg, severe; 1st Washington Infantry, H, Fred. L. Ballau, shoulder, slight; 21st Infantry, company D, Peter Christie, temple, severe; 21st Infantry, Company F, Charles Grottendick, abdomen, severe; 21st Infantry, Company I, Corp. Godwin J. Lane, back, severe; 21st Infantry, Company H, William H. Phillips, hand, slight. July 27, at San Fernando, 3d Artillery, Battery L, J. Virger, ear, slight. OTIS.

MANILA, July 30, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

North Dakota, Wyoming and Idahos on transport Grant, ready to depart. Desire to delay until tomorrow to receive monthly pay. Permitted. OTIS.

FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30, 1899.

Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Hancock arrived this morning. On board, 1st Nebraska and two battalions Utah Artillery—51 officers, 1,070 enlisted men. All well. SHAFTER, Major General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

I report having arrived at San Francisco with 258 men and nine officers. Await orders.

F. A. GRANT, Major, Utah Battalion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

Nebraska regiment, Utah Artillery, arrived today; health good. No casualties. MULFORD, Colonel.

MANILA, July 31, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Gunshot wound, accidental, May 6, Henry Lehmay, 3d Infantry.

Baccabulos, June 13, at Carlota, Negros, Charles Gardinali, F, 1st California.

Tubercular meningitis, June 23, Frank J. Murray, A, 1st California. Diarrhea, July 11, Frank Bohner, M, 23d Infantry; July 23, Wesley Lytle, Wyoming Infantry.

Deaths from typhoid fever: Peter Manz, 3d Infantry, Company F; July 25, John F. Walker, corporal, G, 51st Iowa. Shot, accidental, July 22: James McGuire, quartermaster sergeant, 16th Infantry, B. Syncope: Christian Beseld, M, 17th Infantry. Dysentery: John J. Bowen, G, 1st California; July 24, Thomas Brother, sergeant, 9th Infantry, Company B. Peritonitis, Wm. Beauchane, F, 1st Idaho. Anomia, July 23, Wm. Nichols, 4th Infantry, Company B. Stabbed by natives, July 26, John M. Gamble, 3d Artillery, Battery K. Enteritis, July 27, George Goller, 11th Infantry, Company A. OTIS.

TREASURY CHANGES.

Appointments and Promotions in the Classified Service.

The following changes in the classified service of the Treasury Department are announced:

Appointments on certification of the civil service commission—Luman Carpenter, Texas, $680, treasurer's office; Henry W. Vehrenkamp, Ohio, $720, coast and geodetic survey; Clarence W. Noble, Michigan, $720, coast and geodetic survey; John A. Fleming, Ohio, $720, coast and geodetic survey; Frank H. Brundage, Ohio, $720, coast and geodetic survey; Wm. H. Burger, Colorado, $720, coast and geodetic survey; Thos. G. Weirick, Iowa, $720, bureau of engraving and printing; Harry E. Hay, District of Columbia, $720, Secretary's office; Reuben B. Watts, Alabama, $720, office auditor for Post Office Department.

Reinstatements—Fred. W. Archibald, Colorado, $720, office of auditor for Post Office Department; Geo. W. Robertson, Indiana, $900, bureau of statistics; P. W. Smith, Illinois, $660, office of auditor for War Department.

Appointments by transfer from other departments—John H. Pratt, Connecticut, $720, office of auditor for Post Office Department, by transfer from Interior Department; Henry Braxton, Virginia, $840, supervising architect's office, by transfer from Interior Department; Henry R. Rhees, District of Columbia, $900, light house board, by transfer from fish commission; Miss Ida J. Vance, Massachusetts, $900, Secretary's office, by transfer from Agricultural Department.

George Newton, Wyoming, $720, Secretary's office, by transfer from Agriculture Department.

Promotions—Office of the light house board: Eugene C. Horton, New York, $900 to $1,000. Bureau of statistics: Jesse G. Thrail, Missouri, $1,000 to $1,200; E. R. Young, New York, $900 to $1,000. Supervising architect's office: Eugene B. Crockett, Florida, $720 to $1,200; C. R. McBlair, Maryland, $1,600 to $1,800; John F. Button, Maryland, $900 to $1,200; William Welsh, Maryland, $1,600 to $1,800. Marine hospital service: George A. Gustin, Georgia, $1,600 to $1,800; Henry P. Huddleson, Indiana, $1,200 to $1,600. Office of the auditor for the War Department: Claudius B. Smith, Vermont, $660 to $900; Mrs. Julia I. Gordon, New Hampshire, $840 to $900; Mrs. Annie M. Baden, District of Columbia, $660 to $840. Treasurer's office: Geo. P. McCabe, Utah, $720 to $900; Miss Kate A. O'Toole, District of Columbia, $700 to $720; Frank E. Reppert, Missouri, $600 to $700; Miss Virginia E. Campbell, Virginia, $548 to $660; Ellis W. Kepner, Illinois, $1,400 to $1,600. Office of the controller of the currency: John E. Briggs, Texas, $1,000 to $1,200; Mrs. Mary E. Oliver, Pennsylvania, $900 to $1,000; Miss Marion Radcliffe, California, $720 to $900. Office of internal revenue: John W. Neff, Ohio, $900 to $1,000; N. F. Featherston, Virginia, $1,000 to $1,200. Secretary's office: Joseph Noble, Maine, $1,900 to $2,100; Frank G. Collins, Massachusetts, $1,800 to $1,900; Chas. H. Henney, Kansas, $1,000 to $1,800; Edward D. Scott, Virginia, $840 to $900.

Will Admit the Filipinos.

Commissioner Powderly of the immigration bureau has decided to admit sixteen Filipinos, who arrived at San Francisco about ten days ago. They are going to the exposition at Omaha, where they will establish a village and sing and dance. They will be returned to their native country after completing their contract in Omaha.

Registration of Letters at Night.

General Merritt, the postmaster of the city, has just put into operation a modification of the rules regarding the registering of letters which will no doubt be of great convenience to the public. Heretofore, letters could not be registered at the post office after 6 p.m., though, strange to say, that could be done at many of the substations. Hereafter letters will be registered at the main office at all hours of the day and night, although it is desirable that as far as practicable every one desiring to register a letter shall bring it to the post office before 6 p.m.

Applications for registering should be made at the registry window, at the end of the west corridor.

PATENT OFFICE CLERKS

Ability to Use a Typewriter is Likely to Figure in Promotion.

The Commissioner Thinks That a Change Should Be Made in Existing Distinctions.

Just at present the patent office is disturbed by all manner of absurd rumors, to the effect that all examiners' clerks who are not stenographers will be dismissed or transferred. As there are thirty-six examining divisions, and as only some half dozen examiners' clerks are stenographers, a rumor of this kind naturally causes some uneasiness.

The facts in the case appear to be about as follows: Commissioner Duell, in his systematic efforts to increase the efficiency of the clerical force in the office, was obliged to upset a time-honored but obsolete and unfair custom of assuming that the examiners' clerks took precedence over the examiners' stenographers.

This custom dates back to the time when letters were written in longhand, so that while the clerk had to keep a set of books and prepare the various reports of the division, the letter writer had only to copy letters in longhand, substitutes being furnished from the assignment division or some other clerical division when the examiner's clerk was absent.

Typewriters More Efficient.

With the coming of the typewriter, more highly educated and efficient clerks came into the office to write the letters; these were accustomed to act also as substitutes for the examiners' clerks when the latter were absent, but the examiners' clerks, not being typewriters, in many instances, could not take the places of the typewriters when the latter were on leave, so that substitute typewriters were still furnished from the clerical divisions. As this made the work of the clerk easy and the work of the typewriter hard, it was natural that the clerk's place should be sought after, and regarded as more desirable than that of the typewriter.

With the advent of stenographers the efficiency of the typewriter was still more increased, and the clerk was even less able to act as her substitute when absent, the examiners then, as far as possible, placing their old handwriting or typewriting employes on the clerk's desk and calling for stenographers to write letters.

It is evident that a higher degree of education and intelligence is required to become a master of typewriting and stenography than is required to write a letter in longhand alone, so that gradually there has grown up an efficient force of stenographers and typewriters, who were still looked down upon by the examiners' clerks, but who, it is said, really should have been regarded as their superiors in youth, intelligence and value to the office, not only being able to perform their own special work, but also to do all that the examiners' clerks could do as well.

Preference to Typewriters.

The commissioner, with his pronounced ideas of fairness to all, began to give preference to the stenographers in matters of promotion, and certain inquiries as to the ability of the seventy-two clerks in the examiners' rooms to perform the duties of clerks, typewriters and stenographers has led to the present rumors concerning dismissals.

In the absence of the commissioner it is impossible to obtain accurate information as to the further steps to be taken to right the wrong claimed to have been done the better clerk.

In the spring the work in the office had increased to such an extent, more especially in the clerical divisions, that it was found impossible to furnish substitute typewriters for examining divisions. Accordingly these thirty-six divisions were formed into twelve groups of three divisions each, the three clerks and three stenographers in each group being responsible for the work of that group.

This appears to have been but a preliminary to making each division self-supporting. No division can be self-supporting, it is claimed, unless its clerk is at least a typewriter; and as this is true in only about two-thirds of the divisions, several changes will evidently have to be made, by transfer or otherwise, to secure the desired result. Commissioner Duell, from his well-known kindheartedness, is not likely to work any hardship to a deserving clerk, even to produce a wholesome change.

NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKE ORDERED

Chicago Building Trades Unions Discuss Brickmakers' Troubles.

CHICAGO, July 31.—While the strike of the local brickmakers may result in calling out the building trades unions of the city, numbering about 50,000 men, the conference held today between the business agents representing the various crafts terminated without a definite decision in regard to the matter. With one accord the delegates refused to disclose the incidents of the meeting, but it is believed that the majority of the building trades representatives argued against striking in sympathy with the brickmakers, inasmuch as the latter are merely trying to force ten non-union yards to recognize their organization. A strike would affect many union industries, and these labor leaders do not believe, it is said, that the time for this is at hand.

FOR THE QUEEN TO DECIDE.

Home Secretary Answers Question Regarding Mrs. Maybrick's Liberation.

LONDON, July 31.—In the house of commons today Mr. Michael Davitt, nationalist, asked what action the government of the United States had taken in behalf of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman now undergoing sentence of imprisonment for life after having been convicted of poisoning her husband; whether petitions had been received from public bodies and persons in America, and if the secretary of state for home affairs, Sir Mathew White Ridley, would present the papers to the house with the government's replies.

The home secretary answered the questions, saying representations had been made in favor of Mrs. Maybrick by the American government, through the United States ambassador here, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and that numerous representations has been made by private individuals. But, he added, it would be contrary to practice to present papers dealing with the exercise of the royal prerogative.

CARS STONED AT CLEVELAND.

Another Outbreak of Lawlessness Over Street Car Strike Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Beyond an outbreak in the Polish settlement, which was promptly suppressed by the militia, the night passed without serious trouble. Many cars were stoned in the suburbs, but so far as learned no one was injured. A mob which formed on Fleet street in the south end of the city, was dispersed by the militia with fixed bayonets and a number of the ringleaders arrested.

Several Cleveland military companies will probably be relieved from duty today by Adjutant General Axline. The troops which have been brought here from other cities will be retained until all danger of rioting is past. Even then the outside companies will be withdrawn gradually.

The boycott movement has reached a point where it is almost impossible for any one who rides on the Big Consolidated cars to purchase the necessaries of life. This is especially true in the outlying districts of the city.

Sir Julian Pauncefote a Peer.

LONDON, July 31.—It was officially announced today that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, who was head of the British delegation to the international peace conference at The Hague, has been elevated to the peerage.

Inspection of Lumber.

Mr. Edward J. Daw, one of the District inspectors and measurers of lumber, has submitted his report to the Commissioners for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, showing that during that period he inspected and measured 1,568,684 feet of lumber, amounting, at 30 cents per thousand feet, to $470.60. His expenses amounted to $207.86.

FOR TEACHING LATIN

The Head of St. John's College Ordered to Paris.

RULES OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

La Salle's Order Against the Classics Being Enforced.

THE AMERICAN POSITION

St. John's College, in this city, has suffered a severe loss, Brother Fabrician, for ten years in charge of that institution, having been deposed from his office and ordered to appear before Brother Gabriel-Marie, the superior general of the Christian Brothers, in Paris. This action was taken as a matter of discipline on the part of the head of that order, who, since his elevation to his present office, has endeavored to strictly apply the rules of government established by La Salle, the founder of the Christian Brothers.

La Salle's Instructions.

The Christian Brothers were organized into a society of the Roman Catholic Church early in the last century. La Salle founded it as a brotherhood of lay men, whose purpose was to give the children of peasants an elementary education. In order to restrict the work of the order to this field of usefulness the study of Latin was forbidden. This restriction, it is said, was also to prevent the order getting in the control of the priesthood, for no priest can be ignorant of Latin. For many generations the order thrived under these regulations. Thirty years ago, however, the study of Latin and the classics was taken up in this country, and the teaching of these courses progressed rapidly. In thirty-nine of about forty-four such institutions for higher education in this country Latin and the classics are taught. There are a great number of schools maintained by the brotherhood which do not give instruction in these higher branches, the Catholic parochial school system of the country generally being under them.

Brother Fabrician is the ninth member of the Christian Brotherhood of America to be deposed during the past spring and present summer for their failure to cease teaching Latin and the classics, and unless other heads of similar institutions bow to the will of the superior general in France like discipline will be enforced on them and they will be ordered to obscure places, with instructions to teach a prescribed course.

The American Position.

The American Brotherhood defend their action by the claim that they are carrying out the spirit of the instructions of the founder of their order, that being the education of poor boys.

They claim that times have changed since La Salle laid down his rules of government, and that if he were alive today he would approve what they are doing. They say that there is in America no peasant class, and that every boy, no matter how poor he may be, aspires to as good an education as any other boy, and it is their purpose to give such an education. They will fight the ruling of the superior general before the propaganda at Rome next November, the bishop of Tennessee having been delegated to appear before the propaganda and argue their case. The bishop of Tennessee will go to Rome with influential support from the Catholic hierarchy of America, and will carry with him a statement prepared by Dr. Harris, commissioner of education, showing the good results that have been accomplished by the Christian Brotherhood in the colleges in this country.

If the superior general is sustained there will be nothing for the American branch of the order to do but to obey the mandate laid down by him. They might possibly continue the teaching of Latin and the classics in their schools by hiring lay teachers for this purpose, as the order simply prohibits such teaching by the brothers. But if they should meet the question by this method it is thought likely that they would be given another order which would effectually stamp out the instruction objected to.

St. John's College has gained an enviable reputation among the Catholic educational institutions in this city, and much regret has been expressed that Brother Fabrician, who has built it up, should have been removed.

PRINCE LEADS CONSPIRACY

Pak Young Hyo Instigates Late Dynamite Outrages in Seoul.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Oriental advices by the steamer Gaelic contain the following:

YOKOHAMA, July 13.—Advices from Seoul, the capital of Corea, give the details of a series of dynamite outrages there, evidently the work of a band of conspirators, whose head is Prince Pak Yung Hyo, and whose efforts were directed to demolishing the homes of the premier and members of the royal household department. About 10:30 o'clock Thursday night the city of Seoul was thrown into a state of great excitement by six terrific explosions.

An investigation disclosed the fact that attempts had been made to wreak vengeance on Sin Ko Sin, the present premier, Pak-Ki-Yang, and Pak-Chung-Yong, members of the household department, by blowing up their residences.

The explosions were repeated in different parts of the city on the 10th, 12th and 13th of the month of June, the last being in the house of Prince Pak, which demolished a part of the building, injuring two coolies.

Police investigations in the latter case led to the arrest of seventeen persons, of whom six were women. Two of those arrested were injured coolies and to the astonishment of the police it was discovered that they had made the bombs used in the outrages in the house of Prince Pak, and were engaged in making more when the explosion occurred. Of the other fifteen, one had confessed that the whole of the plot was hatched at the house of Prince Pak Yung Hyo, and that some of the men who are under arrest are the men who have been laying the bombs about in the streets.

THINKS AMERICA WILL INTERVENE.

View of Senor Nolasco on Situation in San Domingo.

HAVANA, July 31.—The Diario de la Marina today comments upon an interview with Senor Nolasco, the secretary of General Maximo Gomez, published in La Lucha, in which Nolasco is quoted as saying, in regard to Santo Domingo, that he would not be surprised at the fulfillment of his hopes that things there will be quickly arranged and that the soldiers of some humanitarian nation will impose not only order, but civilization and culture there. The Diario says Nolasco refers to the Americans, and it would not be surprising if the Americans should think, after reading such a statement from a representative of Cuba, that it is the Spaniards and not the Cubans who defend the independence of Cuba.

Ten policemen have been discharged from the force for having petitioned for the reappointment of former Police Captain Aranda.

Property of District.

Mr. C. E. Phelps, 116 13th street northeast, in answer to an inquiry of his, has been informed by the District Commissioners that the poles being erected on 13th street northeast are the property of the District, being intended to carry wires for the extension of the police patrol and fire alarm systems. Their erection, state the Commissioners, is authorized by an act of Congress.

An Affray.

Samuel McKinney and William McKinney, brothers, of M street near 2d street southwest, this afternoon pleaded guilty of engaging in an affray yesterday. Judge Scott imposed a penalty of $3 and $2, respectively, which was paid.

SAMPSON'S PRIZE MONEY

A Suit Filed Libeling the Spanish Vessel Maria Teresa

On Behalf of Himself and the Officers and Men in the Santiago Naval Engagement.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson has filed a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, libeling the Spanish vessel of war, Maria Teresa, and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and other Spanish war vessels. In his suit he claims that in his own behalf, and also in the behalf of all the officers and enlisted men of the United States navy who served with the United States naval force and took part in the naval engagement off Santiago de Cuba on July 3, 1898, and in captures made subsequent thereto, and also so far as he is by law permitted on behalf of the United States, he brings this libel against all persons claiming any interest in the prize property.

Admiral Sampson says that the fleet of the United States was acting under his immediate command as commander-in-chief; that Commodore Winfield S. Schley was the commanding officer of a division of the fleet under his orders and Capt. French E. Chadwick was fleet captain or chief of staff. He enumerates the following vessels as composing the fleet: The New York, commanded by Capt. Chadwick; the Brooklyn, commanded by Capt. Cook; the Texas, commanded by Capt. Philip; the Iowa, commanded by Capt. Evans; the Indiana, by Capt. Taylor; the Oregon, by Capt. Clark; the Gloucester, by Lieut. Commander Wainwright; the Hist, by Lieut. Young; the torpedo boat Ericsson, by Lieut. Usher, and the Vixen, commanded by Lieut. Sharp.

He recites the capture of the Spanish vessels, and says that the captured property has been or will be surveyed, appraised and inventoried, in accordance with section 4624 Revised Statutes, and prays that a copy of said survey, appraisement and inventory be returned to the court, adding: "This will show that the Teresa was worth $700,000 over and above the cost of recovery." He asks that a monition in due form of law may be issued by the court to the Secretary of the Navy and to the attorney of the United States for this District, and to such other persons as the court shall be ordered to be notified, commanding them to appear and show cause, if any they have, why judgment or decree of condemnation in prize should not be entered whereby all of said captured property shall be condemned as prize to him and the officers and men of the vessels under his command, in accordance with section 4630 of the Revised Statutes.

He further asks that a copy of this libel be served upon the attorney of the United States for this District, and that another copy thereof be served upon the Secretary of the Navy and a rule be laid upon him to show cause, if any he has, why the value of the said captured property shown, or which may be shown, by the survey, appraisal and inventory should not be deposited with the treasurer or assistant treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the court to be entered in this cause.

Joseph K. McCammon and James H. Hayden are proctors for the libellant and Webb & Webb and Charles and William B. King are counsel for a number of officers and men of the command.

DR. ANDERSON IN CUSTODY.

Virginia Physician Charged With Serious Crimes Gives Himself Up.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—Dr. J. C. Anderson of Pittsylvania county, who was indicted by the grand jury for attempting to murder and also for the betrayal of Miss Wilson, the pretty young daughter of a prominent farmer of that county, has returned to Chatham and given himself up to the sheriff.

He says he has been a while in Montreal, Canada, where he has been suffering with rheumatism. No efforts were made to bail him.

Dr. Anderson was known to have been seen often in company with the girl. She killed herself by taking poison and left a letter charging him with giving her the drug to take. He left his wife and family and disappeared after transferring his property interests, which were large, to his relatives. All efforts to trace him proved futile, and it was rumored that owing to his political influence attempts were made in certain quarters to let him down lightly. He was one of the most prominent physicians in that section.

Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignments to regiments have been made:

Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, First Lieut. Robert E. Grinstead; 27th Infantry, Capts. Albert B. Sloan and Charles Becht; 31st Infantry, Maj. Hunter Liggett; 32d Infantry, Second Lieut. William James.

Capt. Frank A. Sullivan and First Lieut. Charles J. Geishbush, 34th Infantry, United States Volunteers, have been ordered to report for recruiting duty for ten days at Milwaukee, Wis.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Duffy, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, has been ordered from Fort Myer, Va., to Angel Island, Cal., for duty with the signal corps detachment at that post.

Capt. John R. Williams, 7th United States Artillery, has been ordered from Washington barracks, D. C., to Sandy Hook, N. J., for five days' duty in connection with the firing tests to be made with the new siege howitzer and carriage.

Capt. Henry T. Thompson, 29th Volunteer Infantry, has been honorably discharged the service, he having tendered his resignation.

Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st United States Artillery, acting inspector general, Department of the Gulf, has been ordered from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., on business pertaining to the inspection of such unserviceable animals and other property belonging to the quartermaster's department as may be submitted to him for that purpose.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses have been issued to the following:

White—Ernest D. Vernon and Florance M. Thomas, both of Alexandria, Va.; Philip Lee Philips and Imogene Delahaye Hutchins.

Colored—William B. Proctor and Ella Givens; John Thornton and Maggie Owens; Samuel J. Butler and Ella Fortune.

Police Force Changes.

Dennis J. Cullinane was appointed a member of the police force today. Policeman Riley of the seventh precinct has been dismounted at his own request, and Policeman Blake of the same precinct takes his place. The latter had his leg injured in the line of duty and the change, it is believed, will benefit him. Policemen Riley and Nicholson have been detailed on post duty at Tenleytown, while Officer Berryman of the seventh precinct goes to the patrol boat to take the place of Policeman Evans, who returns to the second precinct. Policemen Reith of the sixth and Wheeler of the ninth exchange places, and Policeman Harrover was transferred from the fifth to the ninth precinct.

Use of Scales.

Messrs. S. S. Daish & Son have been informed by the District Commissioners that they doubt the propriety of the Commissioners requesting the Department of Agriculture to permit the use of its scales for weighing coal to be delivered by the firm to the various public schools in the vicinity of the 14th street yard of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Funeral Expenses.

Upon the recommendation of Major Sylvester, the chief of police, the District Commissioners have directed that the sum of $75 each be allowed from the policemen's relief fund for funeral expenses to the legal representatives of M. W. Quinlan, Fritz Passan and P. J. Daly, deceased members of the police force.

Local Pensions Granted.

Pensions were granted today to the following residents of the District of Columbia: Harry C. Chandler, $12; Marietta E. Lamb, $8; minor of Alex. L. Pollock, $14; Elizabeth M. Childs, $12; minors of James Southers, $14.

RATE OF INTEREST

An Advance From Four to Four and a Half Per Cent.

Some Reasons Advanced to Explain the Change Which Has Taken Place in the Local Market.

Four per cent money is not to be had any longer in this city, at least for the present. The rate for those who wish to borrow has now advanced to 4½ per cent. Some weeks ago, under the pressure of abundance of funds and a slight demand for it, the rate gradually sunk to 4 per cent. This was quite a change in this city, where up to some two years ago the prevailing rate was 6 per cent, although, of course, loans were made at a less rate just as recently loans have been made for less than 4 per cent, and also some have been made at a higher rate.

Still, the rate for the average loan has been recognized to be 4 per cent. Now, however, it is said there has been an advance, and 4½ is being asked for money loaned under the same conditions as a short time ago 4 per cent was demanded. The cause of the change is attributed by some, broadly not to local conditions, but to the sympathetic influence of the New York market, where money rates have stiffened lately.

It is said that this is liable to happen at this time of the year as the demand for money quickens owing to the need for it in the moving of the crops and in the buying for the fall, which begins about this time. It is thought that under these circumstances local bankers have reached the conclusion that money is going to be dearer, and so in anticipation have advanced the rates. In this view the present advance may be only a temporary character, as it may be found the business conditions will not warrant a continuance.

The change is also accounted for by the fact that under the improved conditions which have prevailed here in business for some time past the money which was in such abundance in the banks has found, to a large extent, an outlet, and the advance in the rate is looked upon as an evidence of the lessening in the amount of available money. It is said by those who hold this view that the large sums of money which were placed in the local financial institutions as the result of the sales of street railway and electric lighting properties which were closed out during the past few months have now found an investment and that the amount of money available is not so large as it was. However, men who are in a position to know say that money is still abundant here and that the change in the rate of interest is not due to its scarcity, but is probably caused by the sympathy with the advance in the New York rate.

DORSEY CLAGETT'S WILL.

Provisions in Regard to the Disposal of the Estate.

The will of the late Dorsey Clagett, dated February 9, 1899, and naming the American Security and Trust Company executor, was this afternoon filed for probate. All household and personal effects, as well as the life insurance policy of the testator, is left to his wife, Leah A. Clagett. The remainder of the estate is to be taken in charge by the executor and the net income therefrom is to be paid to Mrs. Clagett in quarterly installments or oftener; in addition, Mrs. Clagett is to receive $500 in quarterly installments yearly from the principal of the estate.

At the death of Mrs. Clagett the estate is to be disposed of as follows, according to the directions contained in the will: To Elbert Clagett, $5,000; to Alice I. Clagett, $5,000; to the Confederate Home, at Richmond, Va., for the care of Maurice Clagett, a brother of the testator, $5,000—if not at the home the sum to be paid to Maurice Clagett; to Ella L. Clagett, her child or children, $5,000; to Maggie D. Ross, her child or children, $5,000; to Smith Thompson, jr., $3,000; to Alice M. Beale, a niece, $3,000; to the Children's Hospital, $5,000, the interest from which is to be expended in keeping furnished and equipped in the best manner a memorial room or bed in the hospital, "named after my dear daughter, 'Edith C. Clagett, Memorial,' that for all time to come some dear little sufferer may have the comforts of this life;" to the Home for Incurables, $5,000, for a memorial room or bed to be known as the "Leah A. Clagett Memorial;" to the Oak Hill Cemetery Company, $500, to keep the lot of the testator in proper condition. The will states: "Will some kind friend see that this trust is faithfully kept;" to Angie C. Powell, sister of Mrs. Clagett, $5,000 is left; to John Rozier Clagett, $5,000; to Arthur L. Thompson, $5,000.

The remainder of the estate, it is stipulated, shall go to the children of William H. Clagett, a deceased brother of the testator.

Death of Silas J. Dewey.

Mr. Silas J. Dewey, a resident of Takoma Park, died suddenly from heart disease Sunday morning at the residence of his brother, A. L. Dewey, at Shortsville, Ontario county, N. Y., while there on a visit with his wife and son. Mr. Dewey was sixty-eight years old, and has been living in Washington for the past thirty years, with the exception of the last few years, when he lived in Takoma. He originally lived in Manchester, N. Y., and was at the time of his death a clerk in the War Department. He was one of the survivors of the Ford's Theater disaster in Washington a few years ago, and was reported dead at that time. During the time of Mr. Dewey's residence in Washington he was identified with Calvary Baptist Church. He was a member of Takoma Lodge, I. O. G. T.; of the Royal Arcanum and up to the last election the presiding officer of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Mrs. Dewey, his wife, and Albert N. and Stewart A. Dewey, his sons, survive him. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 2 o'clock from his late residence in Takoma, his remains to be interred at Congressional cemetery.

Band of Youthful Thieves.

Jas. Nelson, Alfred Corell, Wm. Binns and Ollie Brown, small colored boys, were today convicted before Judge Scott on the charge of entering the store of Miss Margaret Smith No. 1236 22d street northwest, and stealing $1.25 in money. On account of their youth all except Binns were released on personal bonds. Binns, who has been in the reform school, was returned to that institution to remain during his minority unless sooner released by the board of directors.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Flour quiet—western super, $2.15a$2.25; western extra, $2.30a$2.90; western family, $3.25a$3.50; winter wheat patent, $3.65a$3.85; spring wheat patent, $3.85a$4.10; spring wheat straight, $3.40a$3.50—receipts, 19,570 barrels; exports, 5,720 barrels. Wheat steadier—spot, the month and August, 70⅞a70⅝; September, 72a72¼; steamer No. 2 red, 67½a67⅝—receipts, 89,523 bushels; exports, 40,000 bushels—southern by sample, 62a71; southern on grade, 68a71. Corn dull and easy—mixed spot, 35⅝a35½; August and September, 35¼a35⅜; November or December, new or old, 33½ asked; steamer mixed, 34a34¼—receipts, 109,387 bushels; exports, 111,428 bushels—southern white corn, 41a42; southern yellow corn, 40a41. Oats dull and easy—No. 2 white, 29½a30; No. 2 mixed, 28½a29. Rye firmer—No. 2 nearby, 52½; No. 2 western, 54½ bid. Hay steady—No. 1 timothy, $15a$15.50. Grain freights very firm—steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 3¼d., August; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 3s. 3d., August. Sugar strong—coarse and fine granulated, $5.58. Cheese steady—large, 9½a9⅝; medium, 9¾a9⅞; small, 10a10