THE TENTS ARE DOWN

Camp Ordway, After a Successful Ten Days, is No More.

ESCORTED TO THE TRAIN BY CITIZENS

The Command, Upon Arrival Here, Will Proceed to the Armory.

MUCH GOOD FEELING

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CAMP ORDWAY, GAITHERSBURG, Md., July 28.—Camp Ordway is no more. The most successful outing in every way in the history of the District of Columbia National Guard will terminate between 4 and 5 o'clock when the troops are dismissed at the Center Market Armory, Washington. The city of canvas was demolished promptly at noon, every tent on the grounds dropping simultaneously when the "general" was sounded.

The guardsmen were astir before reveille this morning. There was much to be done in the way of packing and otherwise preparing for the departure. Everybody was busy. Quite a number of visitors from the surrounding country were present to see camp struck, it being a novel scene and attended with some ceremony. When the tents had been folded and tied and tent poles properly disposed of a luncheon, the principal feature of which were sandwiches, was served.

March to Gaithersburg.

The camp was then thoroughly policed or cleaned. Not a vestige of paper or rubbish of any sort was permitted to remain in sight. An hour later the brigade was formed in column and after the flag had been lowered with proper accompaniment the citizen-soldiery took up the march to Gaithersburg. The band played while passing through the place. The departure proved quite an event, the whole town being out, while scores of people were at the station.

Amid cheering and good-byes the first section of the special train moved in the direction of Washington at 2:30 o'clock. The other two sections followed at intervals of ten minutes. Light Battery A left camp last evening to proceed home by road.

The officers, horses and the ambulance set forth this morning. They will meet the remainder of the brigade at the New York avenue station of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Washington and participate in the parade to the Center Market armory, which will be by way of New York avenue to 15th street, to Pennsylvania avenue, to 7th street.

Last Night in Camp.

The last night in camp was one that will long be remembered. There were a number of enjoyable experiences and a great many pleasant things said. After the band concert the musicians repaired to the tent of the commanding general and serenaded the latter. Chief Musician McLeod and his men were commended by the commanding general on their successful efforts throughout the encampment.

A little later the glee club of the 1st Separate Battalion appeared. At the conclusion of this little concert General Harries took occasion to praise the battalion in unmistakable terms. He told the colored soldiers that they and their efforts are appreciated by the citizens of the District of Columbia, and urged them to maintain the enviable reputation they have established.

Good Feeling Prevailed.

There were other serenades and more speechmaking throughout the camp. The utmost good feeling prevailed and absolutely nothing in the way of discord or discontent could be located. After "taps" had sounded the usual quiet prevailed. It was the most peaceful "last night" in camp in the history of the District brigade. The designation "Red Letter" may be aptly applied to yesterday in camp.

The field maneuvers that were scheduled for the afternoon attracted hundreds upon hundreds of visitors. They arrived early in the day, and the majority remained until long after the conclusion of the band concert. The field maneuvers proved interesting to an unexpected degree. It was not alone spectacular, but also proved to be a display of generalship. In brief, the attacking forces commanded by Col. Urell captured the camp in dashing style.

The hero of the occasion was Maj. Richard Douglass Simms of Georgetown, who, with the 5th Battalion, swept through headquarters, and then captured from the rear by a wonderful rush the battery of the defense, located on a commanding prominence. Throughout the engagement the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and there was much excitement when the opposing forces approached one another. The joy of the victorious force knew no bounds, and there was shouting and cheering for hours.

As stated in The Star yesterday the defense of the camp was assigned to the 1st Regiment and the company of High School Cadets, the commanding officer being Lieut. Col. Burton R. Ross of the 1st Regiment. The attacking force was comprised of the 2d Regiment and the 1st Separate Battalion. Each side was accompanied by a platoon of Light Battery A, composed of one Hotchkiss, one gattling gun as well as sections of the signal, engineer and ambulance corps. Capt. Weaver was chief surgeon for the defense and Lieut. Woodman for the attack.

Lieut. Foster was assigned as regimental surgeon of the 1st Regiment and Lieut. Hollified as regimental surgeon of the 2d Regiment.

When the Attack Began.

The defense had to wait some time before the attack began. It opened far to the side of the camp, at the end opposite headquarters. A line of skirmishers was thrown out and a brisk fire was exchanged. Soon a line of skirmishers appeared from an entirely different direction and the defense threw a few imaginary shells among the enemy. There was more waiting and watching, and finally the attacking force began work in earnest.

The defense had to look after several different points at the same time.

The fire became spirited, and while the main line of the defense was engaged with the leading body of the enemy, Maj. Simms, with the 5th Battalion, succeeded in making his way through the rear. He dashed past the main guard tent, took headquarters, bag and baggage, and then swallowed up the battery of the defense before the artillerymen had an opportunity to swing around their guns.

Between Two Fires.

Forming line, the 5th Battalion deployed in extended order and began firing on the main body of the defense, which was now between two lines of fire. At this point there was absolutely no question as to who had carried the day, and the umpires directed that the fighting cease. The men were so enthused, however, that considerable time was required to restore quiet and not until three men had sustained more or less painful injury from rifles that were discharged at close range.

Surrendered His Sword.

Capt. Degroot, adjutant of the 1st Regiment, was escorted in as a prisoner of war. He gracefully surrendered his saber to Col. Urell. The colors of the 1st Regiment were also captured, but were sent to the headquarters of the 1st Regiment with the compliments of the commanding officer, attacking forces. The field maneuvers were of great value, if for no other reason that they demonstrated to the guardsmen the value and the necessity of drill in extended order.

The final dress parade of the camp yesterday afternoon was noticeably the best during the outing. There was no unsteadiness nor hitch of any character, and the spectators applauded the several organizations as they marched past in review. General Harries has been waited on by several delegations who urged him to select Gaithersburg as the site for the encampment next year.

The residents here seem to have enjoyed the visit of the brigade very much and evidently regret its departure. The behavior of the men has been ideal, with the exception of one or two minor occurrences, for which individuals solely were responsible. The guardsmen were certainly pleased with Gaithersburg and the treatment they received while here. The majority are anxious to return.

Farewell to Lieut. Love.

As is well known, First Lieut. James Love, jr., 5th United States Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the close of this encampment as lieutenant colonel and adjutant general of the District militia. He will proceed with his regiment to the Philippines without delay, and may see service in China. Col. Love was badly wounded while in the Philippines a year or more ago. Before breaking camp this morning Gen. Harries addressed the following communication to Col. Love:

"The orders relieving you as adjutant general of the District of Columbia militia having been received by me, I deem this the most fitting time to give expression to my official and personal appreciation of the services rendered by you to this organization. Assigned to duty as adjutant general when the brigade was in process of reorganization, your task was great and onerous. Adverse conditions had to be promptly yet diplomatically dealt with.

"Occasionally jealousies and petty friction needed careful attention. The office routine had to be established. There was need of systematic instruction along more than one line. To these things you addressed yourself with remarkable energy and success, despite the physical disability consequent upon the wound received by you in the Philippines. Today we can clearly see throughout the brigade many of the results of your unselfish labors.

"This command parts from you most regretfully and will miss the courageous young officer who at his own request has been relieved from agreeable duty in order that he may serve with the colors in the far east.

"Trusting that health, opportunity and promotion may be yours, I am, most sincerely your friend,

"GEORGE H. HARRIES."

More Time for the Camp.

The opinion seems general that the encampments of the troops of the District of Columbia National Guard should extend over a longer period. The men require a week practically to get down to solid work. Then just as the benefits are being reaped it is necessary to pull up stakes and return to civilian duties.

It is hoped that with an increased appropriation and a suitable payment of the troops longer encampments may be possible. This outing has been notable not alone by reason of the fact that the attendance is larger than at any previous camp, but also for the pronounced enthusiasm of the men, greater efficiency and increased interest manifested in the work. C. F. C.

CLINGING TO AN EXPRESS.

A Young Lady Found Too Late the Vestibule Door Was Shut.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Miss May Worthington, a pretty young stenographer of Trenton, N. J., had a thrilling experience last night on the Boston express leaving Broad street station. The train is vestibuled, and Miss Worthington, who had been visiting friends here, went through the gate as the train began pulling out. She reached the steps safely just as the train began to move rapidly, only to find that the vestibule door was locked. She knocked repeatedly, but the rear of the fast-running train drowned her feeble raps. There was nothing to do but to wait for some one to pass through, so the girl plucklily held on until a distance of twenty miles had been traveled, when a man going from one car to another saw her dangerous plight. The door was opened and she was dragged in. Her hands and feet were numb and she was almost overcome, but by the time she reached her home in Trenton she had recovered.

CAPTURED BY A GIRL.

The Burglar Was Obliged to Wait Until the Police Came.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Fanny Gilbert, aged eighteen years, was the heroine of a startling adventure with a burglar early this morning at her home, 534 North 13th street, in which she brought the intruder to terms at the point of a pistol and then turned him over to the police.

Miss Gilbert lives with a married sister, and the latter hearing a slight noise down stairs awoke her young sister. Grabbing a revolver the girl slipped quietly down stairs and crouched behind a folding bed she saw what looked like the figure of a man. Turning on to a full head a dim light in the room she leveled the pistol and commanded the intruder to throw up his hands. Then calling her sister she sent her for the police. The burglar was a rough-looking customer, and said he was Frank Larkins of Cleveland. He was committed to prison without bail for trial. The pistol handled by Miss Gilbert was of a large caliber and every chamber was loaded.

Long Branch Horse Show.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The managers of the Long Branch horse show, having abandoned the idea of continuing the show tomorrow, the first events today were called shortly before noon. The weather is delightful, and the attendance is likely to exceed that of yesterday, all the boxes having been engaged.

Not Enough Populists.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—The middle-of-the-road populistic state convention scheduled to meet here yesterday was postponed on account of the meager attendance of delegates. It was stated last night that the convention would assemble today, provided enough delegates put in an appearance to fill the offices of the gathering. So far there are but four members of the movement in the city.

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona-fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands which are returnable, and which are, in fact, returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

Circulation of The "Evening Star."

SATURDAY, July 21, 1900	35,622
MONDAY, July 23, 1900	29,986
TUESDAY, July 24, 1900	29,775
WEDNESDAY, July 25, 1900	29,287
THURSDAY, July 26, 1900	29,566
FRIDAY, July 27, 1900	29,538
Total	183,774
Daily average	30,629

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, July 27, 1900—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona-fide purchasers or subscribers, and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

J. WHIT. HERRON,
Cashier, Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1900.

A. B. KELLY,
Notary Public, D. C.

MURDER OF AMERICANS

DEFINITE NEWS CABLED BY CONSUL GENERAL GOODNOW.

Remained at Paoting and Were Killed, Although Promised Protection by Authorities.

The following dispatch has been received at the State Department from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 27:

"An official telegram received here on the 18th, said that all foreigners and many native Christians had been killed at Taoting, the missions burned. Americans, Sincox family, Taylor, Pekin, Misses Gould, Morril. The customs office reports disturbances at Yunan yesterday."

The cablegram is somewhat confused, but is given out exactly as received by the State Department. It probably means that the Americans who were killed comprised the Sincox family, either a man or a woman named Taylor, another named Pitkin and the Misses Gould and Morril.

The name Pekin is believed at the State Department to be Pitkin, as inquiries for an American of that name have been made at the department.

Taoting is about seventy-five miles southwest of Pekin.

Missionaries in the Interior.

The Department of State is in receipt of a cable dispatch from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, in reply to one sent him asking information of missionaries in China. Mr. Fowler, in his reply, says that only one missionary, presumably French, is known to be in the interior of Honan. At Shantung only Americans are situated. Those not rescued are the persons who went to Pekin belonging to the American board of foreign missions and are believed to be Arthur Smith and wife, Wyckoff sisters, Chapin, wife and two children. These names were given in a previous cable dispatch, in which Mr. Fowler said that only two foreigners were in the interior, both French.

First Definite News.

Consul General Goodnow's dispatch is the first definite news of the murder of any American missionaries. The only previous reports of the killing of any of the workers in the missionary field were those of Messrs. Norman and Brooks, English missionaries; of Bishop Fantozzatti and some Italian priests, and of several Roman Catholics at Mukden.

The New York Herald says regarding the Americans who have been killed:

Ten adults and six children of foreign descent, most of whom were Americans, are known to have remained at Pao-Ting. Though their mission buildings had been burned, both the Taotai and the Viceroy of Chili promised to protect them, notwithstanding that the "Boxer" movement originated and showed its greatest strength in that region.

There were then about twenty missionaries connected with the three missions at Pao-Ting. The stations belonged to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, to the American board of commissioners of foreign missions (Congregational) and to the China inland mission of England.

Several missionaries refused to trust the Chinese viceroy and fled to the coast, escaping to Japan and Corea. But there remained in Pao-Ting until too late to escape the following persons:

The Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Simcox and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge and Dr. G. Yardley Taylor of the Presbyterian mission; Miss Annie A. Gould, Miss Mary S. Morrill and the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin of the Congregational mission, and Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall and three children of the China inland mission.

Dr. and Mrs. Hodge have been in China less than a year. Both occupied prominent positions in Philadelphia society. Dr. Hodge being the nephew of Alexander Van Rensselaer, who married Mrs. Drexel-Peil. They had been devoted friends since childhood, and before their marriage last year they decided to give up their positions in society and devote their lives to spreading the Gospel as missionaries.

Mrs. Hodge's application was made out in her maiden name, Elsie Campbell Sinclair. Dr. Hodge resigned a leading position in the Presbyterian hospital, at Philadelphia, to take up missionary work. They were married, and sailed for China as their wedding tour.

Dr. G. Yardley Taylor was born of aristocratic parents, at Taylorville, Pa., on May 18, 1862, and had a promising future before him. He was graduated in medicine with high honors at the University of Pennsylvania. He left his home in Burlington, N. J., in 1886, to take charge of the hospital connected with the Presbyterian mission at Pao-Ting.

The Rev. F. E. Simcox of Bullion, Pa., became a missionary in 1892. One year later he made Mary L. Gilson, whose father now lives in Ludon, Pa., his wife. They had three children, all of whom accompanied them. One was only a few months old.

The Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, who was born in Philadelphia, left this country four years ago, shortly after his ordination in the Congregational Church, in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Pitkin and their one child are visiting her father, at Troy, Ohio. Mr. Pitkin was a graduate of Yale University and of the Union Theological Seminary.

Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould were both from Portland, Me. They were first reported to have gone to Pekin, but were detained. They were intimate friends and sailed for China together.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bagnall, who were connected with the China inland mission, have been in China more than twenty years. They were of English birth. They have three children, one of whom is known to be with them.

The Marine Band Concert.

A concert by the band of the United States Marine Corps will be held at the Executive Mansion this afternoon at 5:45 o'clock, when the following program will be rendered:

March, "The Man Behind the Guns"..Sousa
Overture, "Tannhauser"....Wagner
Cavatina....Raff
Flute solo, Fantasia on "Last Rose of Summer"....Nicholson
Musician F. V. Badollet.
Selection, "Cyrano de Bergerac"....Herbert
Auforderung zum Tanz....v. Weber
Patrol, "Marching Through Georgia"..Sousa
Fantasia, "Voyage on a Troopship," Santelmann.

Synopsis: Reveille; day breaks with mournful thoughts of the parting from friends at home; bo'sun pipes "All hands up anchor," followed by chorus of sailors at the capstan; the ship moves down the bay to strains of patriotic music; a storm arises and the chaplain calls all hands to prayers for the safety of the ship; calm is restored; the ship enters a foreign harbor; the sailors keep alive thoughts of home by singing familiar songs; eight bells calls them out for recreation and a rousing hornpipe. At last the voyage ends to the inspiring strains of "Old Glory."

Patriotic hymn, "Hail Columbia," Fyles.

Extending the Coal Dumps.

Mr. A. B. Duvall, the attorney for the District, today advised the Commissioners that while they are without authority to grant a permit to close Hancock street for the purpose of extending the coal dumps of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company into square 678, they are authorized to permit the crossing over of the same for such purposes upon such conditions as that the structure shall not impair the free use of the alley known as Hancock street.

The railroad company, states Mr. Duvall, is the owner of the whole of this square, but there is an alley running north and south through it. This alley, he says, is an original one, and has received the designation in some way unknown to him of "Hancock street."

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander T. B. Howard, Lieutenants E. Moale, jr., and Joseph Osman and Ensign Brumby have been detached from the Scindia and directed to proceed home to await further orders.

Lieutenant R. L. Russell, from the Vermont to the Scindia as executive and navigating officer.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams, from the Eagle, home, and wait orders.

Ensigns W. C. Watts and John Halligan, jr., from the torpedo station to the Scindia as watch and division officers.

Ensign F. R. Holman, from the Potomac to the Scindia as watch and division officer.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Preliminary Report of the Commissioner Made Public.

INCREASE OVER FORMER FISCAL YEAR

Expenses of Bureau Showed Reductions in Cost of Collection.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO

The preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue on the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue, for the year, aggregated $295,316,107, which amount included $602,362 tax on money orders turned over by the Postmaster General to the collector for the district of Maryland, and for which no expense for collection was incurred, making an increase of $21,831,534 over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, will approximate $4,551,788, and the percentage of cost of collection, predicated on these figures, less tax on money orders, as above stated, will be 1.54, a reduction of .14 in the percentage of cost of collection as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the percentage of cost was 1.68.

Spirits and Tobacco.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine and filled cheese withdrawn for consumption and tax paid during the year is given as follows: Spirits distilled from fruits, 1,386,361 gallons; increase, as compared with 1899, 80,143 gallons; spirits distilled from grain, 93,500,840 gallons; increase, 9,681,526 gallons; fermented liquors, 39,330,849 barrels; increase, 2,749,735 barrels.

Cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand, 5,816,273,561; increase, 786,401,257. Cigars weighing not more than three pounds to the thousand, 646,896,820; increase, 99,481,300.

Cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds to the thousand, 2,635,431,393; decrease, 167,051,180. Cigarettes weighing more than three pounds to the thousand, 4,448,392; increase, 1,820,228.

Snuff, 14,917,418 pounds; increase, 290,312 pounds.

Tobacco, chewing and smoking, 278,977,035 pounds; increase 41,844,826.

Oleomargarine, 104,263,651 pounds; increase, 23,768,023 pounds.

Filled cheese, 1,575,047 pounds; decrease, 113,594 pounds.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Remains of a Number Brought to This Country From Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The bodies of the following deceased soldiers were brought from Manila on the transport Warren: Wm. L. Leg, private, Company C, 39th Infantry; Jonathan Gilley, first lieutenant, 43d Infantry; John K. Wise, private, Company B, 39th Infantry; Wm. T. Bailey, private, Company K, 6th Infantry; Ewing Shelton, private, Company C, 9th Infantry; Wm. J. McAndrews, Company I, 4th Infantry; Henry Murphy, corporal, Company B, 28th Infantry; Michael Good, trumpeter, Company E, 4th Cavalry; David Williams, corporal, Company B, 41st Infantry; Jas. B. McCurry, private, Company E, 32d Infantry; Sherman Taylor, private, Company D, 37th Infantry; Richard Engstrom, private, Company L, 36th Infantry; Edward G. Eaton, private, Company I, 39th Infantry; J. F. Hurley, corporal, Company G, 46th Infantry; Patrick Hayes, musician, Company M, 21st Infantry; Wm. H. William, private, Company E, 4th Infantry, and Robert E. Clark, private, Company L, 35th Infantry.

POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

Ex-Senator Hill Calls Today on Chairman Jones.

NEW YORK, July 28.—One of the earliest callers on National Chairman Jones at headquarters today was ex-Senator David B. Hill. Mr. Hill said that local, state and national political affairs were discussed at some length, but there was nothing of particular significance in the consultation.

Other callers on Chairman Jones were J. W. Tallaferro, State Committeeman Norman E. Mack and William Hoge, president of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League. The latter suggested making the league a part of the committee.

Urey Woodson, national committeeman from Kentucky, and James Guffey, national committeeman from Pennsylvania, were also callers on Senator Jones.

Senator Hanna is not in the city today. Joseph H. Manley was at headquarters for a short time, but as Saturday is an off day at these headquarters no business was reported.

THE MOLINEUX CASE.

Proceedings Today for a Writ of Mandamus.

NEW YORK, July 28.—H. S. Marshall of the law firm of Weeks, Battle and Marshall, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, applied to Justice Dugro, in the supreme court, today for an order to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue to compel Recorder John W. Goff to settle the proposed case on appeal by Molineux against his conviction for murder in the first degree and subsequent sentence to death.

Mr. Marshall said the case on appeal and the proposed amendments by the district attorney were submitted on July 27 to the recorder, but he had stated that he was going on his vacation almost immediately and would not return for three months, and would not consider the case on appeal until his return. This would mean a delay in the prisoner's appeal of six months.

Justice Dugro said it must appear to him, in the papers submitted, that the recorder had been guilty of either negligence in the performance of his duty or had refused to perform them. Nothing of the kind appears to him (Dugro). Nor did it appear that counsel had made any demand on Recorder Goff to settle the case on appeal. Justice Dugro added: "And you and the district attorney took three months each to make up your cases and you expect the recorder to go through both of your papers and decide the matter in two days. My present impressions are not at all favorable to you."

Mr. Marshall asked for time to submit his brief and was allowed to do so by the court. After he left the court room Mr. Marshall said that he was anxious to have the case argued before the court of appeals next November.

ORANGEMEN'S PARADE.

New York Police Prepared for the Usual Hostile Demonstration.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Chief Devery has ordered all the police reserves in the borough of Manhattan to line the route of the Orangemen's parade today. Two days ago the Sons of Limerick asked for permission to parade this afternoon. As their proposed route would cross the Orangemen's route two or three times, Deputy Chief Cortright refused them permission. They left saying that they would parade, anyway. Inspector Harley, with a portion of the reserves, will make efforts to stop them. The Orangemen's parade will start at 1 o'clock.

Movements of the Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The transport Hancock will sail today for Taku and Nagasaki. She will carry 500 marines, a battery of artillery and a number of soldiers. She will be followed by the Meade next Wednesday.

The Rosecrans was brought here from Seattle in a hurry to load for China. She will take away a siege battery composed of 140 men and 174 horses. In a week the transport will be ready to sail, and if the battery is here she will go out next Saturday.

The Warren will not go to China, but will sail for Manila on August 16 with recruits and supplies.

BEGAME DESPONDENT

UNABLE TO WORK, JEFFERSON BROWN SHOT HIMSELF.

A Sad Story of Misfortune Following Prolonged Illness—Death Occurred Last Evening.

Jefferson Brown, about twenty-four years old, whose home was at Centerville, Prince George's county, Md., eleven miles east of Anacostia, inflicted a fatal pistol wound upon himself at his residence last Wednesday afternoon late, from the effect of which he died last evening. His death had been reported before as a result of the wound, but the statement was a premature one. The physicians who were summoned to attend him held out no hope of his recovery, and his death was momentarily expected after the firing of the shot.

Brown was well known throughout the neighborhood where he resided, and was always looked upon as a young man of intelligence, who would doubtless have been most successful at his business of farming had he been able to follow it properly. He was, however, incapacitated by illness from doing this. For over two years, it is stated, he had been the victim of a wasting consumption, almost constantly under the care of physicians, and able only at times to perform labor. For the last six months he had been confined to his bed most of the time, and it is said his final recovery was not looked for, either by himself or his physicians. His father being dead, the young man had previously assisted his mother and others of his family by working, but when he became quite ill was prevented from doing anything in that respect. These matters became sources of daily worry to him, it is stated, and as he brooded over them he became despondent. Last Wednesday his condition was such that his friends believe he must have been temporarily irresponsible for his act. He managed to procure a loaded revolver from a sideboard in the house, and concealed the weapon under his pillow. It was shortly after 4 o'clock when he fired the shot that terminated fatally. The bullet took effect some distance below the heart. The members of the household who were near by heard the report of the pistol, and upon running upstairs discovered what had occurred. The wounded man was unconscious, and messengers were immediately dispatched for physicians. The bullet was not probed for, it is stated. It was evident that the young man had but a short time to live, and he lingered until last evening. Residents of the section express great sympathy for the unfortunate man's people. Young Brown was unmarried. He was able to converse before his death, and stated that despondency over his condition and his inability to work were the causes of his act.

ASH MAN IS COMING.

Old Collections of Refuse Must Be Removed Before August 1.

The 1st of August the municipal collection of ashes will be inaugurated, the ashes to be collected from private residences only in the city and in the more densely populated suburbs. In order that citizens may be able to distinguish between the call of the garbage collector and the collector of ashes and miscellaneous refuse, Mr. Warner Stutler, the superintendent of the street cleaning department, who has immediate supervision of the work, has decided, with the approval of the Commissioners, to permit the collectors of ashes and miscellaneous refuse to herald their approach by the use of a small gong, the collectors of garbage to continue the use of their horns.

Ashes and miscellaneous refuse will be taken by the same collector, and by miscellaneous refuse is meant all daily waste from private residence, the term applying more particularly to such articles as paper, paper boxes, rags, old shoes, carpets, bottles, tin cans, broken crockery or glass, &c., but does not include anything like building materials or accumulations on lawns or in back yards, such as the trimmings of shrubbery, leaves, grass, &c. Ashes and miscellaneous refuse intended for collection must be deposited by householders in receptacles suitable for that purpose, which can easily be handled by one man, and such receptacles must be placed at points accessible to the collectors.

Ashes and miscellaneous refuse must also be kept separate by householders.

The Commissioners desire citizens to understand that the contractor, Mr. R. V. Rusk, cannot be required, under his contract, to remove old accumulations of either ashes or miscellaneous refuse, and it will, therefore, be necessary for all who have not already done so to remove such old accumulations before August 1. All private collectors will, after August 1, be required to comply with the regulations, both as to collection and removal, a copy of which may be had upon application to the street cleaning department, District building.

ZEPPELIN'S AIR SHIP.

Consul General Du Bois Describes a Test Trip of the Machine.

Consul General Du Bois, at St. Gall, Switzerland, has made a report to the State Department of a test of Count Zeppelin's air ship, which took place at Manzell, on Lake Constance, on the 2d instant.

"At 7 o'clock," says Mr. Du Bois, "the great ship, 124 meters (407 feet) long and twelve meters (thirty-nine feet) in diameter, containing seventeen separate balloon compartments filled with hydrogen gas, was drawn out of the balloon house securely moored to the float. In twenty minutes all was ready for the ascent, and the ship left its moorings, with Count Zeppelin in charge of one of the gondolas and Mr. Eugene Wolf, the famous explorer, in charge of the other, while Baron Bassus accompanied the party as meteorologist. At the moment of the ascent the wind was blowing at the rate of about twenty-six feet per second, giving the operators a good opportunity of testing the ability of the air wheels to propel the great ship against the wind. The cigar-shaped structure ascended slowly and gracefully to about thirty feet above the raft. The balances were adjusted so as to give the ship an ascending direction. The propellers were set in motion, and the air ship, which has cost considerably over $200,000, started easily on its interesting trial trip.

"At first the ship moved east against the wind for about two miles, gracefully turned at an elevation of about 400 feet, and, making a rapid sail to the westward for about five miles, reached an altitude of 1,300 feet. It was then turned and headed once more east, and after traveling about a mile against the wind blowing at the rate of twenty-six feet per second, suddenly stopped; floating slowly backward three miles to the west, it sank into the lake, the gondolas resting safely upon the water. The time of the trip was about fifty minutes; distance traveled, about ten miles; fastest time made, five miles in seventeen and one-half minutes; highest revolution of the propellers, 600 per minute; highest possible revolution, 1,200.

"The cause of the sudden stoppage in the flight of the ship was occasioned by a slight mishap to the steering apparatus, but the colossus floated gently with the wind until it settled upon the surface of the lake without taking any water. The raft was then brought up and the ship was easily placed upon it and brought back to the balloon house. The weight is 200 centners (22,000 pounds). The cost of filling the baloon with hydrogen gas was $2,000."

EX-SPEAKER REED'S COURSE.

Interest Felt as to Whether He Will Speak in Campaign.

The utmost interest is felt in Washington in the course that ex-Speaker Reed may follow in the coming campaign. The belief is very widely entertained that he will take no part whatever in the campaign, but if he determines to say nothing it is likely that, as was the case with Conkling during the Blaine campaign, the newspapers and the politicians will keep prodding at him in the hope of getting some sharp expression from him which might serve for political purposes. The knowledge that his feelings toward President McKinley and Mark Hanna are not friendly, and that he is extremely opposed to the policy of expansion, even to the extent of having opposed the annexation of Hawaii, is likely to make the democrats particularly anxious to provoke some expression from him hostile to "imperialism." It is not likely that, feeling as he does about expansion, he will take the stump, and, in the absence of any expression whatever from him, the democrats will endeavor to make the most of his silence, as they did of the silence of Conkling. The ready sarcasm that rests upon his tongue, however, is counted on to produce something that may be useful.

It is said that Reed has no desire to enter politics again. It was suggested when he went to New York to live that he had an ambition to win the presidency, when McKinley is through with it, by appearing as New York's candidate. There has been nothing in his course since he became a citizen of New York, however, to indicate that he entertains such an idea. The last time he visited the Capitol he remarked as he walked through the marble corridors that the scene made his soul rejoice more at his present freedom, and he indicated that he had had all he should ever want of political life.

DEMOCRATS DELIGHTED.

The Announcement That Bryan Will Make Imperialism Prominent.

The announcement from Lincoln, Neb., that Bryan will devote his speech of acceptance almost entirely to imperialism sends a thrill of delight to many democratic hearts. The chief anxiety of a large percentage of democratic politicians since the Kansas City convention has been as to Bryan's course on the occasion of his notification. The fear has been entertained that he would then bring the money question to the front with the same persistency which marked his course during the contest over the platform. The announcement of a different course is, therefore, the occasion of great rejoicing, even among some of the most pronounced silver men. Their first anxiety might have been less if they had realized that one of the reasons Bryan was so persistent in demanding that the sixteen to one line go into the platform was that he wanted to dispose of it by putting it into the platform so that there would be no charge of repudiation, and then let it stay there without special notice from any democrat for the rest of the campaign.

Army Orders.

First Lieut. L. P. Williamson has been relieved from duty in the Department of Western Cuba and ordered to San Francisco for assignment to duty with troops en route to China.

First Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, assistant surgeon at New York city, has also been ordered to duty with troops en route to China. Similar orders have been issued to Assistant Surgeon E. P. Hayward at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Major Thomas Cruse, quartermaster, U. S. V., has been relieved from duty in Porto Rico and ordered to New York city.

Capt. C. R. Tyler, 19th Infantry, has been ordered to duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

The following named assistant surgeons have been ordered to San Francisco for assignment with troops en route to the Philippines: Guy S. Dean, at Kenton, Ohio; Frank C. Griffis, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Wm. H. Roberts, at Baltimore, Md.; Wm. H. Tefft, at Belmont, N. Y.

Soldiers' Remains to Be Disinterred.

Col. J. W. Scully of the quartermaster's department of the army has gone to Mexico to disinter and bring back for burial in the San Antonio government cemetery the bones of American soldiers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, fought near Saltillo, Mexico, in 1846, between the Americans, under General Zachary Taylor, and the Mexicans, under Santa Ana. The remains of about 700 Americans lie where they were buried on the battlefield, but a new railroad will go across the spot, and this has caused the American government to act.

Transfer of Samar Island.

Word has reached the War Department that the Island of Samar has been temporarily attached to the fourth district of the department of southern Luzon, and that Col. E. E. Hardin, 29th Volunteer Infantry, has been assigned to command of the district, with headquarters at Tacloban. The troops of the 43d Volunteer Infantry have been relieved from duty on the Island of Samar by five companies of the 29th Volunteer Infantry and Light Battery F of the 4th Artillery.

Gen. Wilson at His Desk Again.

General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, resumed his duties at the War Department this morning after an absence of about three weeks, during which time he made a thorough inspection of the Yellowstone National Park and the engineering works on the upper Mississippi.

Lieut. Elliott to Lose Ten Numbers.

The papers in the case of Second Lieutenant Stephen Elliott, United States Marine Corps, who was tried by court-martial at the Cavite naval station, have reached the Navy Department. The accused was charged with the indiscreet use of intoxicating liquors, found guilty and sentenced to the loss of ten numbers in his grade. Lieutenant Elliott is the son of Representative Elliott of South Carolina.

Enlisted Men Given Commissions.

The following named enlisted men, now serving with their regiments in the Philippines, have been given commissions in the volunteer army:

Sergt. Maj. George R. Grau, 12th Infantry, to be first lieutenant in the 49th Volunteer Infantry; First Sergt. T. B. Ellis, Company H, 40th Volunteer Infantry, to be second lieutenant in that regiment; First Sergt. John Ryan, Company I, 32d Volunteer Infantry, to be second lieutenant in that regiment; Sergt. Maj. Frank T. Allbright, 42d Volunteer Infantry, to be second lieutenant in that regiment; Sergt. Maj. Walter M. Lindsay and First Sergt. Louis B. Chandler, Company E, 43d Volunteer Infantry, to be second lieutenants in that regiment.

The Million-Dollar Dry Dock.

A board of naval officers will be detailed by the commandant of the New York navy yard to report upon the most suitable location for the dry dock at New York. Constructor Bowles has reported in favor of a site between dry docks 2 and 3. Congress at its last session authorized the construction of a granite and concrete dry dock at New York, placing the limit of cost at $1,000,000.

Unusual Immigration From Roumania.

The recent arrival at the port of New York of 200 or more Roumanian immigrants will result in an investigation of the causes of this unusual exodus, and the probabilities of its assuming still larger proportions. Mr. Robert Hatchson, now in England, will be instructed to conduct the investigation and report his findings to the department. Those who have so far arrived from Roumania are said to be, as a rule, strong and able-bodied young men, and really a desirable class of immigrants. It is feared, however, that these arrivals may be followed by others less desirable, and hence the department's desire to be thoroughly informed on the whole subject. In the absence of late information the department assumes that the present movement is the result of religious persecution.

Dr. Tindall Has Returned.

Dr. William Tindall, secretary to the Board of District Commissioners, returned to the city from a week's cruise in the lower Potomac river and Chesapeake bay on his yacht. The doctor says he had more wind than was really necessary upon several occasions. The yacht was designed and built by himself, but he states it is not true that he contemplates entering her in the races to be sailed next year to select the defender of the America's cup against the yacht Sir Thomas Lipton is expected to bring over.

Laws of the 56th Congress.

The laws passed at the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress relating to the District, as compiled by Mr. William F. Meyers of the executive office of the District government, have been published by the Commissioners. This is a volume annually issued by the Commissioners, and is in much demand by lawyers and others interested in such matters.

Troops Coming Home.

NEW YORK, July 28.—United States army transport Sedgwick sailed today for Ponce, Mayaguez and San Juan to bring home the 11th Infantry and a battalion of the 5th Cavalry.

The Crook will sail Tuesday for Havana to bring back a detachment of the 1st Infantry.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Sharp Attack on Sugar on Account of Labor Trouble Rumors.

A DECIDED FEELING OF CONFIDENCE

At the Same Time a Waiting Market Describes the Situation.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Today's stock market reflected little of interest beyond a sharp attack on American Sugar and some evening up of traders' contracts over Sunday. The rumors of labor troubles in one of the sugar company's refineries were responsible for the decline in that stock and for the unsettling of the general market. There was no new business and no clear index to the natural tendency of prices. Sentiment is unusually confident, and there are no indications of any organized effort to force a reaction. At the same time the market is w