THE GAYNORS' TRIAL

Robert T. Westcott Testifies for the Prosecution.

CAPTAIN CARTER'S FATHER-IN-LAW

Tells of the Bonds Which Carter Sent to Him.

SURPRISE FOR THE DEFENSE

NEW YORK, August 10.—The hearing in the proceedings to secure the removal of John F. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, accused of conspiracy to defraud the government, to the jurisdiction of the Georgia courts, was continued before United States Commissioner Shields today.

Mr. Kellogg, of counsel for the defendants, announced that he had produced, as called upon, a book of the minutes of the meetings of the Atlantic Contracting Company for 1891 and 1892.

J. W. O. Sterly, chief clerk of the engineer's office at Savannah, the first witness questioned by United States District Attorney Erwin of Georgia, said he had seen ex-Captain O. M. Carter, on August 15, 1898, at the University Club in this city, and there conferred with him as to specifications for certain work to be done at Savannah. He was cross-examined and excused.

Surprise for the Defendants.

The prosecution then sprung a decided surprise on counsel for the defendants by calling to the witness stand Robert T. Westcott, former Captain Carter's father-in-law. During Carter's court-martial, and prior thereto, he claimed that many of the bonds and securities in his possession, and which he hypothecated for various sums of money, had been placed in his hands by Mr. Westcott, and also claimed a power of attorney from his father-in-law. During the proceedings of the board of inquiry Mr. Westcott went to Europe.

Mr. Kellogg of counsel said when Westcott was called: "We were not prepared for this, and find ourselves much embarrassed. We were prepared to cross-examine Captain Gillette, but not Mr. Westcott."

Mr. Westcott, after being questioned on preliminary points, said Captain Benjamin D. Greene met him at the Hoffman House and handed him a package of bonds, asking that he take care of them.

"Carter told me about the board of inquiry and that he expected to be arrested," said Mr. Westcott, "and asked me if I would receive these bonds from Greene. I demurred. He insisted, and I finally assented. Then Greene met me at the Hoffman House October 11, 1897, and gave me the bonds. I deposited them in the New York Safety Deposit Company."

The witness said Carter asked him to go before the board of inquiry and testify that the large amounts of money Carter was spending were received from him.

"But I told him," said Mr. Westcott, "that I could not do that—that I could not swear to a lie."

CONVICTS TO BE LIBERATED.

Overcrowded Condition of Military Prison at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The military prison on Alcatraz island has been overcrowded for some time past, and the constant arrival of soldiers with long sentences to serve has caused the issuance of an order directing the commandant to release 5 per cent of the prisoners who have served any great portion of their sentences. This is in addition to those recommended by the board of clemency appointed some days ago.

The commandant at Alcatraz is directed to liberate five men each day in order to prevent the discharge in this city of so many men, many of whom are desperate characters.

Major Oliver E. Wood has assumed the duties of chief commissary of the department of California.

RUN OVER BY LOCOMOTIVE.

Harriet Stanley, Colored, Killed at Harmony Grove, Md.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

FREDERICK, Md., August 10.—Harriet Stanley, colored, aged twenty-six years, was struck early this morning by engine No. 645, while crossing the Pennsylvania railroad tracks at Harmony Grove, about two miles from Frederick, and sustained injuries from which she died a few hours later. A coroner's jury was summoned and rendered a verdict fully exonerating the employes of the railroad company and placing the blame on the unfortunate woman. The engine was returning from Bruceville at a high rate of speed and the woman was knocked some distance from the track. Death was due to internal hemorrhages.

JUMPED FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Foolish Act of Alabama Couple Costs Them Their Lives.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 10.—Washington Turner, a young farmer residing near Anniston, boarded the Southern railway train at that place bound for McFall, twelve miles away, where he was reared. With him were his wife and baby. They had never ridden on a railroad train before and as the cars sped along at a fast rate of speed they watched anxiously for their destination.

Half a mile from McFall the whistle blew, and recognizing their whereabouts, Turner and wife hurriedly left their seats and proceeding to the platform of the coach, made a leap for the ground, the wife clutching her baby in her arms. As the train had not slackened its speed, Turner was killed almost instantly, and his wife so badly injured that she died. The baby has a broken leg.

The only explanation advanced for the conduct of the couple is that they were unacquainted with traveling on a train and fearing that it would not stop, jumped from it.

BRESE CREATES SCENE IN COURT.

Richmond Anarchist Assaults Witness Who Testified Against Him.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., August 10.—Alexander Brese, the alleged anarchist, who was arrested here for threatening to throw bombs in yesterday's memorial parade to King Humbert and to blow up the cathedral where services were held, created a wild and excited scene in the police court here today. M. Jacobini, an Italian saloon-keeper, was a witness and told of Brese's threats. He made the statement that Brese told him that he (Brese) had two barrels of dynamite secreted. With a cry of "Liar! Liar!" Brese sprang across the space in front of the bar with the fury and agility of a tiger grabbing Jacobini by the throat. The man's face was distorted with passion and his ferocity was terrible. It took three powerful policemen to break his hold on Jacobini and subdue the anarchist. It was plain that if Brese had had any weapon but his bare hands Jacobini would have been killed. On the charge of being a suspicious character Brese was placed under $1,000 bonds and sent to jail for one year in default.

Drowned at Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., August 10.—Chas. Roddig of Lancaster, Pa., aged about twenty-five years, an employe of the Union News Company, was drowned while bathing in the surf at 8:30 this morning. There were no life guards on duty at this early hour. Although Roddig's cries for help were heard by those on the beach they were powerless to aid him.

International Chess Tournament.

MUNICH, August 10.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city this morning, when the final round was begun. At the time of the first adjournment Burn had defeated Marco, the other games being unfinished.

FITZ IS THE FAVORITE

THE BETTING IS 100 TO 80 AGAINST RUHLIN.

Both Pugilists Claim to Be in Prime Condition — What the Sports Say.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Interest in New York today centers upon the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin contest at Madison Square Garden tonight. The principals are resting today preparatory to the struggle, which is billed to begin at 9:30 o'clock. Fitzsimmons has sent word that he will eat dinner with his wife at Bergen Beach and come direct from his house to the garden.

Ruhlin will go to some hotel contiguous to the garden and show up in the garden about the same moment as Fitzsimmons. Both men claim to be in better condition than ever before. Fitzsimmons says that he has never been in as prime condition as he is now and expects and believes that he will be able to end the fight in the first round. As is well known, there is no championship dependent upon the outcome of this match, but the fact that Jim Jeffries has announced that he will give the winner a showing gives the contest almost as much interest in sporting circles as though a championship was at stake.

Up to date little or no betting has been done. The ex-champion seems to have the call, but at a figure which indicates a strong Ruhlin sentiment. A few bets were made last night at 100 to 80 on Fitzsimmons, and sports predict today that even money will be offered at the ringside tonight.

Ruhlin will spend most of the day at Billy Madden's house. He will be accompanied to the garden by Charlie Goff and Madden, who, with Corbett, will be in Ruhlin's corner during the fight. Behind Fitzsimmons will be Bob Armstrong, Dan Hickey, Fitzsimmons' trainer and sparring partner; George Dawson of Chicago, and Jeff Thorne, the British pugilist. Among those who predict victory for Fitzsimmons are George Siler, Jere Dunn, Sam Austin, Al Herford and Tom Sharkey. Some of those who are confident that Ruhlin will win are Al Smith, George Considine and Kid McCoy.

WASTE OF WATER.

Attention Called to Matter by Department Inspector.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, an inspector in the water department, recently invited the attention of the acting engineer commissioner, Capt. Gaillard, to an apparent waste of water in the public school buildings since the close of the school year. At the Force building, Massachusetts avenue between 17th and 18th streets, from June 22 to the 2d instant 219,000 gallons of water is charged to have been used. At the Franklin building, 13th and K streets, 138,750 gallons; at the Potomac building, 12th street between Maryland avenue and E street southwest, 41,625 gallons; Tyler building, 11th street near G southeast, 22,550 gallons, and at the Force School it is charged the water has been wasting day and night.

Capt. Gallard has referred the matter to Commissioner Macfarland, who has immediate supervision of the public schools, inviting his attention to the apparent large waste of water, with the recommendation that the attention of the board of education be invited thereto, with the idea of cautioning the janitors to exercise greater care at a time when every gallon of water is needed for proper consumption in the city. This recommendation, it is understood, Mr. Macfarland will adopt.

Ordered by Commissioners.

The following orders have been issued by the District Commissioners:

That the following work be done under the provisions of the assessment system, the same having been duly advertised:

Pave alleys with vitrified or asphalt block—Alleys in square 248, at an estimated cost of $5,063; all alleys in square 988, at an estimated cost of $6,200.

That driveway be constructed in front of truck house on S street northwest between 34th and 35th streets, at an estimated cost of $550, chargeable as follows: $250 to the appropriation for the S street truck house and $300 to the appropriation for sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings, 1901.

That the space around the hay scales at the corner of Virginia avenue and 11th street be paved, at an estimated cost of $100, chargeable to the appropriation for repairs to streets, etc., 1901.

That sewers be constructed along Dartmouth street between 11th street and Sherman avenue, at an estimated cost of $167, chargeable to the current appropriation for suburban sewers.

That catch basin be constructed at the northwest corner of 11th and Dartmouth streets, at an estimated cost of $75, chargeable to the current appropriation for main and pipe sewers.

Thomas J. Brown Killed by Fall.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Thomas J. Brown fell from the third story of his apartment this morning and was instantly killed. He was well known throughout the country in the various custom houses by reason of the work he has done in seizing smuggled goods on incoming ocean liners.

Charles R. Hoe Recovers.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Charles R. Hoe of Jersey City left Hudson Street Hospital today entirely cured of his peculiar attack of aphasia, caused by being partially overcome by heat Wednesday.

The Birds of China.

From the Spectator.

Very early in the world's history the nations of the west recognized that China produced certain things which were unmatched and unknown elsewhere, but naturally the living treasures of the country did not find their way elsewhere as soon as the silks and the tea. How eager those merchants who found the sea passage to China were to bring over these fine birds is shown by the very early date at which they were taken on board ship. Vasco da Gama only found the way to India round the cape in 1497. Sixteen years later the Portuguese had acclimatized the ring-necked pheasant, the far eastern form of our common pheasant, in the Island of St. Helena, where probably Mr. Cronje will have the pleasure of dining off descendants of the birds then "planted," for they throve greatly. It was to feed another set of rebels and malcontents that the pheasants were sent there. Fernandez Lopez, who deserted from the army of Albuquerque at Goa, was exiled and banished with a number of negroes to St. Helena, and supplied with "roots, seeds, poultry and pheasants." When the Elizabethan explorer Cavendish visited the island in 1588 he found these ring-necked pheasants in great abundance there. In 1875 they were still very numerous, and not in any way altered in plumage from the indigenous stock of north China. Recently the same bird has almost replaced our common pheasant. America has also imported it, a form of Chinese immigration which is highly popular. A list of nine states was recently given in which the Chinese pheasants are thriving and increasing, often with state aid and protection. In Oregon it is said that the golden pheasant is also established in a wild condition.

Selling Vegetables by Weight.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The sealer of weights and measures in Minneapolis will ask the Minnesota legislature to pass a law requiring all vegetables to be sold by weight instead of by measure as at present. This is designed to prevent the giving of short measure. The sealer says that the failure to give honest weight is so prevalent that it is hopeless for him to attempt to check it, for as fast as he destroys the measures the dealers buy new ones. Fifteen pounds is the weight of a peck of potatoes, but the pecks sold in Minneapolis average not more than twelve pounds. The sealer says that if weight were the criterion it would not be so easy to give the short measure, as most housekeepers have scales upon which they could weigh their goods and detect shortages, while honest weights are more common than honest measures, and the shortage on goods sold by weight is less frequent. On the continent of Europe goods are sold by weight instead of by measure and it is really more just, especially as in filling a measure with such an article as potatoes much depends upon the packing.

ON AN HONEST VOTE

Tennessee Claimed as Republican by a Majority of 30,000.

DEMOCRATIC STALKING HORSES

Judge Gibson's Caustic Comments on Current Issues.

EXPANSION INVINCIBLE

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 10.—One of the republican members from the southern states who is always listened to in the House with respect is Judge Henry R. Gibson, representing the Knoxville district. Judge Gibson is a native of Queen Anne county, Md., and received his early education at Bladensburg. He is now serving his third term in Congress, is a member of the committee on invalid pensions and other House committees and was a soldier in the federal army for two years.

During the course of an interesting talk with a Star representative Judge Gibson said:

Tennessee Really Republican.

"The democratic majority in Tennessee will be just what the democratic state administration chooses to make it. Republicans are practically denied any representation on election boards. If every adult Tennesseean was allowed to vote and every vote counted as cast McKinley would carry Tennessee by 30,000 majority and the republicans would elect at least eight out of the ten congressmen. Democrats want 'government by consent of the governed' in the Philippines and Porto Rico, but have no use for it in Tennessee and the other southern states.

"The delegation from Tennessee will remain, in all probability, as now—eight democrats and two republicans.

Bryan's Only Northern State.

"Colorado and Colorado alone will be the only state outside of the solid south which Mr. Bryan will carry.

"All the republicans and a very large proportion of the democrats are in favor of holding the Philippines, call it 'imperialism' or what you may. The gold democrats will vote for McKinley, as two years ago. Sixteen to one is regarded here as lunacy by the republicans, and as a dead issue by very many democrats. Tennessee at Kansas City voted to leave it out of the platform and to make that gold bug, David B. Hill, the democratic nominee for Vice President.

The People and Bryanism.

"The people dont' fear Bryanism any more than any of the other dead isms of the democratic party. Bryanism is dead, but don't yet know it.

"I 'trust' in God, the republican party and the American people, just as does the silver dollar. The 'trust' issue is mere'y a democratic scarecrow, like the 'bold bug,' the 'robber baron,' the 'bloated boondholder,' 'negro equality' and 'centralization,' all of which have been used since the war as bugaboos to scare the people with.

Expansion Invincible.

"Expansion is the heredity and destiny of our race, and the party that fights against it has God to conquer. Every political party in England or the United States that antagonized expansion has either died or been crippled. The federal party opposed the acquisiton of Louisiana and never elected another President. The whig party opposed the acquisition of Texas and California and never survived the consequences. The democratic party sympathized with secession, which was, of course, a sort of anti-expansion, and suffered serious damage. Two-thirds of the people of Tennessee are natural born expansionists, and politics cannot change them.

"The vast majority of the people of all sections and of all parties are well satisfied with the record of the republican party under McKinley. There are some kickers. There were some among the twelve apostles; it is a disease, and the lunatic asylums are not large enough to hold the sufferers; hence the world at large must be annoyed by their tantrums.

Prosperity the Paramount Issue.

"The dominant issue of the campaign will be the continuance of the present prosperity. All other questions will be mere bubbles on the tide. The dog that swapped his liver for the shadow never repeated the experiment. The people have tried democratic shadows; we are just as wise as dogs—that is, a large majority of us.

Democracy a Mere Negation.

"The democratic party stands for nothing; it is a mere negation, fighting everything the republican party is supposed to favor. If the republican party had abandoned the Philippines the democrats would be howling expansionists. If the republicans had favored 16 to 1 the democrats would be raving gold standard men, and on both issues would swear by all the democratic saints, from Jefferson to Andrew Johnson.

The Chinese Question.

"We must maintain the honor of our country in our treatment of China, but avoid entangling ourselves with the other nations. As soon as our wrongs have been righted or avenged we must withdraw, doing, however, all we can to keep the doors of China open to our trade. I have perfect confidence in Mr. McKinley's treatment of the Chinese question.

Germans Not Disaffected.

"There are very few Germans in my district, and, so far as I know, they are exceptionally wise and thoroughly American, and as a result look at political matters from the standpoint of an American."

PRESIDENT WORKING HARD.

The China Troubles Have Broken in on His Vacation.

CANTON, Ohio, August 10.—President McKinley's stay at his home in this city assumed even less of a vacation air when telephone connection was permanently established between the White House and the President's library.

Secretary Cortelyou has been provided with an additional stenographer from Washington, and work begins early and extends late.

The President put in about the same hours. He personally considers all of the Chinese news, and gives personal attention to all affairs of state referred here except the matters of the most common routine.

The President, however, is keeping up well, and has experienced much benefit from his sojourn here. Mrs. McKinley is also much the better from living in her own home free from the restrictions and formalities from an official residence. Dr. Tracy, who attends her, says she is in better health than she has been for a long time.

Transfer of Valuable Realty.

A deed was placed on record this afternoon by which the heirs of John Kileen transfer to Jno. W. Nairn the property known as 1111 F street northwest, the consideration being $57,000. The lot has a frontage of 25 feet 4 inches and a depth of 100 feet, with a strip in the rear 5x28 feet. The improvement consist of a three-story brick building. Mr. Edward T. Amiser, real estate broker, conducted the transaction.

Head Leaves Democratic Committee.

CHICAGO, August 10.—J. M. Head, mayor of Nashville, Tenn., has resigned as a member of the national democratic executive committee, and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo has been selected by National Chairman Jones to fill the vacancy.

Chicago Has 2,007,695 Residents.

CHICAGO, August 10.—According to the school census figures given out today the population of Chicago is 2,007,695.

POPULISTS ISSUE A CALL

COMMITTEE TO MEET IN CHICAGO AUGUST 27.

Some Action Will Probably Be Taken Then in the Towne Matter.

CHICAGO, August 10.—The executive committee of the populist party has decided to call a meeting of the national committee of that party to be held in this city on August 27. At that meeting the question of filling the vacancy on the presidential ticket occasioned by Mr. Towne's declination of the nomination for the vice presidency will be considered. The claim was made by some of the members that this action could be taken by the executive committee, but reference to the minutes of the proceedings of the populist convention showed that the power to fill vacancies is vested only in the full national committee. Eight out of ten of the members of the executive committee were present. Senator Butler, chairman of the committee, was one of the absentees. He made no explanation of his failure to attend, and the other members are at a loss to account for it.

The committee issued the following address:

"CHICAGO, August 10, 1900.

"To the Members of the People's Party:

"A greeting: The executive committee of the people's party takes this method of expressing to you its gratification on account of the absolute harmony which exists between the allied parties. There is no discord anywhere. On the contrary, a commendable spirit of rivalry exists between the democrats, populists and silver republicans as to who shall make the best record in support of our unrivaled leader, William J. Bryan.

"We have not felt authorized to fill the vacancy on our ticket occasioned by the declination of the Hon. Charles A. Towne, and have called the national committee to meet in this city August 27, 1900. We trust there may be a full attendance of the committee. Meanwhile rest assured that no discord will grow out of the vice presidential situation.

"J. H. EDMISTON,
"J. A. EDGERTON,
"Secretary."

Members of the committee stated that Mr. Stevenson would without doubt be indorsed by the full committee when it meets. Senator Marion Butler has not arrived, and some disappointment was expressed at his absence at the meeting.

It was stated during the meeting that branch national headquarters be established in Chicago, the main national headquarters to remain in Lincoln. Committeeman Eugene Smith of Chicago will be in charge here.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF ON PORTO RICAN TRADE.

Both Exports and Imports Greater—Trade With Cuba and Insular Possessions.

Commerce between the United States and Porto Rico during the two months in which the new tariff act has been in operation shows an enormous increase over that of the corresponding two months of the preceding year. This is the more observable because of the assertion which has been frequently made during the past few months that the island is practically impoverished since the storm of last August. Notwithstanding the conditions due to the storm, both as to material for exportation and facilities for purchase, the exports to the United States in May and June, 1900, were 50 per cent in excess of those of the corresponding months of 1899, and the imports from the United States were more than double those of the same months in 1899. In May and June, 1899, the imports into the United States from Porto Rico, as shown by the reports of the treasury bureau of statistics, were $1,461,908, and in May and June, 1900, they were $2,722,124. In May and June, 1899, the exports to Porto Rico from the United States were $666,987, and in May and June, 1900, they were $1,587,478. Thus the imports into the United States from Porto Rico show in May and June, 1900, an increase of 60 per cent over those of the same months of 1899, both of which occurred prior to the storm of that year, and the exports from the United States to Porto Rico show an increase of 140 per cent over the corresponding months of 1899.

The figures of the total commerce with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines show in each case a marked growth, especially in exports. To Cuba the total exports of the year are $26,513,613, against $18,616,377 in the fiscal year 1899, and $9,561,636 in 1898. To Porto Rico the exports in 1900 are $4,640,435, against $2,685,848 in 1899, and $1,505,946 in 1898. To the Hawaiian Islands the exports for the year 1900 are $13,599,148, against $9,305,470 in 1899, and $5,997,155 in 1898. To the Philippines the exports of 1900 are $2,640,449, against $464,193 in 1899, and $127,804 in 1898. To the Samoan Islands the exports of 1900 are $146,267, against $56,522 in 1899, and $39,982 in 1898. To Guam the exports of 1900 are $13,247, against $6,883 in 1899, and $4,070 in 1898.

The total exports to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Samoa and Guam for the three years are as follows:

Exported to—	1898.	1899.	1900.
Cuba	$9,561,636	$18,616,377	$26,513,613
Porto Rico	1,505,946	2,685,848	4,640,431
Hawaiian Islands	5,997,155	9,305,470	13,599,449
Philippine Islands	127,804	464,193	2,640,449
Samoan Islands	39,982	56,522	146,267
Guam	4,070	6,883	13,247
Total to islands	$17,146,613	$31,075,293	$47,463,155

BOOK PLATES.

Interest Aroused in Their Art and History.

From the New York Times.

At first glance the subject of book plates will doubtless appear quite dry to many, if not to most people. The subject seems to lack vitality. Book plates are at the best nothing but "dead leaves." So reasons the layman. It is only when we begin to read the lines of Warren and realize the varied lurking interest to be found in book plates, in the heraldry they so largely signify, in the bits of forgotten history, the political aspects and changes that book plates reveal to the patient student and investigator that a realization of the fact comes at last that there is something in book plates after all. They have a story to tell us, and Warren was the first writer to realize it and to point it out to others to whom it was a revelation.

Book plates sprang into favor and use cognate with the advent of printing, if not before. Book lovers and collectors thus marked their volumes and often engraved upon their chosen plates warnings against those who borrowed but returned not again. As marks of ownership they fulfilled their destiny, but no one thought of studying them and of considering the art that entered into them until Warren came and modestly wrote "A Guide to the Study of Book Plates." When his enduring work was done a great host appeared who reveled in the treasures that he found and described.

The engravers of book plates were found to include some notable names. Durer, Bartolozzi, Bewick and Hogarth were among those who so wrought. The rise of the book plate from the mere typographical label was developed, step by step, until book plates were, more and more, examples of the graver's art, with a centered interest that was threefold, viz.: In the artist who designed and executed the plate, the owner of the plate, and finally the design form itself.

The field of book plates was speedily found to be a wide and growing one, and Warren did not pretend to compass it all. He strove only to excite in others the interest he himself felt, in which he was preeminently successful, and to the labors of Warren have since been added those of Bouchot, Carlander, Castle, Hamilton, Hardy, Labouchere, Slater, Warnecke, Fincham and our own Allen, but without impairing in any way the value of Warren's work.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York—Alsatia, from Naples.

FRIENDLY VICEROYS

Rulers of Southern Provinces Protect the Foreigners.

UNITED IN REMONSTRANCES TO PEKIN

Strong Force Necessary for Capture of National Capital.

BOXERS IN FULL CONTROL

In a letter to some friends in this city, Rev. A. P. Parker, a missionary of the Southern Methodist Church, who at last accounts was in Shanghai, China, furnishes an account of the status of affairs in that part of the Chinese empire at the time the information was forwarded. Mr. Parker said in his letter that the viceroys and governors of the Yangtse valley and the southern provinces have given every assurance of their purpose to protect all foreigners and their property within their jurisdiction. They have, in conjunction with the foreign consuls at the ports of Shanghai, Chingkiang, Han-kow, etc., concerted thorough and harmonious plans for the instant and rigorous repression of disorder, and Mr. Parker and his friends at that time had every reason to believe that there would be no serious disturbance in that part of the country.

A number of the viceroys and governors of the southern and central provinces have united in sending vigorous remonstrances to the Pekin government, he said, against their folly in upholding the Boxer rabble and provoking the enmity of the foreign powers. The viceroy at Wuchang, Chang Chin Tung, declared: "There is but a hair's breath between the dynasty and destruction." He urged that old Kang Yi be dismissed from the government, and that Tung Fu Hsiang, the general whose troops are now fighting the foreigners around Tien Tsin, be cashiered at once. This shows that the usurping reactionaries at Pekin have not been able to carry the provincial governors and viceroys with them in their insane effort to drive out all foreigners from the country. If they had followed up old Kang Yi and Prince Tuan in their war against foreigners, then all the missionaries would have been in very great danger indeed in Shanghai, and, in fact, all over the country. There would have been no place where they could have rested in peace on the soil of China, at least not until an overwhelming force of foreign soldiers could have reached there and taken possession of some of the ports along the coast.

Strong Foreign Force.

Of course, it will be some time before a settlement of the difficulties can be brought about, observes Dr. Parker. "Indeed, it may require a strong force and a prolonged effort on the part of the allied powers to capture Pekin, as it is reported that the Chinese have something like 200,000 foreign-drilled troops in and around Pekin, armed with Mauser rifles and machine guns, and more can be called up from the provinces. If these troops make anything like a determined stand at Pekin it will require a strong foreign force to rout them and capture Pekin. But, however long and difficult the struggle, the result must be that the present reactionary, usurping cabal at Pekin will be cast out and a reform movement started at another capital, probably Nankin, under foreign control and influence. I believe the day of China's redemption nearer at hand than it has been for a long time. From all that we can see it seems that such a storm as is now raging was necessary in order to bring about those changes that must come before the country can be fully opened to Christian civilization that we are so anxious to establish in this country."

Organization of Boxers.

Continuing, Mr. Parker asks: "Who are the Boxers? What are they doing that everybody is talking about them? Let me tell you a little about this infamous organization which is responsible for most of the disorder and massacre which is causing such great anxiety and sorrow. The literal translation of the Chinese name of the society seems to be 'Righteous Harmony Fists.' A second or alternative name is 'The Big Knife Society.' Some missionaries, however, go so far as to say that the Boxers are a myth, the only real society being that of the Big Knife. The organization is made up of innumerable local bands, which have been put through a course of gymnastic exercises and military drill. They are filled with hatred of foreigners. They detest all western customs and methods, and declare that their Chinese institutions and religion are much older than Christianity. Other nations are held in the utmost contempt by them and they regard all other peoples as barbarians.

"For their motto they have 'Exalt the dynasty, extirpate the foreigners.' They are armed with swords or large knives, which they use dexterously upon all who favor reform. Their followers act like mad men, parading the streets and flourishing their swords, shouting, 'Kill the foreign devils; kill, kill!' and the last news as I write reveals that over 1,000 foreigners have been ruthlessly massacred. Several European missionaries are known to have been murdered, and much damage has been done to the property of native Christians. Mission stations have also been ruthlessly destroyed.

Receive National Aid.

"It is believed that the Boxers are secretly encouraged by the dowager empress and high Chinese officials. At all events, no steps seem to have been taken to restrain the lawless horde which has already caused so much trouble and shed so much blood. The leaders of these enemies of order and toleration claim to be possessed by spirits, and affirm that all who follow them will be invulnerable in battle. In this way they persuade thousands of idlers to join their ranks. The failure in the crops last autumn left a large number of farmers without food or employment. It was not difficult to gain their support.

"Toward the end of last year the Boxers worked great mischief to the Chi-Chou Protestant mission. And this is only an example of what has been going on all over Shantung and the adjacent provinces. Some of the missionaries attached to American societies have undergone much peril and hardship. It is quite clear from all this, and much more that could be told, that Christian work in the north of China is entirely at a standstill, while great fear is entertained for the safety of the Christian workers in the south.

"It may interest you to know something about a paper that is published here. No list of newspaper curiosities would be complete that did not include the Kin-Pau of Pekin. It has been published continuously for over 1,000 years. It began as a monthly, became a weekly in 1361 and since the beginning of the century has been a daily. It is quite up to date, publishing three editions a day, and to safeguard the public from wiles that are not altogether unknown to the newsboys of American cities each edition is printed on different colored paper, the first being yellow, the second white and the last gray. Decidedly, the Kin-Pau can be described as 'an old-established journal.'"

American Women Who Marry Foreigners.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The chairman of the United States board of appraisers has decided that when an American woman is married to a foreigner she forfeits all claim to be considered an American. The case under consideration was that of a Montana woman who went abroad to study art, and who was duly registered before leaving this country. In London she was married to an Englishman. On her return she entered her paintings as free of duty, "the work of an American abroad." Because she had a foreigner for a husband she was required to pay the 15 per cent duty levied on the paintings of foreign artists. This decision expatriates a large number of charming American women, some of whom indulged a whim for a title. When these women shall weary of the experience and separate from their husbands in order to obtain divorces their Americanism will be restored by law. The question the American girl married to a foreigner has to decide is whether she will give up her country or her husband.

IN THE OLD BAY STATE

REPUBLICANS MAY GAIN ONE IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Moody Sounds a Note of Warning as to the House.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAVERHILL, Mass., August 10.—A representative of The Star today asked Congressman W. H. Moody, member of the committee on appropriations, to give his opinion as to the general result, and particularly as to the probability of the republicans holding their majority in the House.

"I should think we ought to have 100,000 majority in Massachusetts, possibly more," said Mr. Moody. "There are some very strong republicans who are opposed to the policy of the administration, commonly known by the rather meaningless title of 'imperialism.' They are more important than numerous, and the effect which they will have upon the election cannot be answered until after it has occurred. The same men are intensely opposed to the present democratic party.

"According to my observation most of the gold democrats who voted for McKinley four years ago will do so this year.

"The reaffirmation of the silver plank of 1896 aids the republican party very much in Massachusetts, and I should think it would do so throughout the country.

The German Vote Unchanged.

"Although we have many Germans in our state among the best of our citizens, we have not what is known as a German vote. I know of no reason why there would be much change among them in this election.

"The record of fulfillment of pledges by the republican party has no parallel in recorded political history. I think the people understand this and are more ready to trust new issues to the republican party, which has a talent for practical legislation, rather than to the democratic party, which has a genius for blundering.

Result of a Democratic House.

"We expect to gain one congressman in Massachusetts, possibly two. I have, however, a very great fear that, unless every effort is made, we shall lose the control of the House. This would mean the introduction and passage by the House of a bill for the free coinage of silver. True, it would not pass the Senate, but it would threaten stable conditions and render certain another campaign upon the silver issue. The victory this year for McKinley and the control of the House of Representatives by the republican party in my judgment removes the silver issue from party politics and remits it where it belongs, to the domain of economic discussion.

"It is hard to make people understand in this part of the country that there is any question about the election. They forget that there is no real election in a large part of the southern states and that a great body of electoral votes and congressional seats are taken possession of by the democracy without an opportunity given to us of a fair contest."

MISFIT CLOTHING.

Complaints of Police and Fire Departments Being Considered.

Mr. Robert H. Love, a local tailor, has invited the attention of the District Commissioners to an item published in The Star several days ago relative to complaints made by members of the police force of misfit clothing made by a Baltimore firm. These complaints, alleges Mr. Love, are a rule, rather than an exception, and the majority of the men, he claims, would prefer custom-made work, even at a slightly higher figure, and patronage of a local firm.

It is explained at the District building that the Commissioners are without authority to make contracts for furnishing members of the police and fire departments with uniforms, their authority being limited to the making of regulations fixing the color, styles and materials thereof. The contracts are made, it is stated, by the chief of police and the chief engineer of the fire department, and it is also stated that the members of the two departments are at liberty to have whoever they please make their uniforms provided the clothing meets the requirements of the regulations. The outside firm referred to made the uniforms last year, it will be recalled, and it was charged that the contract was given at prices higher than that proposed by a local firm. The same outside firm, it is understood, was given the contract again last spring, and it is claimed that in some instances, at least, its prices are higher than those of a year ago. It is also alleged that members of the fire department, as well as the policemen, complain of the alleged misfit garments.

It is understood that Commissioner Macfarland, who has immediate supervision of the fire department, is looking into the question, and it is expected that if he finds the charges of the men in that department to be well founded, he will suggest to his associates a different course hereafter. It has been suggested that authority should be obtained from Congress by which the Commissioners could advertise for proposals for supplying the members of the two departments with uniforms, the contract to be awarded, as is done in all other municipal work, to the lowest responsible bidder. It is argued that if the Commissioners should be so authorized, they would be enabled to secure a full compliance with all the requirements of the contract, and at the same time secure better prices.

Alleges Great Cruelty.

Linnie Schaefer, through Attorneys Wolf and Rosenberg, this afternoon petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to grant her a divorce from William H. Schaefer. The parties were married in Rockville, Md., July 29, 1890, and have two children. Mrs. Schaefer declares that her husband has treated her with great cruelty, and on several occasions attempted to chloroform her.

Penalties Incurred by Policemen.

The chief of police has recommended a fine of $5 to be imposed upon Policeman W. F. Bloom as punishment for leaving his beat. A like fine is recommended in the case of Policeman O. J. Wiggans for a like offense, and while Officers Jeremiah McCarthy and C. D. Clements were acquitted of the charge of conversing while on duty on other than police matters for twenty minutes, the chief cautions them to be more careful in the future, and warns Officer Clements to treat his superior officers with respect and to communicate more freely with them hereafter.

Unknown Colored Boy Drowned.

The body of an unknown small colored boy, who fell off the American Ice Company's wharf, foot of 11th street southwest, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, was recovered twenty minutes later and sent to the morgue.

The dead body of a white infant, apparently only a few days old, was left on a garbage can at 914 23d street northwest last night. Policeman Buckley took charge of it and sent it to the morgue. As death had resulted from natural causes an inquest was deemed unnecessary. The child was buried in potter's field.

Government Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
2 per cents, registered	100	.....
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928	108⅝	109½
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928	108⅝	109½
4 per cents, registered, 1907	114½	115½
4 per cents, coupon, 1907	114½	115½
4 per cents, registered, 1925	131⅝	132½
4 per cents, coupon, 1925	131⅝	132½
5 per cents, registered, 1904	112⅝	113½
5 per cents, coupon, 1904	112⅝	113½
New 2s	103¼	104⅝

Provisions, Grain and Cotton Markets.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Sept	76	76⅛	75⅛	76
Oct	76⅞	77-⅛	76⅞-⅞	76⅞
Corn—Sept	29	29⅛	29	29⅛
Oct	28⅞-⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29-⅛
Oats—Sept	22⅛-⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜
Oct	22⅜	22⅜	22-⅛	22⅜

CHICAGO, August 10.—Provisions:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pork—Sept	11.75	11.75	11.67	11.72
Oct	11.75	11.80	11.72	11.80
Lard—Sept	6.72	6.72-5	6.72	6.72
Oct	6.77	6.80	6.75-7	6.77
Ribs—Sept	7.10	7.12	7.10	7.12
Oct	7.02	7.15	7.02	7.15

NEW YORK, August 10.—Cotton:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.38	8.40	8.30	8.40
October	8.30	8.46	8.30	8.46
January	8.10	8.34	8.32	8.09

FINANCE AND TRADE

Little or Nothing Doing in Stocks Again Today.

BANKERS SUSTAINING PRICES

Traders Not Able to Organize a Bear Raid.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A moderate buying demand from Europe, especially for Atchison, served to hold prices above the local closing parity, but was not equal to dissipating the midsummer apathy. The volume of business has dwindled to the proportions of an average hour, and the daily sales reach smaller totals than at any time in three years. Commission houses have no business and are at a loss when asked to give advice as to the probable course of the market.

The condition is novel because of the pronounced strength in certain issues in spite of the stagnation. There is no pressure anywhere and almost no demand. These conditions, in the natural process of evolution, would end in a day of no trading. At present there is little evidence of any desire to prevent such a result.

One theory advanced in explanation of the present condition is that the banking interests, being heavily long of stocks, are supporting