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The Evening Star.

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The Evening Star is the Washington business man's paper, because it prints the news while it is news,—not stuff warmed over for readers next day,—and because it reaches him at an hour when he has time to read it, advertisements and all. To advertisers who want to reach business men the moral is obvious.

BIG HOTEL IN RUINS

The Jefferson at Richmond, Virginia, Burned This Morning.

GUESTS ESCAPE IN SAFETY

Loss Is Over $1,000,000, Partially Covered by Insurance.

IT WILL BE REBUILT

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The magnificent Jefferson Hotel, the pride of Richmond, was practically swept out by fire this morning. All that remains of the magnificent structure, which was built and furnished by the late Lewis Ginter at a cost of over $1,000,000, is the two clock towers and part of the court fronting on Franklin street. The fire was discovered near midnight high up in the Main street section of the building, and was not considered serious at first. The hotel apparatus was brought into play, but the hose burst.

The flames spread rapidly and messengers were sent through the building to awaken the guests, many of whom had to be dragged out of bed. There was a general rush toward the Franklin street part. The fire made an immense light, and in a short time the vicinity was thronged with all classes, many persons giving expression to their emotions in tears. The fire department worked hurriedly, but under the greatest difficulty owing to the height of the building. At one time it was thought that the middle section and the Franklin street section could be saved, but the former was soon swept out and the latter practically ruined.

In the latter were a number of very valuable pictures and Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson. The statue was saved with the head off and the pictures were gotten out, as were much of the drapery and furniture.

Guests All Escape.

All the guests were gotten out safely. Mr. Richards, a traveling man of Danville, Va., was the only guest hurt. He broke his leg falling down a flight of steps. A Richmond boy named Robertson is missing. It is feared he was caught in the burning building. Several firemen were more or less injured, but none seriously.

The insurance on the building is about $650,000. It is not yet known whether the hotel will be rebuilt.

The Jefferson was opened about six years ago, and was one of the finest hotels in the south. It occupied a full half block and was regarded as practically fireproof.

The fire originated in the linen room and, it is supposed, from a defective electric wire. All the guests in the Main street part lost their baggage. The emptying of the hotel of guests was singularly free from any dramatic scenes, owing to the wide corridors and the number of staircases.

But one building beside the hotel was destroyed. This was the Pace flats on the East Main street side of the hotel.

There is the strongest possible sentiment here that the hotel should be rebuilt as soon as the debris can be cleared away. It is reported that there is an endowment of $700,000 on the hotel made by a provision of Major Ginter's will. This and the insurance are about all that remain of the hotel.

No Firemen Were Hurt.

Reports were current of loss of life among the firemen, but investigation shows they were not true. Eight or ten firemen under Capts. Wise and Hundley were cut off high up in the Main street part of the hotel and made their escape by sliding down the hose and the fire escapes. Capt. Wise was seriously burned about the hands and face. George S. Wilson of Washington, H. M. Wright of New York, E. O. Wilson of New York, R. D. Apperson of Staunton, Va., were late in discovering that the building was afire and had to make a run for safety.

The Richmond chamber of commerce held a meeting and passed resolutions announcing that the Jefferson Hotel will be rebuilt and offering its help to that end. About one-fourth of the building is either intact or can be used in rebuilding.

MAJ. ANDRE'S DIARY FOUND.

Interesting Document Turned Up by Lord Grey in England.

LONDON, March 30.—The diary of Maj. Andre, after lying hidden for 100 years, has been discovered in England. This interesting find was made by Lord Grey the other day, while he was going over a lot of old family papers that probably had not been disturbed since the conclusion of the American war of independence.

Lord Grey's greatgrandfather was a commander of British troops in America at that time, and Andre served on his staff, and this accounts for the diary being in the possession of the present peer. The diary is apparently the original, but in order to make sure that it is not a copy Lord Grey is sending over to the United States to secure samples of Andre's handwriting, none of which can be obtained here.

The diary is a story of the campaign day by day during the years 1777-1778. It is simply but interestingly told from the soldier's standpoint and is accompanied by maps, apparently drawn by Andre himself and with a skill that would make him the equal of any military topographer of today.

The diary ceases too early to throw new light upon the motives which prompted the tragic ending of his career, but it gives interesting glimpses of the personality of one of the historical figures of the revolution.

CHICAGO EVENING POST SOLD.

J. C. Shaffer the Purchaser—He Outlines Paper's Policy.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The Chicago Evening Post was sold today by H. H. Kohlsaat to a company headed by J. C. Shaffer of Evanston, who will be president and publisher of the paper. Samuel T. Clover, for several years managing editor of the paper, will be its editor. The publication, which will be known hereafter as the Chicago Post, will appear Monday in an entirely different form. The pages will be reduced one-half from the present, but increased in number from eight to sixteen.

The Chicago Post, it is announced, will make a feature of financial news, but will "present all the news of value to its readers, and will continue to take special interest in the literary, educational, reformatory and social life of Chicago." The paper will be strongly republican in politics.

Maurice Barrymore Insane.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Maurice Barrymore, the actor, who was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, passed a restless night. He awakened early this morning, but would not talk to any one. Barrymore constantly muttered to himself and once in awhile would ask for pen and ink, saying he wished to write to his daughter Ethel, who was detained from him.

Moulton Somewhat Better.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The condition of Richard Hayden Moulton, the young man who shot Alexander W. Dingwall in the Pabst Rathskeller recently, is said to be somewhat improved today.

LOOKS FOR ACCEPTANCE

SENATOR PLATT ON THE CONDITIONS SUBMITTED TO CUBANS.

His Advices Convince Him That the Havana Convention Will Agree to the Terms Proposed.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate committee on Cuban relations, expresses the opinion that the terms proposed by what is known as the Platt amendment with reference to our relations with Cuba will be accepted by the Cubans.

"The advices which I get from Cuba," he said to a Star reporter today, "convince me that in the end the Cuban convention will accept the terms proposed by Congress. They are so manifestly in the interest of Cuba that I cannot think they will finally reject them. The United States only asks of Cuba that it shall recognize our right to guarantee to it an independent, peaceful and stable government. We do not propose in any manner to interfere with Cuban independence; we do, however, recognize our right and duty to see that it is maintained. This is just what Cuba needs and what it should cheerfully assent to. We have not asked indemnity for all our outlay, we have not sought to place any restrictions upon the new government beyond this, that they shall do nothing to impair their independence. Some people, both here and in Cuba, assert that we seek to establish a protectorate, but this is entirely a misconception. The acceptance of the terms proposed will not establish a protectorate in any sense that the word has ever been used in international law. The situation is unique, and the relations between us and Cuba will be unique and may be properly expressed by saying that the United States desires to become the guarantor of Cuban independence, and the stability of its government. The right of intervention which we insist upon is only to be exercised to that end, and only when necessary for that purpose. It will not authorize any interference on the part of our government in Cuban affairs unless circumstances arise which require that we should act to preserve their independence, or insure tranquillity, and such a step could then only be taken as the result of deliberate action by Congress. The Cuban republic will be comparatively weak and unable by itself to cope with problems very likely to arise both as to its foreign policy and domestic conditions. It may need the assistance of the United States and instead of resenting the willingness of the United States to assist it, it ought to be thankful that it has so powerful a friend. Such considerations as these must be apparent to the Cuban convention, when it shall have had time to carefully consider the subject."

BURNING OF THE "QUEER."

Committee Destroyed Over $500,000 in Counterfeit Notes and Coins.

It is stated by the secret service bureau that the committee appointed to destroy the counterfeit money, apparatus, etc., in the hands of the treasury, disposed of $784,906 in notes, $45,647 in coins, about fifty pairs of metal molds, 123 steel dies, 697 sets of plaster of paris molds, 183 steel, copper and zinc plates, and several tons of apparatus, instruments, advertising matter and other things.

Of the notes destroyed $760,000 were captured in the famous Brockway raid in New York in 1895. The money was mostly in $500 Lincoln head gold notes and $100 Canadian notes. This was one of the most celebrated counterfeit cases in the world. The plates from which the notes were made were destroyed at the same time. The money and plates had been held by the secret service on account of further indictments pending against Dr. Bradford, the promoter of this enterprise, but Bradford died in prison, and this finally disposed of all the cases. About $14,000 of the $2 notes of the Johnson Brothers of Detroit, with the plates, were destroyed. The Johnson brothers were successful counterfeiters for eight years, until run to earth in 1898. They made a specialty of $2 notes. In the secret service counterfeit galleries are found many samples of the fine work of the Johnson brothers and of Brockway.

KHAKI COLOR AND BLUE.

Investigating Their Merits for Soldiers' Uniforms.

A trial was recently held at Fort Myer, Va., to test the relative merits of khaki-colored and blue flannel shirts for the use of our soldiers. The blue flannel shirt has been for years a fixed institution in the field service of the American army, but newspaper correspondents who have been with our troops in the Philippines and China state that they afford a very conspicuous target for the fire of an enemy. The subject was thoroughly investigated, and while no decision was reached placing the one material above the other, it was found that the khaki shirt is well adapted for field service similar to that in the Philippines. It was pointed out at the investigation that light conditions had a great deal to do with the merits of the two colors, for while a dark blue jacket might be fixed upon more readily by a rifle of the enemy in daylight, the light color of the khaki would be apt to incur more danger to the wearer at twilight, dusk or after nightfall. The quartermaster's department is now engaged in an effort to secure shirting material for an absolutely fast khaki color, as that already submitted and tested has not been proof against perspiration.

EXPENSES MUST BE CUT.

Notice Sent to the Constructors at the Navy Yards.

Chief Constructor Bowles of the navy has notified the naval constructors at the various navy yards throughout the country that expenses must be reduced during the remainder of the present fiscal year, and beginning May 1 next, he directs that the labor forces of government yards be decreased. The expense of repairing ships now on the Asiatic station is cited as the cause of this rigid economy. Unexpected bills of large amounts for work on the Cavite and Hong Kong yards and other foreign stations have made a material gap in the construction and repair fund.

The extent of the reduction of labor forces of the several yards cannot be properly estimated until Chief Constructor Bowles has received figures from the constructors for the heavy work now in progress.

Admiral Bowles is opposed to the plan of having United States ships repaired abroad, and it is thought that there may be a permanent change in the policy of repairing ships in foreign lands.

Large sums of money have been spent abroad on United States vessels that have been damaged in the waters of the orient. If the work of repairing had been done at home it would have cost much less than the amount expended. It was through Rear Admiral Bowles' objection to foreign repair work that Secretary Long ordered the cruiser Newark to proceed to this country to be overhauled.

Senator Mitchell Has the Grip.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is confined to his bed with an acute attack of the grip, and has been prohibited by his physician from giving any attention to correspondence or business. He is not considered seriously ill, but it is necessary that he should keep quiet for a few days.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE

Result of Inquiry Concerning Death of an Unknown Man.

BODY FOUND IN VIRGINIA WOODS

Nothing by Which Remains May Be Identified.

DOUBTS RESPECTING VERDICT

The body of an unknown white man was found yesterday afternoon about 2:30 o'clock on the hillside of the McCarthy farm, in Fairfax county, Va., about two miles from the Chain bridge. An inquest was held this morning, but the remains were unidentified and will be interred tomorrow morning about 9 o'clock, if unclaimed. The general impression is that death was self-inflicted. This view is strengthened by the fact that a revolver was found in the hands of the dead man.

The discovery of the remains was made by three young white boys named Babcock, who, it is said, were hunting for buzzards' eggs. The body was lying within fifty yards of the river bank—a steep hill, perhaps four or five hundred yards in height. The spot was one well selected for suicide and is visible only on one side. To the south was the steep side of a rocky ledge, perhaps fifteen feet in height, and the man was sheltered by this when the deed was committed, the space being only two or three feet in width. Persons might pass immediately over the body and never be able to find it, and only for the fact that the buzzards are said to lay their eggs in rocky clefts was the discovery made.

The remains were in a rather bad condition. Alarmed over what they had seen the boys hurried to Chain bridge and there notified a constable of their find. It so happened that while Chain bridge is within the jurisdiction of Alexandria county the spot where the body was found is well within Fairfax county, and so notice was served on Constable James L. McGarrity, who immediately began an investigation. He found the body and, after notifying the justice of the peace, Henry M. Fortner, made arrangements for an inquest, which was held this morning shortly after 9 o'clock, and at which nothing developed to disclose the identity of the dead man.

Identification Impossible.

Identification of the remains from the face was impossible. It was also practically impossible to judge the age of the dead person. The clothing was all that remained intact, and from this fact alone, if by any means, the future identification will be made.

The entire front portion of the face was missing, from the eyes to the chin, and from ear to ear. The flesh had all disappeared, and this is supposed to have been removed by the buzzards, which are reported to be quite numerous in the locality. The nose had been entirely eaten off, and if a mustache once adorned the face it was no longer to be seen. The teeth appeared to be quite prominent, and were regular. Both of the ears were gone.

On the left side of the face, a little below the temple, a small wound was plainly visible, which was caused by the bullet plowing its way through the bone. The flesh remaining on the hands was blackened by decomposition. Although in places clotted with blood, it could easily be seen that the hair was of a red color—a sandy hue, as one person expressed it.

When found the man was lying on his left hip, and the trunk of the body was so twisted around that the face was lying toward the ground, with the arms folded near the body. In searching the clothes for articles that might possibly be used for future identification it was necessary to turn the corpse entirely around. When lying squarely on the back a large gap was visible in the neck, giving the impression that the throat had been cut. The wound seemed to be entirely too clean to be caused by decomposition.

Description of Body.

The dead body was evidently that of a person who weighed about 140 pounds, and who was about five feet six or seven inches in height. It was clearly not the body of a tramp. The corpse was attired in a short grayish colored overcoat covering a small square checked gray coat and vest. He wore also a pair of blue gray pantaloons striped lengthwise. Black socks were visible. A rather wide striped blue and white shirt was worn, with cuffs to match.

A white collar, standing, of medium height, on which the marks could not be ascertained among the blood stains, and a small square-checked silk necktie of gray and white were worn. It was one of the "ready-made" ties, and bore the only mark found on the dead man's clothing, having the stamp of "Ed Steudtner, Hoboken, N. J."

A search in the pockets revealed a pair of light kid gloves, practically new, of a brownish tint, two cigars, a box of matches and an almost new $2 bill found in an upper vest pocket. A half-emptied half-pint bottle of whisky was also found in the clothes, the bottle bearing no label at all.

In the right hand was found a Fourhand revolver of .32 caliber, containing five chambers. There were two empty chambers, while the trigger rested on one apparently recently discharged. Two full loads remained in the weapon. On the cuffs a pair of gold-washed buttons was found. They were rather oblong in shape, containing a blue stone setting of some kind, with an engraving that partly resembled the letter O.

At the inquest this morning before 'Squire Fortner there were no witnesses heard. A jury, consisting of J. M. Walthers, foreman; John O Gant, Emory Boucher, Ward Kirby, Charles Schutt, William Rogers and W. E. Phillips, was impaneled and held a session immediately beside the body.

Verdict of the Jury.

After viewing the body and hearing the opinions of those present the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned jury, viewed the remains of a dead man found on the McCarthy farm, in Fairfax county, Va., and suppose that the said man came to his death by a pistol shot from his own hand; said man supposed to be about thirty-two years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighing about 140 pounds. We suppose that he has been dead for three weeks."

After the verdict of the jury the articles found in the possession of the dead man were placed in charge of 'Squire Fortner, while Constable McGarrity made arrangements for the funeral. He stated that the interment would be made near the spot where the body was found, and when seen by a Star reporter was on his way to Georgetown to secure a suitable coffin.

Doubts of Suicide.

Though the jury returned a verdict of suicide, the opinion is held by some who viewed the remains that death may have been caused by some other person. The fact that the bullet hole was in the left cheek and the pistol was clasped firmly in the right hand of the dead man was regarded as peculiar. Another fact cited in support of the doubt is that the throat is supposed to have been cut, and that no knife was found in the vicinity. Despite the fact that the jury expressed the belief that the man had been dead for three weeks, the condition of the body, it is said, did not fully justify this belief, there being no odor from the decomposing flesh.

No one could be found who had seen the man alive in the locality, and the general belief is that it is some person from the District who became tired of life. The point where the body was found is opposite what is known as Willard's lock, on the canal, and some supposed the man intended to drown himself in the river at the point, but evidently changed his mind.

Dr. Woodward Views Remains.

Health Officer Woodward viewed the remains today on the possibility that it might have been that of his secretary, Mr. Harry Wilbur, who disappeared a few days ago. He decided that it was not Wilbur's body. According to Dr. Woodward the body is that of a man from twenty-five to thirty-five years of age. From the appearance of the hands the deceased was not a laboring man. He wore fleece lined underwear and had, to all appearances, carefully removed everything from his person that might have given a clew as to his identity. Dr. Woodward thinks that the bullet entered the right side of the head. There is a depression on the left side that was probably caused by a fall.

WON BY GOOD STEERING

OXFORD DEFEATS CAMBRIDGE IN A GRAND RACE.

Contest Was Rowed Under Deplorable Conditions, but Record for First Mile Was Broken.

LONDON, March 30.—Oxford's coxswain snatched a victory from Cambridge today in a boat-steering race after the light blues (Cambridge) had led by a length and a half at Barnes' bridge, an advance which, at that point, is supposed to mean a sure victory.

The crews were so evenly matched that clever steering meant everything. In this alone the dark blues (Oxford) had the advantage.

The weather could hardly have been worse. Rain fell all night, and with a south wind made a discouraging outlook. The race was up stream, on a flood tide, with a seven-knot breeze on the port quarter at the start, which was made at 10:25 a.m. Both crews rowed down to the starting skiffs. There was little to choose between them in action or physique.

At Colonel Willin's signal the crews caught the water together, but Cambridge's snappy stroke gave them a shade the better of the start. Cambridge rowed 34 strokes to the minute at the start and Oxford 35, which brought the dark blues abreast of Cambridge and gave them a fractional lead, which they lost before Hammersmith bridge was reached.

Cambridge First at Hammersmith.

Cheers rose from Cambridge's steamboat as their crew passed Hammersmith bridge half a length ahead. On the Oxford steamer there was deep silence and anxiety.

At Thorneycroft's very rough water was met and the turn of the course brought the wind around and ahead. There the superiority of Broca's (Oxford) boat showed itself. Both crews dropped their stroke to 29, but Oxford was the steadier. Still Cambridge gained. At Barnes' bridge her lead was a length and a half. Then the Oxford champions, on the Oxford steamer, gave tongue for the first time and yelled encouragement to their crew. The response was instantaneous, and as heartbreaking as the pace had been for the first mile, which was one second under the record, Oxford quickened her stroke to 32 and then to 34 and Cambridge quickened to 36. But the latter lacked the driving power of Oxford, who went up, foot by foot. The crowds on the banks caught the contagion of the struggle and surged along toward the finish.

Oxford Steadily Gains.

Oxford crept slowly up and overcame the Cambridge lead, in spite of the constant quickening of the Cambridge stroke. On the Cambridge steamer the passengers following the race cheered despairingly, and Cambridge quickened again to 36, then to 38 and finally to 40.

The Oxford bow lapped the Cambridge stern for a time and the race hung in the balance. Oxford quickened to 36, and Cambridge struggled gamely, but lost her hard-won lead by inches, failing signally in her steering at each turn, while Oxford never lost an inch on the geometry of the course.

In the last two hundred yards Oxford's bow began to show ahead, and she relentlessly overhauled Cambridge, who rowed strong to the finish. Nevertheless, deep-throated cheers arose as the crew flashed between the red flags at the finish, and Cambridge saluted Oxford as they ceased rowing.

Then to the American spectators came a surprising feature. The winning crew rowed to their landing place and carried in their own oars and boat, instead of being themselves carried in on the shoulders of their admirers, as would happen in the case of an American crew.

The time of the leaders at the main points of the course was: Craven Steps, 2 minutes 28 seconds; mile, 3 minutes 54 seconds (beating the record by one second); Hammersmith bridge, 7 minutes 30 seconds; Chiswick, 11 minutes 58 seconds; Barnes' bridge, 19 minutes.

JUDGE'S ORDER CONTESTED.

Juror in Honolulu Goes to Higher Court for Redress.

HONOLULU, March 23.—Judge A. S. Humphreys of the first circuit court was before the supreme court March 21 on mandamus proceedings brought against him by W. T. Schmidt.

Several days ago Schmidt was a juror in a criminal case, and with one other juryman refused to convict the defendant. Judge Humphreys was the presiding judge. He administered a scathing rebuke to the obdurate jurors and excused them from further jury service and ordered that they forfeit all fees for services. Schmidt asked that the order of the lower court judge be annulled. Judge Humphreys entered a demurrer. The case was taken under advisement.

CHURCH TROUBLES IN HONOLULU.

Rev. John Osburn Charged With Starting a New Sect.

HONOLULU, March 23.—Two official statements have been issued by the Very Rev. Alfred Willis, anglican bishop of Honolulu, charging that Rev. John Osborn, rector of St. Clements' Chapel, has attempted to establish a new sect under the name of "The Episcopal Church at Large." The members of St. Clements' Chapel assert that the bishop has taken this action because they declined to turn over their church property to him unless he made certain concessions which they desired.

CHICAGO BURGLAR KILLED.

He Was Trying to Break Into Newberry Building.

CHICAGO, March 30.—After having been wounded in a previous attempt at burglary a few hours before, Cornelius Doherty, one of four who attempted to break into the Newbery building on East Ontario street, met a tragic death last night while running away from Watchman Frank Kelly, who shot him in the left temple and the left thigh. Kelly had driven away three men earlier in the evening, discovering them as they were climbing the fire escape. He fired several shots at the fugitives and one who fell, but regained his feet, is believed to have been Doherty.

Shortly after midnight the men returned. Kelly again discovered them and as the men ran, fired, killing Doherty. The others escaped.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Army Not to Be Recruited to Its Full Strength.

ONLY THOSE NEEDED TO BE ENLISTED

An Application for an Alaskan Judgeship.

THE FAIR COMMISSION

As a result of the capture of Aguinaldo, and of the belief that a speedy and complete collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines will follow, the full strength of the army authorized by the recent army reorganization act may not be enlisted. The statement can be made that the full strength will not be enlisted if the conditions in the islands develop as generally expected in official circles. It is even probable that if affairs become favorable enough the new regular army will not be composed of over 65,000 men. The President hopes that it will not be necessary to make up an army of over half the number of men authorized by law. The President feels that it would be better to enlist the army at a minimum figure and increase it if necessary rather than to enlist the maximum strength and later cut it down.

The question is being considered by the President and the authorities, but very naturally no decision will be reached until the views of General MacArthur and others in the Philippines, Judge Taft included, are obtained. The belief prevails that these officials will recommend a decreased army in the islands. To prominent callers with whom he talked today the President said that the strength of the reorganized army would not be greater than necessary to meet the conditions. Not a man would be enlisted whose services were not required to cope with the situation. The discretion as to the size of the force to be enlisted rests with the President.

Senator Burrows congratulated the President today on the outlook in the Philippines. The senator frankly confessed that up to this time he had been troubled with some misgivings as to the situation, but he now thought that Aguinaldo's capture had changed everything.

For an Alaskan Judgeship.

Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania filed with the President today the application of H. E. Shaffer of Kane, Pa., for a judgeship in Alaska. Mr. Shaffer is a highly rated lawyer, with the backing of senators, representatives, judges, lawyers and others. There is no vacancy in Alaska now, but the application is made in case there should be one. In fact, the Pennsylvanians do not know what will be done in the matter of Judge Noyes of Alaska, against whom serious charges were made of complicity in certain mining deals. It is said that Judge Noyes has been asked for a statement regarding the charges against him, and that this statement is expected before a great while. The President will do nothing until Judge Noyes has opportunity to present his side of the case. Somewhat of an extensive investigation may be made later.

Discussing Virginia Places.

George E. Bowden and Park Agnew, the Virginia republican leaders, talked with the President today about Virginia patronage. The two Virginians are making every effort to oust the democratic postmaster at Lynchburg, Senator Daniel's home town; also the democratic postmaster at Chatham, Representative Swanson's home. They say that a democrat has been kept at Lynchburg through the operations of the senatorial courtesy idea, and that Mr. Swanson has succeeded by his influence in keeping a democrat at Chatham. There are too many republicans wanting office for such a lamentable condition of affairs, they say.

Senator Daniel saw the President later in the day, but whether in reference to the Lynchburg post office is not known.

The Situation in Cuba.

Newell Sanders, president of the Chattanooga chamber of commerce, saw the President today. Mr. Sanders has made several trips to Cuba recently and talked with the President on what he observed there. Mr. Sanders voices the view so often expressed by Americans who have been in Cuba—that the property owners and money interests of the island want annexation to the United States. They hope that this country will never relinquish control of Cuba.

Frederick I. Allen, the new commissioner of patents, called on the President today. Mr. Allen will enter upon his duties on Monday.

George Sawter of Stamford, Conn., who is to be succeeded as consul at Glauchaw, Germany, by E. A. Crewvey of Bridgeport, Conn., saw the President today to urge his retention in office. Mr. Sawter has been consul at Glauchaw for eight years, and is said to have made a very acceptable record.

The St. Louis Fair Commission.

The President has completed the St. Louis exposition commission and will announce the appointments between now and Monday, probably tonight. The commission, from information today, will be as follows: Ex-Senators Thurston, Carter, McBride and Lindsay, ex-Representatives Allen of Mississippi and Glynn of New York, E. D. Scott of Arkansas, F. A. Betts of Connecticut and John F. Miller of Indiana. It is understood that Prof. Cyrus Northrop will not be a member of the commission. This will be the greatest surprise in connection with the commission. It is thought that Prof. Northrop finally asked the President not to consider his name. His appointment was a certainty if he had wanted the position. He had never been a candidate for the place, and it is thought that he declined to allow his name used or did not desire the appointment.

Senator Nelson conferred with the President about the matter yesterday morning.

On excellent authority it is said this afternoon that the President removed Prof. Northrop from the St. Louis commission that he might place him on another commission of greater importance and requiring the high educational abilities of a man like Prof. Northrop. This is a commission affecting the countries of North and South America.

TO WARN VESSELS.

Proposed System of Transmitting Signals by Wireless Telegraphy.

An automatic system of signals transmitted by wireless telegraphy for the purpose of warning vessels in stormy weather against the proximity of reefs and rocks, and which has already been experimented with on our Pacific coast, has been laid before German marine experts, according to a report to the State Department from Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany. The automatic part of the apparatus is said to consist of a wheel with a number of cogs arranged at suitable intervals, which slide over a Morse apparatus. This latter is connected with a ladder placed vertically on rising ground on shore or on a lighthouse. From the top of the ladder electric waves emanate and are taken up by receiving apparatus on vessels having such within a radius of seven miles. Bells sound on the ships and the receivers note the spot of danger.

MR. BRYAN CRITICISED

AN ARTICLE IN THE COMMONER HOSTILE TO MR. HILL.

Attitude Believed to Be Impolitic—Looks as if Nebraskan Desired to Be Dictator.

Some criticism of Mr. Bryan has been provoked among democrats by an article in the latest issue of the Commoner on ex-Senator David B. Hill and his letter to the Crescent Democratic Club of Baltimore. The article is sharply hostile to Mr. Hill, quoting expressions from his letter, to which exceptions are taken in a way to imply that the New York democrat was inspired by sinister motives to use language which might be construed to reflect upon the present organization of the democratic party. Such expressions employed by Mr. Hill as:

Mr. Hill's Expressions.

"Labor and capital should be equally respected, but neither should be unnecessarily assailed;"

"Opposition to dangerous corporate combinations should not be allowed to degenerate into indiscriminate attacks upon chartered rights;"

"The people want a safe and conservative administration of public affairs;"

"There must be no question of our intention to fearlessly maintain the national credit under any and all circumstances;" and "We should conciliate rather than antagonize the great business interests of the country," are criticised by Mr. Bryan's paper as the adoption of the language of the republicans and savoring of a sinister attack upon the democratic party of 1896 and 1900.

The opinion is expressed by some democrats who are friendly to Mr. Bryan and not so toward Mr. Hill that the attack upon Hill is impolitic and that the assumption that the quoted sentiments are necessarily offensive to the Bryan party is clumsy and might be construed into a confession that the party is antagonistic to conservatism, justice and safe administration.

Bryan as Dictator.

It is suggested that while democrats who believe in the policies of the party declared in 1896 and 1900 have little faith in Hill and feel that he intended to put a sting into his letter, it is maladroit to assume that such sentiments cannot be expressed without giving offense to the democratic party. The opinion is expressed that such criticism as the Commoner indulges in with reference to Hill is calculated to accentuate the differences within the democratic party and to fix firmly in the public mind the impression that nothing but extreme radicalism can be expected from that party. It is regarded, too, as a display of intolerance not calculated to advance the cause which Bryan represents, and likely to be taken as indicative of a disposition on Bryan's part to assume the role of dictator and to attack personally any prospective candidate who entertains opinions different from his own.

RECALLED FOR CONSULTATION.

Minister Loomis to Confer With the Secretary of State.

The State Department has recalled Minister Frank Loomis from Caracas to Washington for purposes of consultation. The issues between the government of the United States and the government of Venezuela have rather sharpened than the reverse lately, and it is desired that the department may be able to acquaint itself thoroughly with the situation in Venezuela through more direct means than the scanty cable communications that are being exchanged.

So far as can be learned the last protest of our government to the Venezuelan government respecting the treatment of Consul Baiz has not met with a satisfactory response, and the asphalt controversy is still open. It is not believed that formal official complaint has been lodged against Mr. Loomis save in the case of the brief of one of the attorneys in the asphalt controversy, but however that may be, the minister has the full approval of the government for everything he has done according to the present information, and there is no reason to believe that he will not return to Venezuela from his conference with the Secretary of State.

ARRIVED ON THE LOGAN.

Gen. Young and the 33d and 34th Infantry.

General Shafter has informed the War Department that the following military passengers arrived on the transport Logan: General Young and Lieutenants Howard, 3d; Smedberg, 4th, and McKinley, 6th Cavalry; General Catlin, retired; Major Arthur, pay department; Knight, quartermaster's department; Rogers, 20th Infantry; Lieutenants Stogsdale, 3d, and Weinheimer, 38th Infantry, and Scales, 6th Cavalry. Three contract surgeons. Thirty-fourth Infantry Volunteers, 790 enlisted men and the following officers:

Lieutenant Colonel Howze, Majors Wheeler, Shunk, Penn, Major Shellenberger, surgeon, Captains Green, Carr, Dame, Rollis, French, Barnes and Sullivan. Lieutenants Decker, Deitrick, Heaton, Matson, Ruff, Verdi, Shaws, Duncan and Rittenhouse. Thirty-third Infantry Volunteers, 760 enlisted men and following officers:

Colonel Cronin, Captains Hadra, Surgeon, Butler, Jenkinson, Davis, Hulen, Burrows, Fowler, Schultz, Rucker, Coffey and Cunningham. Lieutenants Williams, Campbell, Lowe, McKinney, Case, McClelland, True, McDougal, Humphreys, Tate, Mcgill, Jeffers, Willard, Pickel, Gibert. Twenty-nine discharged soldiers, ten Hospital Corps men, three nurses, six general prisoners.

MUST SOON YIELD THE PALM.

Structure Being Built That Will Eclipse Cabin John Bridge.

Cabin John bridge must soon yield the palm, long held for having the largest single span of any masonry bridge in the world, to a bridge of that sort now being built across the Valley of Petruffe, in Luxembourg, according to a communication to the State Department from Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany. This new bridge will have a span width of 277 feet and a rising acclivity of 102 feet. The Cabin John bridge has a span width of 220 feet, a rising acclivity of 57½ feet and a height above the water of 101 feet. Next to the Cabin John structure in remarkable proportions stands the railroad bridge at Jarenge, over the Perth, and then the Grosvenor bridge over the Dee at Chester. These three spans, says Consul General Guenther, have been among the world's greatest architectural triumphs in bridge masonry.

MAY GO TO MELBOURNE.

It is Possible That the New York's Course Will Be Deflected.

The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of Admiral Rodgers on board the New York at Algiers today from Tangier. The New York is still under orders to proceed directly to the Asiatic station, but it is possible that she will be deflected from her course at Aden to Melbourne, Australia, to represent the American navy at the opening of the first federal parliament early in May, by the Duke of Cornwall and York, in response to the invitation recently presented by Ambassador Pauncefote.

NEW ELECTION LAW

Senator McComas on the Maryland Legislature's Action.

OVER 40,000 VOTERS DISFRANCHISED

Effect on the Illiterate Democrats in the State.

ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

The Maryland legislature having adjourned after enacting the disfranchising election law, the party leaders of the state are now preparing to adjust the coming campaigns to the new order of things. The views, hopes and intentions of the republicans are outlined by Senator McComas of Maryland in the following interview with a Star reporter today.

"For a generation prior to 1895 Maryland had one of the worst election laws of any state in the Union," said Senator McComas. "Our elections were unfair, the count false, force and fraud recurred. By the reform movement in 1895 we elected Governor Lowndes and a republican legislature. The Reform League, a body of very able and patriotic citizens, presented and a republican legislature passed a new election law. Under it victories have been won four times by the republicans and once by the democrats. Election day was as quiet as a Sunday, nowhere was force or fraud, never a suspicion of a false count. We had the best election law in the United States and the fairest.

"In the fall of 1899 we elected a democratic governor and legislature. Last fall the people reversed their verdict, gave 14,000 majority to McKinley and Roosevelt and elected a solid republican delegation to the House of Representatives.

Object of Democratic Managers.

"The democratic governor yielded to the scheme of his managers, and reluctantly reassembled the repudiating legislature in extraordinary session. A handful of democratic managers stood guard over each house of the assembly until the laws were passed which the managers dictated. The primary purpose of the extraordinary session was the passage of a new election law.

"The object of the managers who dominated the governor and the legislature was to destroy the fairness of this election law and to disfranchise illiterate voters. These men were afraid to submit a constitutional amendment to the people. They sought to disfranchise 48,000 voters, who by the constitution are entitled to register and vote, by a mere act of assembly. These men will remain registered qualified voters under the constitution, but the new law has contrived to render it impossible for citizens who cannot read to vote.

A Dishonest Election Law.

"Our honest election law made easy the exercise of the right to vote to each citizen who had the right. This new and dishonest election law makes it difficult for many citizens to vote. Harsh restriction will make every citizen uncertain about the count of his ballot. Fortunately the constitution restrained this servile legislature to a degree. Public sentiment deterred several senators from voting for all the regulations the managers pressed upon them.

"This is the result: A bad mangling of the best election law of any state in the Union; an increasing indignation and alarm among citizens of all parties.

"Three of the four great newspapers in Baltimore fought the enactment of this law, insisting it was a scheme to return Mr. Gorman to the Senate and intrench Rasin, the city boss in Baltimore. The fourth newspaper has not yet strongly commended this election scheme.

Solidified the Republican Party.

"The legislature has adjourned. Already the outrageous legislation has solidified the republican party. The colored voters are beginning to crowd the churches and night schools. There were 18,000 white and about 25,000 black illiterates. Two-thirds of the white illiterates were democrats. It is claimed that the white illiterates, angered and sullen when classed with negroes and convicts, will be slow to learn to read a ballot.

"It is believed that three-fourths of the black voters will qualify themselves to vote. A great proportion of the best democrats, the members of the Reform League, the members of good government organizations, the business men, a body of independent voters; will unite with the republicans to defeat the scheme of the democratic managers at the polls.

"I am surprised at the general confidence within the state that our opponents can and will be beaten at the polls.

Law Unconstitutional.

"The law itself is unconstitutional, and may be so declared. In 1895 the campaign was waged to overthrow the Gorman-Rasin ring and to secure a fair election law. In 1901 we have the same cry, the same issue. We will fight to secure the same result. The resentment of the workingmen, the poor man suddenly disfranchised, the feeling in the families of the people who for generations have voted the democratic ticket, is bitter.

"For every republican white illiterate robbed of his franchise we will gain two democrats who would rebuke their old party. In my state the so-called democrats are foes of democracy. We have commenced our campaign. We will not rest until we restore our fair election law to the statute book."

WILL RELIEVE SHAFTER.

Gen. Young to Command Department of California.

Major Gen. Young has arrived at San Francisco, which will be his station in the future, as he will be assigned to command the Department of California, relieving Major Gen. Shafter. The latter will be retired as a major general, as provided in the army reorganization law. It is not definitely known just when the change will take place, and possibly Gen. Young will come to Washington before he assumes command of the department. Owing to the return of volunteers from the Philippines and the dispatch of other troops to take their places, the command of the Department of California is one of the most important in the United States.

Cavalry Officers Assigned.

The War Department has issued an order assigning to duty with new regiments in most cases ninety-five officers of the cavalry arm of the service of rank not exceeding captain. The officers are ordered to join their new regiments at