GRAND STAND FALLS

Twenty-Five Persons Injured in an Accident in Chicago.

SPECTATORS AT FIELD SPORTS

The Collapse Caused by the Stamping of Their Feet.

NONE FATALLY HURT

CHICAGO, June 15.—A temporary grand stand at 68th street and Stewart avenue, built for the purpose of accommodating an audience to witness the annual field day sports of the Chicago Normal Schools, collapsed today. Twenty-five persons, mostly women and children, were injured. Several were hurt seriously, but it is thought none will die.

A partial list of the injured follows:

The stand, which was 100 feet long and seven tiers high, was crowded. The program of the day was fairly under way when, on account of the general stamping of feet in recognition of a meritorious athletic accomplishment, the supports gave way, precipitating the spectators a short distance to the ground.

Several hundred persons were buried under the timbers.

The field events came to an abrupt ending and the participants joined in the work of rescue. The injured were removed to the Normal School near by, which was converted into a temporary hospital, with a score of physicians and surgeons in attendance.

TEN YEARS FOR MRS. KENNEDY.

Verdict of the Jury in Kansas City Murder Case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 15.—A verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree has been returned against Mrs. Philip H. Kennedy, nee Prince, for the killing of her husband in February last. Her punishment was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary.

Judge Wofford entered the court room at 9:45 o'clock, and immediately sent for the prisoner. Mrs. Kennedy was brought in a few minutes later, accompanied by her father, her married sister and others.

A moment later the jury filed in. The foreman read their verdict in a calm voice and Mrs. Kennedy heard it in the same manner. A moment later she broke into sobs and was escorted back to her cell.

Notice of appeal was filed by counsel for the defense.

Kennedy and Miss Prince were married in the circuit court, February 4. Two days before he was killed Kennedy brought suit to have the marriage set aside, alleging duress, and charging W. C. Prince, the girl's father, and Will Prince, her brother, with forcing him to marry at the point of a revolver. The father and two brothers, Will and Bert, are now awaiting trial on a charge of conspiring to kill Kennedy.

WILL THROW 6,000 MEN OUT.

Machinists' Strike Likely to Close Newport News Shipyard.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 15.—If the machinists do not go back to work Monday, the entire shipyard will close down, throwing about 6,000 men out of employment.

This announcement is made by Superintendent Post, who declares that it is impossible to yield to the demands of the strikers.

The latter are equally as positive that they will not withdraw the demands and they will not go back to work Monday.

CONVICTS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Gov. Tyler of Virginia Witnesses a Dramatic Incident.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., June 15.—Governor Tyler arrived at the state penitentiary farm, twenty miles west of Richmond, today on a visit, just in time to witness a dramatic attempt at escape on the part of three of the prisoners working in the field under guard. The men took advantage of the interest excited by the reception of the governor to all make a break for liberty in a direction that the guards dared not fire, as they would endanger the lives of the governor's party.

All would have escaped except for H. Quincy Bailey, a white convict from Greensville county, sentenced for one year for manslaughter, who grappled with one of the prisoners and held him until he was overpowered by the guards. Governor Tyler at once issued a pardon to Bailey. The other two were later captured by bloodhounds, the governor witnessing a portion of the chase.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Recent Changes Made in the Interior Department.

The following official changes in the Department of the Interior were made public today:

Patent office: Appointments—Larrance Page of Kansas and William M. Cady of Ohio, fourth assistant examiners, $1,200. Promotions—Willis B. Magruder of District of Columbia, clerk, $1,800, to assistant chief of division, $1,800; Charles M. Irelan of Maryland and Miss Mabel Hatch of New Hampshire, clerks, $1,600 to $1,800; Miss Sarah E. Tingley of Massachusetts and Miss Alice M. B. Simmons of Michigan, clerks, $1,400, to $1,600.

Miss Mary L. Goddard of the District of Columbia and Jeremiah W. Sterner of Pennsylvania, clerks, $1,200 to $1,400; Michael F. O'Donoghue of California, Miss Helen V. Bauskett of South Carolina, Miss Kate V. Darby of Arkansas, Miss Harriet A. Fellows of Connecticut, Miss Margaret A. Oliver of Pennsylvania, Miss Elsie M. Pike of Maine, Miss Elizabeth E. Sims of Georgia and Miss Mary C. Taylor of Missouri, clerks, $1,000 to $1,200; Arthur L. Russell of Texas, copyist, $900, to clerk, $1,200; Charles W. Kitterman of Virgina, Miss Luella Cooke of Ohio, Miss Etta F. Johnston of Illinois, Miss Catherine Malloy of Texas, Miss Alice E. McGee of Michigan, Miss Margaret R. Sammons of New York, Miss Alice E. Whittaker of California and Miss Sarah McL. Filson of South Carolina, copyists, $900, to clerks $1,000; Robert C. Cassell of Virgina, model attendant, $1,000, to clerk $1,200; Alvin G. Belt of District of Columbia, copyist, $900, to model attendant $1,000; Miss Nellie L. Moore of Michigan, copyist, $720 to $900; Simeon N. Mallory of Massachusetts, messenger boy, $360, to copyist $720.

Pension office: Appointments—Alva L. Gardner of Illinois, Peter B. Krehbiel of Kansas and William Tobias of Arkansas, copyists, $900. Promotions—Charles A. Meyns of Minnesota, clerk, $1,600, to assistant chief of division, $1,800; Hamilton S. Smith of Massachusetts, clerk, $1,400 to $1,600; Augustine Robinette of Pennsylvania, clerk, $1,200 to $1,400. Resignation—Alanson T. Kinney of Michigan, special examiner, $1,300.

General land office: Appointment—Donald Eversfield of Maryland, copyist, $900.

SMALL BOY DISAPPEARS.

Fear Expressed That He Was Drowned in the Potomac.

Lewis Adams, who is eight years old, and small for his age, disappeared from his home, 639 L street southwest, about 6 o'clock last night. Lewis was seen at the wharf about half-past 8 selling papers. He was dressed in dark pants, a light shirt and blue cap, and was barefooted. He has blue eyes and dark hair. There is a possibility that he may have slipped onto one of the river boats, and his father, George T. Adams, has gone to River View today to look for him there. The fear is, however, that the boy has fallen off the wharf and been drowned. A little colored boy who knew him told Mrs. Adams today that he saw Lewis on F street last night.

The body of a drowned boy was taken from the river late this afternoon. Although not yet identified, it is regarded as possible that it is that of Lewis Adams.

DELEGATE RODEY TALKS

GOV. OTERO'S REAPPOINTMENT SATISFACTORY TO ALL.

Settles Last Dispute in the Territory—New Mexico to Push for Statehood.

President McKinley today reappointed M. A. Otero as governor of New Mexico. Gov. Otero has been in Washington for the past few days in connection with B. S. Rodey, delegate-elect from that territory to Congress. The two gentlemen will leave tonight for their home.

In speaking to a Star reporter of the appointment today, Delegate Rodey said that it was most satisfactory. "It practically settles the last political dispute in the territory," he continued, "although we have had but few disputes. Yesterday the President re-appointed C. M. Foraker as marshal. Marshal Foraker is a brother of the Ohio senator of that name, and has served in that official capacity for several terms in the territory.

Claim for Statehood.

"While the appointment of governor is for a four-year term," continued Mr. Rodey, "it is not expected that the officers recently selected will fill their terms. New Mexico is making the effort of her life to be admitted as a state, and the fight is to be brought to a close if possible in the Fifty-seventh Congress. I have been elected for the purpose almost solely of furthering this proposition, and my majority in the election was the largest ever cast for a delegate from that territory, not excluding Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who came to Congress several terms as the representative of New Mexico in the latter sixties and early seventies."

Turned Down by Congress.

Mr. Rodey is brimming full of arguments for the admission of his territory as a state. "When California came into the Union," he said, "New Mexico organized a state government, adopted a constitution and elected two senators and one representative and sent them to Washington, expecting to get in at that time; and, although we had a population then of more than 60,000, we failed to be admitted. The claims of New Mexico for statehood have since been investigated by no less than eight Congresses, and bills have been favorably reported for that purpose in one house or the other six times.

"Now, our population is shown by the census to be 200,000, but we claim at least 50,000 more. Our territorial area is larger than the whole of New England and New York combined. We have more newspapers per capita than any other state; we spend more for education per capita than any other state; we also have more churches per capita than any other state. We have twice the population of Wyoming; about six times that of Nevada; more than Idaho and Delaware, and 10,000 more than North Dakota.

Another argument that will be pressed at the coming session of Congress grows out of the status of territories as fixed by the recent insular decisions of the Supreme Court.

INDIANS CHARGE FRAUD.

Declares That Cession of Land Was Not Legitimately Obtained.

Lone Wolf and fifteen or twenty other Indians, representing the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes, today appeared before the Secretary of the Interior and made a protest against the opening of any part of their lands in Oklahoma to settlement under the act of the last session of Congress. They were introduced by ex-Representative Wm. M. Springer. Several of them declared that the agreement for the cession of their lands had not been secured by legitimate methods.

PERMIT FOR VACATION SCHOOL.

Colored Pupils to Have Benefit of Summer Instruction.

Permission has been granted by the board of education for the establishment of a vacation school for colored children. The school is to be held for six weeks in the Stevens school building, the term beginning Monday, June 24. The course is to combine industrial education with studies to strengthen delinquent pupils in subjects in which they are weak. The plan was promulgated by Mr. F. L. Cardoza, who outlined the proposed work in a communication to Mrs. Bettie F. Francis, chairman of the committee on industrial education of the board of education.

In asking that this action be taken Mr. Cardoza referred to what he regarded as the peculiar needs of the colored people. Industrial education, he considered, was especially necessary, because of the poverty of their parents. The following teachers have volunteered to assist in the work of the vacation school without compensation: Emma F. Merritt, Rosetta Boston, Charity Hathman, Anna Thompson, Anna J. Bell, Mary V. Dickerson, Musette Brooks and Emma Beckwith.

Bitten by a Dog.

Edward McDonald and John L. Hawkins, two small boys, living near the corner of 3d and D streets northwest, were this afternoon bitten by a small cur dog owned by some one unknown. McDonald was bitten on the right cheek and right arm, and Hawkins on the chest. The wounds were not serious. The dog was captured by Officer Mullen and will be sent to Poundmaster Einstein for final disposition.

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

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

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

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

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

Circulation of the "Evening Star."

SATURDAY, June 8, 1901	38,851
MONDAY, June 10, 1901	32,116
TUESDAY, June 11, 1901	31,975
WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1901	31,899
THURSDAY, June 13, 1901	31,793
FRIDAY, June 14, 1901	31,450
Total	198,084
Daily average	33,014

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, June 14, 1901—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona-fide purchasers or subscribers, and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain in the office unsold.

J. F. NEWBOLD,
Supt. Circulation, The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1901.

BEN. C. McQUAY,
Notary Public, D. C.

INQUEST CONCLUDED

Investigation Concerning Death of Charles Musson.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Testimony Detailing Particulars of the Electrocution.

OWNERSHIP OF WIRES

The hearing in the case of Charles P. Musson, the boy who was electrocuted while gathering mulberries on the line of the Washington and Great Falls railway near Harlem, Wednesday, was resumed this morning by Coroner Nevitt. The jury assembled at the sixth precinct station, instead of in Georgetown, as was the case yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Location of the Wires.

Mace McKenney, owner of the property where the fatal accident occurred, explained to the jury that he sold the right of way through his property to the Great Falls Railroad Company about seven years ago. Witness said he sold it a strip of 24 feet and later he sold an additional strip of three feet on either side of the road. He said he does not know exactly where the line is between his property and that of the railroad company. Witness never gave the company the privilege of stretching wires over his property. The wires in question, he thought, were over his property. Coroner Nevitt called the attention of the witness to the mulberry tree, and the latter said he did not know any limbs had ever been cut from it.

"Did you ever object to the wires being stretched between the limbs of the tree?" inquired Juror Moore.

"No, sir," the witness answered.

Mr. Drew, counsel for the family of the deceased boy, presented a drawing showing the location of the company's wires. He endeavored to show that the wire was over the property belonging to the witness. In this connection Attorney Cole, for the railroad company, said the question of the location of the wires had no bearing on the case so far as the inquest was concerned, while it might be admissible as legal proof in an action for damages.

Witness said he made measurements and found the poles of the company were 29 feet 3 inches apart. The top of the pole, he thought, leaned about three feet over toward his property. No request was ever made of witness to cut the mulberry tree down. He had never protested against the boys enjoying themselves on his property. He had seen boys in the mulberry tree before, but had never said anything to them.

Noted Flashes of Fire.

E. B. Douglass, a resident of Harlem, also gave testimony concerning the measurements made yesterday. The day after the fatal accident happened witness said he noticed a flash of fire every time leaves of the mulberry tree came in contact with the wire. Witness said the deceased was his nephew.

Charles D. Cornwell testified that he climbed the mulberry tree the day after the occurrence and saw flesh on the electric wire. The insulation was worn off the wire at several places. Witness saw seven electric wires there and two telephone wires. The electric wires were of different sizes, and the flesh was on a wire of medium size. He said the wire on which he saw the flesh had been rubbed by one of the branches of the tree.

Dr. Hunter testified that when he was called to the house the boy was dead. The boy's hand and face were burned.

Electrical Engineer's Testimony.

Philander Betts, an electrical engineer, testified that he was called upon Thursday to make an examination of the wires at the scene of the accident. All the wires there carrying a high voltage were in excellent condition. They were insulated and practically in the condition they were when they were put up. There were no large limbs near enough to cause much injury to the wires. Witness said he took an electrical course in college, and had worked continuously at the business since 1890. For more than four years witness was chief electrician at the navy yard. The insulation on the wires in question, the witness said, is such as is used on most similar wires throughout the country. Under ordinary circumstances the insulation on the wires is considered safe.

The Voltage Carried.

After recess S. I. Folsom, until a few days ago superintendent of overhead lighting and now in charge of substations for the electric light companies of the District, gave testimony concerning the several wires on the poles near the mulberry tree. Two of the wires, he said, carried a voltage of from 2,200 to 2,400. There were two uncovered dead wires, but the live wires were all covered. Witness thought the boy would have had to reach out to have caught hold of the wires. He saw no ripe berries on the tree. Witness superintended the putting up of the wires, and at that time the limbs in the way where the wires were strung were cut away. The insulation on the wires in question is what is known as weather-proof covering.

On one of the 500-volt wires, witness said, the insulation was somewhat worn. There was no trouble with the insulation of the other wires. A wire carrying a voltage of 500 he thought was not dangerous, as he had received shocks from such wires.

Coroner Nevitt told the jury that he made a superficial examination of the body of the boy. He concluded from his examination of the body that the injuries about the boy's face were abrasions and not burns. This closed the testimony and the case was submitted.

WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

Plan of Adapting Them to the Courses in the High Schools.

Under the provisions of the Military Academy appropriation act of March 2, 1901, the Secretary of War has amended the regulations governing the examinations of candidates for the Military Academy, with a special view to securing an examination suited to the ordinary high school and academy courses of instruction throughout the country, and rendering unnecessary attendance upon special preparatory schools. The regulations will hereafter read as follows:

"20. Candidates selected for appointment shall appear for mental and physical examination before boards of army officers to be convened at such places as the War Department may select, on the first day of May, annually, except when that day comes on Sunday, in which case the examination shall commence on the following Tuesday. Candidates who pass successfully will be admitted to the academy without further examination, upon reporting in person to the superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of June of the same year.

"No candidate shall be examined at any other time unless prevented from presenting himself at the May examination by sickness or other unavoidable causes, in which case he shall report to the superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of June of the same year.

21. Each candidate before he shall be admitted to the academy as a cadet shall be shown, by the examination provided for in the preceding paragraph, to be well versed in the following prescribed subjects, viz: Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar, English composition, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history and the general principles of physiology and hygiene.

"Candidates may be examined either orally or in writing, and no rejected candidate may be re-examined except upon the recommendation of the academic board."

Consul Phelps Resigns.

Julian Phelps, United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, has resigned. He was appointed from Iowa in 1897.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

Gen. Bates Talks of Conditions When He Left.

ESTABLISHING CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Gradual Abolition of Slavery in the Sulu Archipelago.

DATO MANDI'S ACTION

General Bates, lately in command of the Department of Southern Luzon, Philippine Islands, was seen by a Star reporter at the Ebbitt House today. General Bates' great familiarity with the Philippine question is well known, and his soldierly qualities and good judgment in dealing with situations with which he has been brought face to face have earned for him commendation on all sides.

"My own view is," he said, when asked in regard to the establishment of peace on the island, "that it would be a mistake to withdraw our troops too rapidly, for up to the time I left, which was the latter part of April, it was not safe for an American to go away from a garrison without an escort. It is hoped that that condition will improve rapidly, but surrenders are not being made quite so rapidly as I hoped when I left there.

"The civil commission was on an extended trip at the time I left the islands, and the members were expected back in about ten days. They will then be very busily engaged in forming the civil government in various provinces. They were appointing certain of the civil officers while on that trip wherever conditions were such that they thought it would be advisable to inaugurate civil government."

"How is Aguinaldo held by the Filipinos now?" General Bates was asked.

Aguinaldo's Influence Lessoned.

"Aguinaldo had a wonderful hold upon them for a time, but I think his hold has been more or less weakened by his role of a hermit. He stated that he had not left the place where he was captured for more than seven months. There were very few of his own people who knew where he was, and I think he had very little communication with his own people. The insurgent troops in the field seem to look much more to Lieutenant General Mariano Trias, and they frequently receive communications from the junta in Hong Kong."

When asked about the condition of the troops he replied:

"Our troops are in excellent condition. We had no more sickness than one would naturally expect from a tropical climate, and I think no more than we would have if our troops were stationed in the gulf states here.

"It is hard to estimate the number of arms the insurgent troops now have. Considering that they at one time had 23,000 modern rifles, we have probably secured 20,000 of them. Some of them must be worn out or have become worthless. They are also short of ammunition. We have captured a good deal of ammunition that they have manufactured and it is a very poor article—hopelessly inaccurate in firing. They have used bullets that were simply sheet lead rolled up. They have formed shells by taking a strip of tin and making a spiral of it and then soldering it together. Occasionally they have used matchheads for making a sort of powder, and I think they have made some black powder, but I do not think they have made any high-power powder.

Judge Taft Highly Esteemed.

"The civil commission will have a very arduous task," continued General Bates, in reply to a question. "Judge Taft is regarded as a very able lawyer and he is a man of pleasing address, who seems well fitted for such a position."

"How long will it be before the troops can be recalled from the Philippine Islands?" General Bates was asked.

"Many years," he replied. "I should not advise reducing the force below 50,000 at present and then they could be brought away as rapidly as it could be demonstrated that they could not be needed.

"There is a very strong desire among the Filipinos for complete independence, even on the part of the more intelligent people, who will admit that they are not at present capable of self-government. They wish to have the hope of independence in the future. That is, I think, the sentiment of a large majority of the people; they wish at least that much. The people are anxious for schools and all classes want them. They want to learn English. Aguinaldo himself, I understand, is studying English. The children are anxious to learn English and their parents wish them to do so."

When asked in regard to the friars he said the questions relating to them make a very serious problem.

Trouble About Friars.

"I think the question of their property will probably go to the United States Supreme Court before it can be finally decided. There is friction all the time over the property owned by the friars. In several instances I did not allow the agents of the large estates to collect rents because of the disturbance it made. In some cases what was the church property is owned by companies, and there is a question when the agent attempts to collect the rent about his right to do so. Of course, my action was merely a temporary expedient, and I acted arbitrarily, believing such action was necessary for the peace of the community at that time."

General Bates' attention was called to a publication in the New American of May 3, published in Manila, to the effect that Datto Mandi has ordered his slaves set free. Datto Mandi is the famous Moro chieftain of Zamboanga, and the publication stated that he had abolished slavery within his district and ordered that no slaves be bought or sold henceforth by any of his people.

Freeing the Slaves.

"I had not expected any such favorable action," said General Bates, "though I have the highest respect for Mandi. It seems to me that is expecting almost too much; it seems to me people ought to be paid something for these slaves. My agreement with them, in order to abolish slavery, was that a small amount should be paid for the slaves. I wanted to fix an amount and they asked that it be the market value, and I agreed to that. My idea was that the slaves might pay a small amount, and I supposed the United States government would foot that bill finally. Their market value was about $20. No census having been taken it is impossible to tell how many slaves there are. They can hardly be regarded as slaves, anyway, but that has been so generally discussed that it is well understood. They are mere retainers and very often voluntarily so, because they wanted the protection of a powerful datto.

"Mandi has been pronounced in his American sympathies ever since I have known him. He asked for an American flag at once and put it up, and in many places where it would incur antagonism, but he cared nothing for that. He said he had always been faithful to Spain while Spain had control, but when the control changed he wanted to be an American citizen. He offered to bring his people to fight alongside of our soldiers, and said if I was ready he would at once go alone and attack the insurgents at Zamboango. I told him I was not ready to occupy the island then, and he said: 'I will do just what you say.' He did join with our troops when Zamboango was taken.

"This action of Mandi is very important, indeed, because he is the heir apparent to the sultan. He was nominated by the sultan of Mindanao, Rajah Muda, as his heir apparent."

Mr. Hanna Fills a Committee Vacancy.

Senator Hanna yesterday announced the appointment of John Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Mich., as a member of the republican national committee. Mr. Blodgett fills the vacancy in the national committee caused by the recent death of William Elliott of Michigan.

Downtown Temperature.

Affleck's standard thermometer registered today as follows: 9 a.m., 78½; 12 m., 80; 2 p.m., 88.

FERRY BOAT SUNK

Northfield Goes Down With Decks Crowded With Passengers.

DISASTER AT STATEN ISLAND SLIP

The Divers So Far Fail to Find Any Bodies.

ONE FLOATER PICKED UP

NEW YORK, June 15.—Divers are at work today on the wreck of the Staten Island ferry boat Northfield, which was sunk yesterday by the Jersey Central boat Mauch Chunk, but up to 1 o'clock no human body had been found there. Although more than 600 lives were endangered, the fatalities appear to have been remarkably few, owing to the fact that the Northfield was able to get so close to an East river pier before sinking. Several persons are reported missing, but it is not known positively that they are drowned. The only body found up to the present was that of a ten-year-old boy; it was found floating close to the Rivington street pier in the East river. The coroner's office ascribed this finding to the Northfield wreck, and put it down as the first death reported. It was believed to be the body of John Anderson, who, with his mother, was reported missing.

The captains of the two boats were arraigned in police court, charged with criminal negligence, and were held in $2,500 bail for further examination.

Divers Found No Bodies.

Two of the divers came up after an hour and a half's work and reported that they had found no bodies.

Magistrate Crane, before whom Captain Abrahamson of the Northfield was arraigned, ordered a policeman to make an affidavit charging Abrahamson with criminal negligence.

During the forenoon Capt. Griffin of the Mauch Chunk came over from his home in New Jersey and gave himself up to the police.

Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, sixty-five years of age, of Hart Park, Livingston, Staten Island, is reported missing. Gen. Bartlett was librarian of the criminal court building. He was in infirm health and usually crossed from Manhattan to Staten Island by the 6 o'clock boat.

Mrs. Bartlett called at the criminal court building this morning looking for her husband. She feared he was drowned.

A report from St. George, S. I., says that all of the residents of Staten Island known to have been on the Northfield have been accounted for except Gen. Bartlett and J. Y. Wright of Tompkinsville. Mr. Wright was engaged in business in New York, and it was his custom to return home every evening on the 6 o'clock boat. Repeated inquiries were made by members of Wright's family at police headquarters during the night and early today, but no news of him could be obtained.

Injured Rushed to Hospital.

Police Inspector Thompson said many injured persons had been rushed to the hospital so quickly after the stranding of the ferry boat that the police did not have a chance to make a systematized list of them. A census of all patients in hospitals received last night will be taken, and the inspector said he expected to find some of the missing in the hospitals. The inspector did not think many were dead, but he said it was possible that some bodies would be found among the wagons and horses on the main deck of the ferry boat.

The district attorney has assigned an assistant to take charge of the cases against the captains of the Northfield and the Mauch Chunk.

At 11 a.m. the list of missing was as follows:

Gen. Charles G. Bartlett of Staten Island.
J. V. Wright, note teller, Oriental Bank of New York, resident of Staten Island.
—— Imhof, commissary sergeant, U. S. A., of Governor's Island.
David Van Name, Staten Island.
R. G. Colter, western purchasing agent American Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.
F. J. Bennett, nineteen years old, of Tompkinsville.
Mrs. Vida Anderson of Port Richmond.
John Anderson, eight years old, son of Mrs. Anderson.
George H. Coopers, Newdorp, S. I.

Rescued Passengers Hysterical.

The majority of the passengers who were rescued were more or less hysterical, and their stories as to the loss of life were conflicting to a great extent. Many were of the opinion that hundreds of lives were lost, while others thought that but a few were drowned. It is known that all of the crew got ashore in safety.

Capt. Daniel Gully of the tugboat Mutual said today that many persons must have been drowned.

"I saw the two boats when they crashed," he said, "and I am positive that 200 persons were drowned. I saw myself more than thirty jump overboard as the Northfield was drifting from the Battery to pier 10—that was on the starboard side, and I cannot tell how many went over from the port side. I saw more than fifteen in the water when I ran up to the Northfield, and many of them went down. If as the ferry officials say there were between 800 and 1,000 passengers on that ferry boat, not more than 500 to 600 got ashore in safety."

How the Disaster Occurred.

The wooden side-wheeler Northfield, which has been in the service of the Staten Island Ferry Company for the past thirty-eight years, was rammed last night by the steel-hulled propeller Mauch Chunk, used as a ferry boat by the Central railroad of New Jersey.

The collision occurred just off the Staten Island ferry slip, at the foot of Whitehall street, and in less than ten minutes afterward the Northfield, which was crowded with probably 600 or 800 passengers, sank at the outer end of the Spanish line pier in the East river. The Mauch Chunk, which was badly damaged, landed the two dozen passengers who were aboard of her. Over a hundred of the passengers of the sunken Northfield were dragged out of the water by people along shore and the crews of the fleet of river tugs, which promptly responded to the ferry boat's call for help.

PRESSING NEED.

Automobile Ambulance Wanted at the Emergency Hospital.

The regular meeting of the board of directors of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital was held recently, and the report of the attending staff showed the following amount of work done during the month of May: New dispensary cases, 602; revisits, 2,151. New emergency cases, 286; revisits, 180. Total new cases, 888; revisits, 2,331. Total visits, 3,219. Seventy-four patients were admitted to the hospital wards during the month. There were four deaths, eighty-seven ambulance calls and 2,942 prescriptions were compounded.

As the report shows, the ambulance work has been very heavy, notwithstanding the fact that the hot weather has not really begun; the needs of the department were seriously considered. It was stated that both ambulance horses are practically broken down and will not be able to do the work of the summer season when often ten or fifteen "runs" a day are called for. What the institution needs, it was declared, is an automobile ambulance, such as some other cities have, and which have been found to fill all the requirements of the work. The hope was expressed that some charitably inclined citizen, with a humane feeling for horses, will come forward with a gift of such a vehicle for the Emergency.

End of Glass Workers' Strike.

United States Consul Roosevelt reports to the State Department from Brussels the termination of the ten months' strike in the Belgian glass works. The strikers finally gave in, having lost in salaries nearly $2,000,000.

Bonds Bought by the Treasury.

Secretary Gage today purchased $36,150 short-term 4 per cent bonds for $113.8489.

PERIN DIVORCE CASE

DECREE OF SEPARATION MAY BE SIGNED MONDAY.

Judge Bradley Concludes Consideration of the Testimony—The Allegations Made.

Justice Bradley, in Equity Court No. 2, has concluded the consideration of the testimony, and in all probability will sign a decree Monday, in connection with the proceedings for divorce instituted by Clifford Perin, a wealthy young man, who formerly resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, and who is a member of the Metropolitan Club, against Mary Clagett Perin, daughter of the late William H. Clagett of this city. The case is one of considerable local interest, owing to the prominence of the parties.

In his original petition, filed several months ago through Attorneys R. Ross Perry & Son, Mr. Perin ascribed violation of wifely duty to the defendant. He alleged personal neglect by her of him, especially when he was ill, and called attention to the fact that she frankly declared she had no personal affection for him. Mr. Perin further informed the court that his wife was continuously and persistently receiving attentions from a certain unmarried man, against the remonstrance and positive instructions of the petitioner.

To this original petition Mrs. Perin paid no attention. Recently, however, Mr. Perin, with the consent of the court, filed an amended bill, the sole charge advanced being desertion. He explained that he was married to the defendant in October 31, 1893, and that the couple have one child, a daughter, born October 25, 1894, and that his wife deserted him in November, 1897.

Wife's Answer Filed.

Mrs. Perin, through Attorney A. S. Worthington, promptly joined issue, and filed answer to the amended bill. She admitted that about the 10th of November, 1897, she refused to live any longer with the petitioner, although he has several times requested her to do so, but she denied that this action on her part was without cause. As to whether or not her conduct constitutes willful desertion Mrs. Perin said she is advised it is a matter of law, as to which she is not called upon to answer, and which she submits to the determination of the court.

The cause was referred to Albert Harper, examiner in chancery, for the taking of testimony. George W. Brown, Marie Theresa Mallett, Marjorie Bridget Cunningham, Nelson Perin and Lawrence Perin were called as witnesses by counsel for Mr. Perin to establish the fact of the desertion of Mr. Perin by his wife. Nelson Perin, a brother of the petitioner, testified, among other things: "The feelings between them were strained and it was a question of putting his wife and child out of the house or his leaving. He did not want to have any scandal, so he left."

It was also stated that Mr. Perin went away for a year and then came back, but his wife absolutely refused to live with him, and that prior to the alleged desertion, while living at 1732 K street, she declined to occupy the same room with him.

A deposition from Mrs. Mary I. Perin, mother of the petitioner, who resides in Cincinnati, has been filed. She states that young Mrs. Perin wrote to her saying she had lost all love and affection for the petitioner.

The case was submitted to the court with argument yesterday.

CHURCH FORMATION.

Services to Be Held by Presbyterians Tomorrow Afternoon.

The services in connection with the organization of a Presbyterian church will be held at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Parker Mann studio, 2120 Kalorama avenue, Washington Heights. The service will be under direction of the presbytery of Washington city. The following program has been arranged for the occasion:

Invocation, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.; singing, hymn 57; Scripture, Rev. B. F. Bittinger, D. D.; sermon, Rev. Asa S. Fiske, D. D.; singing, hymn 130; reading of action of presbytery, Rev. B. F. Bittinger, D. D.; reception of members by certificate and by profession of faith, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.; baptism, Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt; prayer, Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt; offering for purchase of a lot; solo, Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes; election of ruling elders and deacons; singing, hymn 239, one verse; ordination and installation of elders and deacons, committee of presbytery; charge to the ruling elders, Rev. B. F. Bittinger, D. D.; charge to the deacons, Rev. Asa S. Fiske, D. D.; charge to the people, Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D.; doxology and benediction.

COMMANDER BELKNAP'S DEATH.

Passing Away in Baltimore of a Well-Known Naval Officer.

The Navy Department received a telegram this afternoon announcing the death at Baltimore of Commander Charles Belknap of the navy. He was a well-known naval officer and had been recently at the head of the board in this city examining warrant officers seeking promotion. He was born in New Jersey and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1864. He saw much sea service on the old-line ships, and later on the Kearsarge.

During the Spanish war he was in command of the cruiser Dixie. As a student he stood high, and was three times instructor of physics and chemistry at the Naval Academy, and later torpedo instructor at the Naval Academy. He was taken with an abscess on the arm, which rapidly developed, threatening blood poison. He was then removed to the Union Protestant Hospital at Baltimore and placed under Dr. Ostler's care.

WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

Commissioners Cannot Grant Permit Desired by Railway Company.

Cropley & Boteler and others have petitioned the District Commissioners to grant permission to the Georgetown and Tenleytown Railroad Company to operate a freight and package car over their road in the District. C. B. Hunt, the computing engineer, in reporting to the Commissioners upon the matter, says that the charter of the company contains no authorization for the carrying of a freight and package business, and it is believed that under such circumstances the Commissioners have no discretion in the matter, and that the operation of such a car would be an illegal act. The past action of the Commissioners has been predicated on these facts, says Mr. Hunt. The Commissioners have approved his report.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Flour dull, unchanged; receipts, 17,102 barrels; exports, 35,919 barrels. Wheat steady at decline; spot, 75a75¼; the month, 74¾a75; July, 73a73¼; August, 72½a73¾; September, 72⅝; steamer No. 2 red, 71a71¼; receipts, 43,890 bushels; southern by sample, 70a76; do. on grade, 72½a76. Corn firmer; mixed, spot and the month, 45¼a45⅝; July, 45½a45⅝; August, 45⅝a45¾; steamer mixed, 44¼a44½; receipts, 194,143 bushels; exports, 154,886 bushels; southern white corn, 47a48; do. yellow, 46a47. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 33½a34; No. 2 mixed, 32a32½; receipts, 11,624 bushels. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 55; receipts, 1,030 bushels. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, $16a$16.50. Grain freights very quiet; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 2½d. July; Cork for orders, per quarter, 2s. 9d. July. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 17a18; fancy creamery, 19a20; fancy ladle, 15a16; store packed, 12a13. Eggs firm, unchanged; fresh, 14a14½. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 9; medium, 9½; small, 10. Sugar firm, unchanged; fine and coarse granulated, 5.65.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—July	70	70⅝-⅝	69⅝-⅞	70½
Sept	68⅝	68⅞	68¼	68⅜-⅞
Corn—July	43⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝
Sept	43½	44¼	43½	44½-¾
Oats—July	27⅛	28¼-⅜	27⅛	28¼-⅜
Sept	25½	26	25½	25⅞

CHICAGO, June 15.—Provisions:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pork—July	14.77	14.77	14.70	14.75
Sept	14.87	14.95	14.87	14.92
Lard—July	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
Sept	8.60	8.65	8.57	8.62
Ribs—July	8.07	8.07	8.00	8.05
Sept	8.10	8.12	8.07	8.12

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	8.21	8.34	8.21	8.34
August	7.66	7.69	7.63	7.68
October	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25

FINANCE AND TRADE

St. Paul Shares Advanced 6 Per Cent Today.

UNION PACIFIC DEAL MATURING

Bank Statement Caused Some Life to the Trading.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 15.—Today's stock market opened around last night's closing parity and became dull under a small volume of professional business. London sent over a higher range of prices, but foreign houses bought only moderately in the local market. Uncertainty as to the bank statement held the market in check during the first half of the session.

Shortly after 11 o'clock rumors of a more favorable bank statement than had been expected started some buying around the room, and prices rallied sharply. The only favorable change in the statement was a slightly better showing in the loan account than previous estim