we must contend in other fashion. Why should we not, as we may expel alien anarchists for cause?

"The 'right of asylum' is called in international law an imperfect right. It is at most, as Dr. Woolsey calls it, only a 'moral claim.'

"Since all nations of Europe now expel anarchists, and even in England the only question ever raised has been whether the power to expel aliens could be exercised without the consent of parliament, we do not risk international disputes if we expel alien anarchists. They all do it. It is a far cry to the disputes over our alien law of 1798. No one would now urge that sweeping measure. Quite near is the Chinese exclusion act. It is approved by the nation. It has been approved by the Supreme Court.

The Method Proposed.

"The statute empowering executive officers to expel or deport alien anarchists should be brief and simple. I suggest the substance: Whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall have reason to believe that for the preservation of the peace of the United States or for the prosecution of crime within or without the United States against the government of the United States, or any government with which the United States is at peace, it is expedient to remove or deport therefrom any alien anarchist (defining anarchist) who may be in the United States, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an order to be served upon such alleged alien anarchist directing that such alien anarchist shall depart the United States within a time to be in such order specified, and if such alien anarchist shall knowingly and willfully refuse or neglect to obey such order, or shall be found in the United States after the service of such order and after the expiration of the time limited and specified in such order, such alien anarchist shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction in a district court of the United States shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding three months for the first offense and not exceeding one year for the second or any subsequent offense.

"Provided always that nothing in the act shall affect any foreign ambassador or public minister, nor any person belonging to the diplomatic or consular service of any foreign state or nation, nor any person belonging to the domestic establishment of any foreign ambassador or public minister, nor any person attendant upon the same, nor any alien under sixteen years of age.

"Under such a statute the commissioner general of immigration should be authorized, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to use the inspectors and agents of his office and the like offices employed under the Chinese exclusion acts to find and report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such alien anarchists, who could deport such as he found should be deported under the statute and under such regulations and rules as the statute should empower him to establish.

Amend Immigration Laws.

"Fourth—The first section of the immigration act of March 3, 1891, should be amended by adding to the classes of aliens to be excluded from admission into the United States 'criminal anarchists.' This term must be carefully defined in the act. I suggest that 'criminal anarchists' shall be construed to mean one who advocates the destruction or overthrow by violence either of all governments or of the government of the United States.

"Fifth—We should amend the naturalization laws to restrict immigration. I would not permit an alien to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States until after he had resided therein five years. I would require ten years' residence in the United States and ability to read and write the English language to the satisfaction of the court before an alien should be admitted to citizenship. It is easy for anarchists to evade our immigration laws. If they remain alien we can deport them rapidly. If the long probation for citizenship and the test of literacy should cut off one-half of the annual immigration, how fortunate for the future of our country.

Extradition of Criminal Anarchists.

"Finally, we should in all our extradition treaties hereafter incorporate this clause now in our convention of 1892, with Belgium: 'An attempt against the life of the head of a foreign government, or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense or an act connected with such an offense.' Our existing extradition treaties should all be so modified, and the reciprocal stipulation that like attempts upon the life of our President and Vice President and other officers in line of succession to the presidency should not be considered a political offense, should be inserted to facilitate the extradition of criminal anarchists upon our demand.

"The tragic death of so many rulers of states by the hand of anarchist assassins in the past seven years assures us that all nations may more speedily amend extradition treaties to cover this important resource of international law for the suppression of anarchy."

Mr. McComas was accorded close attention throughout his remarks.

Favors an Island for Anarchists.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) then took the floor and made some comments upon anarchy and anarchists. He said that all countries having lawful governments should secure an island in the sea which was to be occupied by no one but anarchists, by those who advocated the slaying of rulers and those resisting lawful government. It was 'impossible to control the beliefs and minds of men, but there was no reason why men who tried to overthrow all governments, who wanted no government, should not be deported to a place where they could put their theories to test. Banishment from this country he believed to be a lawful punishment and could be enforced.

McKinley Eulogy Committee.

President Pro Tem. Frye of the Senate announced the following committee in accordance with the resolution passed Tuesday to prepare a tribute and token for the late President McKinley: Foraker (Ohio), Allison (Iowa), Fairbanks (Ind.), Kean (N. J.), Aldrich (R. I.), Nelson (Minn.), Perkins (Cal.), Jones (Ark.), Morgan (Ala.), Cockrell (Mo.) and McEnery (La.).

At 2:30 p.m. the Senate went into executive session.

GOV. FERGUSON TALKS.

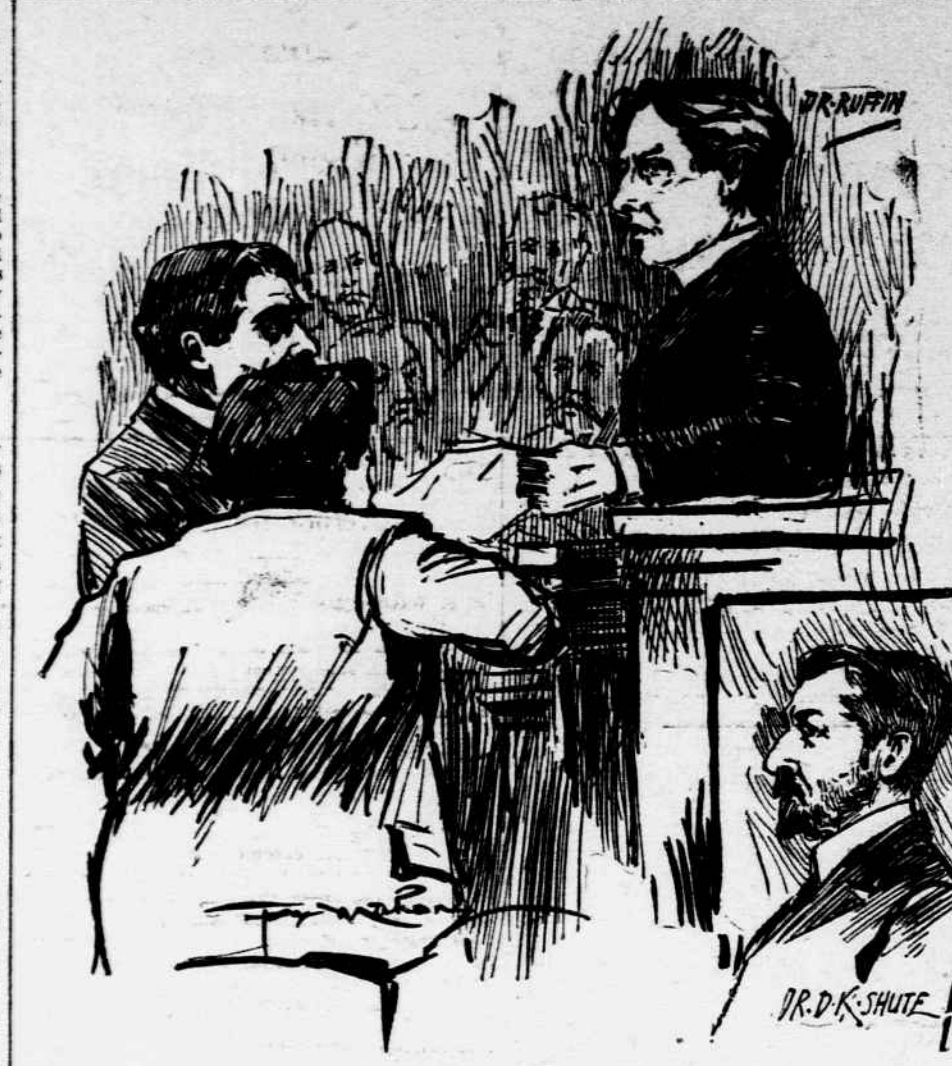
Impression That the President Made Upon Him.

"The President is a man of wonderful personality," said Thomas J. Ferguson, the lately appointed governor of Oklahoma territory, at the Dewey this morning, just before starting to Guthrie to assume the duties of his office. "Yes, the President is a man of great force of character," he continued, "and of unquestioned integrity. The impression he left on me in the conversation I had with him will remain with me as long as I live, though I may never see him again. I was away from my home at Watonga establishing my second newspaper in another town, and when scores of telegrams reached me that my name was being considered in connection with the governorship. I thought that it only meant the customary compliments that were being given to a dozen other persons, and informed numerous friends that my name was not to be considered, that I was making more money in my business than an honest man could make in the position of governor; that there were scores of good men who would like to have the position, and that I only wished to be let alone. Probably no man in Oklahoma was more surprised than I was when I received a telegram from the Secretary of the Interior to come immediately to Washington. My first intention was to decline with sincere and heartfelt thanks, but thinking that as chairman of the republican territorial central committee there might be a desire to consult with me about appointments and other important Oklahoma matters, I took the first train for the capital city, which I greatly admire every time I have the pleasure to visit it. All the way on the train," said the governor, "knowing the situation in Oklahoma as I do, it was my resolve to decline the governorship if tendered me; but after my talk with the Secretary of the Interior and then with the President I did not feel at liberty to decline the appointment."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Yankton has sailed from Norfolk for Key West, the Buffalo from Fort de France for San Juan and the Potomac from Boston for Key West.

The Hannibal has arrived at Lambert's Point and the Alabama and the Massachusetts at Charleston.



EXPERT WITNESSES IN BONINE TRIAL.

EXPERTS TESTIFY

Medical Subjects Treated in Bonine Trial Today.

DR. FRY IS CROSS-EXAMINED

Large Crowd Present and Women in the Majority.

OTHER WITNESSES ON STAND

The entire day in the Bonine murder trial was occupied in the taking of expert testimony on the part of the defense. Dr. Fry, who was called to the stand yesterday afternoon and was excused pending the consideration of the question of admitting certain testimony objected to by the government, was in the witness box the greater part of the forenoon session. Throughout the day District Attorney Gould interposed objections frequently to questions asked by the counsel for the defense, the arguments on which took up considerable time.

The greater part of the testimony brought out tended to show that the defendant's physical condition was such that she could have had no impure motive in going to James Seymour Ayres' room in the Kenmore Hotel. Despite that the impression was general that the questions and answers of witnesses would be offensive and unpleasant for any one to hear, there was, if anything, a larger number of women present than at any previous day of the trial. The court room presented the appearance of a theater at a matinee performance rather than a place where a fellow being was on trial for her life.

A number of members of Congress were among the spectators at the forenoon session. Representative Peter J. Otey of Virginia occupied a seat beside Justice Anderson. At the afternoon session Judge C. E. Nichol of Virginia was an attentive listener to the proceedings from the bench.

Maurice Bonine was recalled during the afternoon and was on the stand for a few minutes.

Much of the testimony at both sessions, though of the utmost importance to the contention of the defense, was, to appearances, offensive to the defendant and she displayed her modesty by casting her eyes downward.

District Attorney Gould stated to a Star reporter today that in his opinion the case will be ready for submission to the jury by Tuesday of next week.

Dr. Fry Continues.

Before proceeding with the examination of witnesses this morning Mr. Gould asked leave to correct a possible impression due to certain remarks of counsel for the defense yesterday in regard to a pair of slippers alleged to have belonged to the defendant. It had been the government's intention at the close of its case in chief to prove the slippers to have been the property of the defendant, said Mr. Gould, by a witness, but he had later understood that the defense conceded the slippers to be Mrs. Bonine's property.

Mr. Douglass, for the defense, remarked that the government should show whether Mrs. Bonine had delivered the slippers to the police at the same time she surrendered the wrapper, or whether the slippers were found after the defendant had been incarcerated in jail. The United State attorney explained that the slippers were procured from the defendant's room at the Kenmore by Lieut. Moore of the sixth police precinct, pursuant to a description supplied Lieut. Moore by Mrs. Bonine.

After the court had sustained the government's objection to a question asked Dr. Henry D. Fry yesterday, having had the matter under consideration over night, the defense resumed the examination of Dr. Fry. The witness testified that the 24th of last May he visited Mrs. Bonine's room at the Kenmore.

"Don't relate any conversation that may have occurred on that occasion," warned the United States attorney.

"I don't see how I can tell that I got a brown bag, then," stated Dr. Fry, his remark causing some amusement.

It developed that the witness was handed a bag that was hanging on a hook in a closet. He selected two articles contained in the bag for analysis.

"What were those articles?" asked Attorney Douglass.

Mr. Gould objected on the ground that the desired testimony was irrelevant and a long argument followed.

Dr. Fry was finally permitted to state that he took from the bag an undergarment and another article.

Before inquiring what the article was used for, Attorney Douglass asked the United States attorney if he objected to the question.

"No," replied Mr. Gould wearily. "I do not object, for the matter is now as clearly before the jury as it possibly could be."

The witness was next asked regarding the condition of the article, an inquiry first being made of the United States attorney if he objected.

"The government is in this position," then stated Mr. Gould, speaking in a somewhat heated manner. "The government is convinced that this evidence is most positively inadmissible. By questions already asked the defense has succeeded in getting before the jury all that could possibly bear on this matter. It would be puerile for me to object now after the subject has been fully discussed in the hearing of twelve intelligent jurors."

Dr. Fry was then examined at length and in detail regarding subjects unfit for publication. Dr. Fry was rigidly cross-examined by Mr. Gould as to the bruises found on Mrs. Bonine. The witness was next asked the following question by the United States attorney:

"Take the case of a woman wearing French heel slippers at 2 o'clock in the morning climbing out through a window, descending two flights of fire-escape stairway, walking along a piazza, then passing through a furnished parlor, next ascending two flights of stairway and proceeding to a bath room. Under the circumstances could the woman during that journey have received the bruises such as you found on this defendant?"

"Yes, sir," replied Dr. Fry.

"That's all," added Mr. Gould.

Mr. Douglass wanted to know if the bruises on Mrs. Bonine's lower limbs could have been caused by climbing over a trunk. The witness did not think they could. It would have been necessary for her to have slipped or fallen to have received the bruises in going down the fire-escape.

"Under what conditions, if any, could the bruises on the arm have been caused in going down the fire-escape?" inquired Attorney Douglass.

"It would be necessary to first strike one arm against the first escape and then the other," explained Dr. Fry.

"Taking into consideration all the bruises," Attorney Douglass next asked, "how were the bruises on the arm most likely caused?"

"Most likely in a struggle," the witness answered.

The abrasion on the knee might have been made by falling on the carpet, so said Dr. Fry.

More Medical Testimony.

The defense next called Dr. George Barrie. He also examined Mrs. Bonine at the District jail, and found the bruises as testified by the other physicians. Dr. Barrie was offered as an expert. United States Attorney Gould asked the witness if an ordinary surgeon could tell regarding the manner bruises had been inflicted any better than could a layman.

The defense objected and the point was argued. The court overruled the objection.

"Any physician is apt to know more about bruises than the ordinary citizen—the age of them, for instance," the witness said.

"That is not the question," suggested Mr. Gould. "I asked concerning how the bruises were caused."

"I don't know about that," replied Dr. Barrie.

The witness was of the opinion that the bruises found on Mrs. Bonine had most likely been received during a struggle.

The tone of Mr. Gould's voice was inclined to be incredulous after the witness had declared that when he examined Mrs. Bonine the 23d of May he had not heard that she claimed to have been engaged in a struggle the morning of the 15th of May.

At this point the usual recess was taken.

When the afternoon session opened Dr. Barrie resumed the stand. He said on cross-examination that he did not consider that the bruises on Mrs. Bonine's arms were caused by a hand grip.

The Son Recalled.

Maurice Bonine, who was the last witness examined yesterday, was recalled. He testified that his father was at the Kenmore each Sunday for three weeks immediately preceding the tragedy. The afternoon of the 15th of May the witness took the week's wash of the family to their washer woman, Julia Sidney, at Brightwood. The mother of the witness had prepared the bundle.

Julia Sidney, next called, testified that the 15th of May she received the soiled clothes of the Bonine family. It included two bloody undergarments and a certain bloody article.

George W. Thompson, colored, a medical student, was called by the defense. He was employed at the Kenmore from about the 18th of April until about the 3d of May of the present year. During that period, on one occasion, the witness heard Mr. and Mrs. Bonine in conversation. They were discussing chemistry and medicine.

"No questions," stated Mr. Gould when the witness was turned over to him for cross-examination.

Dr. James Carroll, an expert, was next offered as a witness by the defense. He is connected with Columbian University and the Army Medical School as instructor. He has made a specialty of the study of human blood. The witness described in detail the several recognized tests for discovering traces of blood.

The witness first examined the wrapper in evidence at the office of Dr. Schaeffer, who appeared as an expert for the government. Dr. Ruffin was present at the time. The witness agreed with the testimony of Dr. Ruffin regarding the torn places on the garment when they first examined it. The wrapper was considerably torn. On a subsequent occasion three specimens were taken from the wrapper. These specimens were tested for blood.

"The government will agree that Dr. Carroll obtained the same results as did Dr. Ruffin, it having been stated that the witness and Dr. Ruffin worked together, and the witness having said that he was dependent upon Dr. Ruffin's notes," stated Mr. Gould.

The defense elected to examine Dr. Carroll briefly. This caused Mr. Gould to say: "I made the suggestion in the hope of saving time. We are not holding this trial for the purpose of exploiting experts."

It developed that the witness was referring to a typewritten statement compiled from joint notes made when the tests were being made by the witness and Dr. Ruffin. The court directed Dr. Carroll to lay aside the typewritten statement.

Mr. Gould then objected to the witness referring to any notes other than those made by the witness. The defense thereupon asked Dr. Carroll to explain in a general way the manner of making the tests and of noting the results. A moment later the witness was asked to state, without referring to his notes, if he found blood on any of the specimens.

"I found blood on the specimen taken from the lining of the yoke of the wrapper," declared Dr. Carroll. "The blood was dry and appeared to have been diluted."

"Was it human blood?" asked Attorney Fulton.

"I cannot tell," was the reply, "but it corresponded to human blood."

Evidence of Blood Found.

Dr. Carroll further testified that the specimen taken from the lining of the yoke of the wrapper last Saturday while the garment was in the court room had been examined. The witness found blood on the specimen.

Attention was next directed to the bloodstains on the window shade that hung in Ayres' room.

The defense attempted to show that one of the prints was made by the index finger of the left hand. Mr. Gould at this point admitted that the stain had been made by a bloody finger of the defendant, but he added that he did not believe any expert could tell as to which particular finger made the stain.

The only work ever written on the subject of finger prints, so said Mr. Gould, is "Pudd'nhead Wilson," by Mark Twain. After a long argument the witness was permitted to state that the print was at an angle of forty-five degrees, the direction being south.

At this point the court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Shute Called as a Witness.

Dr. D. K. Shute, physician at the jail, was called late yesterday afternoon to testify in behalf of the defense. He, in company with Dr. Glazebrook, examined the defendant and found the bruises, as testified by Dr. Glazebrook and Dr. Fry. On her hand was a pin or finger-nail scratch.

"In view of the circumstances," testified Dr. Shute, "I think it most probable that Mrs. Bonine received the bruises during a struggle."

The witness added that he could think of no other likely manner in which the bruises could have been received.

"Could Ayres, while he held that pistol in his hand, have gripped Mrs. Bonine and caused the bruise on her arm?" asked Mr. Gould, on cross-examination.

"Not while the pistol was in his hand," replied Dr. Shute.

"Doctor," then said Mr. Gould, "did you not testify before the grand jury that from the way Mrs. Bonine spoke of the struggle with Ayres you could find no satisfactory explanation for the bruise?"

"I said that," admitted Dr. Shute, "but I have looked into the matter more closely since then and have changed my mind. I think my testimony now is more accurate and just."

Regarded as Possible.

Upon further cross-examination Dr. Shute stated that certain of the bruises found on Mrs. Bonine might have been received while in the act of climbing onto a window sill; that Mrs. Bonine's flesh was easily bruised; that no bruises were found about her head or on her neck, and there were no particles of gunpowder on her flesh.

The defense next called as a witness Maurice Bonine, sixteen years of age, the eldest son of the defendant. He testified that his mother helped him with his lessons every evening. Mr. Gould objected to this line of examination on the ground that it had no bearing on the case. The defense pointed out that it proposed to show that the defendant was a mother, and that she fulfilled to her boys the duty of a loving mother, and did not neglect her family.

The witness declared that he saw his mother in her night clothes put out the light and retire the evening of May 14.

On cross-examination Maurice Bonine said that he heard no noises after retiring the evening of May 14. He was the last witness yesterday.

RUMOR OF A LYNCHING.

All Efforts to Locate Marx in Norfolk Fail.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., December 5.—Nothing has been heard here of Herbert Marx, who was supposed to be en route here to take steamer for New York. The report that he has fallen into the hands of lynchers who desired to avenge the deaths of the two men he killed last night, it is feared, may be true. A diligent search for the man in an effort to get his version of the killing has failed to locate him here or in Norfolk.

NO DANGER OF LYNCHING.

Herbert Marx May Leave Warsaw Without Molestation.

RICHMOND, Va., December 5.—There seems no ground for the reports that Herbert Marx, who, in Westmoreland county, killed William Taylor and William J. Heflin and wounded James Stiff, is in danger of lynching. The young lady in the case exculpates him and he is preparing to leave for New York.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Ernest Marx, brother of Herbert Marx, who killed two men and wounded two others in Westmoreland county, Va., on Wednesday night, has started for Virginia with Abel E. Blackmar, an attorney of this city. William B. Marx, another brother, said today that he did not believe his brother had insulted Miss Taylor and that the family would see him through any trouble in which he might be involved.

"We were surprised," said Wm. B. Marx, "when we read the story of the shooting published in the morning papers, although we knew that Herbert had been in a shooting scrape. He wired us yesterday that he had shot a friend, but assured us that everything was all right and begged us not to worry.

"Herbert was graduated recently from the New York law school and went down into Virginia to recuperate his strength. My father bought the Westmoreland county estate some eighteen years ago and the family lived on it from time to time. The Taylors have been our neighbors and we have always esteemed them highly."

Had No Home.

"Judge, this man accosted me on L street northwest last night and said he had no home," was what a policeman told Judge Kimball today when William Johnson, colored, seventy years of age, was arraigned on a charge of vagrancy.

"Where is your home?" asked the court of the old man.

"I've been sleeping on a chair in a man's kitchen, but he won't let me stay there any more," replied Johnson.

"Do you want to go to the poor house?" his honor asked.

"No, sir."

"Well, I will commit you to the workhouse for sixty days," said Judge Kimball.

Prof. Scribner's Appointment.

Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner, the agrostologist of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed chief of the insular bureau of agriculture in the Philippines. He will have direct charge of all agricultural affairs in the archipelago. This is a new office.

Late Army Orders.

The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. William S. Bradford, 17th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Jacob Schick, 8th Infantry, has been transferred to the 14th Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 20th Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, has been placed on the retired list of the army.

Major William A. Nichols, 21st Infantry, now in New York city, has been assigned to recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Pa., relieving Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Infantry.

Sixty Days This Time.

John Brown, sixty years old, was charged with vagrancy in the Police Court today.

"This man met me on H street northwest last night and asked for a quarter," so a policeman told Judge Kimball.

"Brown, when were you released from the workhouse?" asked the court.

"Last Friday."

"Sixty days this time," said Judge Kimball.

Held for Examination.

Mansutro Talbert, a resident of Twining City, is detained at the fifth precinct police station in order that the board of police surgeons may examine him as to his mental condition. His son, William Talbert, informed the police last night that his father had shown signs of mental derangement for a week or more.

For Separate Maintenance.

Josephine Lyons has asked the Supreme Court of the District to require her husband, Frank H. Lyons, to furnish her separate maintenance. She alleges cruelty and non-support, and declares that during the past seven months he has given her only $61 toward the support of herself and five-year-old child, Edmund French appears for the petitioner.

Decrees of Divorce.

Justice Bradley has signed decrees of divorce in the cases of Hannah E. A. Welch against Sebastian Welch, and Patrick H. Gant against Selina Gant. Habitual drunkenness is the cause assigned in the first decree and the complainant's maiden name of Murdock is restored to her. The decree in the Gant case gives desertion as the ground for the divorce.

Pronounced to Be Insane.

Mrs. Nancy Towles, colored, who lived on Sheridan street northwest, was sent to the hospital for the insane last night. The woman had shown signs of mental trouble for several days, and last night she became violent, and the police took charge of her. Police Surgeon Mayfield pronounced her insane, and she was sent to the asylum upon his certificate.

Ambassador Choate at the Capitol.

Joseph H. Choate, ambassador to Great Britain, was on the floor of the Senate today and was warmly greeted by many members of the body.

DIVORCES UNDER NEW CODE

PROVISIONS WHICH OCCASION CONCERN AMONG LAWYERS.

Proof of Infidelity the Only Basis Admitted in Future Petitions—Amendment Probable.

The question of divorce under the provisions of the new code of law enacted for the District is giving lawyers great concern as the time for the code to take effect approaches. Absolute divorce may be granted, says the code, only upon proof of infidelity, and the question arises, should there be no amendment to the provision as enacted, what would become of the suits for divorce now filed and to be filed prior to January 1, 1902, which have not progressed sufficiently for adjudication, and where the divorce is asked upon grounds other than infidelity.

Divorce being purely a statutory right and never having been allowed at common law, it would appear that the chancellor or justice sitting in equity would of necessity be required to act under an existing statute granting the right when he signs the decree.

Since the present statute giving the court the right to grant divorces will have been repealed and the new statute making adultery the only ground for absolute divorce will be in operation, it is held by a high legal authority that the court would not be able to grant an absolute divorce upon any other ground.

Section 1638 of the code, known as the repealing clause, is urged by some lawyers as offsetting the effect of the new statute as far as the cases already begun are concerned.

This section, it is true, excepts or attempts to except from the operation of repeal, all rights accrued prior to the code's inauguration. But it is seriously doubted by some attorneys, and it is claimed tnat the Court of Appeals has decided, that the desire to dissolve the marriage state, which is the effect of a petition for divorce, is not such a right as is attempted to be preserved.

The question will probably be settled by the enactment of the statute already prepared by the revision committee of the bench and bar, which virtually re-enacts the present law of divorce. That this view of the case is being taken by many members of the bar is evidenced by the numbers of divorce petitions filed today.

Josephine A. Latham, by her attorneys, Wilton J. Lambert and Stuart McNamara, asks a divorce from James T. Latham on a charge of desertion. It is set forth in the petition that the couple were married in Louisville, Ky., in the year 1876, and that the defendant deserted his wife in Chicago during the month of March, 1890, and has not since contributed to her support.

Desertion is the plea of Augusta V. Cole for a divorce from Peter L. Cole. The parties were married in 1883 and lived together until 1893. Wm. B. Reilly represents the petitioner.

The petition for divorce filed by Lola A. Byram against James H. Byram, jr., charges the defendant with the excessive use of intoxicants, cruel treatment and infidelity. The couple were married February 1, 1894. Campbell Carrington appears for the petitioner.

The same attorney has filed the petition of Virginia Stewart for a divorce from Charles C. Stewart. The parties were married November 16, 1890, and the petition charges the defendant with breaking up the boarding house conducted by complainant prior to her marriage, and taking with him the household effects to Cape May, N. J. Since his departure, it is alleged, defendant has not contributed to his wife's support. Acts of cruelty are also alleged.

Enid S. Fackner has sued for divorce from Joseph M. Fackner upon the plea of desertion. Petitioner was married to defendant July 31, 1897, and charges desertion since March 1, 1899.

Gesine S. Owens asks for divorce from Joseph B. Owens. The couple were married October 13, 1892, at Benning, D. C. The petitioner alleges desertion, and declares the husband refuses to return, and no reconciliation can be effected.

MEMORIAL TO ROBERT FULTON.

Erected by American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, one of the most influential and important organizations of its character in the world, this afternoon dedicated a memorial monument over the grave of Robert Fulton, in historic old Trinity churchyard on lower Broadway. The society held its meeting of 1899 in Washington, the gathering being a noteworthy one, marked by many brilliant receptions and entertainments. Today at the memorial services at Trinity the capital city was well represented in the ranks of the society.

The memorial services this afternoon were the feature of the present, the forty-fourth, meeting of the society. The services were in three parts. The members of the society and their guests gathered in the real estate exchange of Trinity building at 2 o'clock and listened to addresses on the life of Robert Fulton and his work. The principal address was delivered by Rear Admiral Melville of Washington, engineer-in-chief of the United States navy. Remarks were also made by Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood of the navy and Dr. R. H. Thurston. The speakers told of Fulton's early experiments and his final success with the first steamboat. They told of how the grave of the inventor in Trinity churchyard had gone practically unmarked for all these years. Finally the American Society of Mechanical Engineers took cognizance of the fact, and had at last succeeded in erecting a simple but rich memorial.

The speaking in the Trinity building was followed by a memorial religious service in Trinity Church. The service here was conducted by Rev. Dr. Dix of Trinity parish, and an address was delivered by Rev. R. F. Crary of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., a grandson of Robert Fulton. After this service the concluding ceremonies of the day were enacted in the churchyard before the monument.

The meeting of the society will finally adjourn tomorrow morning. It has been one of the most successful and well-attended gatherings in the history of the organization. The engineers report an unusual activity and prosperity in the mechanical arts and industries throughout the United States. The next meeting of the society will be held in Boston.

Among the Washington members present are Rear Admiral Melville of the navy, A. H. Raynal of the bureau of steam engineering, Navy Department; A. Victorin and A. E. Johnson of the ordnance office of the War Department and Mr. W. E. Schoenborn of the steam engineering division of the United States patent office.

HOW TO CHOOSE JUDGES?

This Question Occupied the Virginia Convention Today.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., December 5.—In the constitutional convention today the debate on the manner of electing the judges of the court of appeals was continued. Congressman Quarles led the discussion in favor of electing by the people, while Messrs. Dunaway and Brooke opposed that plan. Mr. Quarles made a vigorous attack on "corporate influence" in the selection of judges by the legislature, saying that the growth and extension of trusts made it imperative that the people should have a voice in the selection of the head of the judiciary of the state. He claimed that "corporate influence" had twice defeated the employers' liability bill in the state legislature.

Whatever may be the outcome of the fight in committee of the whole, the contest will be renewed on the floor of the convention.

Mr. Cameron of Petersburg closed the debate, and by unanimous consent the vote was recorded in committee of the whole and the amendments to elect judges by the people was defeated—ayes, 27; noes, 40.

The credentials of Otway S. Allen of Richmond, who succeeds Virginius Newton, resigned, was presented, and his name added to the roll of members.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 o'clock.

Retirement of Capt. Wilson.

Capt. James L. Wilson, artillery corps, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of major of artillery by reason of disability incident to the service, has been placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of major.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

Business Men Indorse Movement to Have It Held Here.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Business Men's Association was held at the headquarters of the association in the Bond building at 10 o'clock this morning. Those in attendance were: Messrs. Mitchell Dyrenforth, who presided; W. S. Knox, O. G. Staples, B. F. Saul, W. F. Gude, first vice presidents; Frank K. Raymond, second vice president; J. D. Carmody, H. F. Woodard, W. W. Danenhower, Thos. G. Hensey, S. C. Palmer, Conrad H. Syme and Barry Bulkley.

A communication was read from Israel W. Stone, department commander, Grand Army of the Republic, asking the co-operation of the Business Men's Association with that body in its effort to secure the next Grand Army meeting in Washington, about September 1, 1902. In response thereto the secretary of the association was directed to communicate with the department commander and to convey in resolutions the attitude of the board with reference to the proposed encampment.

In compliance with this order the secretary, Mr. Barry Buckley, sent a communication to Commander Stone, acknowledging the receipt of his request and submitting resolutions as the result of the board's deliberation, to the effect that as an earnest effort is being made by the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, to secure its next annual meeting in Washington, and as the board of directors of the Business Men's Association has been informed that $50,000 will be required to meet the various expenses contingent upon such an occasion, "It is the sense of the board that of all places Washington is the most appropriate for the holding of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that the association is heartily in accord with any movement that will tend to bring about the desired result.

"That, while the association is not in a position to tender, as a body, the financial assistance desired, it is, nevertheless, assured from its past experiences in similar undertakings and the success attending its endeavors, that a sum adequate for all the necessary expenses can be raised, and strengthened by this spirit of confidence, it pledges to the efforts of the Grand Army of the Potomac and similar organizations its sympathy, its willingness and readiness to appeal to all within the reach of its influence and to co-operate with such citizen's associations as may desire to unite in an effort to secure the sum necessary for an undertaking so praiseworthy and a cause so commendable."

Boys in Police Court Dock.

Precinct Detective Evans of the second precinct arrested yesterday six colored boys ranging from nine to eighteen years of age on charges of larceny. Four of the boys, Horace White, George Ray, Frederick Wallace and William Mahoney, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years of age, respectively, were arraigned in the Police Court this morning for the larceny of twenty-three bicycle tires and $2 in money from the store of the Hartford rubber works on 14th street northwest.

Percy Lee, a diminutive colored lad, aged nine, told Judge Scott that last Friday night the four defendants named tied a rope about his waist and lowered him through a skylight in the rear part of the store mentioned, and he opened the door for them.

"What did they do when they got inside?" asked the court.

"They broke the cash drawer open and took out $2 and then went into the cellar and took a lot of bicycle tires," the lad answered.

"What did they give you?"

"Nothing."

Each of the defendants denied that he knew anything about the thefts, and declared that Lee was mistaken. The court, however, in spite of their denials, believed they were guilty, and imposed a fine of $20 each on Wallace and Mahoney, and in default of payment sentenced them to sixty days in jail. Ray was sent to the house of detention to await the final disposition of his case tomorrow. White was placed in the care of the board of children's guardians, in default of a fine of $20.

Percy Lee, who was a witness in the former case, was charged with the taking of a bicycle from in front of 1311 14th street northwest, belonging to Dr. D. G. Lewis. Percy admitted his guilt, and said some larger boys told him to take the wheel.

Judge Scott ordered that he be committed to the care of the board of children's guardians.

William Gray, the sixth member of the party, said he was not guilty of taking an overcoat from the front of Louis Lonbomsky's store on 7th street northwest, October 9. The proof against him was conclusive, however, and he was assessed $10, with the privilege of spending thirty days in jail in default.

Slater Seriously Hurt.

Mr. M. C. Huddleston, seventy-two years old, living at 1230 30th street, was seriously hurt about 11:30 o'clock today by falling from a building at Woodley lane and Wisconsin avenue. Huddleston is a slater, and was working at his trade when the accident occurred. He received a painful injury to his head and back. A physician gave him attention, and afterward conveyed him to his home.

Law Relating to Flour Inspections.

Mr. Frank Hume, representing the wholesale grocers, and Mr. Graves, representing the bakers of the city, have submitted to the District Commissioners the draft of a proposed substitute law for the one now in force in the District on the subject of flour inspection. The old flour law is defective in many ways, it is stated, and the Commissioners have announced their intention of taking up amendments to it during the present session of Congress.

Grain, Provision and Cotton Markets.

CHICAGO, December 5.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec	75½	76¼-⅜	75½	75⅝
May	79⅝	80⅝	79½	79⅝
Corn—Dec	64¼	65	64¼	64¼
May	67⅞	68½	67⅞	67⅝-¾
Oats—Dec	45½	45½	45	44⅞ A
May	45⅞	46⅛	45¼	45⅝

CHICAGO, December 5.—Provisions:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pork—Jan	16.50	16.75	16.50	16.60
May	16.90	17.10	16.87	16.97
Lard—Jan	9.65	9.77	9.65	9.75
May	9.65	9.85	9.65	9.80
Ribs—Jan	8.50	8.52	8.42	8.50
May	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.65

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	8.05	8.05	7.96	7.96
January	7.99	8.06	7.96	7.96
March	8.01	8.06	7.96	7.96

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—U. S. Reg. 3s, $400 at 108¼. U. S. Coupon 3s, 100 at 109. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, $1,500 at 105¼. Columbia Railroad 5s, 500 at 105¼. Washington Loan and Trust Co., 10 at 189. Union Trust and Storage Co., 10 at 106½. West End National Bank, 10 at 128. Capital Traction, 10 at 107. Mergenthaler Linotype, 5 at 178. Lanston Monotype, 10 at 12. American Graphophone Co. Com., 47 at 4. American Graphophone Co. Pref., 19 at 8.

District of Columbia Bonds—3.65s, funding, 125¼ bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Capital Traction 4s, 106¾ bid, 107½ asked. Washington Traction and Electric Receipts, 64 bid. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 117 bid, 120 asked. Metropolitan Railroad Cert. Indebt., A, 105 bid, 107 asked. Metropolitan Railroad Cert. Indebt., B, 105 bid, 106 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 116½ bid, 118 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 105½ bid, 107 asked. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 110 bid. Washington Gas Co. 6s series B, 110 bid. U. S. Electric Light Deb. Imp. 6s, 103¾ bid. U. S. Electric Light Cert. Indebt. 6s, 103½ bid, 104½ asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 106¼ bid, 106½ asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Co. Imp. 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Co. Exten. 6s, 110 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, C, 104 bid, 108 asked. American Graphophone Deb. 5s, 94 bid, 100 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 148 bid, 160 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 186 bid, 195 asked. American Security and Trust, 215 bid, 227 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 60 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 106¼ bid, 107 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 104 bid.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 370 bid, 450 asked. Metropolitan, 725 bid, 800 asked. Central, 230 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 240 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens', 180 bid. Columbia, 173 bid. Capital, 150 bid, 170 asked. West End, 127¼ bid, 128¼ asked. Traders', 135 bid. Lincoln, 128 bid. Riggs, 580 bid.

Railroad Stocks—Capital Traction Co., 106⅞ bid, 107 asked.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 25 bid. Franklin, 45 bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 62 bid. Potomac, 68 bid, 70 asked. Arlington, 26 bid, 30 asked. German American, 230 bid. National Union, 7 bid, 8 asked. Columbia, 10 bid, 11 asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6 bid, 6½ asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colonial, 119 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 85 bid, 95 asked. Columbia Title, 4⅜ bid, 4⅞ asked. Washington Title, 2 bid. District Title, 4 bid.

Telephone Stocks—Chesapeake and Potomac, 72 asked.

Gas Stocks—Washington Gas, 65¼ bid, 65⅝ asked. Georgetown Gas, 72½ bid, 76 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Mergenthaler Linotype, 178¼ bid, 178½ asked. Lanston Monotype, 11⅞ bid, 13 asked. American Graphophone Com., 4 bid, 5 asked. American Graphophone Pref., 8¼ bid, 8½ asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, .02 bid, .05 asked. Washington Market, 14 bid, 16 asked. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 175 bid, 200 asked.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Stocks List Closed Lower Under Heavy Bear Pressure.

ANOTHER SHARP DROP IN COPPER

Missouri Pacific Was Well Bought by Gould Crowd.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, December 5.—In the London market today American issues were steady at about on a parity with our closing prices of yesterday in the early trading, but subsequently the market for Americans showed improvements of from ¼ to ½ per cent over yesterday's close here.

The local stock market opened with a good deal of strength displayed in the railway list, some issues scoring decided advances. Rock Island, on a continuation of buying orders from Chicago interests, advanced over 4 points in the first half hour; Chicago and Northwestern opened up 1½ per cent, Canadian Pacific gained 1 per cent and Soo preferred 1½.

Manhattan, the leader in the local traction shares, advanced 2 per cent, while St. Paul gained ¾, and Missouri Pacific, on heavy trading, advanced sharply over two points.

Union Pacific was rather neglected, and showed a tendency to heaviness compared with the other railway issues. Chicago terminal stocks also showed weakness under unexplained pressure to sell.

Among the industrial stocks General Electric gained 5 per cent and International Paper opened up 1 point.

Amalgamated Copper for the first time in many days received good support—said to come from a recently organized bull pool—at prices a little under the closing of yesterday. On this buying the stock rallied to 75⅛, then reacted to 73⅞, where the support above mentioned was met and another rally to 74⅜ occurred.

After the first half hour of business some reactions took place, but they were only moderate, while the speculative undertone of the market remained strong.

For a half hour after the noon hour the market was under heavy pressure. The bear contingent, encouraged by the realizing sales after the strong opening, sold stocks freely all around the room, directing their principal attack against Amalgamated Copper, the stock yielding stubbornly to 72⅜.

The railway list, too, was under pressure, the bears scoring declines of from 1 to 1½ per cent in the shares that showed the most strength in the early trading. When this selling was exhausted, however, the market rallied fractionally.

In the early afternoon traders were inclined to test the market for soft spots, selling whenever they saw what appeared to be liquidation of long stock.

The Gould following were bullish on Northern Pacific on account of the surprisingly small effect the failure of the corn crop has had upon the earnings of the company.

A strong feature of the afternoon market was Western Union, the stock advancing rapidly 2 per cent on heavy transactions. There was no news to account for the sudden spurt.

Amalgamated Copper was under considerable pressure soon after the opening, the selling apparently being by Boston houses. There was no news on the stock to account for the selling and the 2½ per cent decline that followed. To the contrary, excellent information was obtainable to the effect that the position of the copper market has improved decidedly recently, and those consumers of the metal who have been holding off expecting a material reduction in the price of copper by the Amalgamated Company are now buying to fill a part of their actual needs, which have become urgent.

Sterling exchange rates still hold firm and the impression today is that there may be more gold go out to France next week. Money ruled around 4½ per cent.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amalgamated Copper	74⅞	75⅛	72⅜	73⅛
Am. Car & Foundry	29½	29¾	29¼	29½
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
American Ice	26¼	26⅛	26	26½
American Smelting	44½	44¾	44¼	44½
Amer Smelting, pfd	......	......	......	......
American Sugar	124⅛	124¾	123¾	124½
Anaconda	32⅛	32½	31⅛	31½
Atchison, Top. & S. Fe	80	80⅛	79¾	79⅞
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	100½
Baltimore & Ohio	106	105¼	104¾	105
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd	96	96¼	96⅛	96¼
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	65⅛	65⅞	63⅞	63⅞
Canadian Pacific	114¾	115¼	114⅛	114¾
Central of New Jersey	181	181	181	181
Chesapeake & Ohio	48½	48¾	48¼	48¼
Chicago & Alton	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅛
Chicago & Alton, pfd	......	......	......	......
Chicago Great Western	24⅛	24¾	24⅛	24⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	167⅛	168¼	167	167½
Chicago, Rock I. & P.	158	155¾	152	152½
Colorado Fuel and Iron	92	92⅛	92	92⅛
Consolidated Gas	......	......	......	......
Delaware and Hudson	175½	175½	175	175
Erie common	42⅛	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞
Erie, 1st pfd	73	73	72⅜	72⅜
Erie, 2d pfd	58¾	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
General Electric	281	284	281	284
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140
Louisville & Nashville	108¼	109⅛	108⅜	108⅛
Manhattan Elevated	144½	145	143	143½
Metropolitan St. Ry	166⅜	166¾	164¾	165¼
Mo., K. and T., pfd	53	53⅜	53	53
Missouri Pacific	103⅛	105⅜	103⅛	104⅝
National Lead	......	......	......	......
New York Central	170¾	170¾	169⅛	169½
N. Y., Ontario & West	35¼	35⅜	35	35
Norfolk and Western	59⅜	59⅝	58⅞	59
Northern Pacific, pfd	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	100¾
Pacific Mail Steamship	46½	46½	45¾	45¾
Pennsylvania R. R.	151⅝	152¼	150¾	150⅞
People's Gas of Chicago	100¾	101¼	100⅝	100¾
Pressed Steel Car	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
Reading	51	51	50	50
Reading, 1st pfd	80⅜	80⅜	80	80⅛
Reading, 2d pfd	60½	60½	59⅛	59½
Republic Steel & Iron	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
Rubber Goods	......	......	......	......
St L. and S Francisco	52¾	53⅜	52¼	53¼
St. L. and S. Fran, 2d pfd	71½	72	71½	71½
St. Louis Southwestern	28½	28⅛	28½	28⅛
St Louis S. W., pfd	59½	60¼	59¼	60
Southern Pacific	61⅛	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛
Southern Railway	84¼	84⅜	83⅞	84
Southern Railway, pfd	93½	93⅜	93⅛	93⅜
Tenn. Coal and Iron	64½	64¾	63¾	63⅞
Texas Pacific	40⅝	41¼	40¼	40½
Union Pacific	103⅛	103¼	102	102½
Union Pacific, pfd	90	90	89¾	89⅞
U S. Leather	12⅛	12⅛	12	12
U S Leather, pfd	82½	82⅛	82¼	82¼
U S Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15⅛
U S. Steel	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43
U. S. Steel, pfd	93¼	93⅜	92¾	93
Wabash	22⅛	22⅞	25½	22⅝
Wabash, pfd	42	42¼	41⅝	41⅝
Western Union	91⅝	93	91⅝	92¼
Wisconsin Central	21	21⅝	20¾	21⅝
Amer. Locomotive	33	33½	32⅛	32½
Amer. Locomotive pfd	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¼

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, December 5.—Flour firmer; western super, $2.50a$2.60; western extra, $2.65a$3.00; western family, $3.40a$3.55; winter wheat patent, $3.75a$4.00; spring wheat patent, $3.75a$4.00; spring wheat straight, $3.60a$3.75; receipts, 2,675 barrels; exports, 322 barrels. Wheat strong; spot and the month, 79⅝a79⅞; January, 80½a80⅝; May, 83½a83⅝; steamer No. 2 red, 76½a76⅝; receipts, 52,565 bushels; exports, none; southern by sample, 71a80½; southern on grade, 77½a80½. Corn dull; mixed, spot, new, 67½a67½; year, 67½a67¾; January, 67⅝a67⅞; May, 69¼; steamer mixed, 65a66; receipts, 30,582 bushels; exports, none; southern white and yellow corn, 60a67½. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white, 52½a53½; No. 2 mixed, 50a51; receipts, 4,667 bushels; exports, none. Rye firmer; No. 2 nearby, 62a63; No. 2 westren, 63a64; receipts, 781 bushels; exports, none. Hay quiet; No. 1 timothy, $15.50a$16. Grain freights quiet; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 1d. Dec.; Cork for orders, per quarter, 2s. 8d. Dec. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitation, 18a19; fancy creamery, 25a26; fancy ladle, 16a17; fancy roll, 17a18; good roll, 15a16; store packed, 13a15. Eggs firm, unchanged; fresh, 27a28. Cheese firm, unchanged; large, 10a10½; medium, 10½a11; small, 10½a11. Sugar firm, unchanged; fine and coarse granulated, 5.00.

Government Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
2 per cents, registered	108½	109½
2 per cents, coupon	108½	109½
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928	108½	109
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928	108½	109
4 per cents, registered, 1907	111½	112
4 per cents, coupon, 1907	112½	113
4 per cents, registered, 1925	139¼	139¾
4 per cents, coupon, 1925	139¼	139¾
5 per cents, registered, 1904	107¼	107¾
5 per cents, coupon, 1904	107¼	107¾

Declines to Grant Decree.

Justice Hagner has declined to grant a decree of divorce to Lizzie C. Gohre, who sought legal separation from Frank C. Gohre on the charge of desertion and abuse.