MEAT DEALERS MEET

Annual Convention of National Retailers' Association.

WILL FIGHT THE TRUST

TARIFF REDUCTION ON MEAT TO BE ADVOCATED.

First Session Devoted to Addresses of Officers—Three Days' Program of Work and Play.

In view of the soaring prices of meat and the organization and rumored reorganization of beef trusts and combinations, the annual convention of the National Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association, which began today at the Raleigh Hotel in this city, is of unusual interest to the public. The first meeting of the three days' session took place this morning at 10 o'clock, and so many were the recommendations and suggestions of the retail dealers, who come in contact on the one hand with the consumers of meat and with the wholesalers of this precious article on the other, that they continued in session until after 1 o'clock, in listening to the reports of officers and forming committees for action.

It is not unlikely that the result of the convention will be a recommendation that the tariff be removed from meat and food products, and some even predict that a scheme of bounty for beef raising may be advocated, to be paid either by the national or state governments, this latter proposition being advocated to encourage beef raising in the eastern states once again.

The meeting is attended by delegates from many states, and its proceedings at the first meeting were marked with enthusiasm and accord. The morning's program consisted of addresses of welcome on the part of officers of the local association. John R. Kelly, president of the local association, welcomed the delegates to the District of Columbia, and outlined a program of pleasure and entertainment which had been arranged to keep the visitting delegates busy during their leisure moments during the three days. Included in this program is a trip to Mount Vernon this afternoon, a barbecue at Benning tomorrow afternoon, and a banquet at the conclusion of the day Thursday.

On behalf of the city of Washington, Jas. A. Hoffman was heard. Mr. Hoffman seconded Mr. Kelly's hospitality, and both were cheered by the visitors. The addresses were responded to on behalf of the association by President W. G. Wagner of New York.

Business Begun in Earnest.

Business was then begun in earnest. The first thing done was to appoint a strong committee on resolutions and recommendations, with instructions to report vigorous measures for dealing with the present serious situation. This was followed by the annual reports of President Wagner, Secretary Daniel S. Haley of Troy, N. Y., and Treasurer Adam Sattig of New Haven, Conn.

Among the various recommendations made was one that action be taken regarding the Sunday closing of meat shops in the District of Columbia. The weighty recommendations, so far as the national situation is concerned, were contained in the report of President Wagner, who is serving his second term as the presiding officer of the association.

As showing the trend of thought among the retail meat dealers of the country these words were almost the first uttered by the president in his address:

"Our fight has been for freedom and commercial liberty against the tyranny of a few, brought about by an agreement of wealth—a struggle to maintain our manhood and business integrity without being controlled, hampered and dictated to by the few who ruled with an iron hand, and whose aim seemed to be the absolute dictation of price, limiting supplies when they thought it necessary to maintain prices; enforcing the payment of disputed claims, irrespective of their accuracy; blacklisting men whose honesty and integrity had never been questioned, if a feeble protest was made and payment withheld for an injustice perpetrated upon them. Not content with the patronage of the butcher, they sought the consumer, until their objective point seemed clearly to be the acquisition of the entire trade, both wholesale and retail."

History of the Beef Trust.

Continuing, Mr. Wagner took up the history of the beef trust.

"Our association, watchful though we might be, seemed powerless to stem the tide that was dashing the members of our craft upon the rocks of despair and bankruptcy, living on the crumbs from the rich man's table, as it were. Even the crumbs seemed to be given with a grudging spirit. But how often avarice overreaches itself, and the worm turns. Turns to assert its rights of existence in this land of freedom and equality of men's privileges. And so our association turned on this avaricious monster, that was forging the chain of bondage link by link, that meant subjection to the will and caprice of the few.

"Accordingly, on Monday, April 14, 1902, your executive officers lodged a complaint against the oppressive combination of packers with United States Attorney General Knox, at the Department of Justice, in Washington, D. C. I am happy to say the federal government recognized the justice of our complaint, putting the machinery of justice in motion at the instigation of our association, that has in a measure resulted in the complete demoralization of the firms in this combination, at least for the time being, and has relieved our craft of the oppression from which it sufferred and complained in every city, town and hamlet in these great United States.

Work Just Begun.

"Never, more than now, has it been necessary to maintain and increase our organization, for I believe the work before us has just begun. I hope every butcher in this great country realizes the conditions that prevailed, to his detriment, and the conditions that will surely prevail, unless combated by the solid front of our association, through the federal and state governments, resorting to the ballot box, if necessary, to maintain and improve our condition.

"I believe the time is not far distant—if the butchers are true to themselves, their fellowmen, and this great and beloved association of ours—when the government can be induced to establish public abattoirs or foster the establishment of abattoirs by the retail butchers of every city of enough inhabitants to warrant it creating a home market for cattle and live stock and an incentive for the farmers of the southern, middle and eastern states to again devote their land to the raising and marketing of live stock. May every member of the craft be imbued with the importance of the work in hand. Take the cause home with you; go inspired with zeal and determination to do your part in the strengthening of this association. The accomplishment of universal organization of this great country must revert to the benefit of every butcher in the land, and only by organization and numerical strength can the fundamental principles and objects of our association be realized—mutual protection and the betterment of the condition of the retail butchers.

Benefits of Organization.

"Many evidences of successful and practical benefits of organization are apparent today in the establishment and successful operation of fat melting and calfskin associations throughout the United States, and the latest and greatest efforts of association work came to life recently in the city of New York—the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, launched with a spirit and determination that knows no failures. I hope to see before many years like enterprises spring up and exist in every state of this great Union.

"The unjust and unprovoked attacks on the good name of many of the members of this association by a publication without respect or standing are neither harmful nor detrimental, coming from such a source, as documentary evidence exists that articles attributed to men of high character in the craft have been pronounced forgeries, the supposed signers disclaiming authorship.

"In advocating the cause of organization, practical as well as sentimental benefits must ever be borne in mind; we must realize the dignity and power which organization brings, and what determined and persistent efforts and work will accomplish. The time must have gone by when more than an invitation to a brother is necessary for him to join the association of his city. He should be conscious of the absolute necessity of organization. A member should consider it as much his duty to attend the meetings of his local association as he would to open his market in the morning, and by his presence at the meetings give the officers of his association that aid and encouragement so essential and helpful to uplift and inspire an association in the accomplishment of its aims and objects, so dear to us all, working in unison and accord for one common cause."

Some Recommendations.

Some of the important recommendations made by President Wagner include:

"That the legislative committee of the different states take the necessary steps to enact a law subjecting tierced meats, boxed meats and poultry to forfeiture if found short weight and payment for box weights is insisted upon.

"That the several states take up for their respective cities the establishing of public abattoirs, where butchers can do their own slaughtering, encouraging home industry and the raising of all kinds of stock in the immediate neighborhood of cities. Particularly is this true of the southern, middle and eastern states.

"That our federal government eliminate the duty on cattle and live stock or modify it to an extent that importation of live stock will not be prohibited by reason of excessive duty during periods of extreme high prices that are a hardship to the public at large and a detriment to the retail butchers, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the United States government.

"That a vote of thanks and appreciation be extended to United States Attorney General Knox and State Attorney General John C. Davies for their aid and work in obtaining an injunction against the beef combination, and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to them.

"That a vote of thanks be given to the public press for the aid accorded us by the publicity given to the methods of the beef comination so detrimental to craft and harmful to the general public."

The addresses of all the officers were enthusiastically received, and the recommendations of the president will doubtless form the basis of action on the part of the committee on resolutions and recommendations.

Some of the Delegates.

One of the decisions reached at the morning meeting today was to continue in session three days instead of two as originally planned. All of the delegates to attend have not arrived in the city as yet. The list today includes D. Eno, J. N. Curvo, New York; J. Memmendinger, J. Lohn, New Jersey; John Thompson, Massachusetts; Thos. Delaney, Rhode Island; Geo. J. Hiller, J. Stuart, Pennsylvania; Geo. C. Schlenker, Minnesota; J. F. Ahern, Baltimore; J. F. Stout, A. S. Pickering, L. M. Kellner, Ohio; John H. Larney, California; J. F. Seng, Wisconsin; J. Hiram Johnson, Washington, D. C.; John F. Ahern, Maryland; M. S. Gardner, Georgia; Albert Schaaf, C. L. Palmer, Joseph Ansell, Ira W. Stillman and Adam Sartig of Connecticut; the New York delegation consists of W. G. Wagner, D. J. Haley, Geo. H. Chaffer, J. T. Bauer, L. Goldschmidt, Fred Leopold, P.J . Keller, D. C. Fredenrich, L. E. Beckman, M. E. Platz, John J. Smith, H. J. Schaad, F. Cramer, Jas. Bell, Albert Foy, P. C. Jennings, S. J. Koerbel, E. F. O'Neill, Chas. Young, M. P. Longhran, H. Meyer; John R. Kelley and C. E. Abel, Washington, D. C., and C. Schwartz of Vermont.

Officers of the Association.

The officers of the association are: President, Wm. G. Wagner, New York city; first vice president, Ira W. Stillman, Danbury, Conn.; second vice president, Jas. A. Hoffman, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Daniel J. Haley, Troy, N. Y.; treasurer, Adam Sattig, New Haven, Conn.; inside guard, Geo. H. Kellogg, Hartford, Conn.; outside guard, P. C. Jennings, Watertown, N. Y.; trustees, H. Meyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. C. Hart, New Haven, Conn.; Geo. J. Hiller, Harrisburg, Pa. Executive board—President, Wm. G. Wagner, New York city; secretary, Daniel J. Healy, Troy, N. Y.; treasurer, Adam Sattig, New Haven, Conn.; M. S. Gardner, Savannah, Ga.; Jas. F. Stout, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. F. O'Neil, New York city; Albert Toy, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO STAY AT CAPE HAYTIEN.

Departure of the Machias Delayed at Request of the Minister.

Owing to the condition of affairs at Cape Haytien and in deference to the request of our minister there, the gunboat Machias will remain at that port until some definite settlement of the contest now going on between the revolutionary and government forces is reached. Yesterday the Machias was directed to proceed to San Juan preparatory to coming north, but today the following cable was received from Commander McCrea, dated Cape Haytien, August 5:

"Your dispatch has been received. It is the desire of the minister to delay my departure awaiting some definite settlement. Under the circumstances I shall remain until further orders, coal permitting."

FIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT.

Consul Gudger at Panama Says That the Government Claims the Victory.

A cablegram from Consul Gudger at Panama, dated August 5, to the Department of State, conveys the information that there are revolutionary war vessels in the bay; that a fierce battle has been fought at Agua Dulce, and that the results of the battle are not yet known. The government, however, claims the victory. The Ranger, a United States warship, is in the bay.

Capt. Potter, in command of the gunboat Ranger, at the request of the governor of Panama, was yesterday granted permission to leave port in search of the Colombian gunboat Boyaca, which was supposed to have broken down, and to be drifting helplessly somewhere along the coast. To-day he cabled the Navy Department that he would not leave owing to the appearance of a revolutionary vessel, and that the government would make other arrangements about the quest for the Boyaca. The text of his cable is as follows:

"Revolutionary vessel off harbor. It is considered undesirable to leave. Governor will adopt other methods of search."

The vessel supposed to be broken down is undoubtedly the Colombian gunboat Boyaca, which arrived at Panama July 28 after having taken troops and provisions to Gen. Morales Berti at Agua Dulce. It was at that port that a severe battle with the revolutionists was begun July 30, and it may be that the Boyaca was again sent with reinforcements to Agua Dulce.

Consul at Utilla, Honduras.

The President has appointed John B. Richardson of Kansas United States consul at Utilla, Honduras. Mr. Richardson was recently appointed United States consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, but preferred to go to Utilla rather than risk his health to the climatic conditions at Port Limon.

Mr. Hunter Sharp of North Carolina has been commissioned by the President interpreter to the consulate of the United States at Kobe, Japan.

Government Receipts.

Government receipts from internal revenue today were $489,932; customs, $718,958; miscellaneous, $45,431. Expenditures, $1,445,000.

Postmaster at Oshkosh.

The President has appointed Edward M. Crane as postmaster as Oshkosh, Wis.

Overcome by Heat.

Wylie Hinton, colored, was overcome by the heat while near the corner of 4th and Elm streets northwest about 1 o'clock today. He was conveyed to Freedman's Hospital for medical attention. Hinton resides in Terra Cotta.

NO APPOINTMENT YET

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERSHIP STILL IN ABEYANCE.

President Receives Many Letters and Telegrams From Friends of Candidates.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., August 5.—There is little new regarding President Roosevelt's attitude toward the appointment of a successor to Commissioner Ross. Letters and telegrams from friends of persons who are anxious for the position, or who would accept, continue to come in. It is not known when the President will announce an appointment.

Pinchot Sees President.

Gifford Pinchot of Washington, chief of the bureau of forestry of the Agricultural Department, was a guest of the President at luncheon yesterday. During the afternoon he discussed with the President some departmental matters, including questions that have arisen concerning the national forest reserves.

Mr. Pinchot will depart shortly for the Philippines, where, by direction of the President, he will make a careful investigation of the forests of the archipelago, with a view to making an extensive report thereon. The President and Mr. Pinchot went down into the woods below the Roosevelt home with axes, and cleared a space around a venerable beech three to make practical demonstration of Mr. Pinchot's forestry theories.

Archbishop Ryan talked briefly with the President about the work being done among the Indians by the commission to which he was appointed a few months ago, as successor to Bishop Whipple. They discussed also the Philippine friars question, the President speaking freely and frankly of his attitude in the matter.

Mr. Roosevelt is satisfied thoroughly that the Philippine friars have not the confidence of the natives. It is his wish, therefore, to have withdrawn from the archipelago the friars now there, to whom the people will pay no heed, and to replace them with good men—as many from America as possible—to whom the natives will listen and in whom they will have confidence.

Archbishop Ryan, after his visit to Sagamore Hill, said that he agreed with the President and Gov. Taft on the stand they are taking toward the friars in the Philippines. He believes that the present flurry among Catholics will subside, and the church as a whole will realize that the President is acting for the best interests of all concerned.

There is said to be nothing new today in the local situation with regard to the District commissionership. All are eagerly awaitting tidings from Oyster Bay and all eyes and thoughts are turned in that direction. The Washington supporters of the several candidates are said to be pretty well organized. The fact that the President is proceeding slowly in the matter gives rise to much talk of a "dark horse," although the people doing the talking have no real grounds upon which to base their conversation.

Many "Dark Horse" Names.

Many names are suggested in the "dark horse" category. The truth of the matter seems to be, however, that every one in Washington is at sea in regard to the President's intention with the exception of the fact that they know he will appoint a man of unquestioned standing in the community and of ability commensurate with the high office. Further than this nothing is known locally, and the dispatches from Oyster Bay indicate that the President is very reticent with regard to the vacancy.

The leading candidates, so far as known, continue to be Mr. William V. Cox, Mr. Henry L. West, Mr. James L. Norris, Mr. T. B. Ferguson and Mr. Francis E. Leupp, the latter having been much talked of since yesterday, but not regarded as actively in the race.

LOMAX FOUND GUILTY.

Court Sentences Him to be Hanged September 9.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

MONTROSS, Va., August 5.—In the Westmoreland county court this afternoon the jury returned a verdict of guilty as indicted in the case of John Lomax, colored, charged with criminal assault, and fixed his punishment at death. Judge Beale pronounced the sentence and fixed Tuesday, September 9, as the day of execution. The prisoner was turned over to Captain Rowe of the Fredericksburg militia, and will be carried back to Alexandria.

ADMITTED TITLE WAS BOGUS.

"Lieut." Coffey Succeeded in Getting $125 on a Check.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—"Lieut." Edgar N. Coffey of New York has been arrested in Oakland charged with passing a bogus check on the proprietor of a hotel. His arrival at the hotel was preceded by a letter from Portland, Ore., purporting to be signed by George W. McIver, captain of the 7th Infantry, U. S. A., stating that Coffey was a second lieutenant of the company, who had been sent south on official business, requesting that his name and business be kept secret and asking the hotel people to cash a check for $125, which had been given him.

The letter was written on official paper and the "lieutenant" brought with him many apparently genuine credentials. The check was cashed, but suspicions were aroused when a second check was presented by Coffey. An investigation was made and his arrest followed.

Among his effects were found a great number of army official envelopes, large quantities of army stationery, many army transportation blanks, and a number of blank checks. At first he strongly protested his innocence, but finally admitted that he was not what he claimed to be, but asserted that it was his first offense against the law. He is a man of fine appearance and good address.

KING'S RETURN TO LONDON.

Preparations Are Complete for Royal Welcome to His Majesty.

LONDON, August 5.—All preparations have been completed for the return of King Edward to London tomorrow. The Victoria station has been brilliantly decorated. It is expected that his majesty's return to the capital will be marked by a great street demonstration en route to Buckingham Palace.

The trip to London will be made on a royal special train, but there will be no invalid chair or other special arrangement, as it is felt that his majesty is fully equal to the fatigue of the journey.

FAMOUS DUTCH ARTIST DEAD.

Hendrik Willem Mesdag, Painter of Marine Scenes.

AMSTERDAM, August 5.—Hendrik Willem Mesdag, the painter of sea scenes, is dead.

The work of Hendrik Willem Mesdag has long been recognized in Europe as among the finest, in its representation of the sea in all moods, produced in the latter part of the nineteenth century, but in this country there are at present few of Mesdag's pictures, and it is only recently that the attention of American buyers has been directed to his productions.

Mesdag was born at Groeningen in 1831. He only decided to become an artist comparatively late in life, but after he had exhibited his first important pictures his success came rapidly. He gained a medal at Paris in 1870, and another in 1878. Among his best known works may be mentioned "A Fleet of Fishing Boats at Scheveningen," "Ready to Weigh Anchor, Scheveningen," "The Scheldt—Morning," "Sunrise on Dutch Coast," "Collision," "Looking for Anchors After Storm—North Sea" and "In Danger."

The artist lived at The Hague, where he had a beautiful studio. His wife is a painter of considerable distinction.

APPEAL TO JUDGE MERRICK.

Law and Order Committee Discusses the Junction Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

UPPER MARLBORO', Md., August 5.—A committee of citizens of Kent district, Prince George's county, today had a long conference with Judge George E. Merrick here with a view to taking action on the alleged unlawful practices at Chesapeake Junction, the troubles focusing in a raid at that resort Sunday night last. The committee was composed of Messrs. Robinson White, L. S. Perkins, Wm. T. S. Rollins, Stanhope Henry, Robert R. McElroy, William A. Heffner and A. C. Stuart.

The main object of the visit was an effort to have Judge Merrick assist in the appointment of two special officers for duty at Chesapeake Junction, and to have him, if he thought proper, revoke the licenses of the proprietors of saloons who have recently been convicted of breaking the Sunday law at Chesapeake Junction.

Judge Merrick assured the gentlemen that his authority in the premises was very limited. He expressed himself as being strongly in sympathy with the committee, and assured them that he would do everything in his power to assist in the enforcement of the law. It was pointed out that as the officers appointed to keep the peace at Chesapeake Junction were appointed by the county commissioners, the committee should appear before that body and seek redress.

Judge Merrick complimented the citizens on the stand they have taken, and said the remedy lies entirely with them, and that if they presented a bold front to lawbreakers the chances are they could be kept in check.

The star witness of the committee, Mr. Wegner, was stopped at the District line by the announcement that two warrants were out for his arrest. The committee deemed it best to proceed to Marlboro' without him, and left him on this side of the line.

SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED.

Archbishop Ryan Talks of His Visit to President.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Archbishop Ryan, who returned today from his visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, said that he was misquoted in regard to his attitude on the question of the retention of the friars in the Philippines. He said:

"My position in regard to the friars in the Philippines is not that they should be expelled, which we have no right to do, but they should be left to the pope and their generals to be exchanged for members of their orders of other nationalities, especially Americans, when they can be effected. I believe that the opposition of some of the Filipinos arises from the fact that some of the friars are Spaniards."

GONE TO MEET THE ENEMY.

President Castro Left Caracas Sunday to Fight the Insurgents.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sunday, August 3.—President Castro left here today for the mountainous district of Guarico, where the advance guard of revolutionists under Gen. Mendoza appeared some days ago.

The acting secretary of state this morning received a cable message from Minister Bowen, dated Caracas, August 3, saying that President Castro left Caracas that morning to fight the revolutionary forces, who were in position near Orituco, seventy-five miles from Caracas.

PROBABLY FATAL INJURIES.

Eminent Jurist Falls Headlong Down Flight of Stairs.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

GREENSBORO', N. C., August 5.—Judge John Gray Bynum, an eminent jurist, aged fifty-six, stumbled over an obstruction at the head of the stairs to the Merchants' Club last night and fell headlong down the flight, striking the stone pavement, breaking an arm, leg and fracturing the base of his skull. He has not yet regained consciousness. Hospital physicians have little hope of his recovery.

NOT A CAR RUNNING

Despite Reports That Strike Has Been Declared Off.

IRONTON, Ohio, August 5.—President Graham of the Camden Interstate Company wires from Huntington to send the leader of the local strikers there at once, by request of Mr. Jacobs of the executive board of the National Association of Railway Employes.

Despite the report from Huntington that the strike is settled, the line here is not running a car. Secretary Bishop of the Ohio state board of arbitration has been wired for and is expected here today.

TO ATTEND TARGET PRACTICE.

President Roosevelt Preparing to Leave for Gardiner's Bay.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., August 5.—President Roosevelt passed a busy morning going over his official correspondence preparatory to leaving this afternoon for Gardiner's bay, where he will witness the target practice on the Mayflower tomorrow. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will leave on the naval yacht Sylph at 4:30 this afternoon. They probably will board the Mayflower at an early hour tomorrow.

OPENING UP THE SOUDAN.

Views of Sir Rudolf von Slatin on Conditions About Khartoum.

From the London Chronicle.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Major General Sir Rudolf von Slatin, who is now in England, and who just before leaving Khartoum completed an interesting journey through the western portion of the Bahr el Ghazal as far as Delgona and Dar Zobeir. At Fashoda he met the Sirdad and traveled with him to Lado, Kiro and Gondokoro. In reply to questions Sir Rudolf said:

"Generally speaking the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan is tranquil, and the extraordinary rumors which have filtered through from Cairo and other sources of impending trouble are devoid of all foundation. There were some trivial internal questions which demanded the attention of the government, but these were speedily settled. In a country where there are so many different religious sects friction is bound to occur at times, but, as I have said, fortunately the people are happy and contented, and there is no sign of trouble. There never has been any truth in the reports that the Sultan of Darfur has had differences with the government, or has threatened to send a mission to Constantinople to seek the protection of the sultan. Only lately he paid his tribute to the government at Khartoum, and sent letters showing his loyalty."

Dealing with the question of communications, Sir R. von Slatin remarked:

"Communication between the Soudan and Uganda is steadily improving, for the sudd has been removed and the waterway is open this whole year. A regular service of steamers runs between Khartoum and Kennisso, where passengers and freight are transhipped to another steamer running to the Uganda frontier. Since the opening of the Bahr el Ghazal, through Colonel Sparkes, the government has been engaged in opening the Djur river, which will allow steamers to run between Khartoum and the headquarters station of the province at Wau, and obviate a long land transport journey of 120 miles."

Headquarters for Winter Maneuvers.

PENSACOLA, Fla., August 5.—Rear Admiral Wise, U. S. N., has been inspecting the harbor and navy yard here with a view, it is understood, of making this port headquarters for the winter maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron, which will sail under command of Admiral Dewey.

Texas Oil and Water.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The Texans might pour some of their redundant oil on the troubled waters of their state.

SUIT AGAINST GERMANY

CHARGE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT IN ASYLUM.

The Complainant, Ferdinand Holzendorf, Seeks to Recover $500,000—Court Refuses Mandamus.

Ferdinand Holzendorf today petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for writ of mandamus, to be addressed to John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, commanding and requiring him forthwith to institute vigorous and proper proceedings against the empire of Germany, or kingdom of Prussia, or both, for the recovery of $500,000 damages in behalf of the petitioner.

The court is informed that Mr. Holzendorf is a native of Germany, but, by naturalization, a citizen of the United States, and entitled to due protection and redress against any and all losses, insults, wrongs, injuries and damages by him, as such, sustained, while sojourning in any part of any foreign country, anything in the internal constitution of such foreign country to the contrary notwithstanding.

But, nevertheless, says Mr. Holzendorf, while bearing the passport of the Department of State of the United States he was, the 11th of May, 1898, fasely imprisoned in the asylum for insane at Dalldorf, near Berlin, and there "most oppressively and unjustly detained until and beyond the 8th day of July, 1899, when he was declared by the highest court of Berlin, the landgericne, to be and to have been perfectly sound in mind and body, and that since his return to Germany there is no evidence of his being publicly dangerous, as up to that time he has been quiet and peaceable."

Alleged Refusal to Proceed.

Mr. Holzendorf further says that, ignoring the premises, and basing its non-action upon irrelevant matters and things twenty years anterior to the petitioner's American citizenship, and to the injuries complained of, the Department of State, through John Hay, its Secretary, refuses to proceed, on the part of the United States, to seek to obtain redress of grievances in behalf of the petitioner, to the manifest failure of justice, "against the policy and dignity of the United States, and in derogation of the rights, privileges and immunities of all the citizens thereof."

Continuing, Mr. Holzendorf declares that he has never been lax, or remiss, in his efforts, through the Department of State, to obtain redress of grievances against the country "which so unjustly and so manifestly in contempt of his rights as a citizen of the United States oppressively deprived him of his liberty, reputation and time, greatly to his cost, loss, damage and injury; but that he has persistently pressed the legation at Berlin, the State Department and the President for vindication of his rights as a citizen of the United States."

Mr. Holzendorf, who is represented by Attorney R. S. Tharin, sets forth in his petition that he "demands that the facts in this cause be tried by a jury."

Counsel this afternoon applied to Justice Hagner for a rule requiring Secretary Hay to show cause why the writ should not issue. After a rather lengthy hearing Justice Hagner refused the application, stating that the matter seemed to be a political one, and that Mr. Holzendorf had not shown that he had a clear legal right to the writ of mandamus.

WELL-KNOWN PRINTER DEAD.

John Darlington, Prominent in His Craft, Passes Away.

John Darlington, one of the best known printers in Washington, died this morning at 6:30 o'clock at Sibley Hospital, where he was taken a few days ago suffering with typhoid fever. Mr. Darlington became ill about three weeks ago, but his condition was not considered as serious until recently, when his friends became alarmed at the growing critical symptoms and he was removed to the hospital, where, as stated, his death occurred.

Mr. Darlington worked in Washington, but resided in Hyattsville with his family. His wife and eight children survive him. He was born in West Chester, Pa., about forty-seven years ago, and had been employed on various newspapers in this city for about twenty years. He was very popular with his associates and has a large number of friends, especially among the newspaper fraternity. Up to the time of his illness he was assistant foreman on a local daily paper. He was a member of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and also of the National Union, a beneficial organization.

The arrangements for the funeral are not completed as yet, but it is probable that his remains will be taken to his old home in West Chester, Pa.

TO SUCCEED SCHROEDER.

Commander Sewell to Be Naval Governor of Guam.

It is practically settled that Commander William E. Sewell, will succeed Commander Seaton Schroeder as naval governor of the Island of Guam in the late fall. Commander Sewell is now in command of the supply ship Supply, which vessel is under orders to proceed to Guam for service on that station, after the conclusion of the joint army and navy maneuvers early next month.

IN MR. ROSS' MEMORY.

Tribute Prepared by District Officials, Clerks and Employes.

The District officials, clerks and employes completed this afternoon their draft of resolutions upon the death of Commissioner Ross. The resolutions were prepared by Mr. Clifford Howard, with the assistance of several of his associates in the District employ. The resolutions will be handengrossed by Mr. Boettcher, a draughtsman of the engineer department, and presented to the late Commissioner's family. The resolutions say:

"It has pleased our great Creator, in His infinite mercy, to call the Honorable John Wesley Ross from the worries of official life and the cares and tribulations incident to earthly existence, to receive in His eternal household the reward due so good and faithful a servant.

"We, the officials and employes of the government of the District of Columbia, moved by our depth of feeling over the sad and impressive occasion of his passing away, realize that we have been called upon to give up a superior officer who had become both near and dear to us through daily association with his unvarying lovable personality, and who, amid the burdens and perplexities of his high office, was ever ready to give patient heed to the humblest of his subordinates, and to grant them the assurance of his kindly interest.

"Whatever the vexations that beset him, he ever showed himself the ideal gentleman in his graciousness and courtly manner, throughout a length of service unexampled in the history of one of the most trying positions within the gift of the government—a length of service representing four successive appointments from the executives of both great political parties, that best attests his universal popularity and exemplifies in the highest measure the true nobility of his character and his peerless qualities as a public official.

"From the time he entered upon his duties as Commissioner of the District of Columbia until his death he labored with unceasing earnestness to secure for the District a suitable home for its public servants, and with so deep an interest in the work as to inspire the thought he frequently expressed that he would willingly relinquish the reins of office when he saw that end accomplished.

"The inspiration of his guiding presence has gone from us forever, leaving us a boundless legacy of kindly thoughts and deeds to help us in our fellowships on earth, yet carrying with him to the higher life a wealth of tender sympathy and love the world can illy spare.

"In so far as lies within the power of formal language to give expression to heartfelt grief, we, the officials and employes of the government of the District of Columbia, hereby record with the unanimity born of a common personal loss our deep and lasting sorrow for our beloved Commissioner Ross.

"We sacredly pledge our united efforts to secure as a feature of the new municipal building about to be erected a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of his guiding genius and exalted soul.

"A copy of these resolutions suitably engrossed will be presented to his family in testimony of our sympathy and as a tribute of our espect to his memory."

INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.

Scope of the General Service and Staff College.

General orders from the War Department today announce the regulations and program of instruction for the general service and staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which have recently been approved by the war college board.

This college was formerly the infantry and cavalry school and has been enlarged to include all branches of the service. It was formally recognized by Congress at the last session by a specific appropriation for its continuance. Ninety-six young officers of infantry and cavalry have been ordered to take the course, which has been reduced to one year, whereas it formerly comprised two years.

The general scheme of instruction and training for the army which was put in force during the past year by Secretary Root contemplated that this school should include among its students all those officers who had especially qualified themselves in the officers' schools at posts, but it has been impracticable to develop those schools during the short time which has elapsed since the publication of the order establishing them, and the department has concluded to select the student officers for the present term according to seniority. This will give those lieutenants at the top of the list an opportunity to secure a diploma from this institution and this diploma will excuse them from further examination for promotion for a period of five years.

It is intended that as soon as the post schools reach a proper degree of development to select the officers for this college very carefully, and, after putting them through a course of practical and theoretical instruction with all arms of the service, to select the most distinguished for further work in the War College.

In this connection it should be understood that the Army War College established in this city is not an institution where recitations will be had from classes of officers. On the contrary, the entire work of this institution will be devoted to the developing of the individual ability of each officer by having him work along professional lines having a useful end. The solution of general war problems and the consideration of all that relates to defense will be the principal work of that institution.

MERCANTILE COMPANIES.

Distinction Under Personal Tax Law—Opinions by Mr. Duvall.

Mr. A. B. Duvall, the corporation counsel, this afternoon submitted two opinions to the District Commissioners. One deals with the question whether the words "mercantile companies," in the proviso in paragraph 8 of section 6 of the last District bill, includes manufacturing companies. This section relates to the taxation of personal property, and the proviso is in the nature of an exemption of certain specified corporations from the general taxation prescribed upon capital stock. Under the proviso the brewers of the city have sought exemption. Mr. Duvall says the act defines and treats a brewer as a manufacturer and holds that the exemption of mercantile companies does not include the exemption of manufacturing companies.

The second opinion deals with the proposed sale of and issuing of deeds for property "bid in" in the name of the District of Columbia at the tax sales from 1882 to 1890, inclusive. Mr. Duvall says the act approved February 15, 1902, fixing the rate of interest on arrearages of general taxes prior to July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent, if paid on or before December 31, 1902, is not applicable to the purchase and sale of "bid in" property. A purchaser of "bid in" property is a stranger to the property and is not "a person owing arrearages." Therefore, the purchaser of "bid in" property cannot take advantage of the 6 per cent rate in lieu of other interest and penalties.

ATTACKED BY STRIKERS.

First Act of Violence in Labor Troubles at South Manchester, Conn.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., August 5.—The first acts of violence in connection with the strike of the velvet weavers employed at the Cheney Bro.'s mill took place today. Henry Leister, a non-union man, accompanied by a guard, consisting of four members of the firm, while on his way to work, was attacked by 150 strikers. He was knocked down by a large stone, and is reported to have been severely injured.

CABLE TO HAWAII.

Superintendent Dickinson Says Everything is in Readiness for Landing

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—S. S. Dickinson, superintendent of the Commercial Cable Company in Nova Scotia, who has been in Hawaii for some time past making arrangements for the landing of the company's proposed Pacific cable at that point, has arrived here.

He says the cable will land at Waikiki, on what is known as the San Souci property, where Robert Louis Stevenson lived during his sojourn in Hawaii. The territorial government has granted permission for an underground conduit from the landing place at Waikiki to the office of the company in Honolulu. Everything is now in readiness for the cable.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock noon—Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 25 at 47. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 185½, 10 at 185½, 10 at 185½, 2 at 185½, 10 at 185½, 10 at 185⅝. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 11⅝, 50 at 11⅝. After call—Capital Traction, 20 at 120¼, 5 at 120¼.

Railroad Bonds—Capital Traction 4s, 107½ bid, 108¾ asked. Metropolitan 5s, 119¼ bid, 119½ asked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt. 5s, A, 106½ bid. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt. 5s, B, 106½ bid. Columbia 6s, 122 bid. Columbia 5s, 106½ bid. City and Suburban 5s, 100 bid. Anacostia and Potomac 5s, 100 bid. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. 4s, 84 bid, 84¾ asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds—Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 107¼ bid. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series B, 107¼ bid. U. S. Electric Light Deb. Imp. 6s, 105½ bid. U. S. Electric Light Cert. Ind. 6s, 105½ bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 104 bid, 107 asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 108½ bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid. American Graphophone Deb. 5s, 94½ bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Stocks—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 170 bid, 175 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 200 bid. American Security and Trust, 215 bid, 225 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 55 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 105⅝ bid, 106⅝ asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid, 110 asked.

Railroad Stocks—Capital Traction Co., *120¼ bid, 121 asked. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. Pref., 51 bid. The Washington Railway and Electric Co. Com., 45½ bid.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 375 bid, 430 asked. Metropolitan, 300 bid. Central, 280 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 290 bid. Second, 175 bid. Citizens', 180 bid. Columbia, 190 bid. Capital, 150 bid. West End, 122 bid, 140 asked. Traders', 135 bid, 160 asked. Lincoln, 125 bid, 135 asked. Riggs, 725 bid, 780 asked.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 25 bid, 30 asked. Franklin, 49 bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 70 bid. Potomac, 62 bid, 70 asked. Arlington, 29½ bid, 31 asked. German American, 265 bid. National Union, 7 bid, 9 asked. Columbia, 10⅞ bid, 11½ asked. Riggs, 7½ bid. People's, 6 bid, 7 asked. Commercial, 5 bid. Colonial, 86 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 86 bid, 95 asked. Columbia Title, 4⅝ bid, 5¼ asked. Washington Title, 2 bid, 4 asked.

Telephone and Graphophone Stocks—Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 45 bid, 47 asked. American Graphophone Com., 3½ bid, 4 asked. American Graphophone Pref., *7½ bid, 8 asked.

Gas Stocks—Washington Gas, 70¼ bid, 72 asked. Georgetown Gas, 70 bid.

Type Machine Stocks—Mergenthaler Linotype, 185½ bid, 185¾ asked. Lanston Monotype, 11¼ bid, 11¾ asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Greene Con. Copper Co., 27 bid, 28 asked. Washington Market, 16 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 175 bid.

*Ex. dividend.

Government Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
2 per cents, registered	107¼	108
2 per cents, coupon	107¼	108
3 per cents, registered,