ESTIMATES FOR 1904

Chief of Fire Department Submits Interesting Figures.

INCREASES ASKED FOR

ENGINE COMPANY DESIRED IN SOUTHWEST SECTION.

Coal to Cost $3,000 and Forage $5,000 More Than Last Year—High Prices.

Mr. Robert W. Dutton, chief engineer of the fire department, this afternoon submitted to the District Commissioners his estimates for the maintenance and increase of the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. Mr. Dutton asks for a total of $439,220, which is an increase of $82,330 over the amount appropriated this year. This is recapitulated as follows: Salaries, $275,360, increase of $28,080; miscellaneous expenses, $80,360, increase of $14,500; increase of fire department, $83,500, which is $39,750 more than was allowed this year. The estimates in detail follow:

Superintendent (now chief engineer), $2,500; increase of $500. Note: Since May 1, 1901, the chief engineer, the ranking officer of the department, has been charged merely with its executive work and management. Hence the recommended change of title.

Chief engineer (now senior assistant chief engineer), $2,000; increase of $800. Note: Since May 1, 1901, the senior assistant chief engineer of the department has been its chief fire-fighting officer, and because of his long service, excellent record and abilities, the increase of salary is recommended.

Three assistant chief engineers, at $1,500 each, an increase of one and advance in salaries of two of $300 each, $4,500. Note: These officers, in the absence of the chief engineer, command the force at fires attended by them, being in immediate charge also of battalions averaging nearly 100 men. Their responsibilities are great and many, and being no less, it is respectfully submitted, than those of a captain of the police force, it is recommended that they be given the same salary.

Clerk, $1,200; increase of $200. Note: Years ago, when the department was not more than half as large as it is today, it had, as now, one clerk. While the department has doubled in size since then, the amount of clerical work now required to be done has increased fourfold at least. The department's clerk has not only to perform usual clerical duties, but is also required to keep the accounts of the department and its voluminous records, superintend the distribution of supplies, and stenographically report all cases coming before the trial boards. It is therefore believed that he is entitled to the increase of salary recommended.

Increase for Fire Marshal.

Fire marshal, $1,200; increase of $200. Note: The work and responsibilities of this officer have been added to year by year until he now occupies one of the most important and responsible positions under the District government, and the increase of salary recommended is not believed to be disproportionate to his increased labors and responsibilities.

Machinist, $1,200; increase of $200. Note: The machinist or master mechanic of the department is held responsible for the proper working condition of its apparatus, vehicles and innumerable appliances, and all repairs to the same are either made by him or under his personal supervision. He is subject to duty, day and night, the year around, and the salary now paid him is less than that of an ordinary mechanic.

Twenty-six foremen, at $1,200 each, an increase of one (to command the truck company to be located in the southeastern section of the city), and an increase of $200 per annum in the pay of each, $31,200.

Note.—The foremen of the department receive the same pay today they have received for thirty-two years, notwithstanding that their work and responsibilities have grown as the city and District have grown in the past thirty-two years. They are men who have spent, as a rule, the best part of their lives in the department, and it is respectfully submitted that they have well earned and deserve the increase of salary recommended.

Fourteen engineers, at $1,000 each, $14,000; fourteen firemen, at $900 each, $12,600; twenty-six assistant foremen, at $900 each, $23,400.

Note.—While there is no such officer of the department in law as assistant foreman, to every company is assigned, under the authority of the rules and regulations governing the department, such an officer. He assumes in the absence of the foreman not only the command of the company, but also all the responsibilities of that officer. In law, however, the assistant foreman is recognized only as a private, and receives the pay of a private, $840 per annum, except in the truck companies. In these companies he is both assistant foreman and tillerman. The tillerman is not only recognized by law, but also receives $900 per annum. Therefore there exists this rather unjust condition: The assistant foremen of truck companies receive $900 per annum and the assistant foremen of engine and chemical companies receive but $840. The appropriation of $23,400 for the twenty-six assistant foremen really means an increase of but $1,040, for there should be deducted from the apparent increase of $18,000 the sum of $6,300 for seven tillermen (one for the truck company to be located in Southeast Washington and six now in service), and $15,960 for the nineteen privates now serving as assistant foremen. Should this item for twenty-six assistant foremen be not approved then there should be one inserted for seven tillermen, at $900, $6,300.

Twenty-seven drivers, at $900 each, an increase of one, for the truck company in Southeast Washington, $24,300.

One hundred and sixty-seven privates, at $840 each, a reduction of three, or $2,520, $140,280. Note: The promotion of nineteen privates to be assistant foremen, as above recommended, would provide, by the appointment of men to take their places as privates, a sufficient number to man the new truck company and strengthen existing companies. Should, however, the item for twenty-six assistant foremen be not favorably considered, then there should be provided 186 privates, instead of the 167 now recommended.

Twenty-six watchmen, at $600, an increase of one, for the truck company in Southeast Washington, $15,600. One laborer, $480. One stableman (new), $900. Note: The stable for the department provided for in this last appropriation act has been completed and occupied for several months, and it has been necessary to detail a private to take charge of it in the absence of provision for a stableman. The department has hardly sufficient men to man its twenty-five companies, and the stableman recommended is badly needed.

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Repairs to engine houses, $10,000, increase of $2,500. Note—While the current appropriation act increases the allowance for repairs to houses $2,500, the great majority of the houses of the department are in such condition that the sum now recommended is believed to be absolutely necessary for their repair.

For repairs to apparatus and new appliances, $7,500. No change.

For purchase of hose, $9,000. No change.

For fuel, $7,500; increase of $3,000. Note—The increase of $3,000 is recommended because of the prevailing high prices for fuel.

For purchase of horses, $11,000. No change.

For forage, $17,000; increase of $5,000. Note—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, it cost the department $14,000 to feed and bed its horses, and the increased amount now asked for is based on the prevailing prices.

For rent, $360.

Contingent expenses, $18,000; increase of $4,000. Note—The contingent expenses of the department amounted to $17,000 during the fiscal year 1902, and as its wants are increasing and prices have advanced the increase recommended is believed to be warranted.

Increase of Fire Department.

For site, house and furniture for an engine company in the southwestern section of the city, including cost of connecting said house with fire alarm headquarters, $25,000.

For site, house and furniture for an engine company in the northwestern section of the city, including cost of connecting said house with fire alarm headquarters, $30,000.

For house and furniture for a chemical engine company to be located on land in Benning, D. C., or its vicinity donated to the District for such purpose, including cost of connecting said house with fire alarm headquarters, $15,000.

For purchase of five combination chemical engine and hose wagons at not exceeding $2,000 each, $10,000. Note: One of these pieces of apparatus is desired for the Southeast Washington truck company, one for the truck company in Columbia Heights and one each for the three engine companies in the business section of the city in which will be placed the powerful engines now being built for the department.

For purchase of one sixty-five-foot aerial truck, $3,500. Note: This piece of apparatus is required for the equipment of the truck company to be located in Southeast Washington.

Exceeds Current Appropriation.

"From the above statement," says Chief Dutton, "it will be seen that the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, $439,220, exceeds the current appropriation for the maintenance and increase of the department, $356,890, by $82,330. Of this $28,080 is seemingly due to increase of salaries. That, however, is not strictly so, for of that sum $11,160 is required to man the truck company in Southeast Washington, the house and furniture for which are provided for in the current appropriation act—$5,880 for seven privates to strengthen existing companies, and $900 for a stableman for the recently completed department stable. Deducting the total of these three amounts, $17,940 from the increased amount for salaries, $28,080, leaves $10,140, the sum really required to meet the recommended increase of salaries.

"The current appropriation for the miscellaneous expenses of the department is $35,860, and the estimate for 1904 increases this amount $14,500, which increase is demanded by the growth of the department and the prevailing high prices.

"The sum of $43,750 is allowed by the current appropriation act for the increase of the department, and this amount is increased $39,750 by the estimates for 1904, an increase which will, if allowed, provide sites, houses and furniture for three new companies, the apparatus for the truck company in Southeast Washington and five combination chemical engines and hose wagons."

LUNACY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Directs Inquiry Into Mental Condition of Eleven Persons.

The District Commissioners, through Mr. A. Leftwich Sinclair, assistant corporation counsel, today instituted lunacy proceedings against the following persons, all of whom are alleged to be of unsound mind and proper subjects for treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane: John P. Cassidy, Anderson L. Gill, Laura V. Whitley, Justine Shindler, Lucy Edy, Annie M. Perkins, Genevieve Mines, Henry Lederer, Alice Thompson, Alexina C. Hudgins and Francis Renahan.

Justice Clabaugh has appointed physicians to examine the parties. The court will inquire into their mental condition Thursday next, at 1 o'clock p.m., in the room of Equity Court No. 1, city hall. All of those mentioned are now in St. Elizabeth's, awaiting the judicial investigations.

Alice Thompson, whose sanity will be the subject of inquiry, as stated, is the woman who created a scene in the Police Court several days ago, when arraigned on a charge of threats. She became very violent during the hearing of her case and attempted to strike one of the bailiffs with a chair. In view of her strange conduct, the trial judge postponed the hearing of her case and directed that her mental status receive attention. Dr. D. K. Shute and Dr. Joseph W. Little have been appointed by Justice Clabaugh in the case. Dr. Shute has already examined her once and is of the opinion that she should receive treatment at the insane asylum.

Justice Clabaugh will hear testimony tomorrow afternoon relative to the mental condition of Richard E. Williams, Gertrude Powell, Elizabeth Campbell, Christiana Lomax, William J. Gaffney, Martha E. Sweetwine, Annie Manning, Mary A. Harper, Benjamin V. Beyer, Margaret Daley, Helen B. Guinnin, Elizabeth Johnson and Virginia A. Scott.

RUSHING IN THE RETURNS.

Appraisers Kept Busy Receiving Affidavits Under Personal Tax Law.

This being the last day upon which returns under the personal tax law can be made without penalty, the District assessors have witnessed an almost unprecedented crush in their crowded quarters, where the personal tax appraisers are also ensconced. When the doors were opened at 9 o'clock this morning a line had already formed. A steady stream of personal property owners has flowed into and out of the office, and the indications are that the closing hours this afternoon will fairly overwhelm the clerks and appraisers.

Mr. Darneille, the assessor, has been communicated with by a large number of notaries public, who say they have more returns before them than they can possibly attend to before 4 o'clock this afternoon. They have been informed that any returns in their hands and bearing seal and date of this day will be accepted tomorrow without subjecting the makers of the affidavit to any future penalties.

It will be impossible for some time to come for the appraisers to make an estimate of the amount of taxable personal property upon which they have received returns. The returns have been coming in so rapidly that it has been impossible to classify them as yet, to say nothing of going over the figures. Many of the wealthy residents of the city are out of town and have not made returns. The appraisers will seek out the finer dwellings when they begin to make their rounds, and gradually work down to the less imposing structures as the work is completed.

The published statement to the effect that if a person owned more than $1,000 worth of personal property it would be necessary to pay on the excess as well as the original $1,000 was a mistake. Household belongings to the amount of $1,000 are absolutely exempt. Personal tax must be paid on only the amount in excess of this $1,000. The mistake brought hundreds of inquiries to the office of the assessor by persons who had already made returns and had eliminated the $1,000 exempted by law.

Gen. Smith Welcomed Home.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, Ohio, last night says: Gen. Jacob H. Smith was given a royal reception at his home here tonight, fully 5,0000 people being at the depot to meet him, accompanied by a band and drum corps. The mother of Gen. Smith was among those at the station.

A crowd, including several companies of the Ohio National Guard, escorted the general to his residence. Gen. Smith absolutely refused to discuss the order retiring him. He said he was still a soldier and amenable to army regulations. When the time came to make a statement, he said, it would be made, and not until then. His report of the campaign in Samar, he said, would be made out soon and forwarded to the War Department.

Young mothers need the extra and natural strength

JOHANN HOFF'S

EXTRACT

gives, not the stimulation of alcoholic tonics.

INSIST upon JOHANN HOFF'S and you will not be imposed upon. No substitute is "just as good."

EISNER & MENDELSON CO. Of New York, Sole Agents.

TYPHOID IS PREVALENT

Cases Under Treatment in the District Number 194.

LOOKING FOR CAUSE

HEALTH AUTHORITIES SAY WATER SHOULD BE BOILED.

Completion of the District Filtration Plant Anxiously Awaited—Will Bring Relief.

One hundred and ninety-four cases of typhoid fever are under treatment in the District of Columbia, according to the latest reports made today to the health department. This is an unusually large number of cases and is in excess of the totals attained at this time of the year for many years past. Just how great this excess is cannot be definitely known, for it was not until this year that the health officer succeeded in securing the passage of the bill which requires all physicians to report immediately the number of typhoid cases under their care. The new law was passed in February last and was soon put in operation. The object of the measure was to keep the health department in touch with all typhoid cases and thus enable the authorities to ascertain, if possible, the source of the disease in each instance.

The authorities have investigated each case as carefully as possible, with the facilities at hand. They have been unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that Potomac water is the responsible factor. The drinking of Potomac water is the only condition common to all the patients. The disease is not localized in any degree whatsoever. No two cases are reported in the same vicinity, while the range reaches from Anacostia to Chevy Chase, from Benning to Georgetown. The patients are residents of all classes of houses, thus eliminating from the question any local conditions as to sewage, plumbing, etc.

There has been some talk to the effect that much of the typhoid is due to infected milk. The health department has taken stringent measures to learn whether or not this is true. So far they have been unable to attribute the prevalence of the disease to the source mentioned, and do not believe milk enters into the problem.

Unsatisfactory Means of Comparison.

On account of the large number of cases now in the District it is quite vexing to the authorities not to be able to determine the extent of the epidemic as compared with past years. There is no way of approximating the number of cases under treatment last year, and the years preceding except through a study of the death reports. This means of information is not at all reliable on account of the varying percentage of deaths from typhoid.

Therefore the best ocmparison obtainable at this time lies in the fact that for twenty-two years past—up to and including 1901—the average number of deaths from typhoid in the District in the month of July has been 15.3, whereas in July of this year 31 deaths from the fever were reported. During the first week of the present month there were eleven deaths. The number of deaths and the number of cases increase during August and September, and usually reach their highest point in October. There is always a great slump in November. For the past twenty-two years August has shown an average of 21.4 deaths; September, 22.3 deaths; October, 23.3 deaths, and November, 17 deaths. Against the 11 deaths of the first week in August this year there were but four last year. The week ending July 26 this year there were 8 deaths and a similar number last year. The week ending July 19 this year there were 7 deaths, while for the corresponding week of last year there were but 2 deaths.

Coincident with the increase in the number of typhoid fever cases there is quite a decrease noticeable in diphtheria and scarlet fever. There are but four cases of diphtheria in the city and but 11 cases of scarlet fever, whereas for years past the average has been much in excess of this. There is a good deal of whooping cough among the children, according to the daily reports.

Cases Widely Scattered.

Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the reporting of cases under the new law, the health authorities have endeavored to locate any general source from which the typhoid might have sprung. The wide separation of the many cases has prevented them from localizing any source and has led to the conclusion arrived at in regard to Potomac water. The authorities have made special inquiry in each case as to all the circumstances surrounding the origin of the illness. They have inquired as to the milk supply. The dairyman in each case is noted in order that any subsequent cases among his customers might be charged up to him. If the milk were the source of the disease it would in this way be made evident, the authorities believe, but so far this summer they have not had sufficient cause for an investigation. Last year two investigations into milk supplies were made, and in one instance it was found that typhoid might have found its way into the lacteal fluid on account of the presence of the disease on the dairy farm. Dr. W. C. Woodward, the health officer, does not believe that milk has anything to do with the present outbreak.

To ward against typhoid Dr. Woodward recommends the boiling or filtering of all water. The authorities are looking forward to the completion of the filtration plant with enthusiastic interest, for it is believed that then typhoid fever will be of only occasional occurrence. The filtration of the water practically removes all the impurities. With a crystal pure water supply, such as Washington is soon to have after many years of struggle, typhoid finds little chance to flourish and may be effectually stamped out.

Treatment of Disease.

An unusually large number of typhoid patients are being treated this year at the hospitals. There the facilities for handling the cases are the very best. According to the modern system of treatment a minimum of medicine is employed. In fact, some patients have been brought through the disease without the use of a single drug. The treatment is technically known as "expectant treatment." Under this system the physician simply watches the patient very closely while the fever is running its course, and waits for the various attending symptoms to develop and display themselves. If the fever soars the patient is treated to a series of baths. If other untoward symptoms assert themselves they are treated individually.

The principal care is taken in the food, a scientific diet being ordered in practically every case. One of the most important factors in the treatment of typhoid is to get the patient into bed at the earliest possible moment, Dr. Woodward said today in speaking of the disease. A great many people suffer serious consequences from their reluctance to give in to disease. They walk around with every indication of the fever upon them, and will not take to their bed or send for a physician until finally compelled to. The course of the disease is usually from four to six weeks. The period of convalescence is quite a long one, as typhoid usually leaves the patient very weak.

The health authorities are not at all alarmed over the prevalence of the disease. It is always looked for at this season, and varies in extent each year.

Without a Laboratory.

The health department has not conducted a bacteriological examination of the Potomac water because of the fact that the District is not provided with the necessary laboratory. It is doubtful, the officials say, if an examination at this time would bring to light anything new. The examinations of the past have shown the presence of sewage bacillus in the water, and where this is found the water is condemned as productive of typhoid. The typhus bacillus is difficult to find. When it is realized that only about a half teaspoonful of water can be examined bacteriologically at one time, the difficulty in the way of actually placing the typhoid germs in the water is extremely difficult. It is known, of course, that the bacilli do not exist to any great extent, otherwise the water would not be drinkable at all.

In a late work on typhoid fever, Dr. Abbott, an eminent bacteriological specialist, attributes the high percentage of typhoid here to the bad water supply. He presents charts which show the influence of bad sewage and bad water conditions on the typhus rate. Washington is classed as having an excellent sewage system but bad water. When the filtration plant is in operation, therefore, the condition here will be the best and the typhoid rate will undoubtedly compare favorably with the healthiest cities of the country. Brooklyn has the lowest death rate from typhoid fever of any of the larger cities. Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Washington have very high rates. In Philadelphia the bad conditions are expected to be rectified by the filtration plant which is well under way.

An Authoritative Statement.

The latest authoritative statement on the condition of Potomac water is contained in the report of the chief of engineers for 1900 regarding the filtration plans. In this it is stated:

"Beginning November 27, 1899, tests were made for the presence of bacillus coli communis (sewage bacillus) in the sample collected at 9 a.m. daily. This bacillus was isolated 50 per cent of the time when five cubic centimeters of the sample were used for the test. It is, therefore, probably present in the great body of the water and is indicative, when taken in connection with the high typhoid fever death rate in Washington and the assembled chemical data, of remote sewage pollution and the potential disease-carrying power of the water."

The presence of this bacillus in the water is unavoidable, it is stated, where the water shed is as large as that of the Potomac.

The health authorities are anxious that the physicians will report their typhoid cases promptly and thus assist in the investigations being carried on.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN.

General and Personal Items From the West End.

The continuation of the law suit in which Mrs. Stanford, wife of Lieut. Stanford of Fort Myer, seeks to recover from Mr. John E. McLaren $200, which she paid to him for a horse, came up before Justice of the Peace H. E. Paine today, and most of the morning and afternoon was occupied in hearing the testimony of witnesses in the case.

Mrs. Stanford claims that the animal failed to come up to the representations of the defendant, and was not the kind of a horse she had bargained for, alleging defects in the animal. The defense, however, argued that the purchaser had possession of the horse two weeks before she finally made the purchase, and that she had ample opportunity to test the representations of the former owner. The defense also claims that there are no defects in the horse, but that the plaintiff did not understand how to manage the animal.

A brief hearing of the case was given last week, when the testimony of one of the witnesses attached to the Fort Myer post was taken by request of counsel, as he was about to leave for the Philippines. It is likely that the evidence and argument in the matter will not be concluded until late this evening, and the decision will not be announced for two or three days.

R. W. Darby has sold to George W. Wise two brick buildings on the west side of 32d street south of M, now occupied by a bottling establishment, the consideration being about $9,000. One of the buildings was formerly the old Vigilant fire engine house, and was later occupied by No. 5 engine company, whose quarters are now on M street. The Vigilant building was constructed in 1830, but has been changed from time to time since then. The front, however, remains substantially the same.

A conspicuous feature of the building is a large marble slab set in the front, which commemorates the services of "Bush," the old fire dog, which was long associated with the Georgetown fire department, and which died from the effects of poisoning.

Bert Jackson, colored, who lives at the "Twenty Buildings," and George Smith, also colored, engaged in an altercation about 9 o'clock last night in a negro settlement known as "Boston," at 33d and M streets. Smith came out of the affray with a cut nine inches long just below his ribs on the left side. The wound was inflicted with a razor in the hands of Jackson. The injured man was taken to Georgetown University Hospital. The surgeons had Smith on the operating table and had taken three stitches in the cut, when Smith evidently became frightened at what he imagined might be done by the men of medicine and jumped up from the table and took rapid strides toward his home.

Jackson was arrested by Officer Clark and taken to the seventh precinct station house.

Mrs. Honora Lawler of 3015 M street, while attempting to alight from a car at the corner of 30th and M streets last night, fell from the footboard and struck her head on the pavement, causing a slight injury.

A well-played game of base ball Saturday resulted in the defeat of the Meridians by the Bryantowns, the score being 16 to 10. The feature of the game was the heavy hitting of the Bryantowns.

The human bones found on a lot near 2d and P streets northwest Saturday morning were taken to the second precinct police station. It is the belief of the police that they were thrown away after they had been used by a medical student. Acting Coroner Glazebrook was notified of the find, but it is hardly probable that there will be an investigation.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS OF THE EVENING STAR

Bring quick and sure results. One insertion places an advertiser before the whole of Washington for one day :: ::

IF IT IS HELP OR SITUATION WANTED OR ROOM FOR RENT OR BOARDING, ONE CENT A WORD COVERS THE INVESTMENT.

Jim Dumps would swear at everything:—
That girl upstairs who tried to sing;
The janitor out for "money or life";
The cook, who ruled both Jim and wife!
But others now must swear for him;
He swears by "Force"—he's "Sunny Jim"!

'FORCE"

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

a toothsome food and a splendid nerve tonic.

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt—eaten cold.

Splendid for an Invalid.

"We have used almost every cereal on the market, but none that is as good as 'Force.' Beef or chicken broth poured over 'Force' makes a splendid meal for an invalid. The yolk of an egg beaten into hot milk and mixed with 'Force' also is beneficial to weak folks. ——————."

(Name furnished on application.)

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Statements in Mr. Geo. H. Daniels' Address at Chautauqua.

In a carefully prepared address before the Chautauqua assembly yesterday at Chautauqua, N. Y., Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, presented a compilation of railroad news and development, and drew conclusions therefrom regarding the commercial doings of America, which were fairly startling, as well as most entertaining and instructive.

After dwelling briefly on the fact that this country now has 200,000 miles of steam railway, in the operation of which over 1,000,000 men are employed, whose annual wages amount to over $600,000,000; that capital to the amount of $12,000,000,000 is invested in these roads, and that the earnings of the roads last year was $1,500,000,000, Mr. Daniels gives a glimpse of the effect on foreign lands this tremendous activity on the part of America is having.

"Today," he said, "many a foreign business man sits down in his foreign home to his breakfast made up of a cereal manufactured at Niagara Falls, a beefsteak from Omaha, a slice of bacon from the Mohawk valley, and his bread, of course, from American wheat, ground at Minneapolis.

"On his way to his office, if he lives in London, he can ride in a car built in New York, propelled by electrical machinery manufactured at Schenectady, over a railroad constructed by American engineers, and largely of American materials.

"On reaching his office and looking about him, he finds, if it is a modern, up-to-date establishment, this condition: He sits in a revolving chair, made in Chicago; before a roll-top desk, made in Buffalo; his letters are written on a typewriter made at Ilion, N. Y.; he signs them with a New York fountain pen, and dries them on a blotting sheet from New England; the letter copies are put away in files manufactured in Grand Rapids.

"Taking a day for pleasure, he attends the races, and sees the highest stakes won by an American horse, ridden by an American jockey. Looking over his evening paper, he reads of the placing in American shipyards of orders for American style battle ships for European as well as Asiatic nations, and learns that the scene of the coronation of the King of England is to be painted by an American artist, and that the 40,000 gold, silver and bronze medals, ordered by the command of the king, to commemorate his coronation, are being made in Massachusetts; and that the yacht for the German emperor was built almost within sight of the city hall of New York, and that a member of the royal family of Germany crossed the Atlantic to be present at the launching, and that it was christened by the daughter of an American President—and he wonders why it is that Americans are able to outstrip almost every other nation in all kinds of modern achievements, and this wonder grows with each succeeding month."

SOLDIERS STORM A JAIL.

Artillerymen Overthrow Citizen Guard and Liberate Comrades.

A dispatch from Newcastle, Del., last night says: Twenty artillerymen from Fort Dupont charged through a cordon of citizens surrounding the jail here today and took from the building eight fellow soldiers who had been arrested a few hours earlier. A large detachment of the artillerymen came to the city in the morning, took possession of a trolley car, assaulted the conductor and motorman. The police were called and arrested ten of the soldiers.

Other artillerymen decided to rescue their fellows. News of this contemplated action spread and a number of citizens were asked to aid in guarding the jail. When the soldiers appeared there was a rough-and-tumble fight, but the soldiers quickly threw their antagonists and easily gained an entrance.

They ran through the jail, liberated eight of their companions, and then walked triumphantly down the street.

STRIKERS ATTACK DEPUTIES.

Lively Fight at Throop, Pa., Last Night.

A dispatch from Scranton, Pa., yesterday says: A lively battle occurred tonight between deputies and strikers at Throop, an isolated mining village six miles north of here. Scores of shots were exchanged, but as far as is known no one was hit. The one colliery in the village is operated by the Pancoast Coal Company, a branch of the Ontario and Western coal department. Last Tuesday the washery was started under the protection of armed deputies. There has been some stone throwing at the deputies and clubbing of workmen, and on several occasions the deputies discharged their guns to frighten away the boys who pelted the washery with slingshots.

Today the four deputies guarding the company's pumping station located on the river bank were driven to cover by a volley of shots from the opposite shore. They returned the fire and silenced the attack. Tonight when darkness fell the attack on the pump house was renewed. The company anticipated it and had a big force of deputies on hand. For an hour bullets flew thick and fast. The attacking party seemed to concentrate its fire on the pump house, for it was fairly riddled with bullets. The deputies shot into the bushes on the opposite shore only a hundred feet away, making a target of the spot where the flashes of the assailants' guns were seen.

The strikers evidently quit because of their ammunition being exhausted, and this put an end to the hostilities.

Several houses in the village were struck by bullets from the deputies' rifles. Sheriff Schadt went to the scene, but on account of the darkness was unable to do anything. He will take steps tomorrow, he says, to prevent a repetition of the scene.

Boyd's and Vicinity.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

BOYD'S, Md., August 11, 1902.

Mr. Oliver T. Kemp, who has been connected with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as supervisor of bridges and buildings for the past thirty years, with headquarters at Harper's Ferry, has been placed upon the retired list at his own request. He is sixty-seven years of age.

John Grusendorf and Jacob Young, two prominent citizens of Germantown, were tried Saturday on the charge of cruel treatment to a number of calves at Germantown station about two weeks ago, previous to their being loaded for the markets at Washington. Justice Norris presided over the trial. The charges were brought by a young gentleman named Mark C. Bullis, who is temporarily making his home at Germantown. Mr. Bullis claims that to tie the legs of a calf and bring it to the station and to let it lie upon the ground in this condition while waiting for the trains is inhuman, and he had Mr. Alfred Cormack, agent of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Baltimore, appear at the trial and give testimony. The farmers took the opposite view, and defied any man to prove that a calf with its four legs tied long enough to be taken to a train suffered any physical pain whatever. There were at least a hundred farmers of prominence present. Mr. Grusendorf was declared to be not guilty. Mr. Young had pleaded guilty to the charge in advance of Grusendorf's trial, and was fined $5 and costs.

The following Baltimoreans and Washingtonians are registered here:

At High View House—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pratt and sons, Kenneth and Stewart Pratt; Mrs. M. E. Simpson, Mrs. A. J. King, Mr. J. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wilson, Misses Hattie and Clara Quinter, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyons, Mr. F. C. Marvin, wife and children, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Misses Estelle and Ruth Kimball, Dr. Donnelly and Mrs. Donnelly, Misses Marguerite, Louise and Dorothy Donnelly, Miss L. Herndon, Mrs. Lucy Herndon, Mr. Chas. Herndon, Mrs. and Miss Hergesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Welch, Mrs. Bessie Shadbolt, Misses Kathleen and Gladys Shadbolt, Mr. Lawrence Shadbolt, Misses Helen Shehan, Florence Patrick, Cornelia Marvin, Mr. Chas. Marvin, Lieut. N. C. Clarke, Misses Katharine Lysight, Mr. Quinter, Messrs. Geo. Quinter, Richard Wilson, Henry Kimball, Mrs. Wm. Dickson, Miss M. Stewart; from Frederick, Messrs. John Dood and Earle B. Wood.

At Shady Brook—Misses Susan Buckler, Mrs. Buckler, Mr. Z. S. Buckler, Miss Ellen B. Canty, Messrs. Harry York, Park and William Hutchinson, Clark Simms, Arthur Marr, Misses Benevieve Simms, Marjorie Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Martenez, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wilkins, Mr. Thos. Wilkins, Miss Margaret Wilkins, Misses Annie O'Neill and Muriel Schafer and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schaefer and daughter.

At Pleasant View—Mr. H. L. McCabe, Miss May McCabe, Mr. A. H. Eackle and family, Misses Elsie George and Mamie Mullen and Mr. Frank Mullen.

At Woodcliff—Mr. and Mrs. John Elker and family, Mr. and Mrs. George Dutrow and family, Misses Emily Robinson and Octavia Green and Mr. Elvin James.

At Locust Lawn—Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Sanders and son Melford, Mrs. C. L. Woolard and son, Mrs. Wm. J. Egbert and daughter, Miss A. B. Donn of Pittsburg, Pa., and Miss Marie Burcke of Frederick, Md.

At Lawn Cottage—Mrs. F. G. Adams, Mr. Frank Adams, jr., Miss Sara A. McGee, Messrs. W. Adams, R. Adams and F. G. Adams of Baltimore, Misses Ida Horton, Louise, Isabel and Carrie Gaisberg, Sara Stephens, Grace and Katie Milbourne, Maude Pumphrey, Mrs. Wm. Gaisberg, Mrs. R. Forster, Mr. Warren Forster, Mrs. Pumphrey, Mr. Geo. H. Moore of Washington.

The Biscuit.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Anent the pie discussion, one cannot refrain from remarking the callous indifference with which the modern cook treats that other civilizing factor, the humble biscuit. The pie has been the subject of eloquent pronouncements, poets not infrequently singing classically, and painting the rarest imagery, when dealing with the subject, as, for instance, in this splendid and bewildering bit of verse:

"Four and twenty blackbirds
Made into a pie."

Or that other equally majestic flight of the imagination, which conjures up all the sweeter childish memories of the Christmas tide:

"Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner
Eating his Christmas pie.
He stuck in his thumb
And pulled out a plumb,"

and so on. But no poet has yet thought of garlanding with the daintier phrases of his fancy the meek and lowly biscuit. No orator has paused long enough, in the mad rush of words to pay even scant tribute to this humble factor which has borne the brunt of civilization's battle against the lowering clouds of ignorance, keeping the pulse alive, as it were, and beating back the hordes of darkness and despair.

For Sale of Danish Islands.

A dispatch from Copenhagen yesterday says: The landsthing elections in the Faroe Islands resulted in a complete ministerial victory. The campaign turned on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, and the government captured all opposition wards. Other wards will hold elections next month. A good ministerial majority is confidently expected. The treaty will be taken up soon after the opening of the rigsdad in October.

At the last session those opposed to the sale of the islands had a majority of three in the landsthing.

Texas Capitalist Fatally Shot.

A dispatch from Houston, Tex., yesterday says: William Dunovant, a capitalist and business man, was this afternoon shot and fatally wounded by W. T. Eldridge, vice president and general manager of the Cane Belt railroad. Business matters are said to have caused the trouble.

As Capt. Dunovant entered a train at Simonton Switch this afternoon Eldridge, who was in the car, opened fire, the bullet striking Dunovant in the stomach. Other shots went wild. Eldridge then struck Dunovant over the head with his revolver several times. The wounded man was brought to a hospital here and the surgeons say he has no chance for recovery. Eldridge is also here in the custody of a deputy sheriff.

Bacteria.

From the Nineteenth Century and After.

One of the most recent discoveries of Prof. Hensen, the German state marine biologist, is of bacteria which keep the sea fresh by attacking the surplus organic matter in it. Other researches in Plankton show that in some places the sea is a mass of liquid food, which fish and birds inhale as it were. Even around the arctic and antarctic poles this minute life exists in such a quantity as to permeate and color the sea.

Croft's Swiss Milk Cocoa

No cocoa was ever like *Croft's Swiss Milk Cocoa* before. It is packed in glass—air tight; has pre-digested milk, and very little fat—digestible; is fine—delicate; is strong and the package is full—costs less. Your grocer pays your money back if you don't like it.

CROFT & ALLEN CO., Makers, Philadelphia.

"The Underprice Store."

Splendid Bargains in DOMESTICS.

Wednesday will be "housekeepers'" day at this store, and the great sacrifices in the "domestic" department will be unprecedented. We quote only a few of the many necessary articles marked for clearance.

6c. Towels Clearance Price....	3⅞c.
12½c. Huck Linen Towels.....	9⅞c.
5c. Large Fringed Linen Napkins	2c.
$1.50 Linen Table Covers (large)	89c.
75c. White Table Damask.....	48c.
89c. Red Table Linen.....	19c.
60c. Hemstitched Sheets.....	39c.
$1.50 Marseilles Bed Spreads..	98c.
19c. Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting	12½c.
10c. Best Mosquito Net.....	5c.
39c. Linen Splashers and Scarfs	19c.

Ladies' Waists Sacrificed.

We want this stock cleared away within the next few days, and every high-grade Waist will be put on the tables tomorrow.

Regular $1.50 and $2.00 Waists. Wednesday's Clearance Price.	59c.
Regular $2.00 and $2.50 Waists. Wednesday's Clearance Price.	79c.
$4.00 Black Jap. Silk Waists. Wednesday's Clearance Price.	$1.98
$4.00 Silk Spot Pekin Waists. Wednesday's Clearance Price.	$1.98

Special Corset Sale.

Regular 39c. Corsets.....	19c.
Regular 75c. Corsets.....	39c.
Regular 75c. Summer Corsets..	39c.

DYRENFORTH Outfitting Company, 416 Seventh St.

Successors to Samuel Friedlander & Co.

'Culmbacher'

—Beer appeals to every one who drinks beer for health or enjoyment.

—"Culmbacher" is a fine, dark brew—perfect in flavor—rich in tonic properties, and absolutely pure. It is the beer you should keep on hand at home—that you should ask for down town.

—Case of 24 pints for $1.25. Delivered in unlettered wagons.

Washington Brewery Co.

4th and F Sts. N.E. 'Phone East 264.

au12-tu,th,s,36