M'MONNIES SELECTED

Proposed McClellan Statue Intrusted to Him.

ACTION OF COMMISSION

ALL SUBMITTED DESIGNS WERE JUDGED UNSATISFACTORY.

Remarkable Career of the Young American Sculptor—Some of His Notable Works.

After many delays and disappointments the McClellan statue commission has at last perfected arrangements for obtaining a satisfactory statue of General McClellan for erection in this city in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901. The commission consists of Secretary Root, Senator Wetmore and General Ruggles, U. S. A., retired, the latter representing the Society of the Army of the Potomac. In accordance with invitations issued by the commission the leading sculptors of the United States submitted models and designs for the statue on the 1st day of May, 1902. At that time the commission, acting under the advice of an advisory committee of artists, consisting of Messrs. A. St. Gaudens, C. F. McKim and D. C. French requested four of the competing sculptors each to execute another model of larger dimensions, in order to enable the commission to make the final selection between the designs submitted by those gentlemen which were considered the most meritorious. These enlarged models were submitted the 1st of February last, and have been in the Corcoran Gallery of Art ever since. The four successful competitors were Messrs. Austin Hays, Charles H. Niehaus, Waldo Story and Attilio Piccirolli.

Action of the Advisory Committee.

Several weeks ago the advisory committee of artists examined the enlarged models and presented their reports, individually in writing, to Mr. M. O. Chance, private secretary to the Secretary of War, who is secretary of the statue commission. The advisory committee was not satisfied with any of the models submitted as meeting the requirements of the subject, particularly in the matter of individuality and symbolism.

After a thorough consideration of the report of the advisory committee the statue commission unanimously adopted a resolution reciting "That, inasmuch as it appears by the final letter of advice from the advisory committee, consisting of Messrs. Saint Gaudens, French and McKim, that no model submitted upon the competition is satisfactory, the commission exercises the right reserved in the program of competition and rejects all the designs and models submitted."

Commission Selects MacMonnies.

In view of the apparent failure to secure a satisfactory design for the McClellan statue by competition, the commission at that time decided to intrust the work to some American artist who had not been identified in any way with the competition either as a competitor or as a member of the advisory committee.

Mr. Frederick MacMonnies of New York was the unanimous choice of the commission for the work and Mr. Chance was instructed to invite him, in the name of the commission, to design and execute the statue. It was decided to keep the fact secret, however, unless a favorable response should be received from Mr. MacMonnies. The sculptor was away from his home at the time and there was some delay in communicating with him. It was not until yesterday that his reply reached the War Department. As it notified the statue commission of his acceptance of the commission tendered him, the fact was publicly announced. The fact that the Sheridan statue is to be placed in Sheridan Circle makes it almost assured that the McClellan statue will be placed on the reservation south of the State Department.

Career of Frederick MacMonnies.

Frederick MacMonnies, sculptor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 28, 1863. His father was William MacMonnies of Clan Menzies, in Scotland, who came to New York at the age of eighteen and amassed a fortune in the grain business, but lost it during the civil war. His mother, Juliana Eudora West, was a niece of Benjamin West. Mr. MacMonnies' genius developed early and in face of many difficulties. Though obliged to leave school while a child and to earn his living as clerk in a jewelry store, he nevertheless found time to pursue his favorite study, and at the age of sixteen succeeded in attracting the attention of Augustus Saint Gaudens, the sculptor, who received him as an apprentice in his studio.

He was an industrious and eager student, not confining his efforts to the studio, but working at night in the night classes of the Academy of Design and the Art Students' League, and when, in 1884, he was enabled to go abroad to further prosecute his studies, he went equipped with a knowledge of modeling, which made him ready to reap the full benefit from the foreign schools. He went first to Paris and shortly afterward to Munich, where he spent a few months studying painting, which he considered so closely allied to sculpture as to be a necessary preparation; then he returned to the studio of Saint Gaudens, where he remained another year. Then he went a second time to Paris and entered the Atalier of Falguiere in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, at the same time working in the private studio of Antonin Mercie, the sculptor of the "Gloria Victis." In Paris he speedily achieved the most gratifying success, carrying off for two successive years the prix d'atelier, the first prize of the National School of Fine Arts, and the highest award for which foreigners in France may compete. In 1889 his first exhibit, a "Diana," obtained honorable mention from the salon, and in the same year he received his first commission, an order for three life-size angels in bronze, which now adorn St. Paul's Church, New York. In the salon of 1891 he exhibited the statue of Nathan Hale, afterward placed in the City Hall Park, New York, and that of James S. T. Stranahan, for which he was awarded a second gold medal, this being the only time that an American sculptor has attained that honor.

Fountain at Columbian Exposition.

These were followed by two life-sized figures, "Pan of Rohallion" and "Faun with Heron," which, with his earlier works, obtained him such a reputation among his countrymen that he was chosen to execute the colossal fountain of the Columbian exposition, containing twenty-seven large figures.

The fountain showed Columbia sitting aloft on the barge of state, heralded by Fame at the prow, oared by the Arts and Industries, guided by Time at the helm and drawn by the seahorses of Commerce. The general effect of the fountain was marvelously beautiful and thousands of visitors gained their chief enjoyment in sitting near by and admiring its artistic features. It cost $50,000 and was said to be the largest fountain in the world.

Another fine specimen of his work is a bronze group of horses by MacMonnies, at the southern entrance of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn.

Mr. MacMonnies is a rapid worker, and already a large number of masterpieces have been given to the world. Among others are the "Bacchante with Infant Faun;" the figure of Gov. Sir Henry Vane, now in the Boston public library; several medallions, a statuette of "Cupid," model for the central pair of bronze doors for the Congressional Library in this city; a figure of Shakespeare for the same place; groups representing the "Army and Navy," for the Indiana state soldiers and sailors' monument at Indianapolis; and a bronze figure of "Victory," for the battle monument at West Point.

Mr. Low's Estimate.

Will H. Low, writing in 1896 of his work said: "We can, for work already accomplished, regard MacMonnies as a most happy exponent of the happy conjunction of capacity, opportunity and youth. Given his undeniable gifts, granted the fervor of ambitious youth, he is yet fortunate to come upon the scene when our civil war has left great deeds to perpetuate, when the people of these states have relaxed their toil to look about them and seek to beautify their surroundings.

"In tasks dictated by this demand MacMonnies has found employment, and the work achieved, both in quality and quantity, emphasizes the value of opportunity."

At the age of thirty-four Mr. MacMonnies has already received flattering recognitions of his gifts. He has been decorated chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France and with the cross of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria; in Antwerp he received a first gold medal; in his native land he has been awarded first prize of the Philadelphia Art Club, first prize of the Boston Art Club and first medal at the Atlanta exposition. He is an honored member of the New York Society of American Artists, the Architectural League and the Sculptor Society.

Mr. MacMonnies was married in Paris in 1888 to Mary, daughter of Sidney and Mary A. Fairchild. She is an American by birth and of thorough New England Puritan stock.

REPORT OF GEN. DAVIS.

Will Urge More Pay for Soldiers on Foreign Duty.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, retired, recently succeeded by Major Gen. Wade, in command of the Division of the Philippines, will make a full report of his administration to the War Department. According to advices from Manila, he will recommend that soldiers on foreign duty receive more than 20 per cent addition to their pay allowed at present. He will also recommend the organization of a corps of clerks for the army in the Philippines, and expresses the opinion that they should be made amenable to army regulations and kept permanently in the service.

IRRIGATION IN WASHINGTON.

Length of Main Ditches Operated Was Over 1,000 Miles.

Chief Statistician L. G. Powers has transmitted to the director of the census a report of irrigation in the state of Washington for 1902. The report was prepared under his direction by Mr. Clarence J. Blanchard, and is based upon information obtained by correspondence and by the field work of Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Harry L. Holgate. The report will not appear in bulletin form until the latter part of the year, when it will be included in the volume of irrigation statistics for the United States. The report indicates that there has been material development in irrigation since the census year 1899.

Irrigation in Washington is confined practically to the territory east of the Cascade mountains, which, ranging north and south, divide the state into two parts dissimilar in topography, soil and climate. The Columbia river drains all of the eastern territory.

There has been considerable increase since 1899 in the irrigated area of the state and in the number of irrigated farms. Besides the ditches actually operated in 1902 there are a number of ditches, some of them covering an extensive area, which did not carry water until 1903.

In 1899 the number of irrigators in Washington was 3,513, and the number of acres irrigated 135,470. The figures for 1902 are, respectively, 4,585 and 154,962. The cost of irrigation systems in operation was in 1899 $1,679,319 and in 1902 $2,330,758. The total length of main ditches operated in 1902 was 1,095 miles.

ARCHITECT COBB REMOVED.

His Work at Chicago Regarded as Too Slow.

Secretary Shaw removed Henry Ives Cobb, special architect for the Chicago building, today. It is known that this action has been under consideration for some time. Without solicitation from the Treasury Department, and without knowledge of this contemplated removal of Mr. Cobb, Mr. F. W. Fitzpatrick, foreman in the office of the Chicago building, and Mr. C. A. Eckstrom, employed as an expert in construction work, resigned. For some months Mr. Cobb has been without actual authority.

All his recommendations have been passed upon by the supervising architect after an independent examination of the merits. It is not likely that any successor to Mr. Cobb will be appointed, and the building will probably be completed under the sole supervision of the supervising architect's office.

It is stated that Mr. Cobb's administration of his office has not been satisfactory. He has been regarded as too slow. The construction of the building has been going on for six years and it will take at least two years to complete, it is said, even under fast, hard work.

Mr. Cobb was selected as architect under a special act similar to the Transey act, except that it was provided that the successful architect should receive a yearly salary of $4,500.

Mr. Cobb for a long time had an office in the treasury building, this city, but is not now here. Mr. Fitzpatrick's resignation is due to the fact that there is no more work for him.

HIS CHECKS WORTHLESS.

Charge That Pitcher McFetrige Swindled Wheeling Saloonkeeper.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 12.—Pitcher Jack McFetrige, recently with the Philadelphia National League team, disappeared from Wheeling yesterday and the police are after him. McFetrige induced Saloonist Charles Krueger to cash two checks for $15 each on the Federal National Bank of Pittsburg, and the bank protested them, stating it had never heard of McFetrige.

Krueger later met McFetrige on the street and asked him about it. McFetrige told him it must have been a mistake and asked Krueger to wait until he could step in a nearby saloon and telephone to Pittsburg. He went into the saloon, but passed on through the back door and hasn't been since seen.

LINERS ESCAPE COLLISION.

Close Call for the Nubia and Kronprinz Wilhelm.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Nubia, from China and Japan, had a narrow escape from collision with the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday. The Nubia was feeling her way in the dense fog. Capt. Von Hoff estimated that he was about eight miles east of Sandy Hook lightship when he decided to anchor.

The Nubia had anchored and had barely changed her steam whistle fog signals to those of bells when an immense steamer loomed up in the fog blowing hoarse blasts, and a collision seemed imminent. Almost instantly the approaching stranger appeared to see the Nubia, gave a sharp sheer to port and passed close under the stern of the anchored vessel. The passing craft was the Kronprinz Wilhelm outward bound from New York for Bremen.

BIG EXPORT OF WHISKY.

Kentucky Distillers to Ship Out 20,000 Barrels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 12.—Kentucky distillers are making preparations for the exportation of 20,000 barrels of whisky to Hamburg and Bremen for storage purposes. It is principally of the crop of 1903. This will be the first exportation in the history of Kentucky of any great amount of young whisky to be matured in Europe. Heretofore whisky has only been exported when about to be forced out of bonds.

This will be the largest exportation since 1897, when an immense amount of whisky was about to be forced out of bond. At that time the distillers, rather than pay the tax when prices were depressed, sent shipload after shipload to the warehouses in Hamburg and Bremen.

At this time there is no depression in the market and the exportation is to be made largely on account of the lower storage charges in Europe.

The whisky to be sent abroad is intended largely for the trade in California and other western states. Distillers have found that it costs less to send whisky to Bremen and Hamburg and ship it from there to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, than it costs to ship is from Louisville to San Francisco by rail.

The annual report of Chief Deputy Collector Edmonston, issued today, says that there are 23,082,619 gallons of whsky in bond in this district.

POPE IS BETTER TODAY.

Little Bad Effect Left From His Fainting Spell.

ROME, August 12.—The pope this morning left his apartment for the first time since his fainting fit yesterday, going for a drive and walk in the Vatican garden. He remained in the open air about two hours and returned to the palace feeling much better. All that remains of yesterday's collapse is a slight feeling of lightness in the head.

Drs. Lapponi and Davenezia visited Pius today, and, though they found him almost entirely recovered, they continued to recommend that he should take a rest and an abstention from all work.

"But this will mean such an accumulation of work that it will kill me afterward to catch up with it," said the pope in reply.

McCOMAS MEN CLAIM VICTORY

As Result of the Republican Convention at Cumberland.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., August 12.—It looks as if the McComas people will control the legislative ticket named at yesterday's republican convention. Messrs. Richmond and Pearre, the McComas leaders, say their legislative slate was carried out. Four of the nominees were on the anti-McComas slate also, and for that reason the latter say they have won. The McComas people say Wellington slated their men, not knowing that he was playing into their hands. The McComas people say that William J. Feaga, one of the nominees and former private secretary to Senator Wellington, who though heralded as an anti-McComas man, has given assurances that he will be with them.

There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction among many republicans on account of the riotous proceedings, for which each faction is equally responsible. It is feared by some the effect on the ticket will be bad. Much is blamed on the primary system in vogue. It is suggested by many that the Crawford county system would be a solution. The democrats are jubilant, as they think the republican troubles will help them as they did two and four years ago. The republicans, however, say their ticket is strong. It is geographically well distributed, with the exception that Frostburg, the republican stronghold, did not get all it wanted. Frostburg republicans have made trouble at the polls in the past for this reason.

It is predicted that the whole ticket will go through. Two years ago the democrats had an advantage that is not generally known. They struck off the names of 1,000 republicans in this county from the poll books by aid of lists obtained through the Gorman census. These men have since been registered.

OPPOSED TO LYNCHINGS.

Rev. Dr. Babbitt Answers John Temple Graves.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 12.—The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, answered John Temple Graves of Georgia in an elaborate address today at the Chautauqua assembly on lynchings and mobs from an American standpoint. Dr. Babbitt's address was the chief one of today on mobs. He contrasted the view of lynching justified by Mr. Graves, with what he called "the more general and the better view of the American nation," and showed the prevalence and increasing violence of the mob spirit, its tendency to leap the color line and to lynch for minor offenses than rape and murder.

He dwelt upon the psychology of the mob and gave the Wilmington lynching of the negro White as typical and denounced the officials who refused to protect any prisoner of any color or for any crime. He paid a glowing tribute to order and law as represented in Governors Durbin and Yates of Indiana and Illinois, respectively, and upheld President Roosevelt in his recent letter on lynching. Lynchers, the speaker declared, were plain, brutal, savage murderers and should be treated as such by the authorities and by all worthy to wear the name of American citizens.

"More morality, less prejudice, stricter law quickly applied, fair play to negro and white and both the race question and the mob problem will assume less dangerous dimensions," said Dr. Babbitt in conclusion.

PRESIDENT GOES YACHTING.

Takes His Family for an Outing on the Sylph.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., August 12.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by several of their children and nephews and by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Riis of Richmond Hill, L. I., today enjoyed an outing on the naval yacht Sylph. The day was ideal for a cruise. It was expected that the trip would consume several hours and extend far down Long Island sound. Glen Island was the objective point, and there it was proposed to have a picnic luncheon. Although the President had no engagements today with visitors he expected to return to Sagamore Hill at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Sir Thomas Lipton has accepted the President's invitation to witness the naval review and inspection next Monday from the deck of the auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, which on that day will fly the President's flag.

JAMAICA STORM-SWEPT.

Great Damage to the Fruit Crop of the Island.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, August 11 (Delayed in transmission).—The hurricane, only the fringe of which struck the western end of Jamaica yesterday, and which it was thought had passed, instead of proceeding to the northwest veered to the south early this morning and struck Jamaica with its full force, inflicting damage which it will take years to repair. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication it is impossible as yet to estimate the amount of the losses, but they must reach millions of dollars.

Every banana plantation in the eastern half of the island has been devastated. The situation in the western half is unknown. Considerable injury was done to property in Kingston and the suburbs. The roof of the electric light works was blown off and the machinery was disabled. Railroad traffic was interrupted and the street cars were stopped. Many houses were damaged by falling trees.

No loss of life is yet reported.

Curzon's Term Extended.

LONDON, August 12.—Lord Curzon's term of office as viceroy of India has been extended from January to May, 1904. In making this announcement in the house of commons today Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, added that should Lord Curzon be able to continue his duties in India beyond that date the government would extend his period of office for another term, not exceeding two years.

British King Off to Marienbad.

LONDON, August 12.—King Edward sailed today from Port Victoria, at the mouth of the Thames, on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Flushing, whence he will go direct to Marienbad to take the waters for a fortnight. He will travel incognito, as Duke of Lancaster, until August 31, when he will proceed to Vienna to pay his accession visit to Emperor Francis Joseph.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Plymouth—Pretoria, from New York.

At New York—Pennsylvania, from Hamburg.

REPORT ON KISHINEFF

Made by British Vice Consul Bosanquet.

ON MASSACRE OF JEWS

RIOTS SEEMED TO HAVE BEEN PLANNED.

The Soldiers and Police Seemed to Be in Sympathy With the Rioters.

LONDON, August 12.—A despatch from the British consul general at Odessa, forwarding the report made by the British vice consul at Odessa, V. Bosanquet, who was sent specially to Kishineff to obtain the facts regarding the recent anti-Jewish riots there, is published today.

Mr. Bosanquet's report, which is dated July 28, generally agrees with the stories of the occurrences cabled to the Associated Press. It says:

"The area of the disturbances comprised two-thirds of the town of Kishineff. The murders all occurred on Monday, the second day of the disturbances. They were perpetrated by bands of rioters in different parts of the town. Many believe they were the work of organized companies, which fact argues in favor of a prearranged conspiracy to exterminate the Jews.

"If this belief is not accepted the riots must be attributed to the articles in the Bessarabetz (the anti-Semitis organ in Kishineff), to the unfounded report of the Jewish murder of a Christian priest, to the wine drunk early on Monday, and to the belief which seems to have grown with the continued inaction of the authorities that the latter wished the Jews to be massacred or had even ordered it. Apparently a feeling existed among the lower classes that the Jews ought not to be in a majority in Kishineff.

Soldiers Were Passive.

"The local authorities took no effective step to stop the riots. The soldiers were passive, if not sympathetic spectators. The police contented themselves with the arrest of minor criminals until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the governor, who had remained at home telephoning orders which were disregarded, at length ventured to sign the necessary order for the troops to be employed. The only case I heard of in which the latter used their weapons was when they bayonetted a Christian boy who was pursuing a Jew with stones.

"This boy was the only Christian killed during the disturbances. If resolute action had been taken by the authorities I believe the riots would have been checked at an early stage."

Mr. Bosanquet places the Jewish victims at forty-one killed and 303 wounded, while among the Christians one was killed and sixty-eight wounded. Official inquiries, he says, show that three women were violated, but this may well represent a small fraction of the actual number, since the Jewish women naturally remain silent for their own sakes, as under the Mosaic law divorce must follow violation.

The vice consul heard of the rape of a girl, twelve years old, and of others aged thirteen, but this was only hearsay. Mutilation and deliberate torture of the victims, he says, does not seem to have been practiced, though there were undoubtedly great barbarities. He only knows of one case of mutilation, when a man's eye was put out with a nail. He heard stories of mutilation after death and of a child being torn limb from limb, but he considers the latter story to be improbable, considering that only two little children appear to have perished.

Tribute to Prince Urusoff.

Mr. Bosanquet pays a tribute to Prince Urusoff, the new governor of Bessarabia, who, he says, helped him with every means in his power. "On the arrival of the new governor, who is doing all he can to gain the confidence of the Jewish population," adds the vice consul, "matters began to improve, and the commercial life of the town was resumed. A newcomer, visiting the Jewish quarter, can see no signs of a stoppage of business, and it is hoped that Jewish commercial affairs are on a fair way to regain their prosperity, though they have not yet entirely recovered.

"The Jews place their losses at 2,000,000 roubles, but this figure is probably an exaggeration.

"About 880 rioters were arrested and 308 were punished on minor charges, while 216 were acquitted. Three hundred and sixty rioters will be tried at Tiraspol in October, of which number 100 are charged with murder in addition to other crimes. If they are found guilty they will be sentenced to penal servitude on the Island of Bakhalin."

THE COMING OF TAFT

HOW IT WOULD BE REGARDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Natives Would Feel That He Was Still Looking Out for Their Interests —Effect of Wright's Promotion.

Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, has just returned to the city from a trip around the world. Mr. O'Brien spent some time in the Philippines and is interested in the report that Gov. Taft is likely to come to Washington to succeed Secretary Root.

"Whatever the ultimate ambitions of Gov. Taft's friends in his behalf," said Mr. O'Brien to a Star reporter today, "whether the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court or the bearer of the republican presidential nomination of 1904, the post of Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Root fits singularly with Judge Taft's present purposes. His health is so unfavorably affected by Philippine climatic conditions that his closest friends there some months ago estimated one year as the longest period which he could in any event stay.

"Yet he does not wish to desert the great work which he has begun, especially since the Filipinos attach undue significance to a change of governors, and they have come to realize that he is laboring earnestly for their welfare against such money-making American interests in the archipelago as look with disfavor on granting much in the way of opportunities to the native population. Judge Taft could accept the post of Secretary of War without ceasing to make Philippine studies and policies his chief concern; the natives would understand that he was merely moving to a position of greater influence, where he could stand for the same things as when in the islands. Nor need this cabinet service interfere in the slightest with the higher honors which Judge Taft's friends believe to be in store for him.

Promotion of Wright.

"This means the promotion of Gen. Luke C. Wright to be governor. This will bring an ex-confederate and lifelong democrat into identification with the republican administration's Philippine policy, and so will embarrass somewhat democratic attempts to make an issue of the conduct of insular affairs, just as the presence of Gen. James F. Smith of California at the head of the educational department of the Philippines checkmates the criticism of the school system on the part of the more extreme of the Catholic publications. How can Catholics criticise as unfair an educational system of which one of their own body is at the head, or democrats hold up to opprobrium the Philippine commission when an eminent democrat is the controlling spirit? President Roosevelt as the campaign approaches will look on these two situations with great satisfaction.

Would Continue Taft's Policies.

"Gen. Wright will enter upon his duties as governor under some peculiar conditions. The American element in the islands which has been most active in criticising Taft has steadily asserted that Wright as governor would be satisfactory. Persons familiar with the two men believe there is not the slightest reason for regarding them as exponents of different policies, and Wright's administration will be in all essential respects a continuance of Taft's. Personally they have worked together with the utmost cordiality. But the anti-Taft element has sedulously cultivated the idea that Wright would be less favorable to the Filipinos, although they have little reason to assign for this belief except the fact that he came from a southern state, where the popular attitude toward the dusky race was more distinctly defined than in the north."

DENIED BY GOV. TAFT.

Report That He is to Succeed Secretary Root.

MANILA, August 12, 7 p. m.—When the news arrived here by cable that Secretary Root of the War Department would be forced to resign the portfolio by his duties as a member of the Alaskan boundary commission about to meet in London, his resignation to take effect under certain conditions in December next, if not sooner, a reception was taking place at the palace in honor of Major General George W. Davis, until recently in command of the division of the Philippines and now on the retired list.

Gov. Taft, who was present, when shown the statement contained in this dispatch that he would succeed Secretary Root upon his retirement, laughingly replied that the report was untrue. Later on, when a second message was received confirming an alleged offer of the appointment, the governor denied the statement in similar terms.

REPORTED SALE OF S. A. L.

Its Stock Advanced Sharply on Strength of Rumor.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A report was in circulation here today of a contemplated sale of the Seaboard Air Line railroad. Secretary Porteous, speaking for President Williams of that company, declined to discuss the subject.

There were two reports in circulation, one to the effect that the Rock Island-St. Louis and San Francisco interests were to purchase the Seaboard Line, and the other was the new owners of the line were to be the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern railway jointly.

While no authorized statement could be obtained, it was learned from unofficial sources that the capitalists representing the Rock Island and the St. Louis and San Francisco either had bought or were likely to buy the control of the Seaboard.

On the curb Seaboard Air Line stocks advanced 2½ and 2¾ on the rumors that the control had changed hands.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star

RICHMOND, Va., August 12.—A rumor over the stock market wires early today that the Seaboard Air Line system had been sold to J. Pierpont Morgan startled railroad men and investors in Richmond. Inquiry was at once made of John L. Williams & Sons of this city, supposed to be the largest owners and backers of Seaboard, and of President John Skelton Williams in New York.

From these unquestionable sources the story of a sale to Mr. Morgan or anybody else was firmly and squarely denied. President Williams telegraphed that a controlling interest in Seaboard had not been sold to anyone.

It was learned, however, that an important announcement will be made, probably this afternoon, and that an inkling of this in Wall street caused the advance in the securities.

No official particulars are obtainable yet, but the story is that the road has perfected some new and strong alliances, which will be indicated by changes in its board of directors, and that impregnable interests have been brought in which will make its position more secure than ever, and are likely to mean a wide extension of its connections, influences and business.

GOING TO SEARCH THE GOAT.

He is Suspected of Eating Stamps Off Whisky Barrels.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 12.—The stomach of a goat is to be analyzed by expert chemists in an effort to account for the disappearance of a number of United States revenue stamps, involving several hundred dollars.

A wholesale whisky firm sold five barrels of whisky to a saloonkeeper, the whisky being delivered and left on the pavement in front of the store.

The proprietor's pet goat ate the revenue stamps off the heads of the barrels and soon after a government inspector inspected the whisky and found the necessary stamps missing.

He thereupon confiscated the whisky.

The inspector declined to accept the proprietor's explanation that the goat ate the stamps, and, after a conference, it was agreed to kill the goat and examine its stomach in the hope of locating the missing revenue stamps and protecting the saloonist from a heavy fine.

GRAND CIRCUIT ENTRIES.

Upward of 300 Horses Named for the Big Meet.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Entries for the grand circuit meeting at Brighton Beach next week closed today. Upward of 300 horses are named for the stakes and purse races to be decided.

For the Bonner memorial, 2.12 class, trotting, for a purse of $20,000, the horses named are Jim Ferry, Primrose, Swift, Alliewood, Billy Buck, Tiverton, Hawthorne, Judge Cullen, John Mc, Authoress, El Milagro and Kinney Lou.

For the Brighton, 2.10 class, pacing, for a purse of $10,000, the horses named are Olivewood, Tom Keene, Frank Yoakum, Trilby Direct, King Direct, Elastic Pointer, Star Hal, Brown Heels, Peeler Patron, Al. Bock and Armorel.

John A. McKerron, 2.05¼, will trot a mile to sulky on Tuesday to beat the record.

CROWDS POUR INTO 'FRISCO.

Many Special Trains En Route to G. A. R. Encampment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 12.—From now on until next Monday there will be a string of special trains pouring into the city with their loads of visiting veterans to the G. A. R. encampment. Hotels and lodging houses are already filling up rapidly with the visitors. Up to noon yesterday 3,500 persons had passed through Ogden with G. A. R. tickets. It is figured there will be 300 special cars or thereabouts, which in the aggregate will contain fully 7,000 people. Commander-in-Chief T. J. Stewart and party from Philadelphia, now at the Grand Canyon, Colorado, are due to arrive here on Saturday.

Special orders have been issued to patrolmen to care for the veterans and treat them with all courtesy during their stay here. Arrangements have been made to provide for any who have lost their way, and patrolmen will make every effort to get the visitors to their lodgings.

The arrangements for decorations along the line of parade are nearing completion, and upon the leading thoroughfares there will be a lavish display of bunting by day and electric light at night. The collections on behalf of the entertainment of the visitors continue to increase. The fund already provided for that purpose and the total amount received to date is $23,103.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Trouble at Harlem, Ill., Growing Out of Race Track Fight.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Henry J. Mohr, president of the village board of Harlem; Justice of the Peace Eugene Malhiot and G. W. Yonkers, an alleged representative of the village board, have been arrested on warrants which charge "conspiracy to defeat the administration of public justice." The warrants result partly from the action of the board in suspending Chief of Police Lange, under charges of drunkenness, after he had begun an active campaign against the officers of Harlem race track and the bookmakers doing business at the Harlem track.

Chief Lange arrested several bookmakers last Friday and had prepared to raid the track again on the following day, when he was suspended from office.

More warrants will be asked for today, it is said. The intention is to demand the arrest of all the members of the village board but one. The warrants were issued by the state's attorney on accusations by Chief Lange that money was used to persuade members of the board to oust him from office.

CHANGES IN THE S. A. L.

Important Interests Now Identified With the Company.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Ladenburg, Thallmann &Co. announce that they have completed negotiations whereby new and important interests have become identified with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company. B. F. Yoakum and H. Clay Pierce and B. F. Guinness of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Okleigh Thorne, president of the North American Trust Company, have been elected voting trustees of the Seaboard Air Line railway. President John Skelton Williams also announces that B. F. Yoakum, H. Clay Pierce, Okleigh Thorne and S. B. Vanvorst have been elected directors of the Seaboard Air Line railway.

J. J. Hill's Personal Assessment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 12.—James J. Hill's personal property assessment has been raised from $138,000 to $200,000 by the board of equalization. Mayor Smith was the only one who did not care to act hastily in raising the assessment. "He put in great shops and brought over 5,000 workmen into this city, and I don't think we should discourage him by piling on taxes," said the mayor. The protest, however, was of no avail.

LOCAL FINANCIAL NEWS.

An intimation has been made, and is given some currency, that the price of telephone stock may be affected by the character of the rate decision which the United States Supreme Court is expected to make this fall. In the event the decision is favorable to the company, it is predicted the stock will advance in all probability ten or fifteen points.

This suggestion, in view of the present condition of the company, adds to the interest which the speculative portion of the public naturally takes in this stock. Since the stoppage of the payment of the 4 per cent dividend, about a year ago, and the adoption of the plan of improvements, involving the expenditure of generally put down as between three and four millions of dollars, the quoted value of the stock has gradually gone down. The last sale on the local exchange was $40 per share for twenty-five shares, and there have been transactions at lower figures.

The money needed for the improvements both in this District and in Baltimore and throughout Maryland, the territory covered by the company, is being advanced by the parent company and is in the form of a floating debt. The changes, which in the main consist of replacing the overhead system in this city and Baltimore with the underground was begun two years ago, and it is expected another two years will pass before the entire scheme is carried out. It is estimated that it will be several years yet before it will be possible to know exactly what the effect of the changes will be on the revenues of the company.

At present the capital stock of the company is about two millions and a half and the bonded indebtedness about one million and a half. The floating indebtedness will naturally be provided for by a new issue of either stocks or bonds, but which of these classes of securities will be selected will depend upon the earnings of the company. In order to earn enough to pay the dividends and interest on the securities under the new conditions, it is calculated the revenues of the company will have to show an increase of about fifty per cent.

There will be no positive decision reached by W. B. Moses & Sons as to the uses to which they will put the large building adjoining the southeast corner of 13th and F streets until the proposed structure is erected on the corner. The entire property is controlled by this firm, and the new building is to be planned so as to become a part of the five-story structure which now forms two sides of the corner lot. In floor space this new establishment will not equal the one at the southwest corner of 11th and F streets, which has been the home of the firm for so many years. There are few dealers in furniture in this country that can equal the store space which these two establishments afford.

Mr. W. J. Flather put in an appearance today, after a vacation absence, at the meeting of the stock exchange and took the chair, relieving Mr. James M. Green, who has occupied it so acceptably for some time past.

There was considerable buying and selling today, considering the season of the year. As usual, however, the offerings were not forced. It is found that the capacity of the market is very limited, even more so at this period of the year than usual, and when a broker has forty or fifty shares of stocks to sell he prudently takes two or three days to dispose of them. Otherwise it would be impossible to say what would become of the bottom of the market.

Capital Traction stock was somewhat stronger today, although the offerings were quite small. At one time it was predicted this stock would decline considerably below the 4 per cent level, but the lowest point reached thus far has been 118.

The same statement was made about gas stock, but it has not been possible to get it much below 60, although if the stock was freely offered it is thought that lower prices would soon be reached. The fact is, however, that in neither instance have the stocks been forced on the market, but continue to be strongly held.

Some twenty shares of National Safe Deposit Company were taken at 144, but no more could be obtained at a less price. Quite a large block of Union Trust and Storage Company stock went for 104½ and 105.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction 4s, $1,000 at 106½. Capital Traction, 10 at 120½, 10 at 120½, 12 at 120½. Washington Street Railway, pref., 100 at 37, 100 at 37. National Safe Deposit, 10 at 144, 10 at 144. Union Trust and Storage, 7 at 105, 10 at 104½, 10 at 104½. American National Bank, 10 at 111, 3 at 112⅛, 5 at 112⅛. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 170, 10 at 170, 5 at 170, 10 at 171, 10 at 171¼, 5 at 171⅛, 10 at 171. After call—Capital Traction, 10 at 120, 4 at 120. Washington Gas, 9 at 59¾.

Railroad Bonds.—Capital Traction Railroad 4s, 106½ bid, 107½ asked. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 117½ bid, 122 asked. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, cert. indebt., A, 104 bid, 107 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B, 104 bid, 106 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 114 bid, 120½ asked. Columbia Railroad 5s, 103 bid, 107 asked. The Washington Railway and Electric Company 4s, 71 bid, 73 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington Gas Company 6s, ser. A, 103 bid. Washington Gas Company, ser. B, 103 bid. United States Electric Light deb. imp. 6s, 102 bid, 104½ asked. United States Electric Light cert. indebt. 6s, 102 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 104 bid, 106 asked. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 108 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 102 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Stocks.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 143 bid, 145 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 210 bid, 215 asked. American Security and Trust, 205 bid, 225 asked. American Security and Trust cert., 155 bid, 165 asked. Home Savings Bank, 135 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 104⅝ bid, 107 asked. Washington Savings Bank, 106 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, 120 bid, 121 asked. The Washington Railway and Electric Company pfd., 36½ bid, 38 asked. The Washington Railway and Electric Company com., 8⅞ bid.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 425 bid. Metropolitan, 500 bid, 650 asked. Central, 300 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 309 bid. Second, 146 bid. Citizens', 225 bid. Columbia, 175 bid. Capital, 165 bid. Traders', 142 bid. Lincoln, 124½ bid. Riggs, 590 bid, 650 asked. American National Bank, 112 bid, 115 asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid, 30 asked. Franklin, 47 bid, 55 asked. Corcoran, 70 bid. Potomac, 65 asked. Arlington, 30 bid. German American, 250 bid. National Union, 6½ bid, 8 asked. Columbia, 9 bid, 12½ asked. Riggs, 6⅞ bid. People's, 6 bid. Commercial, 5 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 87 bid, 95 asked. Columbia Title, 4 bid, 5 asked. Washington Title, 1 bid, 3 asked.

Telephone and Graphophone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 33½ bid, 40 asked. American Graphophone, com., 3½ bid, 5 asked. American Graphophone, pref., 6½ bid, 8 asked.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 58½ bid, 59⅞ asked. Georgetown Gas, 70 bid.

Type Machine Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 171½ bid, 172½ asked. Lanston Monotype, 8 bid, 8¾ asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Greene Con. Copper, 17½ bid, 18 asked. Washington Market, 16 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 200 bid. J. Maury Dove, 130 bid.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Sharp Advance in the Stock Market.

WHOLE LIST FELT IT

MINNESOTA AND ST. LOUIS LED THE LIST.

This Stock Scored a Gain of 7½ Points —Many Gains of 2 Points.

NEW YORK, August 12.—With the exception of a decline of ⅛ in Canadian Pacific opening prices were higher throughout. Metropolitan Street Railway rose a point and advances reached large fractions in New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Union Pacific and Consolidated Gas. The market was moderately active.

An animated buying movement carried the active list from one to two points over last night, including the prominent stocks of all the leading groups. St. Paul was conspicuous with a rise of more thantwo. Among the specialties North American gained 5¼, Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, Minneapolis and St. Louis 4½, Consolidated Gas 4, General Electric and United States Express 3½, Delaware and Hudson 3, Westinghouse Electric 2½ and Sugar 2¼. Prices were still advancing vigorously at 11 o'clock.

The rapidity of the advance invited profit taking and when prices turned downwards the activity of the market abrubtly terminated. United States Steel preferred fell a fraction under last night and Sugar, Consolidated Gas and Wabash preferred reacted 1 to 1½. The reaction generally was a fraction. Westinghouse Electric rose 7½ and Hocking Valley, 3. Prices recovered somewhat before noon. Bonds were irregular.

Reading was sold down about a point with some effect on the list but that stock rallied strongly to 50¼ and the market recovered in sympathy. Seaboard Air Line 4's rose 3 and on the curb the stocks of that company advanced 2½ and 2¾ on rumors that control had passed.

The market advanced to the best prices of the day under the leadership of the Rock Island stocks, the common rising 2¼ and the preferred 2⅝ on rumors of the absorption of the Seaboard Air Line. Minneapolis and St. Louis gained 7½; the preferred, 4; Smelting, 2; the preferred, 3⅜, and Paper preferred, 2⅛. The advance halted again but prices were well maintained.

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.	3 p.m.
Amalgamated Copper	40⅞	42⅛	40⅞	42⅛
Am. Car & Foundry	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛
Am. Car & Foundry, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Smelting	42¼	44½	42	44
Am. Smelting, pfd	89⅞	90	89⅞	90
American Sugar	111¾	114	111¾	113¾
Anaconda	72½	72½	72½	72½
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	56⅝	58¼	56⅝	58¼
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd	86⅝	88	86⅝	88
Baltimore & Ohio	80⅛	81¾	80⅛	81¾
Baltimore & Ohio, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Rapid Tran	41⅞	43¼	41⅞	43
Canadian Pacific	124½	125½	124⅜	124¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞
Chicago & Alton	20¾	20¾	20½	20½
Chicago & Alton, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Great Western	14¾	15⅛	14¾	15⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	137	138⅞	136¾	138⅞
Chicago, R. I. & P.	21½	24	21½	23⅞
Colorado Fuel & Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Gas	169¼	174¼	169¼	174½
Delaware & Hudson	156¾	161½	156¾	161⅛
Erie, common	25⅝	27	25⅝	27
Erie, 1st pfd	65¼	66	65¼	66
Erie, 2d pfd	48	49⅛	48	49⅛
General Electric	157½	158	156¾	158
Illinois Central	129	130¼	129	130¼
Louisville & Nashville	101½	103¼	101½	103¼
Manhattan Elevated	131	132	131	132
Metropolitan St. Ry	112	113	112	112⅞
Mo., Kan. & Tex., pfd	37½	39	37½	39
Missouri Pacific	89½	91⅜	89⅝	91⅜
New York Central	119⅝	120⅞	119¼	120⅞
N. Y., Ont. & Western	21¼	22	21	22
Norfolk & Western	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜	61⅛
Pennsylvania R. R.	122	123⅛	121⅞	123⅛
People's Gas of Chicago	93¼	94⅛	93⅛	93⅞
Pressed Steel Car	38	38	38	38
Reading	49	51⅛	48⅞	51⅛
Reading, 1st pfd	80	80	79½	79½
Reading, 2d pfd	67½	67½	67	67
Republic Steel & Iron	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
Rubber Goods	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis & San Fran	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis & S. F., 2d pfd	46	48	46	48
St. Louis Southwestern	13¾	14	13¾	14
St. Louis S. W., pfd	27⅛	28	27⅛	28
Southern Pacific	42½	43⅞	42½	43⅞
Southern Railway	19½	20⅛	19½	20⅛
Southern Railway, pfd	80½	81⅛	80¼	81⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36¼	37⅞	36¼	37⅞
Texas Pacific	22½	24⅛	22⅞	24⅛
Union Pacific	71	72½	70¾	72⅛
Union Pacific, pfd	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
United States Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
United States Steel	22	23	21¾	23
U. S. Steel, pfd	69⅞	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜
Wabash	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜
Wabash, pfd	32½	34	32½	33⅞
Western Union	82	82½	82	82
Wisconsin Central	17¼	18	17¼	18
Mo., Kan. & Tex., com	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
Chi., R. I. & P., pfd	58¼	61	58¾	60¾
Wheeling & L. E., com	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City Southern	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛
American Locomotive	17	17¾	17	17¾
American Loco., pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....

Government Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
3 per cents, registered, 1908	106½	107½
3 per cents, coupon, 1908	106½	107½
3 per cents, small, 1908	106½	.....
4 per cents, registered, 1907	109	110
4 per cents, coupon, 1907	109	110
4 per cents, registered, 1925	134	134¾
4 per cents, coupon, 1925	134	135
5 per cents, registered, 1904	101½	102½
5 per cents, coupon, 1904	101½	101¾
2 per cents, registered	106½	107
2 per cents, coupon	106½	107
D. C.'s	120	.....

Baltimore Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 12.—FLOUR—Quiet, unchanged; receipts, 16,903 barrels; exports, 4,666 barrels.

WHEAT—Firm; spot contract, 80⅛a80⅜; spot No. 2 red western, 81⅞a82; August, 80⅛a80⅜; September, 81a81¼; December, 83⅛a83⅜; steamer No. 2 red, 76⅜a77; receipts, 36,010 bushels; southern by sample, 65a80½; do. on grade, 77a80½.

CORN—Strong; spot, 56⅜a57; August, 56⅞; September, 57⅛; steamer mixed, 54½a55; receipts, 11,085 bushels; southern white corn, 56a60; do. yellow, 56a61.

OATS—Firmer; old No. 2 white, 38½a39; old No. 2 mixed, 35a35½; receipts, 4,530 bushels.

RYE—Steady; No. 2, 55½; No. 2 western, 56½; receipts, 766.

HAY—Quiet, unchanged.

GRAIN FREIGHTS—Rates barely steady, unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

SUGAR—Unchanged.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Sept	79¾	80⅞	79½	80¼-⅜
Dec	80¼	81	80	80⅞-81
Corn—Sept	52¼	53	52	52⅞
Dec	52⅞	53⅛-¼	52¼	53-⅛
Oats—Sept	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅞
Dec	36	36⅞-½	36	36⅜

CHICAGO, August 12.—Provisions:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pork—Sept	13.30	13.37	13.20	13.27
Oct	13.25	13.30	13.12	13.12
Lard—Sept	8.02	8.05	7.95	8.00
Oct	7.72	7.75	7.67	7.70
Ribs—Sept	7.90	7.92	7.82	7.82
Oct	7.77	7.80	7.70	7.70

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.73	10.88	10.70	10.78
October	9.99	10.08	9.98	9.99
December	9.76	9.79	9.72	9.72
January	9.76	9.80	9.73	9.74

Increase in Postal Receipts.

The statement of the gross postal receipts at fifty of the largest post offices of the country for July, 1903, issued today, shows a total of $4,678,016, as compared with $4,302,228 for July, 1902, or a net increase of $375,788. The receipts at the Washington post office amounted to $62,913, as against $59,441 for July, 1902, an increase of $3,472.

Commissioner Ide Here.

Mr. Ide of the Philippine commission, who is home on leave of absence had a conference with Secretary Root at the War Department this morning in regard to affairs in the Philippines.